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 Late **PULESTON, RAYMOND & Co.**

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BANKERS,
 10 WALL STREET,
 New York.

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New York, **Leipzig, Saxony,**
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DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT
 all the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland
 England, France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Bel-
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Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
 available in all parts of Europe.

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 Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds Gold and
 Silver Coins bought and Sold.
 Special attention given to Merchants orders for
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Bankers and Brokers,
 8 Wall Street, New York.
 Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and give
 particular attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE
 OF GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.
 Deposits received subject to check at sight.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
[25 BROAD STREET,]
 Cor. Exchange Place, New York.
 Government Securities, Gold, Stock and Bonds
 bought and sold on commission. Accounts received
 and interest allowed on balances, which may be
 checked for at sight same as at Bank.
 A. V. STOUT, President Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank
 J. B. DICKINSON, late President Tenth Nat. Bank.
 FRANK K. DICKINSON, Member of N. Y. Stock and
 Gold Exchange.
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 Exchange.
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W. G. CHITTICK,
No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
 Buys and Sells, on Commission,
Commercial Paper, Sterling Exchange,
Government Securities, &c., &c.,
 And Transacts a General Banking Business.
 Loans Negotiated and Investments made on Favor-
 able Terms. Orders for Stocks and Gold carefully
 executed at the Regular Boards. Prompt attention
 given to every Branch of the business.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.
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Special attention given to Voluntary and Involun-
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 and Debtors. P. O. box 4,008.

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BANKERS
 AND STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
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 and others, subject to check at sight, as with banks,
 Collections made in all parts of the United States.

Bankers and Brokers.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
 DEALER IN
INSURANCE SCRIP,
 AND
Fire and Marine Insurance Stock,
 46 Pine Street, corner of William Street, N.Y.

No. 20 WALL STREET,
 New York, January 2, 1871.
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF
Jay Cooke,
McCulloch & Co.,
 No. 41 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

We are prepared to purchase and sell
STERLING EXCHANGE,
 TO ISSUE
 COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS
 FOR TRAVELERS, available in all parts of
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 To execute orders in Securities,
 TO MAKE
 CABLE TRANSFERS OF MONEY
 And to transact any business pertaining to an
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JAY COOKE & CO.

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BANKERS,
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 Transact a General Banking busi-
 ness, including the purchase and sale
 of Government and State Bonds, Rail-
 road Stocks and Bonds, and other
 securities, on commission.

WM. PARKER, SAMUEL LAWRENCE.
 Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Parker & Lawrence,
 Successors to Kellogg & Parker,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
 No. 1 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
 Stocks, Bonds and Gold Bought and Sold on Com-
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 Silver, Government Securities, &c. Collections made
 in all parts of the Country.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York.
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 Current Rates.
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 Receive the accounts of interior banks, bankers,
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 We buy and sell STOCKS, GOLD and GOVERN-
 MENT SECURITIES; also, STATE, CITY, COUNTY,
 and RAILROAD BONDS on Commission.
 We negotiate Loans for STATES, TOWNS, RAIL-
 ROAD and other CORPORATIONS.
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THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING HOUSE OF
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121 Regent Street, W., London.

Foreign Bills.

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1869.
Credits for Travelers in Europe,
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 sums to suit.
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 AND
23 STATE STREET, BOSTON
EXCHANGE ON LONDON
And Sterling Credits,
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
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 bought and sold strictly on Commission.

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63 Wall Street, New York.
 TRAVELLERS and COMMERCIAL CREDITS
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 OF EXCHANGE drawn in sums to suit purchasers
 also Cable transfers.
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 cities of Europe, also with Tickets for Passage from,
 or to, Europe, by the GUION LINE of Mail steamers.
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 COTTON, and other Produce to Ourselves or Cor-
 respondents.
Alex. S. Petrie & Co., **Guiou & Co.**
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NO. 59 WALL STREET,
1867.
Commercial and Travelers Credits
 Available in all parts of the world

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ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES,
 (issued as paid free of Commission) and letters of
 Credit for:
TRAVELLERS,
 ALSO,
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,
 Available in all parts of the world on
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LONDON.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.
86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.
 Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in a
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 Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Ad-
 vances made on consignments. Orders for Gov-
 ernment Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed.

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52 Wall Street,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
 Rue Scribe, Paris.
BANKERS.
 Issue Letters of Credit.
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 Buy and Sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Par-
 and Frankfurt and negotiate Loans on same.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA,
 REMOVED TO 43 WALL STREET.
 Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, China
 Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
 Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in
 London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current
 rates, also Cable Transfers.
 Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on
 Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills
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JOHN PATON,
APCH. MCKINLAY, Agents

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

BANKERS,
70 State Street, Boston.
of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers
Credits issued on
The City Bank, } LONDON,
AND
Robert Benson & Co., } Munroe & Co.,
AND
Marcuard, Andre & Co., } PARIS.
Circular Notes available for Travelers to all parts of
Europe and the East.

PARKER & COBB,

BANKERS, 33 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
BOSTON,
Buy and sell Western City and Coun-
ty bonds.

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BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA.
Transact a general Banking and Exchange business
including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold
etc. on Commission.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
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Dealers in **GOLD, SILVER** and all kinds
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible
points and remitted for on day of payment.

CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS
FOR SALE

FIELD, KING & Co.,

Chicago, Ill.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS

AND REAL ESTATE LOAN BROKERS.
Will make investments for Corporations, Estates and
Individuals and negotiate Real Estate Loans, Com-
mercial Paper, Railroad Bonds and Stocks, and other
Securities.

Refer by permission, in **CHICAGO**, to
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S. M. NICKERSON President First Nat. Bank.

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.

Stock and Bond Brokers,
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SAINT LOUIS MO.

California Trust Co.,

IN CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
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Dealers in Exchange, Agents in Financial and Trust
Business
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS;
MONEY TO LOAN,
Strong Vaults for Safe Deposits.
President. Cashier.
HENRY L. DAVIS. D. W. C. THOMPSON.

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H. H. Haight, John Carrey, W. H. Sharp, J. C.
Johnson, Samuel Criss, C. W. Hathaway, H. Barrol-
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Heydenfeldt, H. J. Booth, C. J. Deering, F. S. Wen-
inger, W. B. Gammiage, H. L. Davis, C. M. Plam,
Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs, A. D. Moore, Tyler
Curtis.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT

Western Bankers.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

TITUSVILLE, PENN.,

Capital - - - - - \$200,000
Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation
and Deposits 500,000.
C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAS. HYDE Pres't.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE
OF MISSOURI.
In St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in - - - - - \$3,410,300

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank
is now prepared to do a general banking business.
Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion
bought and sold at current rates. Special attention
given to collections throughout the West
JAMES H. BRITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DICKSON, V. Pres't
Edward P. Curtis Cashier

MORTON, GALT & Co.,

BANKERS,

159 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky., dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Bonds
and all Local Securities. Give prompt attention to
collections and orders for investment of funds.

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STOCK BROKER,

Office No. 21 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Refer to: All Cincinnati Banks, and Messrs. LOCK-
WOOD & Co., New York.

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A. C. KAUFMAN,

BANKER AND BROKER,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Uncurrent Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Special Ex-
change, &c., &c., bought and sold.

**COLLECTIONS ON ALL ACCESSIBLE
POINTS**

In South Carolina made and promptly remitted for.

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J. M. Welch & Arents.

JAMES ISBELL. R. H. ISBELL.

ISBELL & SON,

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Special attention to collections.
New York Correspondent.—HOWES & MACY.

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OF SELMA.

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**N.Y. Correspondent—Importers and Traders National
Bank.**

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BANKER,

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**EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES AND COIN BOUGHT
AND SOLD.**

Collections made on all accessible points in the
Southern States.

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R. H. SOMMERVILLE.

Fowler & Sommerville,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,

Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

CHAS. J. JENKINS, T. P. BRANCH, JOS. S. BEAN
Pres't. Vice-Pres't. Cash'r.

Merchants & Planters

NATIONAL BANK,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Cash Capital, - - - - - \$200,000

Southern Bankers.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.

BANKER, FACTOR AND

Commission Merchant,

Savannah, Ga.

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton,
Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic
Exchange, bought and sold.
Collections promptly remitted for
Orders solicited for the purchase and sale of Produce
and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.
New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. &

J. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

AMERICUS, GA.

Do a general banking business. Cotton purchased
on order. Collections made and promptly remitted
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New York Correspondents—Messrs. Wm. Bryce
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First National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Collections made on all parts of the United States.

Raleigh National Bank

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

**DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED
STATES AND FINANCIAL AGENT.**

W. H. WILLARD, President. C. DAWAY, Cashier
J. C. BLAKE Asst. Cashier.

James T. Brady & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, P. A.

Buy and sell all kinds of Railroad, City and other
securities.
Collections solicited and promptly remitted for.

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BROKERS,

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Gold and Silver Coin, State and City Notes, U.
Insurance Scrip, State and City Warrants
Bank and Railroad Stocks, United States Bonds,
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Mutilated Currency,
Land Warrants, Commercial Paper,

**Bought and Sold exclusively on Com-
mission.**

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City Taxes.

JNO. J. COHEN, P. L. COHEN, JOHN JAY COHEN.

JNO. J. COHEN & SONS,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Collections made on all parts of the United States

JOHN CRAIG,

Banker, Augusta, Ga.

Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of
Gold, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Foreign and Domest-
ic Exchange. Collections made and proceeds prompt-
ly remitted.

JOHN A. KLEIN, C. C. FLOWERS, OEO. M. KLEIN
President. Vice-President. Cashier.

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A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

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HOLMES & MACBETH,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

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Southern Securities of every description, viz: Un-
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Bonds and Coupons;
Collections made in all parts of this State and
South Carolina and remitted for on day of collec-
tion.

New Orleans Cards.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF
New Orleans.

This Bank, organized under the general law of Congress, with its capital of

\$600,000

intact, is now fully prepared for Business.

As the first of the Old Institutions of the State to improve the opportunity of furnishing our population with the facilities of a local circulation on which the interest accrues to our people, we respectfully solicit a portion of your business.

Board of Directors:

M. M. SIMPSON, (of Salem & Simpson),
JOHN PHILIPS,
E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
H. W. FARLEY,
LEON GODCHAUX,
E. VAN BENTHUYSEN,
WALTER PUGH,
VICTOR MEYER,
B. M. POND,
W. HARTWELL,
R. J. VENABLE,
CARL KERN, President,
THEO. HELLMAN, Vice Pres't,
(of Seligman Hellman & Co.)
JAMES CHALARON, Cashier.

G. TOWNSEND. P. O. FAZENDE. W. R. LYMAN.

Townsend, Lyman & Co.

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NEW ORLEANS.

Particular attention given to business of Correspondents. Collections remitted for at current rate of Exchange.

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STATE NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW ORLEANS.

Formerly LOUISIANA STATE BANK, incorporated 1818.

Capital...\$500,000 Limit...\$1,000,000

Prompt attention given to Collections upon all points in the Southern States. Collections free of charge other than actual cost upon distant places.

Remittances promptly made at current rates of exchange on the day of maturity.

Exchange purchases and sold upon all points.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres't
E. RIGNEY, Vice-Pres't.
CHAS. L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

N. O. National Bank
OF

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

ALEX. WHEELER, President,

JAS. N. BEADLES, Vice-President.

RICHARD JONES, Cashier.

Particular attention given to Collections, both in the City and all points in connection with it. Prompt returns made at best rate of Exchange, and no charge made, excepting that actually paid upon any distant point. Correspondence solicited.

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NINTH NATIONAL BANK.

CHARLES G. JOHNSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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Will purchase

EXCHANGE, COTTON, ETC.

Particular attention given to Receiving and Forwarding Rails.

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W. S. FANSHAW,

G. C. MACDOUGALL,

Fanshawe & MacDougall

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 4. WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Bonds, Stocks, Gold, and Foreign Exchange.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

69 LIBERTY STREET

Negotiate

Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,

Contract for

Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives, Cars, etc.

and undertake all business connected with Railway

MONEY TO LOAN

ON

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE.

MORTGAGES PROMPTLY CASHED.

Principals only Dealt with.

WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & Co., No. 3 Pine Street.

Bankers and Brokers.

CHASE & HIGGINSON,

BROKERS IN

Government Securities, Stocks, State and Railroad Bonds,

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Buy and Sell on Commission the Bonds of the following Railroads:

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD AND ITS BRANCHES—8 per cent.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD (IN IOWA)—8 per cent.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD (IN KANSAS)—8 per cent.

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD—8 and 10 per cent.

MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD—10 per cent.

LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE AND GALVESTON RAILROAD—10 per cent.

FORT WAYNE JACKSON AND SAGINAW RAILROAD—8 per cent.

EDWARD HAIGHT,

Late Pres't of the National

Bank of Commonwealth,

EDWARD HAIGHT, JR.,

Member of

N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Edward Haight & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall St., corner of New St.,

New York.

WE TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, receiving deposits on which we allow interest, and subject to check at sight.

As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the new U. S. Loans.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable with interest, and available at all business centres.

New York, March 15, 1871.

E. S. BAILEY,

65 WALL STREET,

[Buys and Sells

Insurance Stocks and Scrips; also,

Bank Stocks and other Securities.

"SPECIALTY"

Cash paid at once for the above Securities; or they will be sold on commission, at sellers option.

Gibson, Casanova & Co.

BANKERS

NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest. COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

DESIRABLE

HOME SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF

MEAD & CLARK,

BANKERS, 141 BROADWAY,

The attention of Capitalists and Investors generally is invited to the

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent Gold Bonds

OF THE

Walkill Valley Railway Company,

which we offer for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. 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 a first-class investment, and we invite the closest investigation of them. The principal and interest are

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

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. Any information concerning them will be given at our office.

ERASTUS F. MEAD &

THOMAS CLARKE, Jr.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Financial.

PORT HURON &

LAKE MICHIGAN

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Having the Endorsement of two Railways,

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA,

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE, Michigan

A Limited number of the bonds of this road have been placed in our hands FOR SALE at NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST. To those desiring a safe paying investment we have no hesitation in offering them as equal to anything in the market. For particulars, maps, pamphlets &c., send to, or call upon

DRAKE BROTHERS,

BANKERS, 16 Broad St.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1871, ON PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD BONDS he paid on presentation at our office after that date.

DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 16 Broad street.

THE CITY BANK,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1855.

HEAD OFFICE { (Corner of Finch Lane), Thread-needle Street
BRANCH { No. 34, Old Bond Street
OFFICES. { Nos. 139 & 160, Tottenham Court Road
{ No. 25, Ludgate Hill

Subscribed Capital - - - £1,000,000

(50,000 Shares of £20 each).

Paid-up Capital - - - - 500,000

Reserved Fund - - - - 100,000

DIRECTORS

John Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Henry Vigurs East, Esq., W. McNaughtan, Esq.,
John Backblock, Esq., William Simpson, Esq.,
Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Jonathan Thorp, Esq.,
Robert Lloyd, Esq., James E. Vanner, Esq.,
Wm. McArthur, Esq., M.P. George Young, Esq.

MANAGERS:

John Woolmore Duncan | Alfred George Kennedy.

SECRETARY—C. J. Worth.

Accounts opened with approved American and other Foreign Firms or Banks, at such moderate rates of Commission as shall be considered consistent with sound mutual advantage. The interest upon such accounts is calculated at current rates on daily balances, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

Demand Cheques and Exchange honored against approved previous or simultaneous Remittances. Credits opened against First-class Securities negotiable in London. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are issued, as also Letters of Credit upon any leading Commercial City, and every description of general Banking Business transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

Office of the

DELAWARE & HUDSON
CANAL COMPANY.

New York, May 10, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Company, held May 9, 1871, the following gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year: Charles N. Talbot, Edward J. Woolsey, George Talbot Olyphant, Abiel A. Low, Robert Lenox Kennedy, James M. Halst, Le Grand B. Cannon, James K. Taylor, Thomas Clarkson, John Jacob Astor, Thomas Cornell, William J. Hopkin, Isaac N. Seymour. The Board of Managers, at a meeting held this day, unanimously re-elected Thomas Dickson President for the ensuing year.

CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

BASSETT & BASSETT,

BANKERS.

Brenham, Texas.

Correspondents: Houston—First National Bank; Galveston—Ball, Hutchings & Co; New Orleans—Pike, Brother & Co.; New York—Dugan, Sherman & Co.

Sayles & Bassett, Attys at Law,
Brenham, Texas.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.

62 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

25 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,

A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 13.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871.

NO. 307.

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The Chronicle.

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

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MR. BOUTWELL AND THE DOUBLE EAGLES.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed by our merchants at Mr. Boutwell's new arrangements this week relative to the gold disbursements of the Government. He has given orders to the Assistant Treasurer at this port that no double-eagles are to be paid out to the creditors of the Government, but that all gold disbursements of every kind are to be made solely in small coin. The object Mr. Boutwell has in view is said to be to discourage the export movement of gold, which is now so lively as to carry off some three millions a week. The complaints of this unpopular and almost unprecedented arrangement are founded in its injustice, and in the injury it inflicts on the depositors who have placed their gold in the Treasury in full faith that when they needed it for exportation or for any other purpose they could obtain it in large or small coin, just as they might choose. Now they say that although they deposited double-eagles in the Treasury, they are required to receive in return small coin, contrary to the implicit contract on which the deposit was made.

They further urge that this innovation inflicts losses upon them, for the double eagles now command a premium of about 5-16ths per cent in the market. Some persons have supposed that this preference indicates that the smaller coins are at a discount, and argue from it some unknown disturbance

of our anomalous currency system. It is easy to see, however, that this is a mistake and that no such trouble can possibly occur. The small coins by abrasion have lost a fractional part of their true numismatic weight. They are, therefore, not available for exportation, except at their real value as bullion. This value is relatively less than that of double eagles which, from not having passed so frequently from hand to hand, have not suffered from abrasion but retain their full weight of gold. The scarcity of the large pieces shows the effect of the heavy export movement to Europe and the Orient which has taken place since the beginning of March to offset the heavy adverse balance of trade which has been accumulating against us. In all probability the export movement will continue till the end of June and forty millions of foreign indebtedness are expected to be liquidated in this way during the ensuing six weeks. Of this sum about one half will probably be made up in bonds of the government and of various corporations, and about twenty millions more of gold will have to be sent abroad. It is said that the prospect of so large an export has influenced Mr. Boutwell to watch with anxiety his rapidly diminishing hoard of double-eagles, and to check the drain he has resorted to the plan which is so loudly complained of.

On reflection Mr. Boutwell will see that it is due to himself and to the Treasury of which he is the financial chief, that nothing be done which will impair the credit or good faith of the government. Except as a temporary precaution and to subserve some permanent public object, the people will not submit to any injury as this, and they ought not to be asked to submit to it. By paying his gold notes in coin of light weight he really pays the gold depositor less than the face of his note; and although for domestic circulation, the light weight coin be as valuable as that of full weight; still, when as at present, the demand for coin is almost exclusively for exportation the depositors lose on every million \$2,500, or more. To this Mr. Boutwell responds that the gold deposits in question are held for the convenience of the depositor without charge, and that it is not fair that the government should lose by the transaction, especially as many of the gold notes were not issued on a deposit of double-eagles, but of the small light weight coins. It is impossible to discriminate which of the notes were so issued, and the Treasury has always exercised the privilege of paying out small coins when the demand for double eagles outran the demand for the smaller pieces.

To the question, What amount of double-eagles are actually in the Treasury, and whether there is an actual scarcity of these large coins? no answer has yet been given. But a Congressional inquiry will probably elicit the required information hereafter, though it will then be too late for such facts to be of much use except as a guide for the future and

as part of the financial history of the past. In the absence of official explanation, we are bound to give Mr. Boutwell credit for some better arguments for his new policy than any which have yet been put forth from semi-official sources. Until he himself explains those reasons, we incline to think that the arrangement is only temporary. As a partial compromise, and to cut short some of the mischiefs which are daily inflicting unjust losses on our merchants, it has been proposed to make the Treasury gold payments partly in gold eagles if desired, and partly in the small coins, giving as large a proportion of double eagles as possible to the holders of the gold notes. As a temporary expedient this plan has advantages. But strictly speaking, the Government has no right to pay out light coins to its creditors. It is one of the functions of the Treasury to coin money, and to keep the coinage of the country at the full value prescribed by law. As soon as any coins paid into the Treasury are found to be light weight, they are to be recoined. It is one of the results of our paper money system that the proper attention has not been given to our coinage. Hence have originated the present difficulties, which demand Mr. Boutwell's prompt attention, and will probably be satisfactorily adjusted during the coming week.

Some unnecessary stress has been laid on the fact that the Government derives no advantage from the holding of these gold deposits, and that as the depositor is the person obliged he ought not to complain of the inconvenience which is now under discussion. If true, this argument is valid against the policy of passing such a law as that of the 3d of March, 1863, which authorizes the gold notes, but it is of no force to impair a contract made under protection of the law or to release the Treasury from its obligations to pay on demand in coined dollars of full weight any note it may issue. Surely our currency is sufficiently anomalous already. Our laws authorize four different kinds of money, each of which is a legal tender; first, gold coin which is the standard currency of the country; secondly, silver coin which is worth 4 or 5 per cent. less than gold; thirdly, greenbacks which are worth less still; and lastly, national bank notes which are often at a discount below greenbacks. The confusion hence arising is surely enough, as established by law, without any gratuitous embarrassment of the trouble by Mr. Boutwell's double eagle arrangement, which if it were not opposed by the law would perplex us with a fifth sort of currency, and divide our gold coinage into two parts, one of which would be at a permanent variable discount, while both would be legal tenders.

THE NEW TREATY AND OUR FOREIGN CREDITORS.

The past week will be memorable in the history of international law. On the day the Joint High Commission completed our new treaty with England, extending and establishing the principle of Arbitration, the long pending negotiations between France and Prussia were also closed with a treaty which exacts heavier damages than have ever been demanded in previous modern wars, and gives substantial guarantees to secure the peace of Europe for a long term of years. Both these treaties are anxiously discussed in Wall street, and both are likely to have financial results which are too important to be disregarded.

The first interest attaches, of course, to our own treaty, which marks a new epoch in diplomacy, investing as it does the principle of arbitration with a wider scope and a more sovereign power than have ever been conferred upon it by any convention or treaty or compact heretofore recorded in the diplomacy of ancient or modern nations. The aspect of the treaty of Washington which is chiefly discussed, arises from the fact that it settles everything but adjudicates nothing.

It creates a new international mechanism by which everything can be finally settled and adjudicated. It enthrones a beneficent tribunal between this Continent and the peoples of Europe, by the future action and interposition of which all disputes between us and them can be amicably adjusted, so that almost all danger of war, from disputes past present or to come, may be avoided without sacrificing either the honor or the true interests of this country or of sister nations. This being granted, the argument is that the ratification of the treaty at Washington and London, with the recommendation that its beneficent provisions be incorporated in the great body of international law throughout Europe, will be followed by an accession of greater activity in all departments of our domestic and foreign trade. Especially will an immediate impulse be given to the investment of English capital in our best and safest securities. From various causes the English money market has not been so accessible to these securities as the money markets of the Continent. It was not until the Franco-Prussian war caused so vast an amount of idle capital to concentrate itself in London, and closed at the same time many of the old channels for European investment, that the large masses of English capital were driven here, which have conduced so much to our financial tranquility and ease during the last year. It must be remembered, however, as a notable drawback to the benefits thus accruing to us, and a serious danger in connection with this English capital, that it can at any moment be withdrawn without giving us time to supply its place in our financial mechanism. A considerable part of these British funds are earning but a low rate of interest here, because they are lending on call, or assume otherwise such forms as to be "available" or liable to be called home at short notice. With the new guaranties and the improved state of international security which the treaty of Washington is expected to inaugurate, new confidence will, it is supposed, develop itself, which will make more available to us the rich accumulations of the London money market, and will thus tend to give more reliable constancy and permanence to the supply of floating capital from that source which will seek investment in our loan market.

A second and important result which is expected is the improved prospect of Mr. Boutwell's new loan from the demand which cannot fail to spring up among English investors for our government securities. With the Alabama claims satisfied, the boundary question closed, the fishing difficulties adjusted, the navigation of the St. Lawrence conceded, there will remain no threatening spectre of discord to prevent a fair investment of capital here in more remunerative and more permanent forms than the mere lending of it at 3 or 4 per cent on call. Or if any such international difficulties should arise, the great pacificator—arbitration—will be ready with the sovereign power and with the prestige of former success to negotiate, and find a way to keep the peace. The potency of such a guarantee it is impossible to over estimate. In presence of doubts and apprehensions capital is proverbially timid—and British capital especially so. But in proportion as the causes of international trouble are removed, the impediments will disappear which make our Five-Twenties so much less in favor in England than their relative safety and remunerative value have justified. In Amsterdam, Frankfort and other Continental money markets, our securities are more popular because their true value is known by the people as well as in the financial circles. Let the frugal multitudes of English investors once become equally well instructed, and hundreds of millions of dollars wait to invest themselves in securities which pay double profits as compared with British consols. Let Mr. Boutwell get his new bonds ready for delivery promptly,

that he may not lose the first impulse of the rising tide of feeling which will be evoked by the ratification of the new treaty. In England, as elsewhere, the tardy movements of the bonds are largely ascribed to the fact that not a single bond as yet is ready for delivery. Still the aggregate reaches 64 millions, and five-twenties are fully up to par in gold. Hence it is anticipated by some of our more sanguine bankers that when the new movement comes, which is inevitable, and has been kept in check so long, it will sweep off the whole of the 36 millions which remain to be subscribed, with a rapidity like that which rendered memorable the last days of the old subscriptions for seven-thirties, when the excitement was so great that 5 millions were subscribed in one day by a single Well street banking firm.

Without approving fully these anticipations, we concede that the prospects of the new loan will be greatly improved by the ratification of the treaty of Washington. It is equally obvious that the field will be enlarged for the sale abroad of our best railroad bonds. Indeed, the demand for some of these bonds which are best known and stand in the highest credit, has been gradually increasing ever since the appointment of the Joint High Commission.

There is, however, an influential class of our moneyed men who deny that the European demand for government securities is likely to spring up so rapidly as is supposed. In illustration of their argument, they point to the impoverished condition of France. A prodigious amount of capital will be wanted to repair the ravages of war and to fill up the great void made by the sword in the productive powers of the French people; Germany also will for a year or two absorb for similar reasons such vast sums of money that there will not be in the depleted currents of loanable capital any considerable European surplus available for investment here. Rather it is argued the German holders of five-twenties will sell them and buy railroad bonds and securities which pay better, or will invest their money in some of those promising business enterprises which returning peace will develop so rapidly on all sides. Hence there may be a withdrawal of some of the European capital, of which we have had the temporary use in consequence of the war. Since Wednesday last this opinion has been brought into prominence by the signature of the Franco-German treaty. As the indemnity has been reduced to 900 millions of dollars, and as about one-half of this sum has been subscribed by Rothschild, by Erlanger, and by Hahn, while the railroads of Alsace and Lorraine have been purchased by Germany at an abatement of 65 millions of dollars, the success of the French loan is assured, and there will for a brief season be a sharp competition in the English market between our new Fives and the French Indemnity loan. How far Mr. Boutwell's operations will be impeded thereby cannot be foreseen till the terms of the French loan are more fully known. In any case, however, it must be admitted that the negotiation of the treaty of Washington just at this moment multiplies greatly the advantages and facilities we can command in the British money market, and is equally gratifying in a financial and a philanthropic point of view.

A MEMORABLE CONTEST ENDED.

In the first edition of "Maud," Mr. Tennyson permitted his hero to rejoice that "The long, long canker of peace" was over and the Crimean war begun. But the sentiment was so severely criticised that he altered the line, and ever since it has read, "For the peace, that I deemed no peace, is over and done." Readers in general accept the passage now as suggestive and probably just; for every one must

admit that a peace may be so completely destitute of the friendship, the security and the progress which makes peace desirable; may be so embittered by contention, hatred and all evil passions, or by national dishonor, that men of sincere philanthropy will echo the poets cry:

"Better war, by land and by sea—
War with a thousand battles, and shaking a
Hundred thrones!"

The peace which has been maintained for the last eight years between Great Britain and the United States, if not quite of this worthless character, has seemed at times to be little better; and the immense differences of opinion which separated statesmen on both sides, equally with the persistent antagonisms of feeling which divided the nations one from the other, led many patriotic men to grow weary of all efforts at reconciliation, and to say that since a trial of the issues at stake by force is inevitable, it had better come without delay.

It was under such circumstances as these that the Joint High Commission of the two Governments, which has just concluded its labors, met at Washington. The purpose of its constitution was to frame a plan upon which the disputes between each country and the Government and people of the other might be amicably settled. A great number of persons in both nations regarded the attempt as hopeless, from the fact that the real disputes pending were not those of pecuniary claims for damages, or for fishing rights, or demands for certain fixed boundaries, all of which may reasonably be made subjects of arbitration, but are chiefly questions involving deep feeling, and, as Americans believe, involving principles of justice and honor. There is a deep sense in the minds of our people that Great Britain seized the opportunity of our distress and national peril to do us an injury which was meant to be fatal; that her Government and ruling classes rejoiced in what they supposed to be the ruin of this country, and strove covertly to hasten it; and that thus the nation of all others in the world to which we looked most confidently for sympathy and aid cruelly betrayed us. It is the friendship of England in which we trusted, and which we lost just when we needed it, that the American people feel the want of; and yet, after one such disappointment, they are very slow indeed to believe in its restoration. The task set for the High Commission, then, was to find such a solution of the pending issues between the two nations as should remove the sense of wrong from the American mind, or, at least, prepare the way for its removal, and for the restoration of such friendly relations between them as seemed before our war to be rapidly making them one people. It is idle to argue that statesmanship deals only with material interests and lets feelings take their course; these feelings, when deeply rooted in a nation, become facts of the most definite and momentous character. For generations hereditary hatred controlled the foreign policy of Jews and Philistines, of Athens and Sparta, of France and England; and to-day similar unreasoning passions, aroused between the French and Prussians, threaten to become one of the most dangerous elements with which the statesmanship of Western Europe has to deal. So it is in the questions before the High Commission. It mattered not what solution of them was obtained, had it been the concession of every demand or wish ever expressed by our Government or by our injured shippers and fishermen, yet if it did not come in such a form as really to contribute to the good feeling of the people in each country towards the other, it would be utterly worthless.

How was it possible for the Commissioners to meet this great difficulty; and to satisfy the American people that Great Britain means to be just towards us, and that she has a right to the respect and cordial good will which she seemed

to us to forfeit eight years ago? There was but one course by which this could be effected; and that was for the British to lay aside all indirection, all technicality, all narrow adhesion to form and precedent, and meet the United States fairly on the broad basis of equity between independent powers. England must abandon such pitiful defences against our complaints as she has permitted to run through her diplomatic correspondence for so long; pleas that her municipal law was in fault, but that we have nothing to do with her municipal law; or that building and selling ships of war, and then selling armaments for them, is not giving aid to a belligerent, unless the ship and her armament are united when sold; or that a prohibition to fit out and to harbor naval expeditions against a friendly power, while it ought to be a part of international law, is not yet formally made so—as if international law were anything but the opinion of the civilized nations as to what ought to be; and many more arguments of the kind. She must abandon the jealous reserve with which she has hitherto insisted that important parts of the case on which our claims rest shall be withheld from arbitration; and must agree not to prejudge the case herself, by insisting which of the facts shall and which shall not be made known to the arbitrating tribunal. She must show, by the manner in which the decision is brought about, that she esteems peace and friendship with this country worth even the sacrifice of a little wilful pride, and that she is willing to join us in securing peace and harmony, at the risk of being required, should impartial justice so determine, to make concessions as well as to receive them. There has been no period at which the American people would not have welcomed the friendship of Great Britain with delight, if they could have believed it attainable; but there has been a long period in which they have believed that no such friendship could be theirs, because the British people were so blind and obstinate, to use the plainest language, in their misunderstanding of ours. But that time has passed away. Every day brings to each people a better understanding of the other; and we are now far more ready to accept the strong evidence given by the Commission of the chance for renewing the old friendship of these nations than for many a year. For, in its proceedings, the British Government has done exactly what was necessary, as was said above, to satisfy us of its own sincerity and good wishes towards us.

It is not necessary to review at length the detailed provisions of the proposed Treaty of Washington; as soon as the outlines of it were made public, minute discussions of every feature were given in the daily press, with a vast amount of documentary evidence bearing upon the wisdom of each clause, and now that the treaty has been published in full, the whole nation is engaged in its study. It is enough to indicate in general the decision it has devised for each leading issue. There are four principle causes of dispute between the two nations to which it refers:

1. The claims of the United States for compensation for injuries done to our shipping during the war, by Southern cruisers built, manned or equipped in England. This is the most important question of all, because it concerns the claims for the very wrong out of which the alienation of feeling between the nations has mainly grown. It is by the proposed settlement of these claims that the treaty will be chiefly or solely judged by most citizens of the United States.

Now on this point Great Britain has substantially conceded all that has ever been desired by the people of the United States. There is, in the first place, a distinct admission of a wrong done to this country by the British nation or government, in diplomatic language indeed, but still sufficiently strong not to be misunderstood or forgotten. It

is of the same nature and effect, in international affairs, as a civil apology, coupled with a disavowal of any intention to injure, in the private relations of gentlemen. Further, Great Britain accepts as a principle of international law all that we have claimed, as to the duty of a neutral not only to forbid but actually to prevent hostile expeditions from her ports; and agrees that she shall be responsible for every violation of this principle during our civil war as fully as if it had occurred after the distinct formulation of the principle by treaty. And, finally, all questions of injury and of damages under this head are to be referred to an international tribunal of the very highest dignity and character—a commission composed of the representatives of five independent nations, including, besides, the two directly interested in the awards, Switzerland, Italy and Brazil. These provisions secure entire justice to this country and its citizens in the settlement of the Alabama and kindred claims; they concede to us every principle on which we have hitherto insisted; and it is safe to say that they will be satisfactory to every American, unless he be so extreme in his demands that he cannot be contented without the actual humiliation of our mother country—an event almost as undesirable for us as for her.

2. The claims of British subjects for the loss of property seized or destroyed by our government during the war are referred to a mixed commission of the two governments with a suitable umpire. There has been a vast deal more discussion upon this branch of the treaty than it deserves. There is no objection in any quarter to the tribunal, which will doubtless decide justly; and this is all we want. Whatever claims of this character are just ought to be paid without any hesitation.

3. The fisheries question has been settled in a peculiarly wise way, which, however, seems to be quite original with the Commission itself; we have not seen it suggested by any of the voluminous writers on the subject in the daily papers. It is simply by abolishing a great part of the restrictions on both sides, the forced observance or the occasional violation of which, by either nation, has hitherto been the source of endless disputes. Larger privileges are granted, both to our fishermen and to those of Canada; and a Commission is to determine how much, if anything, the United States shall pay for the greater concessions made to them than they have granted. On this point, again, this country may seem to have gained a great advantage; but since, if so, we shall pay for it, Canada will lose nothing in the end. Both countries will be immensely the gainers, however, not only by renewing what has long been a cause of dissension, but still more by an opportunity to test, in one important trade, the benefits of cordial reciprocity.

4. The San Juan Island question is also to be referred to arbitration; but instead of a commission, the Emperor of Germany is to decide it. As it is simply a question of the interpretation of the treaty of 1846, determining our North-western boundary, and depends solely on the inquiry which of two channels, that east of the island or that west of it, is the main channel along the middle of which the boundary line is to run, it is not believed that there will be much difficulty or delay in the decision; and as it is susceptible of a definite and certain answer, no one doubts that such an answer will be rendered by the sovereign to whom it is referred, and cheerfully accepted by all parties concerned.

Thus every question at issue between these two nations has been put in the way of an easy and peaceful settlement and this has been done as quietly and rapidly as if a number of years of constant and irritating debate had not been spent upon them. Surely there must have been some great change, either in the aspect of the disputes themselves or in

the temper of the disputants to make such an arrangement possible. All who read the treaty, in the light of the diplomatic correspondence which preceded it, will observe that there has been no previous period in the negotiations at which such a settlement would have been seriously entertained, and that almost altogether because of the positive refusal of Great Britain to consider some points in it at all. Even so lately as 1869, when the Clarendon-Johnson treaty was rejected, the British press was nearly or quite unanimous in insisting that in any future negotiations England must insist on excluding entirely from the settlement any considerations of disposition or *animus* on the part of her Government, as shown by the proclamation of neutrality or by other official acts or neglect of duty; and that she must refuse to admit, as applicable to her conduct during our war, any rules of public law which had not received her distinct sanction before that time. But under the present treaty there is no reservation whatever as to the case which the United States may present before the tribunal of arbitration. Provision is expressly made for adjudging a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States in satisfaction of national damages, if the tribunal should deem it just, in spite of the persistent assurance of the British heretofore that nothing but the actual injuries done to private claimants would ever be regarded by them; and the rules of international law on which our claims are founded, and which Great Britain has hitherto regarded as desirable in themselves but not established, and therefore not applicable to the past, are expressly made applicable to the case before the tribunal. Doubtless the British Commissioners know their own people and act under instructions from their own Government. It therefore may be assumed as certain that public opinion in England has undergone a remarkable change in reference to this subject, and that the British Government no longer represents, as it did in 1863, and even in 1868, a community bitterly prejudiced against everything American, and resolved to regard every American view of things as necessarily extravagant and overreaching; but a community disposed to treat with respect and esteem the rights and the opinions of the American people, and to join with us in striving to secure peace and friendship between the two nations, and the common good of both.

What has brought about this change it is unnecessary to inquire. The evidence of the fact which we have in the treaty of Washington is what makes the treaty chiefly valuable to us. We believe the change to be as sincere, as thorough, and as lasting as the concessions are just and important. They will doubtless be accepted by the people of this country in the same spirit of conciliation, and we trust that the Senate will not delay to give its sanction to the agreement which blots out all the old score of grievances we have so long felt, and enables us to enter on a new career of progress, in perfect amity with the nation which most of our people still delight to call "the mother country."

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 4th of May, 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.
South Carolina—	The Central National Bank.	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved.
Columbia.....	at Bank.....	
Kentucky—	The National Bank of Somerset.....	The Third National Bank of New York, approved in addition to the Farmers' National Bank of Louisville, Ky.
Somerset.....		
Iowa—	The First National Bank.....	The Third National Bank of Chicago, approved.
Oscola.....	at Bank.....	
Iowa—	The First National Bank.....	The Union National Bank of Chicago, approved.
Albia.....	at Bank.....	
Illinois—	The Farmers' National Bank.....	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York and the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, approved.
Bushnell.....	at Bank.....	
West Virginia—	The First National Bank.....	The Merchants' National Bank of New York, approved.
Charleston.....	at Bank.....	

New National Banks.

The following national banks have been organized since the 4th of May 1871:

- Official No.
1,813.—The First National Bank of Elkader, Iowa. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$31,614. H. B. Carter, Esq., President; F. H. Carter, Esq., Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 11, 1871.
1,816.—The Rockford National Bank, Ill. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Gilbert Woodruff, President; Duncan H. Ferguson, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 11, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— APRIL 28.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11.19½ @ 11.19½	—	—	—
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.60 @ 25.65	April 27.	short.	25.30 @ 25.38
Hamburg.....	"	18.10½ @ 18.11½	April 27	3 mos.	13.7½ @ 13.7½
Paris.....	"	25.75 @ 25.85	—	—	—
Paris.....	short.	Nominal.	—	—	—
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.77½ @ 12.82½	April 27.	3 mos.	125.35
Berlin.....	"	5.26½ @ 5.27½	April 27.	"	6.20½
Frankfurt....	"	120½ @ 120½	April 27.	"	119 9-16
St. Petersburg	"	20½ @ 20½	April 25.	"	31 8-22
Odiz.....	"	19½ @ 19½	—	—	—
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52½ @ 53	—	—	—
Milan.....	3 months.	25.95 @ 27.00	—	—	—
Genoa.....	"	"	—	—	—
Naples.....	"	"	—	—	—
New York....	—	—	April 28.	60 days.	109½
Jamaica.....	—	—	—	—	—
Havana.....	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	April 8.	90 days.	25½
Bahia.....	—	—	April 9.	"	26½ @ 26
Valparaiso....	—	—	—	"	45 @ 16½
Pernambuco...	—	—	April 11.	"	25
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	—	—	—
Hong Kong....	"	4s. 5d.	April 19.	6 mos.	4s. 4½d.
Ceylon.....	"	4 p. c. dis.	—	—	—
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10½d.	April 26.	"	1s. 11 1-16d.
Madras.....	"	"	—	—	—
Calcutta.....	"	"	April 26.	"	1s. 11 1-16d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ p. c. dis.	—	—	—

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 29.

The proposals enunciated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for supplying the deficiency in the revenue, have been vigorously opposed, and the Government have considered it their duty to withdraw from them, but, at the same time, without departing from the principles originally set forth. The proposed tax on matches has encountered much opposition out of doors, and the match makers of the east end of London devoted a greater part of their time on Monday to processions, or rather to an endeavor to march *en masse* to the Houses of Parliament to present a petition. The leaders of that movement, however, were informed that the course they were pursuing was illegal, and the matter resulted in a demonstration of match makers and roughs on the Thames Embankment, and in the parks. In the evening, the Premier announced that in the state of public opinion on the tax, the proposal would not be pressed, but would be withdrawn. The match question, therefore, has had a very brief existence. On Thursday, speculation was very active as to what other proposals the Government would make. In the Stock Exchange many rumors were circulated, and among other things it was stated that a tax on railway tickets was probable. Shortly after the assembling of Parliament, however, the matter was set at rest, as the Premier announced that in addition to the tax on matches being withdrawn, the proposed increase in legacy and succession duties would not be persisted in, but, at the same time, the income tax would be raised to 6d. in the pound, in lieu of the percentage charge of 5 1-5d. in the pound. In this position the matter stands at present, and there will be no further discussion upon it in Parliament until Monday next, when a great and important debate will unquestionably take place. No doubt it will be thought abroad to be strange that a wealthy country like this should dispute over the circumstance of meeting a deficit of nearly £3,000,000, incurred for purposes of self-defense. It is, however, by no means owing to a disinclination to pay the debts which have been incurred, but the opposition is to the plan devised by the Government for raising the sum required. Equality of taxation, as far as that can be carried out, is a desirable end to arrive at, but now that the match tax, and the increased tax on legacies and successions have been abandoned, and the income tax has been augmented to 6d. in the pound, the inequality of taxation has been aggravated, and there is every indication that the opposition will increase in strength. The present Government opened its career with a majority of about 115; on the division which resulted on the match tax, the majority was only 27. It is by no means improbable that the Budget will have to be reconsidered, and it is more than probable, if such should prove to be necessary, it will have to be undertaken by a different ministry.

The question at issue is as to the means to be adopted for raising

the money to meet the deficit. The suffrage has been extended, and the working classes have a large share in the representation of the country. Are the working classes, who earn good wages and live well, to sanction expenditure and not to meet their fair proportion of the burden? This is the question which is before the country, and on which the Government must stake its existence. At this stage of the debate, the speech of Mr. Fawcett, "an extreme democrat," deserves to be recorded:

As it might be supposed that the new Budget just introduced would be popular among persons of advanced Liberal opinions, he wished to enter his earnest protest against the principle in it. He had never concealed from the House that he held extreme democratic opinions. Nevertheless, he had not lost sight of the dangers of democracy, and no one who had considered the subject could doubt that, among the many advantages enjoyed by democratic institutions, there was this advantage—that, if not properly checked, they sometimes tended to make government expensive. Now, the House would remember the debates two or three years ago. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Prime Minister fought mightily over that historic animal, the Trojan horse; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer warned the House that inside it there was a great democracy, which, if once let loose, would issue forth and away the Government, regardless of the true principles of finance, and involve the country in unwonted extravagance. Well, three years had passed; but it was the extravagance of the Government, not the extravagance of the democracy, that the country had to fear. (Hear, hear.) There was a large exceptional expenditure of £3,000,000 this year, and the House was asked to provide the whole of it out of direct taxation. (Cheers.) Now, who paid direct taxation? A small minority in each constituency. (Hear, hear.) If, therefore, the new Budget were sanctioned, we said, in effect, to the democracy:—

"Be as extravagant as you like, sanction any expenditure you choose, there will be a Government who will tell you the expenditure is transitional, and you, the majority, will not pay the bill, but every farthing of additional taxation will be thrown upon the minority." (Cheers.)

The authority of Ricardo, Mill and other writers on political economy might be quoted against him to show that taxation, whether direct or indirect, in the end fell to a great extent upon the working classes. But the great fact you wanted to bring home to the people was, that if they desired extravagant armaments the money must not come first out of other people's pockets, but must come directly out of their own. (Hear, hear.) He, therefore, protested earnestly and solemnly against the plan for throwing the additional expenditure entirely on the income-tax. (Hear, hear.) In this country no doubt the workman was heavily taxed. But still more heavily taxed than the skilled artisan with £2 or £3 a week were the clerk and the poor widow, struggling to bring up a family and maintain a certain appearance on £100 or £150 a year. (Hear.) Upon these persons the pressure of local taxation was constantly increasing, and now that the working classes had a majority in almost every constituency, were you to lay down the doctrine that additional expenditure should be paid by the minority out of direct taxation? (Hear.) Owing to the encouragement given to a wicked rivalry in armaments, country after country was running straight towards financial embarrassment, and it was the duty of this House, now that we had a democratic suffrage, to relax not a single check which might tend to prevent extravagance. The Government had withdrawn their Budget. Let them now revise their estimates. (Hear, hear.) The country did not accept the doctrine that because some votes in supply had been passed the House therefore stood pledged to the whole of the proposed expenditure; and if the Government attempted to carry out any policy involving an outlay of £72,000,000, they would find they were not fulfilling the wishes of the country. (Hear, hear.) He should be unworthy of a seat in this House if he did not do everything in his power in opposition to a fatal doctrine, which would lead to disaster and ruin—the principle that additional expenditure should be thrown entirely upon direct taxation. (Cheers.)

But apart from all this squabble in Parliament, upon what may be an error of judgment, and which might, if pride did not stop the way, be speedily rectified, the prosperity of the country is daily increasing. The weather for the growing crops is all that can be desired, a good yield of grass is now certain, and we shall only require a favorable time for harvesting it. The prospect before the grazier, and consequently for the consumer of meat, is more satisfactory than for a long time past, and we hope that during the summer months the grass-fed beasts will come to market in excellent condition. Dairy produce of all descriptions will soon be affected, to the benefit of the consumer, by this abundance of grass in the pastures. At present there is nothing to indicate that the wheat crop will be beneath the average. In the money market, too, there is a large supply of unemployed capital ready to find a profitable outlet, and, consequently, there are many schemes before the public, and many more will undoubtedly follow. In consequence of the partial revival of fresh enterprise, and of the steadiness of trade, money has been rather more inquired for this week, but the abundance which exists entirely checks any upward movement. The position of the Bank of England gains daily in strength, and nearly all the gold we receive is sent there for the want of an export demand. The quotations, compared with those of last year, are as follows:

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
Bank minimum....	3 @...	2½ @...	4 months' bank bills 3 @...	2½ @...	2½ @...
Open-market rates:			6 months' bank bills 3 @...	2½ @...	2½ @...
30 and 60 days' bills 2½ @...	2½ @...	2½ @...	4 and 6 trade bills..	8½ @...	8½ @...
3 months bills....	3 @...	2½ @...			

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of Middling

Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, second quality compared with the four previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	23,779,313	24,616,853	23,957,019	28,592,347	24,680,126
Public deposits.....	7,052,501	4,800,109	4,961,002	8,007,115	5,728,110
Other deposits.....	17,793,917	13,916,893	16,968,181	16,846,953	19,556,657
Government securities 12,886,314	12,886,314	13,217,966	14,520,798	12,852,901	12,988,549
Other securities.....	19,169,324	18,083,775	17,083,093	17,846,100	19,916,088
Reserve of notes and coin.....	10,919,230	11,481,781	8,487,801	11,769,908	13,776,500
Coin and bullion.....	15,248,895	20,632,683	16,981,179	19,974,023	22,901,620
Bank rate.....	8 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	3 p. c.	2½ p. c.
Consols.....	91½	94	93½	94	93½
Price of wheat.....	62s. 11d.	73s. 11d.	45s. 5d.	42s. 7d.	58s. 11d.
Md. Upland cotton.....	11½d.	12½d.	11½d.	11d.	7½d.
No 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. ¾d.

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

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks.....	2½	1½
Discount houses at call.....	2	1½
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2½	1½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2½	1½

The following are the quotations at the leading Continental cities:

	B'k rate— 1870. 1871.	Op. m'kt— 1870. 1871.		B'k rate— 1870. 1871.	Op. m'kt— 1870. 1871.
At Paris.....	2½ 6*	2½ 6*	Brusselle.....	2½ 4	2½ 3½
Vienna.....	5 6	5 6	Madrid.....	5	6
Berlin.....	4 4	3½ 3½	Hamburg.....	2½	2½ 3½
Frankfort.....	3 3½	3 8	St. Peters-		
Amst'd'm.....	8½ 8½	3 8	burg.....	5 8	5 7
Turin.....	5 6	5 6			

* Nominal.

There has been an average demand for foreign bills of exchange and the quotations show very little alteration.

There is no demand for gold for export, and as our importations have been considerable, there has been a great increase in the supply stored at the Bank. In the silver market the chief feature is a demand for Mexican dollars of the old issue for shipment to China. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

	SOLD	S. d.	S. d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77 8½	@ 77 9
do fine.....	do	—	@ —
do Refinable.....	do	77 11	@ —
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	—	@ —
South American Doubloons...	do	73 8	@ 71
United States gold coin.....	do	76 8	@ —
	SILVER.	S. d.	S. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard.....	5 3-16	@ 5 0
do do containing 6 gre. gold per oz. standard.....	5 0	@ 5 11-16	
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz. no price.	@ —	
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz. 1st price.	4 10½	@ 4 11½

The parliamentary contest on the Budget propositions has had little or no influence in the Stock Exchange. The principal feature is a demand for Continental Government stocks, in which there is a marked tendency to improvement. American stocks have been firm, and Five-Twenties are rather higher in price. In Atlantic and Great Western Railway securities there has been considerable activity, and a further advance has been established. The Certificates of Debenture closed to-day at 45½ to 46½; the Consolidated Mortgage bonds, 42½ to 43, and the Reorganization stock, 13 to 14, firm. The following have been the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Th'ay	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	92½-93½	92½-93½	93-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93-93½
U. S. 5-20's, 1838.....	90½-90½	90-90½	90½-90½	90½-90½	90½-90½	90½-90½
U. S. 5-20's, 1854.....	89-90	89-90	89-90	89-90	89-90	89-90
U. S. 5-20's, 1855.....	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½	89½-90½
U. S. 5-20's, 1857.....	92-92½	92½-92½	92½-91½	92½-91½	92½-91½	92½-91½
U. S. 10-40's, 1901.....	89½-89½	89½-89½	89½-89½	89½-89½	89½-89½	89½-89½
Atlantic & Gt West.						
consol'd mort. b'ds.....	42-42	41-42	42½-42½	42½-42½	42½-42½	42½-42½
Erie Shares (\$100).....	18½-19	18½-19	18½-19	18½-19	18½-19	18½-19
Illinois Shares (\$100).....	110½-110½	110½-110½	110½-111	110½-111	110½-111	110½-111

Messrs. Robinson, Fleming & Co. announced that they are instructed to receive subscriptions for \$2,000,000 eight per cent Louisiana Levee bonds:

The bonds form part of \$3,000,000 issued under the authority of a special act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved by the Governor of the State the 25th of February, 1870. The bonds are to bear, and of \$500 each, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, due 1st of September and 1st of March of each year, and made payable either at the office of the State Treasurer in the City of New Orleans or in the City of New York, at the option of the holder. The coupon next falling due, and attached to each bond, is payable 1st of September, 1871; and the principal is made payable in five years from the date of the bond, viz., on 1st of March, 1875, both in the currency of the United States. For the payment of the principal and accruing interest of these bonds the special act of the Legislature pledges the faith of the State of Louisiana unconditionally, and levies a special tax of one-quarter of one per cent upon the estate, real and personal, throughout the State, subject to taxation, to continue until the principal and interest of these bonds are fully paid. The price of subscription is 75 per cent (the dollar calculated at the rate of 4s. 6d.), including interest from the 1st of March last, or £84 7s. 6d. per bond of \$500, payable as follows:

£5 0s. 0d. for each bond on application.
15 0 0 for each bond on allotment.
25 0 0 for each bond on 5th of June.
39 7 6 for each bond on 5th of July.

£84 7s. 6d.

The London and San Francisco Bank are inviting subscriptions for £500,000 Omaha Bridge eight per cent bonds, issued by the

Union Pacific Railroad Company, secured by mortgage authorized by act of Congress of the United States:

The bonds, the principal and interest of which are payable clear of all taxes in the United States, are to bearer, each representing £200 sterling or \$1,000 gold, with half-yearly interest at coupons attached, each coupon being for £3 6s. 6d. sterling, or \$40 gold. The interest runs from 1st of April, 1871, and is payable half-yearly on 1st of October and 1st of April at the option of the holder, in London at the London and San Francisco Bank (limited), and in New York at the office of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co. The bonds will be paid off by annual drawings by an accumulative sinking fund within 25 years at par, with a premium of 10 per cent on the nominal value, viz., at the rate of £220 sterling or \$1,000 gold per bond. The repayment of the drawn bonds will, at the option of the holders, be made in London or in New York.

It is understood that a new Spanish loan will be introduced next week. The price of issue will, it is stated, be 92½, and the bonds will bear 6 per cent interest per annum.

The wheat trade has been dull, owing to the fine growing weather, and prices have had a drooping tendency.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of bread and feeding stuffs into and from the United Kingdom, during the week ending April 22 and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-70:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.

	1870-71.		1869-70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	684,420	159,580	390,435	15,856
Barley.....	154,775	8,227	317,707	2,236
Oats.....	118,519	52,044	287,288	3,571
Peas.....	14,268	511	37,298	129
Beans.....	33,612	.....	20,318	.....
Indian corn.....	213,001	.....	164,648	.....
Flour.....	106,899	9,252	118,334	385

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

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Wheat.....cwt.	21,060,617	25,591,551
Barley.....	6,193,847	78,918
Oats.....	4,989,539	11,723,401
Peas.....	487,511	45,216
Beans.....	1,187,300	15,983
Indian corn.....	9,698,746	56,980
Flour.....	3,048,405	12,914,960

For the corresponding periods in 1869-70 the figures were as under:

	Imports.	Exports.
	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.
Wheat.....cwt.	599,079	18,894,116
Barley.....	141,310	7,610,580
Oats.....	115,467	3,974,227
Peas.....	34,171	824,366
Beans.....	26,78	1,917,761
Indian Corn.....	312,119	8,692,305
Flour.....	80,528	2,632,808

The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

This market has remained quiet and inanimate throughout the present week. Quotations are nominally the same as they were last Friday; but in order to sell, both spinners and manufacturers are obliged to make a concession, and prices have been accepted to-day which were refused a week since. The large contracts which producers have on hand have been of great advantage to them, and enabled them to maintain prices which, under less favorable circumstances, they would have been unable to adhere to. Stocks of both goods and yarns still continue light in first hands, and for early delivery full prices can be obtained. Spinners are encouraged to go on selling, because they can secure cotton to cover their renewed and extended contracts. This week the arrivals of cotton in Liverpool have again been large, amounting to 99,000 bales; and the stock has slightly increased, amounting to 951,000 bales.

The undecided dispute between masters and operatives at Oldham has had considerable influence in certain departments of this market. Spinners have been quite willing to sell under certain conditions about delivery. On the other hand, it has not suited manufacturers to buy yarns in order to cover contracts for cloth which they have entered into, unless they have been guaranteed delivery within a stipulated period. The consequence is that a good deal of uncertainty and irregularity prevails, and there is a feeling of uneasiness and doubt throughout the whole market. Should the mill operatives turn out and the factories be closed after to-morrow (Saturday), then there will be endless disputes about the non-delivery of yarn, and consequently cloth. Again, should the master spinners yield to the demands of the impending strike or lockout is that business remains in a state of abeyance. Producers are willing to sell at present prices, but afraid to undertake engagements which they may be unable to fulfil. Buyers, on their part, are ready to make purchases, provided they can be ensured delivery within a stipulated time.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—The market for American securities has been quiet throughout the week, closing steady but without noticeable firmness.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
" account.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
" old, 1865.....	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
" 1867.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 10-40s.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Illinois Central shares.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie Railway shares.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & G. W. (con'g).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

Frankfurt.....	97
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Flour 1s 6d. lower, but grain is steady and corn has advanced to 3½s.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.
Flour (Western).....	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 0
Wheat (No. 3 Mid. Red).....	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 3	11 3
" (Red Winter).....	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
" (California White).....	12 1	12 1	12 1	12 1	12 3	12 3

Corn (W. m'd).....	480 lb	39 3	39 3	39 3	39 3	39 3
Barley (Canadian).....	40 lb	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	45 lb	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Peas (Canadian).....	501 lb	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	44 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Cheese has further declined, closing at 67s. 6d. Pork has dropped to 65s. 7d., and is weak. Bacon is lower, closing at 39s., and a slight decline is noted in Lard also.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	107 6	107 6	107 6	107 6	107 6	107 6
Pork (Btm. pr. mess).....	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6	66 6	65 7
Bacon.....	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
Lard (American).....	52 6	52 6	52 6	52 6	52 6	52 6
Cheese (fine).....	69 0	69 0	69 0	69 0	67 0	67 6

Liverpool Produce Market.—There is less firmness in Spirits of Petroleum; Standard White, however, retaining the full prices of a week ago. Otherwise the market is steady.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.	a. d.
Rosin (com. Wilma).....	112 6	112 6	112 6	112 6	112 6	112 6
" (Sine pale).....	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 6
Petroleum (std white).....	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 5
" (spirits).....	10	10	10	10	9½	9½
Tallow (American).....	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Linseed Oil is steady at 32s. Other quotations are as given last week, the market remaining quiet.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Line'd c'ke (obl).....	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	63 6	63 0	63 0	63 6	63 6	63 6
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std).....	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	35 0
Sperm oil.....	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Whale oil.....	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Linseed oil.....	32 5 0	32 5 0	32 5 0	32 5 0	32 5 0	32 5 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$7,846,227 this week, against \$10,392,026 last week, and \$7,359,839 the previous week. The exports are \$3,846,933 this week, against \$3,910,936 last week, and \$5,163,728 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 17,844 bales, against 13,297 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) May 5, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) May 6.

	1869.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$1,125,659	\$1,455,736	\$1,433,476	\$2,461,531
General merchandise.....	\$3,091,217	\$1,157,113	\$4,768,817	\$5,384,096
Total for the week..	\$4,216,876	\$2,612,849	\$6,202,293	\$7,846,227
Previously reported....	\$1,463,497	\$1,087,526	\$1,063,457	\$2,923,546

Since Jan. 1..... \$35,680,403 \$116,170,375 \$107,864,780 \$137,074,773

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Exports.....	\$3,434,538	\$4,622,424	\$3,419,985	\$3,846,933
Previously reported....	\$1,677,926	\$5,570,842	\$7,763,096	\$8,238,844

Since Jan. 1..... \$65,112,464 \$60,193,366 \$61,183,081 \$66,085,777

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending May 6, 1871:

	St. Johns, P. R.—		Havana—		
	American silver.....	\$7,000		Spanish gold.....	\$12,738
May 2—	Schooner Abbie H.		May 4—	Bark, Iva, Maracaibo—	
	Brown, Baracoa—			American gold.....	35,000
	American silver.....	3,000	May 6—	Str. City of Antwerp, Liverpool—	
May 2—	Stmr. Holsatia, London—			American gold.....	70,000
	American gold.....	125,000		Silver bars.....	19,000
	For Hamburg—		May 6—	Str. Donau, Southampton—	
	Silver bars.....	19,700		Gold bars.....	15,520
May 3—	Stmr. Idaho, London—			Foreign silver.....	16,050
	American gold.....	75,000		Foreign gold.....	3,520
May 3—	Stmr. Scotia, Liverpool—			American gold.....	893,000
	American gold.....	250,000	May 6—	Str. Algeria, Liverpool—	
	Foreign silver.....	8,000		Silver bars.....	123,065
	Silver bars.....	138,196			

Total for the week..... \$1,808,870
Previously reported..... \$2,534,178
Add for cents not reported..... 8

	Total since Jan. 1, 1871.....	Same time in 1870.....	Same time in 1869.....	Same time in 1868.....
Specie.....	\$25,143,056	\$25,143,056	\$25,143,056	\$25,143,056

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

May 2—Str. Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—		Gold.....	\$5,967
Silver.....	\$967	May 2—Str. City of Mexico, Vera Cruz—	
Gold.....	7,106	Gold.....	140
Gold dust.....	8,930	May 6—Str. Columbia, Havana—	
May 2—Str. City of Dublin, Halifax—		Silver.....	493

Total for the week..... \$32,588
Previously reported..... \$2,971,893

	Total since January 1, 1871.....	Same time in 1870.....	Same time in 1869.....	Same time in 1868.....
Specie.....	\$2,994,431	\$2,994,431	\$2,994,431	\$2,994,431

Canada Southern Railroad.—A COMPETING LINE IN CANADA.—The *Chicago Railway Review* of March 30 states that Wall street (New York) is about, or was then about, to be offered the last good thing Canada had to give, namely, the right to provide capital for the construction of the Canada Southern Railroad; and remarks that hitherto John Bull has had a monopoly of Canadian "good things," including the Grand Trunk.

We are not at all jealous. On the contrary we think it is quite fair that Brother Jonathan should take his turn in helping Canada to railways, but if he is looking out for profit we could have wished him better luck than the adoption of a competing line anywhere, much less in Canada. We always thought it was hard enough for a railway in Canada to earn a living when it had the monopoly of traffic. Canada must indeed have acquired sudden wealth if a competing line can live and thrive there! Our opinion has long been that Canada would get on, but we were hardly prepared for so great a blaze of prosperity as is indicated by the projection of a long competing line of railway!

Noting its competitive characteristics our *Chicago* contemporary observes, "Now this proposed Canada Southern will not come near any of these places, (important local ones named,) and will simply have to depend upon the through traffic for existence. How will it stand for this? The Great Western, by its Air Line, will have a line exactly the same length, on exactly the same grade, being close alongside; therefore, as to cheapness, can do the traffic on exactly the same terms. But further than this what connections has this proposed line?" The *Chicago* paper then proceeds to point out the very inferior position of the intended competing line in this important respect. Evidently *Chicago* is not a large subscriber to the capital of the new Canadian railway. That boon seems to be preserved for New York. Perchance *Chicago* is in dudgeon at not getting a slice of the cake!

A competing line in Canada! In one sense, it would produce an increase. It would not, for the best of all reasons, knock down the premiums on existing Canada railways, but if established—we say if—it might increase their discounts.

Of all places in the world we should have supposed Canada would remain free from competing lines. We never believed the many bitter things said of the severity of Canadian winters, statements which went the length of intimating that a railway in Canada, though it had never so much traffic, could not pay; that the climate was so intensely cold that it would snap any rails laid down, and break up the ground from under the best permanent way that could be formed; three parts of this we know to be bosh, but at the same time we always admitted that railway working in Canada was difficult, and therefore expensive. We did not, however, know that Canada was so favorable for railway construction and working that a competing line would arise! On the bare mention of such a thing the first observation that would have risen to our lips would be—"Impossible!—people only compete to obtain a share of good things, not to go snags in discounts!—a competing line in Canada is simply absurd, since there is not a line in Canada whose shares command a premium." However, we read in American papers of the fact that a competing line is projected, yecept as above, and that New York is to be offered the advantage of providing a part of its capital! Heaven bless them!—*Herald's Railway Journal*.

Finances of Arkansas.—The following statements with reference to the finances and progress of railway construction in the State of Arkansas are copied from a recent letter of Hon. Henry Page, Treasurer of that State: The old debt of the State, so far as funded up to the present time and now drawing interest, is \$2,750,000. The whole of the old debt, if funded, will amount to \$4,430,000. But this total will probably be largely diminished by the amicable adjustment of certain claims held by the State of Arkansas against the United States Government, which is the holder of over one million of the unfunded bonds. The total debt which may be created by the loan of the State's credit to railroad companies is \$10,000,000. Of this sum bonds to the amount of \$3,150,000 have been issued, as follows:

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.....	\$1,050,000
Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad.....	900,000
Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans Railroad.....	750,000
Mississippi, Onachita and Red River Railroad.....	450,000

These are the only roads entitled under the law to receive State bonds; and, so far as I can discover, the aid heretofore given has been honestly and judiciously expended. Now, as reported to me by the officers of the several roads, and as I know, also, from other official sources, and from personal observation as well, the following is an exact showing of their condition:

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad:	Miles.
Completed and in running operation.....	131
Little Rock and Fort Smith:	
In running operation.....	80
Graded and ready for track.....	50
Calro and Fulton:	
In running operation.....	20
Graded and ready for track.....	20
Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans:	
In running operation.....	18
Graded and ready for track.....	62
Mississippi, Onachita and Red River:	
In running operation.....	18½
Graded and ready for track.....	22
Graded but not finished.....	63

Railroads in Arkansas.—The Calro and Fulton road is completed 20 miles north of Little Rock. The thirty miles beyond will be ready by the 15th of May. Iron for twenty miles of track is in New Orleans to be shipped at once.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith road is in operation for a distance of 50 miles (to Lewisburg). Grading from that point to Van Buren is nearly completed. The iron is on hand at Huntersville, opposite Little Rock, for between 30 and 40 miles, and iron for 20 miles more has been shipped to New Orleans.

— We are informed that Clews, Habicht & Co., the London

branch of Henry Clews & Co., of this city, have vacated their old quarters at 5 Lothbury, London, and taken the elegant and commodious offices formerly occupied by "The National Bank of Scotland," at 11 Old Broad street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., 32 WALL ST., N. Y.
Our business is the same as an incorporated bank.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advances made on approved collaterals and against Merchant discount 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.

FISK & HATCH,

A. S. HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, }
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, May 4, 1871. }

THE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD Co. are secured upon a property which, when the extension to the Ohio River, now in process of rapid construction, is completed and fully equipped, will represent a cost of nearly \$30,000,000, and an actual value in Roads, Franchises, rights of way, &c., of not less than \$50,000,000. The total amount of the loan is \$15,000,000, of which nearly one-half, or over \$7,000,000 have already been sold.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS negotiated by us, amounting to \$25,835,000, have a ready market everywhere, being favorably known and actively dealt in at all the principal Stock Exchanges of this country and Europe, and are readily salable at all times at quoted market price, which is now above par.

The Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD Co. we believe to be of equal value and security, and must in time take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-Twenty Bonds, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five Per Cent Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent, and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD Co.

Present price 90, and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and as agents of the U. S. Government, will attend to the funding of Five-Twenties into the new United States 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.

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 business.

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

GREAT NATIONAL LOAN.

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 Cent. 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 Cent., \$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 Cent., and any part of \$700,000,000 of Four per Cent., the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

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

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF DOLLARS.
THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August and November in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

Entered Recorded WASHINGTON, 18.....

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 each year.

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 \$12,315,700 and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of \$732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in gold \$311,982,034. 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 cents of 1901.....	14,000,000

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.

The Official Schedule of the Treasury affords the following classification of Funded Stocks (in Gold) of the United States as outstanding on the 1st of May:

FUNDED STOCKS (IN GOLD) OF THE UNITED STATES.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862.....	\$380,401,050	\$107,564,600	\$480,965,650
5-20s, 1864.....	45,700,000	56,781,600	102,481,600
5-20s, 1865.....	125,313,350	51,605,800	179,919,150
5-20s, 1865 (new).....	182,880,800	72,476,900	255,357,700
5-20s, 1867.....	244,020,500	91,299,100	335,319,600
5-20s, 1868.....	23,539,950	11,414,500	39,954,450
Total 5-20s.....	\$1,010,790,650	\$393,842,500	\$1,403,883,150

Sixes, 1881.....	\$9,539,000	\$50,180,500	\$59,719,500
Fives, 10-40s.....	57,374,000	137,172,000	194,546,000
Fives, 1871.....	13,965,000	6,080,000	20,000,000
Total.....	\$1,174,918,950	\$297,392,500	\$1,472,311,450
Total March 4, 1869.....			\$1,107,846,150

Reduction of funded debt.....\$366,717,500

Yearly gold interest charge, March 4, 1869, amounted to.....\$11,225,200

Present yearly charge.....111,080,000

Reduction to interest charge.....\$12,315,700

PUBLIC DEBT—JULY, 1865, TO MAY, 1871.

Description.	Maximum Debt. July 31, 1865.	Present debt, May 1, 1871.
Five-Twenty 6 per cent stock.....	\$606,569,700	\$1,403,883,150
Other six per cent stocks.....	292,301,012	283,078,100
Ten-Forty five per cent stock.....	173,770,100	191,567,300
Other five per cent stock.....	37,023,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7-30 per cent notes.....	320,000,000	
Three-year six per cent notes.....	212,121,470	
Total funded.....	\$2,150,781,112	\$1,922,128,550
Greenback notes.....	\$473,114,799	\$356,006,800
Greenback certificates.....	205,822,945	51,023,000
Gold certificates.....		20,482,700
Fractional currency.....	25,750,032	40,570,900
Post-due notes and bonds.....	17,293,120	8,006,012
Total Treasury circulation.....	\$721,950,796	\$471,270,310
Less gold in Treasury.....	35,337,858	100,463,579
Balance.....	\$686,612,938	\$369,806,391
Less currency balance.....	81,401,775	16,172,116
Net Treasury circulation.....	\$605,211,163	\$348,631,215
Total principal of debt.....	\$2,755,992,375	\$2,350,762,765
Yearly interest in gold.....	\$64,419,628	\$111,982,034
Yearly interest in currency.....	87,412,421	1,537,470
Total amount of interest charged.....	\$151,832,051	\$113,519,504

* Exclusive of accrued interest.

C. C. NORVELL,

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

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Northern (N. H.).....	4	June 1.	
Miscellaneous.			
Central Petroleum Co.	1	May 18.	May 12 to May 18.
Adams Express Co.	2	June 1.	May 19 to June 2.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 12, 1871.

The Money Market.—The excessive abundance of money this week has surpassed anything heretofore reported, and has been the most salient feature of the financial markets. Call loans on miscellaneous collateral have been made at 4@5 per cent, and on governments at 3 per cent, while large amounts have in some cases been offered to the heaviest Government dealers at even lower rates. This extraordinary plethora of money seems to be the result of the large bond purchases by the Government, and of a rather conservative condition of trade in commercial circles, assisted, also, by the usual flow of national bank currency towards this centre at the present period of the year, which being practically irredeemable is not returned to the interior, but accumulates in our city banks in very large quantities. National Bank notes are consequently at a discount of 1@2 per cent where holders wish to obtain greenbacks for them, and this periodical excess of national bank notes has led as usual to much discussion upon the subject of instituting some practical system of redemption.

There is no space to discuss so broad a question in these columns, but without going into details it seems tolerably clear: 1. That an efficient system of redemption is greatly needed. 2. That such a system is chiefly desired by the banks of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is not generally desired by the other banks of the country. 3. That the movement towards establishing an assorting or redeeming agency, when made at all, should be made by combined and harmonious action between the banks of the above named cities and the Secretary of the Treasury. It is to be hoped that the evident need now existing for a practical method of redemption may direct so much attention to the subject, that this important defect in our national banking system will soon be remedied.

The last statement of the associated banks of this city showed the following changes from the previous week:

Loans, increase, \$1,758,240; Specie, increase, \$210,105; Circulation, decrease, \$67,624; Deposits, increase, \$5,232,315; Legal tenders, increase, \$1,072,920. The result of these changes was, to leave the banks \$591,852 stronger in their excess over legal reserve.

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

	May 1, 1871.	May 1, 1870.	May 1, 1869.
Loans and discounts.....	\$28,814,757	\$27,300,000	\$25,500,000
Specie.....	15,007,284	31,200,000	10,000,000
Circulation.....	31,242,808	25,000,000	24,000,000
Net deposits.....	227,591,540	217,000,000	198,000,000
Legal tenders.....	67,009,211	56,100,000	55,000,000

There has been little change in commercial paper, the great abundance of money on call at low rates, stimulates the demand, and very choice names have sold at 5½, though 6@6½ per cent is a fair quotation.

per cent.
 5½@ 6¼
 6 @ 7
 8¼@ 7½
 5½@ 8¼
 5½@ 9¼
 5½@ 6¼
 6¼@ 7½

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

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

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

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

American gold (old coinage)		American silver (new).	97	@	9½
	4 p. c. premium.	Dimes and half dimes...	86	@	90
Sovereigns.....	\$4 86 @ \$4 90	Five francs.....	19	@	19½
Napoleons.....	3 87 @ 3 91	Francs.....	19	@	96
German X thalers.....	7 80 @ 7 85	English silver.....	4 80	@	4 85
Prussian X thalers.....	8 05 @ 8 15	Prussian thalers.....	71	@	72
X guilders.....	3 90 @ 4 00	Specie thalers.....	1 04	@	1 06
Spanish doubloons.....	16 10 @ 16 40	Mexican dollars.....	1 08½	@	1 04
Patriot doubloons.....	15 50 @ 15 70	Spanish dollars.....	83½	p. c. premium	
American silver (old coinage)		South American dollars.....	par.		
	@ 2 p. c. premium.				

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

		Custom House	Sub-Treasury.			
			Receipts.		Payments.	
			Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, May	6...	\$899.100	\$915,743 24	\$328,969 11	\$2,20,699 79	\$995,934 28
Monday, "	8...	459.000	(81,467 56)	1,615,612 13	787,552 10	289,787 95
Tuesday, "	9...	550.000	576,640 26	1,159,032 57	690,980 39	24,157 61
Wednesday, "	10...	558.000	84,495 28	545,405 54	2,004,019 42	499,081 09
Thursday, "	11...	456.000	970,419 00	180,914 61	1,232,991 81	2,612,744 62
Friday, "	12...	450.000	457,873 20		2,316,511 18	282,738 63
Total.		\$2,862.000	\$4,416,641 55	\$5,371,928 46	\$7,439,281 59	\$5,028,968 24

Balance, May 5...	61,941,577 64	7,285,351 89
Payment during week.....	\$56,401,322 09	\$12,655,380 29
Balance, May.....	\$5,540,255 55	\$5,029,971 60

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 May 6, 1871:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$1,000,000	\$12,816,700	\$2,375,700	\$885,000	\$11,200,000	\$291,000
Manhattan.....	2,000,000	6,621,400	294,800	9,229	4,918,100	3,775,700
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	6,437,400	1,135,000	887,000	4,000,400	1,491,100
Union.....	1,000,000	4,719,800	24,400	443,200	2,265,500	1,811,000
American.....	8,000,000	8,747,385	1,218,281	1,415	7,114,285	2,807,836
Phoenix.....	1,000,000	4,181,625	397,180	519,267	8,101,704	748,250
City.....	1,000,000	6,040,556	754,314	5,005,695	888,000	
Traders'.....	1,000,000	3,245,153	14,534	769,490	2,009,082	8,423
Fulton.....	1,000,000	2,163,532	130,610	1,739,479	678,539	
Chemical.....	300,000	6,062,814	430,221	4,142,992	1,162,179	
Mechanics' Exchange.....	1,235,000	2,294,881	29,003	443,200	768,258	
Gallatin, National.....	1,500,000	3,331,613	156,344	497,140	1,282,474	804,315
Interiors.....	800,000	2,482,100	52,100	258,000	1,797,500	490,400
Mechanics and Traders.....	600,000	1,946,300	10,900	195,700	1,420,800	411,400
Greenwich.....	600,000	3,120,612	227,600	3,891	162,011	134,283
Leather Manufacturers.....	600,000	1,218,517	227,600	257,137	2,780,800	784,434
Seventh Ward.....	500,000	1,218,517	76,207	171,806	1,008,490	281,689
State of New York.....	2,000,000	4,502,251	17,630	493,000	5,125,000	1,168,800
American Exchange.....	5,000,000	9,978,500	431,100	951,000	5,169,100	1,481,000
Commerce.....	10,000,000	20,441,731	182,323	4,133,905	6,108,174	4,322,779
Brooklyn.....	1,000,000	7,079,200	18,700	9,000	8,432,700	1,419,700
Manhattan.....	1,000,000	2,588,757	76,207	171,806	1,008,490	281,689
Marine.....	1,000,000	5,731,800	100,400	4,700	1,438,400	282,400
Pacific.....	1,227,700	1,983,250	16,800	4,700	1,438,400	282,400
Republic.....	2,000,000	4,111,885	600,752	892,280	4,141,321	825,577
Chatham.....	450,000	2,136,600	130,900	130,000	2,483,900	510,300
People's.....	412,500	1,238,022	4,453	5,784	1,881,809	26,755
North American.....	1,000,000	2,588,757	202,797	4,000	2,679,588	572,000
Manhattan.....	1,000,000	2,588,757	202,797	4,000	2,679,588	572,000
Handover.....	500,000	2,022,000	20,500	1,000	1,966,000	812,000
Irving.....	4,000,000	10,443,851	528,531	1,569,587	5,675,296	1,848,371
Metropolitan.....	400,000	1,717,765	24,198	1,150,100	1,782,194	348,111
Citizens.....	1,000,000	2,991,551	28,467	8,925	2,575,578	325,245
Market.....	1,000,000	8,053,000	75,900	502,960	2,007,400	685,500
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	2,546,800	54,200	738,700	1,134,900	432,800
Shoe and Leather.....	1,000,000	3,314,000	49,900	818,900	2,837,000	810,800
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,12,800	216,500	5,700	1,561,800	340,100
Continental.....	2,000,000	4,094,446	102,442	57,370	2,400,270	629,000
Commonwealth.....	750,000	2,385,700	93,800	338,100	2,311,100	609,200
Orleans.....	300,000	1,508,300	2,600	4,570	1,400,500	221,300
Marine.....	400,000	1,761,930	83,600	390,000	1,688,750	498,400
Atlantic.....	500,000	1,451,120	18,147	98,509	1,573,999	232,495
Importers and Traders.....	1,500,000	11,215,800	12,000	698,400	15,670,500	4,294,000
Park.....	2,000,000	13,179,636	866,507	961,000	21,488,152	5,277,610
Mechanics' Banking Assn.....	500,000	1,153,500	48,900	806,700	1,062,300	448,200
Grocers'.....	800,000	741,159	5,257	1,900	702,077	287,700
North River.....	400,000	1,219,836	2,463	10,833	1,022,967	200,810
East River.....	350,000	1,073,183	10,921	256,500	692,260	218,151
Manufacturers & Mer.....	500,000	1,451,120	4,453	5,784	1,881,809	26,755
Fourth National.....	500,000	20,216,800	1,200,200	2,936,800	15,670,500	4,294,000
Central National.....	3,000,000	11,571,000	93,000	1,572,000	10,688,000	4,575,000
Second National.....	200,000	1,481,500	269,000	1,384,500	434,500	
Ninth National.....	1,000,000	6,446,000	418,000	785,000	5,942,000	1,310,000
First National.....	600,000	5,022,800	253,300	396,100	4,822,600	1,008,000
Third National.....	1,000,000	5,947,100	227,500	583,200	5,915,100	1,601,600
New York N. Exchange.....	1,000,000	1,141,000	206,600	988,500	1,400,000	254,600
Tenth National.....	1,000,000	4,938,500	57,000	899,800	3,000,700	1,400,000
Lowery National.....	250,000	1,196,645	11,645	225,000	1,021,670	812,800
New York County.....	20,000	1,175,600	179,500	1,136,900	408,500	
German American.....	1,000,000	2,979,800	171,696	2,620,011	293,639	
Bull's Head.....	200,000	1,645,538	5,853	6,881	1,747,739	116,822
Stuyvesant.....	80,000	989,400	8,852	988,600	1,400,000	201,400
Kievith Wagon.....	250,000	824,167	603	250,000	561,546	201,400
Rich's National.....	250,000	824,167	603	250,000	561,546	201,400
American National.....	500,000	972,562	45,290	416,500	588,880	886,000
Germania.....	200,000	876,693	7,220	969,877	1,000,000	350,000
Manufacturers & Builders.....	100,000	1,421,053			1,271,955	
Total.....	70,238,900	229,312,778	15,807,294	31,394,305	227,581,540	62,099,211

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

Loans.....	Inc. \$1,758,240	Net Deposits.....	Inc. \$5,332,313
Specie.....	Dec. 210,105	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 1,672,920
Circulation.....	Dec. 67,924		

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
March 25.....	291,453,930	19,617,302	15,151,000	225,774,382	53,193,108	564,164,284
April 1.....	291,012,670	17,915,692	15,151,000	225,774,382	53,193,108	564,164,284
April 8.....	291,012,670	15,912,154	15,151,000	215,793,757	50,915,907	538,810,106
April 15.....	295,500,000	15,712,951	15,151,000	217,225,838	52,834,143	587,061,865
April 22.....	295,217,796	15,970,773	15,151,000	217,107,996	56,586,788	606,649,800
April 29.....	297,544,183	15,907,199	15,151,000	222,319,250	60,426,291	609,774,660
May 6.....	299,312,713	15,907,199	15,151,000	227,581,540	62,099,211	611,803,304

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday May 8, 1871:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tender.	Total.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Phila. Banks.....	\$1,500,000	\$5,156,000	\$69,000	\$1,421,000	\$5,911,000	\$1,000,000	
North America.....	1,000,000	4,110,817	5,800	1,224,987	2,556,973	799,750	
Farmers and Mech.....	2,000,000	5,201,000	29,300	1,294,500	5,791,300	860,800	
Commercial.....	800,000	2,372,000	3,200	860,000	2,534,000	618,000	
Mechanics.....	800,000	2,408,000	7,687	438,000	2,853,000	470,400	
Bank N. Liberties.....	500,000	2,418,000	2,800	709,000	2,538,000	461,000	
Southwark.....	250,000	900,000	2,800	549,000	1,451,000	212,000	
Kenanshaw.....	250,000	1,092,291	4,810	291,000	1,388,101	228,162	
Penn.....	500,000	1,349,700	7,000	1,958,000	3,911,700	171,353	
Wearn.....	400,000	1,481,406	1,643	412,125	1,905,607	172,565	
Manufacturers.....	570,000	1,287,300	4,900	440,000	1,732,200	650,287	
Bank of Commerce.....	350,000	769,709	4,900	259,000	1,033,609	215,995	
Hard.....	1,000,000	3,571,000	7,000	1,086,000	2,564,000	595,000	
Traders'.....	300,000	1,416,750	8,517	361,417	1,786,684	372,565	
Consolidation.....	300,000	1,150,550		294,282	800,000	270,000	
City.....	400,000	1,278,437	1,233	457,973	921,575	880,125	
Commonwealth.....	300,000	971,031		244,999	889,916	210,175	
Corn Exchange.....	500,000	1,711,000	11,000	568,000	1,548,000	420,000	
Gal.....	800,000	1,988,000	18,000	888,000	1,478,000	221,000	
Fl.....	1,000,000	3,720,000	43,000	914,000	3,937,000	1,070,800	
Third.....	800,000	1,069,500		241,000	927,500	262,300	
Fourth.....	200,000	817,000		239,000	990,000	178,000	
Sixth.....	150,000	510,000		117,000	388,000	135,000	
Seventh.....	350,000	991,000	15,000	117,000	781,000	219,385	
Eighth.....	275,000	915,000		222,000	769,000	240,000	
Central.....	500,000	2,943,000	4,000	531,000	2,358,000	577,000	
Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	2,291,000	1,200	575,000	1,427,000	840,000	
Security.....	225,000	419,000		8,000	196,000	157,000	
Total.....	\$15,985,150	\$51,819,937	\$300,478	\$11,253,922	\$79,459,577	\$11,119,937	

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

Loans.....	Increase, 152,412	Deposits.....	Increase, 412,659
Specie.....	Decrease, 58,063	Circulation.....	Increase, 22,592
Legal Tenders.....	Decrease, 149,410		

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
March 27.....	291,453,930	19,617,302	15,151,000	225,774,382	53,193,108
April 3.....	291,012,670	17,915,692	15,151,000	225,774,382	53,193,108
April 10.....	295,500,000	15,712,951	15,151,000	215,793,757	50,915,907
April 17.....	295,217,796	15,970,773	15,151,000	217,225,838	52,834,143
April 24.....	297,544,183	15,907,199	15,151,000	222,319,250	60,426,291
May 1.....	299,312,713	15,907,199	15,151,000	227,581,540	62,099,211
May 8.....	299,312,713	15,907,199	15,151,000	227,581,540	62,099,211

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday May 8, 1871:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,547,729	\$1,718	\$14,000	\$64,000	\$17,315
Atlas.....	1,200,000	2,432,171	1,717	180,200	64,100	79,438
Blackstone.....	1,000,000	8,999,977	8,000	15,000	1,871,000	700,400
Boston.....	1,000,000	2,012,007	2,664	17,700	899,348	671,800
Baystate.....	800,000	1,428,161	185	24,000	789,000	600,000
Brookline.....	300,000	269,314	12,732	100,000	434,000	175,700
Columbia.....	1,000,000	2,371,000	61,000	141,161	1,728,381	742,600
Continental.....	1,000,000	2,018,000		211,851	989,677	568,000
Eliot.....	1,000,000	2,651,407	96,200	32,300	991,711	791,700
Everett.....	300,000	701,493	862	64,000	562,801	107,140
Faneuil Hall.....	1,000,000	2,591,620	871,000	700,500	1,344,000	691,200
First.....	1,000,000	1,698,288	1,000	176,825	693,800	589,000
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,474,835	99	17,120	1,120,000	770,000
Hamilton.....	750,000	1,769,969	4151	188,502	1,205,110	241,318
Howard.....	1,000,000	1,990,065	22,638	136,871	586,187	449,000
Market.....	800,000	1,414,447	2,400	128,964	497,994	346,227
Massachusetts.....	800,000	1,899,466	30,599	136,914	602,300	488,444
Maverick.....	1,000,000	868,002		84,644	514,000	273,702
Merchants.....	8,000,000	8,820,147	224,398	1,74,961	6,225,664	1,699,500
Mount Vernon.....	200,000	664,720	117	87,000	417,800	246,000
New England.....	1,000,000	2,211,018	9,831	666,961	761,700	734,627
North.....	1,000,000	2,281,000	12,608	240,667	764,700	778,443
Old Boston.....	1,000,000	1,992,440	148,189	241,255	1,019,633	568,000
Shawmut.....	1,000,000	2,104,805	8,816	183,000	813,000	617,800
Shoe & Leather.....	1,000,000	2,441,960	41,744	240,000	1,119,015	598,154
State.....	2,000,000	5,978,821	55,864	389,470	1,262,913	1,067,000
Suffolk.....	1,500,000	3,898,442	77,82	307,816	878,700	714,200
Traders.....	300,000	1,048,009	8,163	166,667	587,266	178,200
Tremont.....	2,000,000	5,228,894	29,894	569,877	1,603,800	1,365,000
Washington.....	750,000	1,856,228	30,656	77,710	977,000	600,000
First.....	1,000,000	4,002,291	26,889	365,184	1,267,702	790,400
Second (Granite).....	1,000,000	8,074,985	20,471	451,426	3,160,210	777,600
Third.....	1,000,000	1,211,170	71,690	67,681	419,732	174,000
Bank of Commerce.....	2,000,000	5,200,000	2,409	628,200	1,996,016	885,001
Bank of N. America.....	10,000,000	1,868,075		278,000	1,297,000	768,000
Bk of Redemption.....	1,000,000	5,655,001	122,807	618,400	1,711,700	797,657
Bank of Republic.....	1,500,000	2,919,568		217,500	929,398	790,000
City.....	1,000,000	4,461,261	10,882	192,821	608,617	4,245
Eagle.....	1,000,000	1,965,962	2,762	12,507	701,700	800,500
First.....	1,000,000	1,969,000	10,000	329,000	1,000,000	640,000
Wilde & Leather.....	1,500,000	3,241,899	10,410	187,485	1,187,000	778,782
Revere.....	2,000,000	5,981,892	87,453	381,576	2,279,500	429,500
Security.....	2,000,000	615,769	22,247	49,740	458,004	127,000
Union.....	1,000,000	2,493,953	121,662	194,867	1,071,700	547,605
Webster.....	1,500,000	8,287,591	76,592	372,380	2,510,900	481,214
Total.....	\$47,500,000	\$114,242,518	\$1,298,818	\$12,161,861	\$81,545,236	\$24,829,164

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.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
New York Prices.				RAILROAD BONDS.				Boston.				Baltimore.			
American Gold Coin.	111 1/2	111 1/2		Great Western, 2d M. 1893.	83	84 1/2		Cin., Snn. & Cleve., 1st M., 7, 77.	91			Central Ohio, 1st M., 6.	85 1/2	85 1/2	
U. S. GOVERNMENTS.				Quincy & Tol., 1st M. 1890.	81 1/2	82 1/2		Eastern Mass., conv., 6, 1874.	99 1/2			Marietta & Cin., 1st M., 7, 1891.	95 1/2	96	
(Not previously quoted.)				Hill & Co., 1st M. 1890.	85			Hartford & Erie, 1st M. (old) 7.	2 1/2	2 1/2		do do do, 2d M., 7, 1896.	81 1/2	82	
68, 1881, reg.	116 1/2	117		Glenn & Chicago, 2d M. 1890.	95 1/2			do do do, 1st M. (new) 7.	2 1/2	2 1/2		Northern Cent., 1st M. (guar) 6.	91 1/2	91 1/2	
68, 5-20s, (1882) reg.				Glenn & Chicago, 1st M. 1890.	102 1/2	102 1/2		Old Col. & Newport Bds, 6, 76.	97			do do do, 2d M., S. F., 6, 1895.	91 1/2	91 1/2	
68, 5-20s, (1884) reg.				Chic. R. Island & Pacific.	101			do do do Bonds, 7, 1877.	104	104 1/2		do do do, 3d M., S. F., 6, 1900.	87 1/2		
68, 5-20s, (1885) reg.				Morris & Essex, 1st M. 1890.	97	97 1/2		Rutland, new, 7.	87			do do do, 1st M. (Y. & C.) 6, 77.	92		
68, 5-20s, (1887) reg.				Cleve. & Tol. Sinking Fund.	102 1/2			Verm't Cen., 1st M., cons., 7, 76.	86 1/2	87		do do do, 2d M. (gold) 6, 1900.	92		
68, 5-20s, (1888) reg.				New Jersey Central, 2d M. 1890.	101			do do do, 2d M. 7, 1891.	44	44 1/2		Pitts. & Connellsville, 1st M., 7.	95 1/2	95 1/2	
58, 1874, reg.				do do do new bds.	101 1/2	102		Vermont & Can., new, 8.				West Md., 1st M., endorsed, 6, 90.	90		
58, 10-40s, reg.	105 1/2	109		Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic., 1st M.	104 1/2			Vermont & Mass., 1st M., 6, 78.	93			do do do, 1st M., unend., 6, 90.	76		
STATE BONDS.				do do do 2d M.	99			Boston & Albany stock.	159 1/2	160		do do do, 2d M., endorsed, 6, 90.	136	138	
Tennessee 6s, old.	70 1/2	70 1/2		do do do 3d M.	99			Boston & Lowell & Erie.	141	141 1/2		Parkersburg Branch.	29 1/2		
do do do new bonds.	70 1/2	70 1/2		do do do 4th M.	99			Boston & Hartford & Erie.	141	141 1/2		Central Ohio do preferred.	30	35	
Virginia 6s, old.	69	69		do do do 5th M.	99			Boston & Maine.	153			Cincinnati.			
do do do new bonds.	71 1/2	71 1/2		Clev. & Pitts., Consol. S. F. d.	91	91		Boston & Providence.	157	161		Cincinnati 6s.	88	88	
do do do registered old.	56 1/2	57		Chic. & Pitts., Consol. S. F. d.	91	91		Cheshire preferred.	27	28 1/2		do do do.	103	104	
do do do 1866.	56 1/2	57		Chic. & Alton Sinking Fund.	85	85		Cin. & Sandusky & Cleve. stock.	23 1/2	24		Ham. Co., Ohio 6p. c. ong bds.	89	90	
do do do 1867.	56 1/2	57		Chic. & Alton Sinking Fund.	103 1/2			Concord.	145			do do do, 7 p. c. 1 to 3 yrs.	92	92	
Georgia 6s.	85 1/2	85 1/2		do do do Income.	103 1/2	103 1/2		Connecticut River.	145			Covington & Cin. Bridge.	75	78	
do do do new bonds.	91 1/2	91 1/2		Ohio & Miss., 1st Mortgage.	94 1/2	94 1/2		Connecticut & Passumpsic, pf.	124 1/2	125		Cin. Ham. & D., 1st M. 7, 80.	86	87	
do do do 7s, endorsed.	91 1/2	91 1/2		do do do Consolidated.	94 1/2	94 1/2		Eastern (Mass.)	140			do do do, 2d M., 7, 80.	86	87	
do do do 7s, 1880.	95 1/2	95 1/2		Duh. & Slonx C., 1st M.	95	95		Fitchburg.	140			do do do, 3d M., 8, 77.	96	96	
North Carolina 6s, old.	47 1/2	47 1/2		do do do 2d M.	95	95		Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette.	6 1/2	6 1/2		Cin. & Indiana, 1st M., 7.	81	83	
do do do Funding Act, 1865.	40	40		do do do 3d M.	95	95		Manchester & Lawrence.				do do do, 2d M. 7, 1877.	78	80	
do do do 1868.	32	32		do do do 4th M.	95	95		Nashua & Lowell.				Colum. & Xenia, 1st M., 7, 90.	91	92	
do do do new bonds.	25 1/2	26		do do do 5th M.	95	95		Ogden & L. Champlain.	102			Dayton & Mich., 1st M., 7, 81.	89	90	
do do do Special Tax.	19 1/2	19 1/2		St. L. & RR Mountain, 1st M.	98	98		do do do pref.	107			do do do, 2d M., 7, 81.	88	89	
South Carolina 6s.	73	73		do do do 2d M.	98	98		Old Colony & Newport.	112 1/2	103		do do do, 3d M., 7, 81.	88	89	
do do do new bonds.	63 1/2	63 1/2		do do do 3d M.	98	98		Port., Saco & Portsmouth.	135			do do do, 4th M., 7, 81.	88	89	
do do do April & Oct.	63 1/2	63 1/2		do do do 4th M.	98	98		Rutland.	39	40		do do do, 5th M., 7, 81.	88	89	
Missouri 6s.	95 1/2	95 1/2		Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	95	95		do do preferred.	52 1/2	53		do do do, 6th M., 7, 81.	88	89	
do Han. & St. Joseph.	91 1/2	91 1/2		Chic. & Milwaukee 1st M.	93	93		Samble Branch, 1st M., 7, 80.	50			do do do, 7th M., 7, 81.	88	89	
Louisiana 6s.	62 1/2	62 1/2		Chic. & St. Louis, 1st M.	93	93		Vermont & Canada.	107 1/2			Dayton & West., 1st M., 7, 1905.	77	79	
do do new bonds.	62 1/2	62 1/2		Chic. & St. Paul, 1st M.	93	93		Vermont & Massachusetts.	75			do do do, 1st M., 6, 1905.	77	79	
do do do 6s, levee bonds.	72	72		do do do 2d M.	93	93		Pennsylvania 5s, 1877.	103	104		Ind., Cin. & La., 1st M., 7, 1888.	81	82	
do do do 8s do 1875.	87	87		Tol., Peoria & Warsaw, E. D.	90 1/2	90 1/2		do do do 6s, 1872-77.	107	108		do do do, 1st M., 7, 1895.	85	85	
do do do 1875.	87	87		do do do 3d M.	90 1/2	90 1/2		do do do 7s, 77-82.	110			Little Miami, 1st M., 6, 1893.	84	85	
California 7s.	111 1/2	111 1/2		do do do 4th M.	90 1/2	90 1/2		do do do 8s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		Cin. Ham. & Dayton stock.	98	95	
do do do new bonds.	101 1/2	101 1/2		New York & R. Haven 6s, gold.	87 1/2	87 1/2		do do do 9s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		Columbus & Xenia stock.	107	118	
Connecticut 6s, funded.	101 1/2	101 1/2		do do do 7s, gold.	87 1/2	87 1/2		do do do 10s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		Dayton & Michigan stock.	99	85	
Rhode Island 6s.	70 1/2	70 1/2		Boston, H. & Erie, guaranteed.	81 1/2	85		do do do 11s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		Little Miami stock.	108	109	
Alabama 5s.	70 1/2	70 1/2		Cedar Falls & Minn., 1st M.	81 1/2	85		do do do 12s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		Louisville.			
do do do new bonds.	103 1/2	103 1/2		Detroit, Monroe & Tol. Bonds.	91	94 1/2		do do do 13s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		Louisville 6s, 1877.	80	82	
do do do 8s do 1875.	87	87		Lake Shore Div. bonds.	91	94 1/2		do do do 14s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 15s, 77-82.	75	77	
do do do 1875.	87	87		Cleve. & Tol., n-w bonds.	91	94 1/2		do do do 16s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 17s, 77-82.	80	81	
do do do 1875.	87	87		Cleve. & P. & Ash, new bds.	91	94 1/2		do do do 18s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 19s, 77-82.	75	77	
do do do 1875.	87	87		Buffalo & Erie, new bonds.	91	94 1/2		do do do 20s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 21s, 77-82.	80	81	
do do do 1875.	87	87		St. L. Jacksonville & Chic, 1st M.	91	92		do do do 22s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 23s, 77-82.	80	81	
do do do 1875.	87	87		do do do 2d M.	91	92		do do do 24s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 25s, 77-82.	80	81	
do do do 1875.	87	87		do do do 3d M.	91	92		do do do 26s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 27s, 77-82.	80	81	
do do do 1875.	87	87		do do do 4th M.	91	92		do do do 28s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 29s, 77-82.	80	81	
do do do 1875.	87	87		do do do 5th M.	91	92		do do do 30s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 31s, 77-82.	80	81	
do do do 1875.	87	87		do do do 6th M.	91	92		do do do 32s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 33s, 77-82.	80	81	
do do do 1875.	87	87		do do do 7th M.	91	92		do do do 34s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 35s, 77-82.	80	81	
do do do 1875.	87	87		do do do 8th M.	91	92		do do do 36s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 37s, 77-82.	80	81	
do do do 1875.	87	87		do do do 9th M.	91	92		do do do 38s, 77-82.	103	103 1/2		do do do 39s, 77-82			

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

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

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

3. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on another 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=Quarterly, beginning with January; Q.-F.=Quarterly, beginning with February. Q.-M.=Quarterly, beginning with March.

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

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

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1870:

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT.

The following is a statement of the ordinary receipts and expenses for the year 1870, compared with 1869.

	1870.	Inc. or Dec. from 1869.
Passengers.....	\$1,118,147	Inc. \$160,389
Merchandise.....	1,172,870	Dec. 7,728
Coal.....	1,951,550	Inc. 216,558
Mail.....	15,772	Dec. 21,493
Express.....	28,786	Inc. 39,522
Rents.....	80,900	Dec. 3,856
Miscellaneous.....	22,486	
Total.....	\$4,393,514	\$381,392
EXPENSES.		
Running expenses.....	\$399,906	Inc. \$57,448
Wood consumed.....	47,961	Dec. 27,886
Coal consumed.....	240,117	Dec. 49,123
Repairs of road.....	403,522	Dec. 48,378
Repairs of engines.....	216,211	Dec. 44,494
Repairs passenger cars.....	39,657	Dec. 23,795
Repairs freight cars.....	23,150	Dec. 17,541
Repairs coal cars.....	40,705	Dec. 35,485
Repairs docks, Elizabethport.....	20,262	Dec. 1,783
Repairs buildings, bridges, &c.....	175,496	Inc. 28,752
Repairs tools and machinery.....	18,875	Dec. 3,747
Expense account.....	103,811	Inc. 4,380
Miscellaneous expenses.....	105,341	Inc. 31,958
Ferry running expenses.....	106,556	Dec. 9,349
Ferry boat repairs.....	41,995	Inc. 9,788
Ferry miscellaneous expenses.....	481	Dec. 481
Car service.....	126,651	Dec. 3,845
Total.....	\$2,512,216	Dec. \$129,946
Balance net earnings.....	\$1,881,297	Inc. \$513,339

An increase of receipts is here shown of \$383,392 39, or 9½ per cent. The increase in passenger receipts was \$160,389 29 or 17 per cent; and, in coal receipts, \$216,558 90, or 12½ per cent. There was a decrease in merchandise receipts of \$7,728 10, or 1 per cent.

The expenses show a decrease of \$126,946 73, or 5 per cent. There has been an increase in running expenses of \$57,448 24; in repairs of buildings, machinery, &c., of \$23,860 85; and, in general expenses, of \$39,338 85. There has been a decrease in repairs of road of \$48,378 28; in fuel consumed of \$77,010 64; in car service of \$3,845 57; in repairs of equipment of \$121,316 55, and in ferry expenses of \$43 63.

The gross receipts per mile run have been as follows: from passenger trains, \$1 28 against \$1 16 in 1869; from merchandise trains, \$2 04 against \$1 90; from coal trains, \$2 36 against \$2 27; The average receipts per mile run from all trains have been \$1 87 against \$1 81 the previous year.

The gross expenses per mile run have been \$1 07 against \$1 19 the previous year.

CONSTRUCTION.

But little new work has been done during the past year. The sums charged to construction accounts amount to \$104,536 16. The requisite time of experiment having passed, the company have decided to begin at once relaying the main tracks with steel rails, with the intention of continuing the work till such rails have entirely taken the place of iron in all tracks exposed to heavy wear and traffic.

NEWARK AND NEW YORK RAILROAD.

The heavy cost of this branch, from near Jersey City to Broad street, in Newark, will make it a tax on the resources of the parent company for some time to come; but it is well built and cheaply run, and the business is constantly increasing, so that a steady improvement in results is to be expected.

BRANCH FROM CENTRAL TO NEWARK ROAD.

It has been decided to build, forthwith, a branch across the meadows east of Elizabeth, with a view of connecting the main line near Elizabethport with the Newark branch at the earliest practicable time this year. The line is a level tangent, the right of way and the work inexpensive, and the whole can be very speedily completed. When ready, it will give a perfect security

to passengers and freighters against detentions, and in case of accident, all the trains can be sent across the meadows by a route but two miles longer than the direct route.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. COMPANY.

Many inquiries have been made about the present position of matters between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Central. The contract between the companies is a perpetual one, and binds the bulk of their business of all kinds to this avenue. The lease of the Morris and Essex Railroad by the former has resulted in the diversion of most of the passenger and freight traffic of the Scranton road to that route. As yet the coal business is mainly carried over our road to the wharves at Elizabethport, owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. As this transfer is clearly in violation of the contract under which the broad gauge was laid on the Central road exclusively for this business, suit was commenced at the close of the year for damages up to that time, and a fresh suit will have to be brought each year, for ever increasing damages, unless an amicable adjustment is proposed and carried out.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.

The extensive and valuable lands along the line of the Central road and of the Newark branch, so far as the same were no longer necessary or desirable for the purposes of the railroad, have been transferred, from time to time, to the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Co., under a charter, secured some years ago, for the very purpose of receiving these lands when the time should come for parting with them. All the stock of the Land Company was held by or for this company; and, as it was no longer necessary or desirable to control it, the stock was allotted, at the close of the year, among the stockholders of the Central road, *pro rata*, with \$30, or thirty per cent., credited on each share, as a representative of the profits of the year over eight per cent., and of the previous profits of which no division had been made. The remaining instalments, as called by the Land Company, will be paid over to the Railroad Company, in liquidation of the balance due by the former to the latter on the purchases, and the money will be applied to the purchase of equipment, &c., for which purpose large sums would otherwise have to be raised. The value of these lands is large and rapidly increasing, and will, it is believed, return a good profit to the stockholders.

The lands and water front of the American Dock and Improvement Company are not affected in any way by this transfer, nor does it affect lands used at present, or required prospectively for railroad purposes.

BONDS.

The remaining \$900,000 of the first mortgage bonds became due on the first of August last, and \$760,000 have been paid off. Of the \$600,000 outstanding of the second mortgage, \$346,000 have been anticipated; making a total of \$1,106,000 bonds redeemed. Of the mortgage bonds of 1890, \$937,000 have been issued at par and interest. The bonded debt therefore is now \$3,231,000, or \$169,000 less than at the beginning of the fiscal year.

LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Since the close of the year 1870, a most important negotiation has been commenced and perfected for the lease of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and branches. This road extends from the terminus of the Central at Phillipsburg, up the Lehigh Valley, and across the mountain range into the Wyoming Valley; the main road being 105 miles in length, while the branches, sidings and double track bring the length of track up to 252½ miles. Attention is drawn to the fact that as the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company receive as rent one-third of the gross receipts, this Company incur no liability except for business actually done. The risk of freshets also is taken by the lessors, and not by this Company. The entire equipment of the road, consisting of 72 engines, 15 passenger cars, 10 baggage cars, 554 freight cars, 10,442 coal cars and 263 other cars is also purchased at valuations amounting to \$3,032,750. All this equipment is new or nearly so, uniform in style and make, and corresponds with the Central cars and engines, so that much expense in maintaining will be avoided. Payment for this equipment is made by the assumption of \$2,310,000 of the Lehigh Six Per Cent. Loan, due in 1897, and of the outstanding balances of the two Lehigh Car Trusts; so that the purchase requires no immediate payment of heavy sums, but can be made to suit the convenience of the treasury.

New York and New Haven Railroad Company.—We extract from the report of the directors of this road, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1871, the following interesting facts in relation to the business and condition of the company:

The income during the past year was as follows: From transportation of passengers, \$1,750,641; freight, \$438,346; mails and express matter, \$107,623; other sources, \$17,338—making a total of \$2,313,949. During the same period the expenses for repairs of roads, buildings, bridges, engines, cars, fuel, light, haulage, salaries, &c., amounted to \$1,250,608, leaving a balance for transportation earnings of \$1,063,341, from which must be deducted \$159,995 for taxes and \$77,437 for interest, leaving a net income of \$825,909. The resources for the past year have been as follows:

Cash on hand April 1, 1871.....	\$564,686
Materials on hand.....	211,607
Second instalment on new capital.....	750,000
Transportation earnings.....	1,063,341
Total resources.....	\$2,589,574
The payments during the year have been:	
Dividends (two of 5 per cent each).....	\$675,000
Taxes.....	159,995
Interest.....	77,437
Additional real estate.....	10,932
Balance of cost of Corcoran bridge.....	241
New bridges, new depots and lands.....	31,091
Decrease of accounts payable.....	\$37,921

Materials for coming season.....	217,549
Cash on hand and due from agents.....	1,159,405
Total.....	\$2,599,574
The expenditures on account of new capital have been as follows:	
Additional real estate.....	\$255,516
Steel rails.....	346,375
New land and shops at New Haven.....	386,399
Bridgeport bridge.....	46,499
Coscob bridge.....	76,279
New equipment.....	49,000
New depots and depot grounds at New Rochelle and Portchester and bridges.....	52,435
Total.....	\$1,211,705

The net earnings of the road have been \$62,009 more than they were the preceding year. Since the last annual report a contract has been entered into between this company and the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, by which all the property of both companies has become joint property, under the control and management of a board of ten managers, selected equally from the the board of directors of each corporation. Under the above contract this company is entitled to receive annually fifty-seven one-hundredths of the net earnings of both roads, and the remaining forty-three one-hundredths will belong to the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company. Each company's share of the net earnings will be paid over to their Treasurer, to be divided among their stockholders or otherwise disposed of, as may be determined by their board of directors. On the 1st of November last the board of directors, under and pursuant to a written request of the board of managers, and for their account, entered into a contract with the Shore Line Railway Company for a perpetual lease of their railroad, extending from New Haven to New London, at an annual rent of \$100,000. The receipts from operating the Shore Line Road during the five months just elapsed were \$129,321, while the expenses and rent during the same period amounted to \$119,169. It is not deemed probable that the earnings of the Shore Line Road for the first two or three years of the lease will be sufficient to pay the annual rent, as considerable outlays must be made in rebuilding bridges and improving the roadway and equipment. The board of managers will cause this road to be gradually relaid with steel rails, and placed in all respects in a condition to compare favorably with the main lines, with the full expectation that the increased facilities and additional improvements will add materially to the business of the road. Hereafter the annual report to the stockholders of this company will be a report of the business of the entire line, subject to the control of the board of managers.

New Jersey Railroad Lease.—The N. Y. Times gives the following:

The lease of the United Railroads of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has for months past been the subject uppermost in the minds of railroad men, capitalists and politicians of New Jersey, was submitted to the United Board of Directors at Trenton yesterday. The committee to whom the matter had been confided had a meeting on Saturday last in Philadelphia in conjunction with a similar committee from the Pennsylvania company, and after eleven hours debate, all the provisions of the lease were finally agreed upon. Their work was approved by the directors of the New Jersey companies yesterday

—only a few verbal alterations being made—and the meeting adjourned to give the committee time to make the required alterations. The Directors will then have another meeting, after which the lease will be submitted directly to the stockholders.

Before the meeting adjourned yesterday an offer was received from another powerful company, which it is not necessary to name, submitting proposals equally favorable to those made by the Pennsylvania, and offering, in addition, a bonus of nearly \$1,000,000. This offer will, of course, affect materially the negotiations now going on, but, although the security offered is a first-class description, the matter will now rest with the stockholders. If the lease to the Pennsylvania Company is rejected by them, the second offer may receive consideration. The amount of property to be transferred is of a value of \$40,000,000, embracing railroad lines and canals that cover seventeen out of the twenty-one counties of the State.

TRENTON, N. J., May 10.—The stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal met to-day in annual session. The present directors in both companies were re-elected by very large majorities. The relative strength of parties in the joint board is seven against leasing and nine in favor.

Newark and New York.—The lease of the Newark and New York Railroad to the New Jersey Central Railroad was effected on Monday, the agreement being that the lessees pay seven per cent. per annum, semi-annually, on the entire cost of the road. The lease is to be perpetual. This is in effect a mere formality, forasmuch as the great bulk of the stock in the local road was controlled by stockholders in the Central.

—The representatives of the Morris Canal Company have signed the lease of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company, it having been previously signed by the representatives of the Railroad Company. Since the execution of the lease the stock of the Canal Company has risen in the market from 80 to 120.

Earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of April, 1871.....	\$756,250
For the month of April, 1870.....	633,758
Increase this year over 1870.....	\$122,492
Earnings first four months, 1871.....	\$2,392,685
Earnings first four months, 1870.....	1,923,370

Increase this year over 1870..... \$463,315

Chicago and Northwestern.—The following is the official comparative statement of business for ten months of the fiscal year from June 1, 1870, to March 31, 1871, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company:

RECEIPTS.		1869-70.	1870-71.
Gross earnings.....		\$10,438,453 50	\$9,811,171 62
Decrease in 1870-71.....		\$317,281 82, equal to 5 92-100 per cent.	
TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES.		1869-70.	1870-71.
Operating expenses.....		\$6,581,999	\$6,581,999
Taxes.....		385,022	327,899
Interest on bonds and interest and exchange.....		388,385	443,300
Sinking funds.....		45,120	45,120
Dividends paid on Chic. & Mil. RR. stocks.....		1,695	994
Rent on Iowa roads.....		876,297	791,093
Total.....		\$8,856,225	\$7,287,331
Saving in the above items in 10 months, in 1870-71, \$1,568,894 56, equal to \$17 65-100 per cent.			\$1,562,894

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific.		Chicago and Alton.		Chicago & Northwestern.		Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific.		Clev. Col. Cin. & I.	
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1870.	1871.
(142 m.)	(890 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(520-90 m.)	(590 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)
\$413,104	524,480	\$343,181	\$281,108	\$892,092	\$706,024	\$351,767	\$401,275	\$201,500	\$270,149
394,176	481,085	315,098	316,036	830,286	753,782	319,441	449,654	226,897	266,788
488,331	573,670	388,726	342,896	1,142,165	858,359	645,789	500,393	244,161	313,198
633,758	756,250	388,390	393,654	1,112,190	999,077	388,385	443,300	246,046	283,399
768,719	345,832	408,6-5	408,6-5	1,268,414	1,177,897	449,933	507,900	200,169	200,169
729,274	402,854	408,658	408,658	1,251,950	1,154,529	523,841	529,512	274,021	274,021
783,099	351,044	418,709	418,709	1,157,056	1,080,946	455,606	462,400	249,855	249,855
807,815	493,231	506,680	506,680	1,037,973	1,246,213	632,652	556,100	191,012	191,012
777,183	506,623	475,608	475,608	1,305,572	1,275,171	736,664	597,600	317,887	317,887
828,447	468,212	457,608	457,608	1,371,780	1,371,780	584,155	638,122	399,230	399,230
746,800	337,515	441,197	441,197	1,140,145	1,037,963	479,236	638,122	319,573	319,573
612,805	340,350	404,263	404,263	845,708	845,708	393,468	638,122	284,156	284,156
7,983,513	4,681,502	4,849,404	4,849,404	13,355,461	13,355,461	5,960,936	5,960,936	8,280,420	8,280,420
Year ..		Year ..		Year ..		Year ..		Year ..	
8,823,482		8,678,958		8,678,958		8,678,958		8,678,958	
Illino. Central.		Marietta and Cincinnati.		Michigan Central.		Milwaukee & St. Paul.		North Missouri.	
1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1870.	1871.
(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(1109 m.)	(1109 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(825 m.)	(936 m.)	(404 m.)	(530 m.)
\$659,137	\$628,383	\$639,540	\$639,540	\$384,119	\$337,992	\$454,130	\$396,171	\$213,101	\$188,385
524,693	661,788	565,415	90,298	320,636	329,127	330,233	388,823	196,207	196,207
709,644	601,326	606,845	104,585	386,527	380,430	420,774	377,000	239,161	239,161
563,282	555,087	588,661	106,641	411,814	412,030	460,287	443,183	269,400	269,400
640,974	681,533	104,752	110,213	403,616	406,283	630,844	430,700	259,000	259,000
778,260	712,616	117,695	111,117	366,623	363,187	678,800	755,737	208,493	208,493
696,228	627,215	116,198	111,127	329,590	326,801	586,342	636,434	196,720	196,720
841,363	890,051	129,096	118,407	353,569	378,880	525,363	661,026	220,030	220,030
979,100	901,235	142,014	132,998	473,546	467,990	724,514	808,318	264,690	264,690
914,406	903,225	135,376	153,531	490,772	511,477	1,039,811	908,313	294,962	294,962
814,113	811,707	129,306	144,023	448,419	453,873	801,163	791,014	266,836	266,836
696,677	697,750	110,837	141,376	374,542	423,735	496,550	529,753	255,726	255,726
8,823,482	8,678,958	1,391,345	1,418,805	4,749,163	4,791,395	7,250,668	8,120,427	2,833,489	2,833,489
Year ..		Year ..		Year ..		Year ..		Year ..	
8,823,482		8,678,958		8,678,958		8,678,958		8,678,958	
Ohio & Mississippi.		Pacific of Mo.		Iron Mt.		St. L. Alton & T. Hants.		Toledo, Wab. & Western.	
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
(310 m.)	(393 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(282 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)
\$197,737	\$193,981	\$302,447	\$218,735	\$92,181	\$126,213	\$132,622	\$152,392	\$24,192	\$25,663
218,294	258,554	267,867	236,341	95,665	122,372	127,817	155,758	240,394	293,445
253,065	264,590	295,556	319,964	102,583	144,637	175,950	172,316	242,704	296,308
270,933	279,543	295,556	319,964	104,019	144,637	171,868	172,316	311,632	318,699
246,266	292,996	292,996	319,964	115,175	144,637	157,997	155,081	312,529	340,892
249,987	294,483	294,483	319,964	116,242	144,637	154,132	150,719	348,890	348,632
211,219	279,543	279,543	319,964	116,242	144,637	154,132	150,719	310,800	322,756
300,971	325,044	325,044	319,964	122,000	144,637	166,889	167,205	450,246	466,431
315,957	337,649	337,649	319,964	124,124	144,637	202,298	175,453	470,720	508,042
325,187	339,091	339,091	319,964	127,069	144,637	204,552	163,284	429,363	451,293
314,064	331,490	331,490	319,964	121,791	144,637	189,851	152,909	323,878	426,687
250,471	287,825	287,825	319,964	119,073	144,637	168,559	137,794	434,283	386,254
3,182,177	3,518,463	1,343,632	1,343,632	2,014,542	2,014,542	4,252,842	4,426,429	7,532,112	7,532,112
Year ..		Year ..		Year ..		Year ..		Year ..	
3,182,177		3,518,463		2,014,542		4,252,842		7,532,112	

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

COMPANIES.				COMPANIES.			
For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Anthony Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Anthony Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.			
COMPANIES.	Stock Outstanding.	DIVIDEND.	Last paid.	COMPANIES.	Stock Outstanding.	DIVIDEND.	Last paid.
Periods.		Date.	Rate.	Periods.		Date.	Rate.
Railroads.				Railroads.			
Albany & Susquehanna.....	8,335,000	First div.	July, '71	Old Colony & Newport, Jan. 21, 1871	4,999,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70
Allegheny Valley, No. 251.....	2,241,250	Jan. & July.	.....	Orange, Alexan. & Manassas.....	2,489,757	.....	.....
Atlantic & Gulf.....	8,991,200	.....	.....	Orange and Haycocks* No. 252	402,400	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71
Atlan. & St. Lawrence* No. 235.....	2,491,900	Mar. & Sep.	Mar., '71	Pacific (of Missouri) April 22, 1871	3,629,800	.....	.....
Atlanta and West Point.....	1,232,200	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Panama, No. 253.....	7,400,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70
Augusta and Savannah.....	738,500	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Pennsylvania, Mar. 11.....	26,493,917	May & Nov.	May, '70
Baltimore and Ohio, April 8.....	16,850,392	April & Oct.	Apr., '71	Phillad. and Erie*, Mar. 11.....	6,004,200	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71
do do do pref. 100	1,650,000	April & Oct.	Apr., '71	do do do pref. 100	2,400,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71
Washington Branch.....	7,289,531	.....	.....	Philadelphia and Read, Feb. 11, 50	30,401,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70
Parkersburg Branch.....	600,000	Quarterly.	April, '71	Philladel., & Trenton, No. 255.....	1,099,120	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71
Berkshire, Jan. 21.....	19,150,800	Jan. & July.	May, '71	Phila. & Norristown, No. 255.....	1,597,250	Quarterly.	Mar., '71
Boston and Albany, Jan. 21.....	300,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	Phillad., Wilming. & Baltimore	9,250,850	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70
Bost., Con. & Mont. No. 273.....	25,000,000	.....	.....	Pittsb. & Connettsville, No. 255	738,250	.....	.....
Hoston, Hartford & Erie, No. 247.....	2,315,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. L., Mar. 4.....	2,425,000	.....	.....
Roston and Lowell, Jan. 21.....	4,550,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	do do do pref. 100	8,000,000	.....	.....
Hoston and Maine, Jan. 21.....	8,700,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar* Mar. 11, 100	19,714,285	Quarterly.	Apr., '71
Hoston and Providence, Jan. 21.....	500,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Portland & Kennebec, No. 255.....	616,700	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71
Huflalo, New York and Erie.....	1,238,406	.....	.....	do do do do do pref. 100	202,400	April & Oct.	Apr., '71
Hurlington and Missouri River.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	Portland, Saco & Portland, No. 256	2,000,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70
do do do do do pref. 100	937,500	.....	.....	Providence & Worcester, Jan. 21, 100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71
Camden and Amboy* No. 250.....	377,500	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Rensselaer & Saratoga, No. 252	6,000,000	April Oct.	Apr., '71
do do scrip at Joint Co.'s 69 & 70	877,100	.....	.....	Richmond and Danville No. 255	4,000,000	.....	.....
Camden and Atlantic, No. 251.....	731,200	.....	.....	Richmond & Petersburg No. 255	847,100	.....	.....
do do do pref. 100	915,577	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	do do do do do pref. 100	5,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70
Cape Cod, Jan. 21.....	1,239,500	.....	.....	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.....	2,000,000	.....	.....
Catawissa, No. 255.....	2,200,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	do do do do do pref. 100	5,000,000	.....	.....
do do do do do pref. 100	6,800,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.....	2,000,000	.....	.....
Cedar Rapids and Missouri.....	769,600	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	do do do do do pref. 100	2,000,000	.....	.....
do do do do do pref. 100	4,666,900	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	10,000,000	.....	.....
Cent. Georgia & Bank Co. No. 248	15,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	St. Louis, Jacksonv. & Chicago.....	2,623,700	.....	.....
Central of New Jersey, No. 270.....	2,425,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Sandusky, Manad. & Newark.....	210,500	.....	.....
Central Ohio.....	49,578,740	.....	.....	Schenckkill Valley*, No. 253.....	50	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71
Central Pacific No. 238.....	1,576,815	.....	.....	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville*.....	869,450	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71
Charlotte, Col. & Aug., No. 257.....	2,085,925	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Shore Line Railway.....	636,300	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71
Cheshire, preferred, Jan. 21.....	8,925,500	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	South Carolina April, 15.....	5,819,275	Quarterly.	Feb., '71
Chicago and Alton, Mar. 25.....	1,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	South Side (C. & L.).....	1,865,600	.....	.....
do do do do do pref. 100	17,800,000	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	South West Georgia.....	3,399,900	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71
Chic. Burlington & Quincy, No. 263	3,926,800	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Syracuse, Bingh. & N. Y. No. 252	1,669,000	.....	.....
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	9,620,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Terre Haute and Indianapolis.....	1,988,150	January.	Jan., '71
Chicgo and Northwest, No. 273.....	20,370,293	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	5,000,000	.....	.....
do do do do do pref. 100	17,000,000	April & Oct.	Apr., '71	do do do E. D., 1st pref. 100	1,700,000	.....	Jan., '70
Chic. Rock Is. & Pac. No. 283.....	8,500,000	April & Oct.	Apr., '71	do do do W. D., 2d pref. 100	1,400,000	.....	.....
Cin. Hamilton & Dayton No. 263.....	882,600	.....	.....	Toledo, Washash & West No. 251	14,700,000	.....	.....
Cin. Richm. & Chicago No. 263.....	2,867,300	.....	.....	do do do do do pref. 100	1,000,000	May & Nov.	May, '70
Cin. Sand. & Clev. No. 275.....	428,646	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Union Pacific, Mar. 18.....	8,645,000	.....	.....
Cincinnati & Zanesville, No. 248	1,576,815	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Ullea and Black River, No. 282.....	1,669,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71
Clev. Col. Cin. & Ind. No. 253.....	11,620,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	Vermont and Canada.....	2,500,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70
Cleveland & Mahoning, No. 247.....	2,056,750	May & Nov.	May, '71	Vermont & Massachusetts, Jan. 21.....	2,860,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69
Cleveland and Pittsburg, Jan. 25.....	7,452,225	Quarterly.	Oct., '67	Virginia and Tennessee.....	2,399,800	.....	.....
Colum. Chic. & In. Cen. No. 247.....	1,100,000	Quarterly.	Apr., '71	Western (N. Carolina), pref. 100	555,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '64
Columbus and Xenia.....	1,786,800	Quarterly.	Apr., '71	West Jersey, No. 250.....	1,209,000	Feb. & Aug.	Dec., '70
Concord.....	1,500,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Worcester and Nashua, Jan. 21, 100	1,400,555	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71
Concord and Portsmouth.....	880,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Canal.			
Coun. & Passumpsic, pr. No. 281.....	2,084,200	Feb. & Aug.	Dec., '70	Chesapeake and Delaware.....	1,988,583	June & Dec.	Dec., '70
Connecticut River, Jan. 21.....	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Chesapeake and Ohio.....	2,329,554	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71
Cumberland Valley, No. 255.....	1,916,500	April & Oct.	Apr., '71	Delaware Division.....	1,688,300	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71
Dan. and Michigan* No. 268.....	2,400,000	.....	.....	Delaware and Hudson.....	15,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71
Delaware.....	1,238,216	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Delaware and Harlan.....	4,999,400	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71
Delaware, Lack. & West No. 255.....	16,270,500	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Lehigh Coal and Nav* April 15, 50	3,739,800	May & Nov.	May, '67
Detroit and Milwaukee, No. 249.....	432,350	December..	Dec., '69	Monongahela Navigation Co.....	728,100	Jan. & July.	July, '70
do do do do do pref. 100	2,695,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Moria (consolidated) No. 254.....	1,025,100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	5,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	do do do do do pref. 100	1,100,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71
Eastern (Maine), Jan. 21.....	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Pennsylvania.....	5,430,000	.....	.....
East Pennsylv. No. 251.....	1,309,200	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Schenckkill Navigat'n (consol.).....	1,908,207	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '67
East Tenn. Va. & Ga. No. 254.....	3,192,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	do do do do do pref. 100	2,888,977	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '67
Elmira & Williamsport, No. 255.....	500,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Susquehanna & Tide Water.....	2,027,746	.....	.....
do do do do do pref. 100	900,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '66	Union, preferred.....	2,907,850	.....	.....
Erie, Jan. 25.....	73,000,000	.....	.....	West Branch and 3rd cons. bonds 50	1,100,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '65
do do do do do pref. 100	3,856,500	.....	.....	Miscellaneous.			
Erie and Pittsburg, No. 255.....	1,999,290	Quarterly.	Apr., '71	Coal-American.....	25	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71
Fitchburg.....	8,740,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Ashburton.....	50	.....	.....
Georgia, No. 259.....	4,156,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Butler.....	25	June & Dec.	Dec., '69
Hannibal and St. Joseph, Jan. 28.....	4,151,700	.....	.....	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	Jan., '70
do do do do do pref. 100	5,087,200	.....	.....	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Hartford & N. Haven, Jan. 21.....	4,200,000	Quarterly.	Apr., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
do do do do do scrip.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Honolulu, preferred.....	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Feb., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	615,950	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
do do do do do pref. 100	212,850	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Illinois Central, April 8.....	25,280,240	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '67	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette.....	6,185,897	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Mad. & In. No. 277.....	1,309,200	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Kansas Pacific, Mar. 25.....	8,575,000	.....	.....	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Lackawanna and Bloomburg.....	2,335,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Lake Sho. & Mich. South, Feb. 25.....	35,000,000	May & Nov.	May, '67	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Lehigh and Susquehanna.....	8,739,500	Quarterly.	Apr., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley, No. 255.....	17,716,400	Quarterly.	Apr., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Little Miami, No. 247.....	5,407,150	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Little Schuylkill, No. 255.....	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Long Island, No. 257.....	50,000,000	.....	.....	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Louisv. Cin. & Lex. pr. No. 246.....	848,700	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
do do do do do common.....	1,023,492	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Louisville and Nashville No. 281.....	8,681,500	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Louisville, New Alb. & Chicago.....	2,800,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Macon and Western.....	2,500,000	.....	.....	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Maine Central.....	3,130,719	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '66	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Marlette & Cin., 1st pr. No. 250.....	4,460,368	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '66	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
do do do do do common.....	1,872,890	May & Nov.	May, '71	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Manchewar & Lawrence, No. 47.....	1,000,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Cambria and Union Id.....	10,250,000	.....	.....
Memphis and Charleston, No. 273.....</							

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED					INTEREST.					COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED					INTEREST.														
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.					Amount Outstanding	Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	Principal payable.	For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.					Amount Outstanding	Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	Principal payable.										
Railroads:											Railroads:																		
Michigan Central (Dec., '70):											Ohio & Mississippi (March, '71):																		
1st Mort Convertible, sink fund										2,591,500	8	A. & O.	New York	1892	1st Mortgage (E. Div.)										2,050,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1872
1st Mort Convertible										567,000	8	A. & O.	London.	1882	1st Mortgage (W. Div.)										850,000	7	J. & J.	"	1872
1st Mort Sterling, non-convertible										467,489	6	M. & S.	"	1872	2d Mortgage (W. Div.)										534,000	7	J. & J.	"	1882
Milwaukee & St. Paul (Jan. 1, '70):											Income Mortgage (W. Div.)										221,500	7	A. & O.	"	1898				
1st Mortgage (370 miles)										5,487,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1893	Consol. Mort.										2,761,000	7	J. & J.	London.	1898
2d Mortgage (370 miles)										1,516,000	8	A. & O.	"	1884	Consol. Mort. for \$6,800,000										105,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1911
1st Mort. (E. Div. Ind. new)										793,000	8	M. & N.	"	1874	2d Consol. S. for, 1871.										...	7	A. & O.	"	1891
1st Mort. (Iowa & Minn., 220 mi.)										8,792,000	7	J. & J.	"	1897	Oil Creek & Allegh. R. (Feb., '70):														
1st Mort. (Minn. Central)										208,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1886	1st Mortgage										\$170,000	7	....	Philadel.	18...
1st Mort. (P. du C., 235 miles)										5,672,000	7.5	F. & A.	"	1886	Orange, Alex. & Manass. (Oct. 1, '69):														
2d Mort. (P. du C., 235 miles)										1,153,000	7	M. & S.	"	1873	1st Mort. (O. & A. RR.) 1859.										1,400,500	6	M. & N.	New York	1873
Milwaukee City										284,000	7	J. & J.	"	1891	2d Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1855.										1,180,000	6	J. & J.	"	1875
Milwaukee and Western										2,475,000	7	J. & J.	"	1891	3d Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1858.										573,500	8	M. & N.	Richmond	1873
Mineral Point (Jan. 1, '70):															4th Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1860.										331,700	8	M. & S.	Alexand'a	1882
1st Mortgage										\$20,000	10	....	New York	....	1st Mort. (O., A. & M. RR.) 1867.										708,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1882
Mississippi Central (Sep. 1, '69):															Va. Loan (Clayton's) \$1/2 Pd, '53-9.										249,962	7	J. & J.	"	'92
1st Mortgage										1,850,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1873	1st Mortgage guaranteed.										350,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1916
2d Mortgage										1,997,000	8	F. & A.	"	1876	Income Bonds.										200,000	7	F. & A.	"	1891
Tenn. State Loan										1,278,980	6	J. & J.	"	1892	Onondago & Syracuse (March, '71):														
Mississippi & Tenn. (Oct. 1, '69):															1st Mortgage										112,000	7	M. & N.	New York	'75-'80
1st Mortgage										600,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1876	2d Mortgage										575,000	7	M. & N.	"	1885
Consolidated Mortgage.										1,405,700	8	J. & J.	Memphis.	'81-'93	Pacific of Missouri (Mar. 1, '70):														
Mo. Kans. & Texas (Mar. 1, '70):															1st Mortgage (Ind.)										6,500,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1888
1st Mort., 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, P. S. Br										1,107,500	6	J. & J.	New York	1899	Mortgage Construction Bonds.										524,773	7	J. & J.	"	1880
1st Mort., 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, (Feb. & Id.)										2,000,000	7	J. & J.	"	1903	1st Mortgage, sterling										93,817	7	A. & O.	London.	1875
Consol. M., gold, on 592nd & Nd.										7,855,000	7	F. & A.	"	1904	2d Mortgage, sterling.										70,958	7	P. & A.	"	1872
Missouri R., P. S. & Gulf (Jan. 1, '70):															General Mortgage, sterling.										2,899,350	7	A. & O.	"	1897
1st Mortgage, land grant.										5,000,000	10	J. & J.	Boston.	1899	1st Mortgage guaranteed.										600,000	7	....	New York	1881
2d Mortgage, for \$2,000,000.										1,400,000	....	A. & O.	"	1900	Pennsylvania (April, '70):														
Mobile & Girard (June 1, '69):															1st Mortgage (Penn. RR.)										4,972,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1880
1st Mortgage										400,000	7	....	"	18...	2d Mortgage (Penn. RR.)										2,594,000	6	A. & O.	"	1875
2d Mortgage, endorsed										95,000	....	....	"	18...	3d Mort. (Penn. RR.), sterling.										2,283,840	6	A. & O.	London.	1875
Mobile & Ohio (Jan. '70):															General Mort. (Phil. to Pittsb.)										6,296,500	6	Q. - J.	Philadel.	1880
1st Mortgage										5,470,000	8	M. & N.	Mobile.	1882	General Mort. Mortgage, coupon.										2,600,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1910
2d Mortgage										1,511,600	8	M. & N.	Mobile.	1882	do do new, reglat'd.										2,000,000	6	A. & O.	"	1910
Interest Bonds.										181,600	8	M. & N.	Mobile.	1882	State works purchase										6,082,538	5	A. & O.	Harrisb'g	1890
Interest Bonds, sterling.										953,803	8	M. & N.	Mobile.	1883	Short Bonds (debtentures).										1,114,224	6	Q'tly.	Philadel.	'70-'7
Income Bonds.										953,803	8	M. & N.	Mobile.	1883	Pennsylvania & N. Y. (Nov., '69):														
Mobile & Montgomery (May 1, '69):															1st Mortgage, guaranteed.										3,000,000	7	....	Philadel.	18...
1st Mortgage										1,200,000	8	M. & N.	New York	1888	Peoria & Bureau Val. (Jan. 1, '70):														
2d Mortgage										1,000,000	8	M. & S.	New York	1886	1st Mortgage, guaranteed.										600,000	8	J. & J.	New York	18...
3d Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage										1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1894
4th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Philadel. & Balt. Cent. (Nov., '69):														
5th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage										800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1891
6th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Philadelphia & Erie (Feb., '70):														
7th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mort. (P. & E. RR.)										1,000,000	7	A. & O.	Philadel.	1881
8th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mort. Phil. & Erie (gold)										9,000,000	6	A. & O.	Philadel.	1881
9th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	do do do (currency)										2,000,000	6	A. & O.	"	1881
10th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	2d do do										9,000,000	7	J. & J.	"	1885
11th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	3d do do										3,598,000	6	J. & J.	"	1920
12th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Philadelphia & Read. (Dec. 1, '70):														
13th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Loan of 1881										100,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1871
14th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Loans of '43, '44, '45 and '46										1,321,000	6	J. & J.	"	1880
15th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Loan of 1887, convertible.										143,500	6	J. & J.	"	1880
16th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Loan of 1886, sterling.										182,400	5	J. & J.	London.	1880
17th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Loan of 1886, sterling.										976,400	....	J. & J.	"	1890
18th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	East Penn. 1st M. Sink. Fund.										495,900	7	M. & S.	Philadel.	1880
19th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Loan of 1886, sterling										1,288,400	7	J. & J.	London.	1890
20th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Loan of 1886, sterling										2,700,000	7	A. & O.	"	1890
21st Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Loan of 1886, sterling										2,625,000	7	J. & J.	"	1890
22nd Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Loan of 1870 (\$5,000,000) conv.										2,625,000	7	J. & J.	"	1890
23rd Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Phila., Withn. & Balt. (Nov. 1, '69):														
24th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage, convertible.										353,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1880
25th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Loan of 1866.										1,000,000	6	A. & O.	"	1880
26th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Loan of 1867.										955,000	6	A. & O.	"	1880
27th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage										6,208,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1890
28th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st M. Steubenv. & Ind. re-org.										3,000,000	6	....	"	1890
29th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Col. & Newark Div. Bonds.										775,000	7	....	"	1890
30th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Pittsburg & Connellss. (Feb., '70):														
31st Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mort. (new) free State tax.										4,000,000	7	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1889
32nd Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mort. (Tiedie & W. Div.)										400,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1889
33rd Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	City & County Loans										2,394,100	....	....	"	1890
34th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Pittsb., Fr. W. & Chic. (Feb., '71):														
35th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage (series A.)										875,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1911
36th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage (series B.)										875,000	7	F. & A.	"	1911
37th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage (series C.)										875,000	7	M. & S.	"	1911
38th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage (series D.)										875,000	7	A. & O.	"	1911
39th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage (series E.)										875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1911
40th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage (series F.)										875,000	7	J. & D.	"	1911
41st Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	2d Mortgage (series G.)										860,000	7	J. & J.	"	1911
42nd Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	2d Mortgage (series H.)										860,000	7	F. & A.	"	1911
43rd Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	2d Mortgage (series I.)										860,000	7	M. & S.	"	1911
44th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	2d Mortgage (series J.)										860,000	7	A. & O.	"	1911
45th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	2d Mortgage (series K.)										860,000	7	M. & N.	"	1911
46th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	2d Mortgage (series L.)										860,000	7	J. & D.	"	1911
47th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	2d Mortgage (series M.)										860,000	7	A. & O.	"	1911
48th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	3d Mortgage										2,000,000	7	M. & N.	Philadel.	1871
49th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Bridge (O. & P. RR.) Mort., '56.										153,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1871
50th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	P. F. W. & C. constr. bds '57.										100,000	7	J. & J.	"	1871
51st Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Equip. Bonds of 1869, tax free.										1,000,000	8	M. & S.	"	1871
52nd Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Pittsb. & Connellss. (Jan. 1, '70):														
53rd Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage										225,000	10	J. & J.	San Franc.	1899
54th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage (gold)										525,000	10	J. & J.	"	1899
55th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Port Huron & L. Mich. (Nov., '70):														
56th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mort. (gold)										505,000	7	....	New York	18...
57th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Portland & Kennebec (Jan. 1, '71):														
58th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st Mortgage extended, 1868.										224,800	6	A. & O.	Angusta.	1889
59th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Consolidated Mortgage 1868.										792,300	6	A. & O.	Boston.	1889
60th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Funded Interest, 1863.										22,648	6	A. & O.	Angusta.	1889
61st Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Portland & Rochester (Feb., '71):														
62nd Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st M., S. F., 1867, on 52 1/2 miles.										650,000	7	J. & J.	Boston.	1889
63rd Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	1st M., 1870, equal len.										140,000	7	A. & O.	Prov. R. I.	1889
64th Mortgage										500,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900	Providence & Worcester. (Mar. '71):										300,000				

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.					Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal payable.	COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.					Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal payable.
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.						Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.		For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.						Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	
Railroads:																			
Sacramento Valley (Jan. 1, '70):																			
1st Mortgage (gold).....					400,000	10	J. & J.	New York	1875	Vermont & Mass. (Mar. 1, '71):					500,100	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1899
2d Mortgage (gold).....					320,000	10	F. & A.	Sacram'to	1881	1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....					20,000	7	J. & J.	"	1879
St. Joseph & Denver City:																			
1st Mortgage (gold) tax free....					1,500,000	8	F. & A.	N.Y. or L'n	1899	Vermont Valley (Feb. 71):					866,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1890
St. L., Al. & T. Route (July 1, '69):										1st Mortgage " "					114,000	6	A. & O.	"	1899
1st Mort. (series A) sink. fund..					1,100,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1891	2d Mortgage " "					286,200	7	A. & O.	"	1899
1st Mort. (series B) sink. fund..					1,100,000	7	A. & O.	"	1891	Virginia & Tennessee (Oct. 1, '69):					491,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1872
2d Mort. (series C).....					1,400,000	7	F. & A.	"	1891	1st Mortgage.....					990,000	6	J. & J.	"	1891
2d Mort. (series D).....					1,400,000	7	M. & N.	"	1891	2d (enlarged) Mortgage.....					773,000	6	J. & J.	"	1890
2d Mort. (income).....					1,500,000	7	M. & N.	"	1891	4th Mortgage, for \$1,000,000....					119,000	6	J. & J.	"	1893
St. Louis & Iron Mt. (July 1, '69):																			
1st Mortgage.....					4,000,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1892	Income Bonds.....					778,000	6	J. & J.	"	1903
St. L., Jucke & Chic. (Feb. 71):																			
1st Mort. (guar.) 1861, tax free....					2,865,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1891	Registered Certificates.....					112,414	6	J. & J.	"	71-'
2d Mort. (guar.) 1868, tax free....					860,000	7	J. & J.	"	1898	Wichita & Merid. (Mar. 1, '70):									
St. Louis and Southeastern:																			
1st Mort. conv. tax free (gold)....					16,000 p.m	7	M. & N.	New York	1895	Consol. Mort., 1st class.....					683,500	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1890
1st Mortgage (gold).....					1,000,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1893	Consol. Mort., 2d class.....					849,000	7	J. & J.	"	1890
St. L., Vand. & T. Route (Mar. 71):																			
1st M. sk'd (guar.).....					1,900,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1897	Consol. Mort., 3d class.....					129,000	7	J. & J.	"	1890
2d M. sk'd (guar.).....					2,600,000	7	M. & N.	"	1898	Consol. Mort., 4th class.....					1,102,000	7	J. & J.	"	1890
St. Paul & Pac. 1st Div. (Jan. 1, '70):																			
1st Mort. (10 m.) tax free.....					130,000	8	M. & S.	New York	1892	Warren (Jan. 1, '71):					511,400	7	F. & A.	New York	1875
1st Mort. (St. P. to Westab. 80 m.)					700,000	7	J. & J.	"	1892	Westchester & Phila. (Nov. 1, '69):									
2d Mort. (land grant).....					1,200,000	7	J. & D.	"	1892	1st Mortgage, convertible.....					400,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1873
General Mort., for \$2,000,000....					780,000	7	J. & J.	London.	18..	2d Mortgage, registered.....					557,500	8	A. & O.	"	1879
General Mort., sterling.....					.....	.....	.....	New York	.....	West Jersey (Jan. 1, '70):									
1st Mort., West. P. for \$5,000,000					.....	.....	.....	New York	.....	Loan of 1883.....					400,000	6	M. & S.	Camden.	1893
2d M., W. line (land) for \$5,000,000					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Loan of 1884, 1st Mort.....					1,000,000	6	J. & J.	"	1899
St. Paul & Sioux City (Mar. 71):																			
1st Mort. for \$16,000 per mile.....					103,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1896	Joint mort. on C. M. R.R. '69.					316,500	7	A. & O.	"	1899
Sandusky, M. & New York (Feb. 71):																			
1st Mortgage, new, 1899.....					2,307,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1909	1st Mortgage.....					676,800	7	....	New York	18..
Savannah & Charleston:																			
1st Mortgage 1899.....					500,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1899	West Wisconsin (May 1, '70):									
Selma, Marion & Memphis:																			
1st Mort. (gold) guar. by Ala.....					830,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1889	1st Mort. L. O.....					.....	7	J. & J.	N.Y. & Lon	'84 '85
Selma, Rome & Dalton (Feb. 71):																			
1st Mort. (Ala. & Tenn. Rivers)					838,500	7	J. & J.	New York	1872	Eastern Maryland (Feb. 71):									
2d Mort. (Ala. & Tenn. Rivers)					241,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1881	1st Mortgage, endors. by Baltimore					200,000	6	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1890
Gen. Mort. for \$5,000,000, tax free					8,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	1837	2d Mort., endors. by Baltimore.					300,000	6	J. & J.	"	1890
Shamokin V. & Potomac (Nov. '69):																			
1st Mortgage guaranteed.....					700,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1873	2d Mort., end. by Wash. Co.					300,000	6	J. & J.	"	1890
Shoeboggy & Du Lac (Mar. 71):																			
1st Mortgage.....					750,000	7	J. & D.	New York	1881	2d preferred Mort., unendorsed					400,000	6	J. & J.	"	1900
Sioux City & Pacific (Feb. 71):																			
1st Mort. on 105 miles (coupon)....					1,629,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1898	New Mort., guar. by Baltimore....					500,000	6	J. & J.	"	1900
2d Mort. (government subsidy)....					1,628,320	6	J. & J.	"	1898	Western Pacific:									
Somerset & Kennebec (Jan. 1, '70):																			
1st Mortgage.....					300,000	6	J. & D.	Augusta.	1871	1st Mortgage (gold).....					2,735,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1899
2d Mortgage.....					200,000	6	J. & D.	"	1876	Government Lien.....					1,970,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina (Feb. 71):																			
Sterling loan, \$132,912 108.....					1,492,015	5	J. & J.	London.	'78-'83	est. Pennsylvania (Nov. 1, '69):									
Domestic Bonds (1).....					306,500	7	A. & O.	Charleston	'71-'72	1st Mortgage, guaranteed.....					1,800,000	6	Varl.	Philadel.	'90-'94
Domestic Bonds (2).....					812,500	6	J. & J.	"	'73-'74	Western Union (Feb. 71):									
Domestic Bonds (3).....					1,272,000	6	A. & O.	"	'80-'93	1st Mortgage.....					3,275,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1896
Domestic Bonds (4).....					36,000	7	Nov.	"	1871	Whitehall & Plattsb. (Feb. 71):									
Domestic Bonds (special).....					30,000	7	Nov.	"	'88-'91	1st M. of 1868 on 36 miles (coup)					250,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1875
Real Estate Bonds, F.....					60,000	7	A. & O.	"	'82-'83	Wicomico & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):									
1st Mortgage Bonds, L.....					803,500	7	F. & A.	New York	1899	1st Mortgage.....					176,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1898
Southern Central N. Y.																			
1st M., end. by Ala., 183 m.....					150,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1890	1st Mortgage, new.....					1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Side, 1st L. (Oct. 1, '70):																			
1st Mortgage.....					750,000	7	M. & S.	Brooklyn.	1897	Wilmington & Read (Feb. 70):									
South Side, 2d L. (Oct. 1, '69):																			
Consol. M. (1st pref.) for \$700,000					258,000	8	J. & J.	New York	'84-'90	1st Mortgage.....					789,300	7	A. & O.	Philadel.	1900
Consol. M. (2d pref.) for \$651,000					574,400	6	J. & J.	Peterb'g.	'84-'90	1st Mortgage, sterling.....					576,897	6	J. & J.	London.	1891
Consol. M. (3d pref.) for \$540,000					407,500	6	J. & J.	New York	'85-'90	Sterling Bonds.....					197,777	7	M. & N.	"	1896
Va. State Loan (suspended).....					600,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1887	Sinking Fund Bonds of 1867.....					710,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1897
2d Mort. Petersburg guarantee					31,700	6	J. & J.	Peterb'g.	'70-'75	Street Passenger R.R.									
3d Mortgage.....					52,400	6	J. & J.	"	'62-'72	Bleeker St. & Fulton E. (Oct. 1, '70):									
Southern Minnesota (Jan. 1, '69):																			
1st Mortgage, 10-20 years.....					20,000 p.m	8	J. & J.	New York	1882	1st Mortgage.....					694,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1890
South. Pacific of Mo. (Jan. 1, '69):																			
1st Mort. (gold) \$25,000 per mile					.....	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1898	Broadway & 1th Ave. (Oct. 1, '70):									
Southwestern, C. & A. (Aug. 1, '69):																			
Company Bonds.....					399,000	7	Var.	Macon.	'77-'80	1st Mortgage.....					1,500,000	7	J. & D.	New York	1891
Mississippi R.R. Bonds.....					300,000	7	.....	.....	.....	1st Mortgage.....					300,000	7	J. & J.	Brooklyn.	1872
Staten Island (Oct. 1, '70):																			
1st Mortgage.....					200,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1896	Brook. Pros. P. & Flatb'g (Oct. 1, '68):									
Sterling Mountain (Oct. 1, '69):																			
1st Mortgage.....					850,000	7	.....	New York	1874	1st Mortgage.....					900,000	7	M. & N.	.....	1879
Summit Branch (Dec. 1, '70):																			
1st Mortgage.....					201,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	'70-'75	1st Mortgage.....					608,000	7	J. & J.	New York	18..
Suzanne (Jan. 1, '70):																			
1st Mortgage.....					500,000	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1875	1st Mortgage.....					700,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1874
2d Mortgage.....					250,000	6	F. & A.	"	1880	1st Mortgage.....					208,000	7	J. & J.	New York	18..
Suzee (Jan. 1, '71):																			
1st Mortgage.....					200,000	6	.....	New York	.....	2d Mortgage.....					208,000	7	J. & J.	New York	18..
Syracuse, Utica & C. (Oct. 1, '70):																			
1st Mortgage.....					1,695,825	7	A. & O.	New York	1879	2d Mortgage.....					300,000	7	A. & O.	New York	187
Tallmadge & Indianapolis (Feb. 71):																			
Mortgage Bonds of 1899.....					800,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1819	3d Mortgage.....					100,000	7	F. & A.	"	1876
Tol. & Peoria & Warsaw (Mar. 1, '71):																			
1st Mortgage (W. Div.).....					1,800,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1896	Consolidated convertible.....					875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1883
2d Mortgage (W. Div.).....					1,600,000	7	J. & D.	"	1894	Sixth Avenue (Oct. 1, '70):									
3d Mortgage (W. Div.).....					1,300,000	7	J. & J.	"	1896	1st Mortgage.....					250,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1896
Equip'm't B'ds of 1870 conv. S.F.					406	8	J. & J.	"	1879	Third Avenue (Oct. 1, '70):									
Tol. & Wab. & Western (Jan. 1, '70):																			
1st Mort. (Tol. & Ill., 75 m.).....					900,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1890	Plain Bonds (tax free).....					1,730,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1890
1st M. (L. Erie, W. & St. L., 167 m.)					2,500,000	7	F. & A.	"	1890	Chesapeake & Delaw. (June 1, '69):									
1st Mort. (St. L. & W., 100 m.).....					707,000	10	A. & O.	"	1871	1st Mortgage.....					2,089,400	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1896
1st Mort. (St. L. & W., 181 m.).....					1,771,000	7	F. & A.	"	1889	Chesapeake & Ohio (Jan. 1, '69):									
1st Mort. (Q.M. & Tol., 84 m.).....					500,000	7	F. & A.	"	1889	Maryland Loan, sinking fund....					2,000,000	6	Q. J.	Baltimore.	1870
1st Mort. (Ill. & S. Iowa, 41 m.)					300,000	7	F. & A.	"	1882	Guaranteed Sinking Loan.....					4,375,000	5	Q. J.	London.	1890
2d Mort. (Tol. & Wab., 75 m.).....					1,000,000	7	M. & N.	"	1878	Bonds having next preference preference.</									

Imports of Leading Articles.

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

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
Cases, Glass and				Metals, &c—			
Marbleware—				Cutlery—	181	2,289	1,658
China—	42	4,835	7,636	Hardware—	151	2,287	3,670
Porcelainware—	650	17,447	17,447	Iron, kit bare—	23,294	192,400	154,670
Glass—	59,840	17,707	16,124	Lead, pigs—	17,504	12,808	199,776
Glassware—	1,594	11,281	7,521	Spelter—	613,152	2,363,116	1,814,401
Glass plate—	883	4,134	3,799	Steel—	5,659	63,794	63,311
Buttons—	63	2,514	2,339	Tin boxes—	28,466	299,532	234,463
Coco, tons—	17,039	7,498	7,498	Tin snails, lbs—	56,855	1,112,694	1,314,490
Cocoa, bags—	6,995	9,872	9,872	Flags—	2,941	45,096	33,943
Coffee, bags—	19,244	373,549	302,728	Sugar, hides, lbs—			
Cotton bales—	124	1,001	1,471	& bbls—	15,101	149,530	161,673
Drugs, &c—				Sugar, boxes &			
Bark, Peruvian—	23	9,111	4,757	bags—	10,931	331,097	321,601
Blea powders—	...	9,305	7,737	Ten—	31,991	371,992	421,780
Brimstone, tons—	44	7,711	4,332	Tobacco—	2,775	23,519	16,181
Cochineal—	48	4,136	1,537	Wine—	96	1,087	838
Cream Tartar—	60	1,235	1,012	Wines, &c—			
Gambler—	...	549	5,461	Champagne, bks—	677	62,013	48,817
Gums, crude—	...	...	290	Wines—	4,758	66,756	79,716
Gum, Arabic—	35	1,400	1,444	Wool, bales—	1,244	19,078	15,439
Indigo—	62	3,574	2,253	Articles reported			
Madier—	23	7,715	...	by value—			
Oils, essential—	...	133	223	Cigars—	860,035	860,240	898,365
Oil, Olive—	461	11,948	21,619	Corks—	5,372	32,181	21,910
Opium—	61	837	777	Fancy goods—	25,543	272,563	715,821
Soda, bi-carb—	1,700	45,702	83,744	Fish—	1,176	175,300	238,012
Soda, sal—	1,889	40,081	17,246	Fruits, &c—	10,059	174,122	190,427
Soda, seb—	334	14,818	11,354	Lemons—	40,222	838,316	612,521
Flax—	235	6,391	680	Oranges—	19,164	499,674	208,818
Fors—	249	2,116	1,251	Nails—	...	475,143	388,819
Gunny cloth—	2,413	5,000	976	Statins—	320,283	1,666,874	3,499,376
Hair—	217	2,707	1,349	Hides undressed	25,169	207,979	99,757
Hemp, bales—	167	52,442	36,235	Hides—	...	...	...
Hides, &c—	...	...	...	Spices, &c—	19,819	20,023	183,638
Bristles—	21	840	483	Ginger—	2,045	44,436	10,203
Hides, dressed—	208	3,891	11,282	Pepper—	1,681	91,440	15,777
India rubber—	491	17,331	13,924	Saltpetre—	...	91,521	130,023
Ivory—	2	1,433	1,327	Woods—	...	...	...
Jewelry, &c—	...	...	...	Cork—	7,324	92,493	41,773
Jewelry—	68	2,814	1,119	Cork—	1,911	28,731	22,224
Watches—	23	576	34,143	Logwood—	5,345	141,160	130,766
Watches—	27,034	362,419	182,422	Mahogany—	2,000	5,829	67,114
Mosasses—	3,694	53,353	67,353				

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

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

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes—pkgs.	91	2,661	3,290	Oil cake, pkgs.	2,140	11,096	19,693
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard—	191	1,939	2,082
Flour, bbls.	61,836	1,026,005	929,730	Peanut, bags—	71	36,869	42,146
Wheat, bbls.	215,746	1,564,033	2,212,357	Provision—			
Corp—	191,149	3,381,545	731,694	Butter, pkgs.	13,676	171,122	160,231
Oats—	147,666	1,120,133	915,279	Cheese—	1,318	95,550	94,951
Rye—	2,000	7,671	17,749	Butterfat—	1,249	101,754	66,962
Barley, &c—	7,580	290,303	739,467	Eggs—	12,352	131,699	126,651
Grass seed—	...	11,022	24,518	Pork—	295	135,150	65,089
Beans—	65	63,715	51,833	Beef, pkgs.	819	81,884	52,688
Peas—	1,151	12,417	40,800	Lard, pkgs.	791	124,923	49,849
C. meal, bbls.	4,849	89,437	121,612	Lard, kegs—	803	8,861	10,874
Cotton, bales.	10,734	490,653	377,704	Rice, pkgs.	461	9,426	8,517
Hemp, bales.	59	83	1,104	Starch—	7,540	71,968	80,319
Hides—No.	6,031	174,539	135,482	Stearine—	129	3,409	4,524
Hops—bales.	2,877	17,769	13,781	Sugar, hnds, &c.	...	12,592	83
Lumber, sides	56,385	998,249	62,893	Tallow, pkgs.	7,551	9,912	...
Molasses, bbls.	41,733	12,914	12,914	Tobacco, pkgs.	5,639	51,403	57,190
Navy Stores—				Tobacco, hds.	1,287	21,298	12,219
Cr. turp, bbls.	...	1,991	5,512	Whiskey, bbls.	8,725	65,004	69,281
Spirits turp.	88	15,062	19,948	Wool, bales—	636	21,331	28,620
Rosin—	351	161,733	217,631	Dressed hogs No.	...	80,113	65,426
Tar—	693	10,248	39,387				
Pitch—	...	230	1,715				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 12, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening May 12. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 46,849 bales against 51,432 bales last week, 56,685 bales the previous week, and 63,042 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,669,639 bales against 2,074,933 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 991,726 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS			RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.	Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.
New Orleans bales	19,230	14,090	Florida.....bales.	65	153
Mobile.....	8,883	8,866	North Carolos.....	518	793
Charleston.....	3,500	3,993	Virginia.....	2,297	2,501
Savannah.....	4,676	6,614			
Texas.....	6,296	4,061	Total receipts.....	46,849	38,286
Tennessee, &c.....	5,791	3,202	Increase this year.....	8,563	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 76,020 bales, of which 49,497 were to Great Britain, 9,872 to France and 17,251 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 890,316 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:

	Exported to—	Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	1871.	1870.
Week ending May 12.	O. Brit.	Contin't.				
New Orleans	19,291	16,167	54,439	21,093	141,138	180,135
Mobile	8,813	1,290	10,043	7,515	25,241	43,005
Charleston	3,577	280	3,677	1,103	15,484	10,435
Savannah	4,676	7,070	10,971	1,691	62,816	44,884
Texas	3,287	1,519	4,466	5,879	63,191	81,920
New York	11,583	1,017	12,500	5,191	76,000	45,000
Other ports	1,165	...	1,165	859	24,000	17,000
Total	49,497	27,123	76,020	51,240	390,545	322,699
Total since Sept. 1.	2,107,498	655,616	2,763,116	1,242,240		

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 25,390 bales, while the stocks to-night are 57,917 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 May 5, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				North- ern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain	France	Other For'gs	Total.		
New Orleans	129,956	106,780	698,477	62,910	320,384	106,673	169,865	136,994
Mobile	57,671	263,698	271,930	...	31,572	129,792	34,154	36,743
Charleston	33,713	217,413	125,110	...	32,590	175,274	155,001	16,128
Savannah	609,182	446,289	357,421	2,775	99,999	421,125	384,689	41,128
Texas	253,419	217,716	119,046	...	21,250	169,881	45,116	92,699
New York	219,216	112,609	536,841	4,902	51,213	355,366	...	44,000
Florida	12,000	20,516	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	81,051	54,308	70	...	...	...	1,549	...
Virginia	309,083	196,081	5,810	...	...	5,810	42,672	2,849
Other ports	69,791	63,531	22,851	...	17,191	40,023	801,908	2,000
Total this year.....	4627,810	...	3031,996	59,497	579,666	2066,911	1030,776	428,413
Total last year .	...	3006,617	1181,188	297,981	511,818	1792,003	752,008	302,560

We have had a firm though rather quiet market the past week. During the early days of the week there was no change in prices and the sales were moderate, but later with the receipts at the South rapidly falling off, and the reports with regard to the new crop not construed favorably, while at the same time Liverpool showed new strength, prices here rallied, the grades below Low Middling advancing 1/4c., and Low Middling and grades above 1/4c. To-day this upward movement has been continued, Middling closing to-night at 15 1/4c. against 15 1/4c. last Friday, and Ordinary at 14 1/4c. against 14 1/4c. a week ago. There appears to be an undercurrent of strength to the market, based on the idea that cotton compared with other commodities is now relatively cheap, and that, therefore, with consumption at its present high rate, the smallest disaster to our crop, would result in some recovery in prices. Hence, although the offerings continue fair, holders are by no means free sellers, and prices are easily turned upwards. For forward delivery there has been a good business doing at an advance corresponding to the advance for spot cotton. Low Middling closed to-night at 15 1/4c. for May, 15 1/4c. for June, 15 1/4c. for July, 15 1/4c. for August, and 15 1/4c. for September. The total sales of this description for the week are 88,129 bales, including 1,479 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 19,153 bales, including 10,243 for export, 6,037 for consumption, 1,413 for speculation, and 1,455 in transit. Of the above, 730 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 1/4c.	11 1/4c.	11 1/4c.	12 1/4c.
Good Ordinary	13 1/4c.	13 1/4c.	13 1/4c.	14 1/4c.
Low Middling	14 1/4c.	14 1/4c.	14 1/4c.	15 1/4c.
Middling	15 1/4c.	15 1/4c.	15 1/4c.	16 1/4c.
Good Middling	16 1/4c.	16 1/4c.	16 1/4c.	17 1/4c.

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

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday	2,256	10 1/4c.	13 1/4c.	14 1/4c.	15 1/4c.
Monday	2,006	10 1/4c.	13 1/4c.	14 1/4c.	15 1/4c.
Tuesday	5,614	10 1/4c.	13 1/4c.	14 1/4c.	15 1/4c.
Wednesday	2,384	10 1/4c.	13 1/4c.	14 1/4c.	15 1/4c.
Thursday	8,617	10 1/4c.	13 1/4c.	14 1/4c.	15 1/4c.
Friday	5,156	10 1/4c.	13 1/4c.	14 1/4c.	15 1/4c.

For forward delivery the sales (including 1,479 free on board) have reached during the week 88,129 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For May.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
1,000	14 1/4	14 1/4	1,000	14 1/4	1,000	14 1/4	1,000	14 1/4
4,900	14 1/4	14 1/4	700	14 1/4	100	15 7/16	300	15 1/4
9,900	14 1/4	14 1/4	3,900	15 1/4	600	15 1/4	100	15 1/4
300	14 1/4	14 1/4	1,000	15 1/4	...	...	...	...
1,200	14 1/4	14 1/4	2,000	15 1/4	...	...	...	...
1,400	14 1/4	14 1/4	3,100	15 1/4	...	...	...	...
2,200	14 1/4	14 1/4	100	15 1/4	...	...	...	...
1,400	15 1/4	15 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	15 1/4	15 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...
700	15 1/4	15 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	15 1/4	15 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 1,479 bales. The particulars of these sales are as below:

200 free on board at Savannah	p. l.
479 free on board at Baltimore	p. l.
800 free on board at Charleston	p. l.

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

1,000 May for 1,000 June, even terms.
1,100 paid to exchange 200 May for 200 June.
300 paid to exchange 300 May for 300 July.
300 paid to exchange 300 December for 300 September.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—The South has experienced another week of unpleasant weather. All our telegrams to-night, except the one from Galveston, speak of damage having been done through the excessive rains and cold. Our dispatch from Charleston states that the frost they have had will make replanting necessary in some districts. To precisely the same effect is our telegram from Augusta. From Macon our correspondent telegraphs that they have had three rainy days during the week; that it is raining so much the weeds are becoming troublesome. He also adds that it has been very cold. Yesterday they were compelled to have fires, but to-day it is warmer. Our telegrams from Columbus, Mobile, Selma and Montgomery also

give pretty much the same statement of the weather, and of the condition of the plant. At Memphis our correspondent states that the cold, wet weather is making the young plant die out. At Nashville it has rained two days and the balance has been cloudy. The thermometer during the week has averaged at Charleston 63, at Macon and Columbus 64, at Selma 66, at Montgomery 61, at Mobile 67, at Memphis 59, and at Galveston 73.

CONTINENTAL CONSUMPTION.—We published last week the circular of M. Ott-Trumpler, showing the continental consumption for the quarter ending October 1, 1870, and for the six months beginning October 1, 1870, and ending April 1, 1871. If we examine those figures a little more closely, we find they lead to very important results. For instance, they show the following facts:

Consumption (total) for the six months, from Oct. 1, '70, to April 1, '71, 891,000
Consumption (per week) for the six months, from Oct. 1, '70, to Apr. 1, '71 34,269
Consumption (per week) for the quarter ending Oct. 1, 1870..... 21,692

Now, granting these statements are correct (and they undoubtedly are, so far as they go), the question naturally arises, What was the actual weekly consumption on the first of April? It will be remembered that these figures (34,269) are the weekly average for the six months. Further, it must be remembered that when that six months began, the weekly average, according to the above statement, was only 21,692 bales. Now the problem is, if we start October 1, 1870, with an actual consumption of 21,692 bales, what would the actual consumption be each week during the succeeding six months, to bring the average to 34,269 bales. As we make it out, the improvement has been regular since that time, and if so, the progression in consumption would have to be about as follows: For October, 24,000 bales; for November, 29,000 bales; for December, 33,000 bales; for January, 37,000 bales; for February, 40,000 bales; for March, 43,000 bales. In other words, the takings of the continental spinners on the first of April, 1871, would thus appear to be 43,000 bales per week. Ott-Trumpler states that on October 1 the stocks at the mills had been reduced to almost nothing, whereas now they have an average supply, but not more. Of course the extent to which they have increased their stock must be deducted from these totals to arrive at a correct conclusion as to consumption. Making then the largest possible allowance for stock larger than Ott-Trumpler admits (say 5,000 bales per week or 130,000 bales increase during the six months), and we would still have a present weekly continental consumption of 38,000 bales without including Russia and Spain. We do not claim for this result perfect accuracy, but it certainly approximates to the truth, and in that view indicates a remarkable fact, considering the disturbed state of the Continent during most of the period in question.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for cloth opened quiet, but later there was more demand, most parties being of the opinion that prices have touched bottom, and in anticipation of a large cotton crop have bought quite freely for future delivery. At the close there is decidedly more tone, and prices rule firm. The sales are 100 bales, to arrive, late shipments, at 12c. gold, in bond; 100 bales Borneo, in Boston, at 12c. gold, in bond; 100 bales on private terms; 500 rolls Domestic for present, and 4,500 do. for future delivery, reported at 19c. time. Bags have not shared the improvement in demand noticed in cloth, and no sales of straight lots are reported. We quote 15@15½c. There have been some sales of inferior empty Linseed bags, but no prices are given. Hemp has met with only a moderate demand, but rules very steady in price. The sales are 2,000 bales, per "Bunker Hill," at 11c. gold, 60 days, and 1,500 bales in Boston on private terms. Jute is rather dull, but is steady in price at 5½@6½c. gold; 350 bales prime, sold to arrive, at 6½c. gold. Jute Butts are in good demand from paper makers, as straw is so scarce that Butts have to be used in its stead. The sales are 350 bales on spot, at 4½c. cash; 700 bales at 4½c., 60 days, adding interest; 400 bales at 4½c., 30 days, and 500 bales, to arrive, per "Simila," at 4c., all currency.

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

—Week ending May 12, 1871.—				—Week ending May 12, 1870.—			
Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.		Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	
Augusta.....	1,260	2,393	16,297	913	3,033	14,508	
Columbus.....	358	1,361	4,632	376	1,808	7,966	
Macon.....	303	1,231	3,538	304	1,243	8,543	
Montgomery....	404	887	4,731	299	919	6,250	
Selma.....	327	663	2,048	251	739	4,325	
Memphis.....	3,861	6,671	16,190	4,839	4,474	16,472	
Nashville*.....	1,395	2,543	2,350	1,308	2,248	5,275	
	7,913	15,749	49,786	8,290	14,514	63,339	

*A count of stock at Nashville this week shows 1,000 bales less than the running count called for.

These totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 8,846 bales (being now 13,553 bales less than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 377 bales less, and the shipments 1,235 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1870.

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

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....	966,000	527,000
Stock in London.....	92,350	37,378
Stock in Glasgow.....	700	300
Stock in Havre.....	30,900	85,000
Stock in Marseilles.....	15,600	12,550
Stock in Bremen.....	36,344	13,860
Stock rest of Continent.....	35,000	30,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	240,000	180,000

Afloat for France (American and Brazil)...	27,000	71,210
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	61,497	21,018
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe*....	282,280	171,000
Stock in United States ports.....	380,346	322,399
Stock in inland towns.....	49,786	63,339

Total..... 2,217,803 1,535,054
*This item includes all India cotton afloat for Europe, and also all cotton afloat for Liverpool other than American.

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 632,749 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 17,844 bales, against 13,297 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1870

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	April 15.	April 22.	April 29.	May 6.		
Liverpool.....	16,502	23,340	12,691	13,880	524,725	250,354
Other British Ports.....	1,435	64	....	....	12,116	961
Total to Gt. Britain	17,937	23,401	12,691	13,880	536,841	251,315
Havre.....	....	....	493	1,125	4,402	17,345
Other French ports.....	400	....	....	....	400	3
Total French	400	....	493	1,125	4,802	17,348
Bremen and Hanover.....	350	842	....	....	20,229	34,847
Hamburg.....	....	....	....	....	6,648	17,425
Other ports.....	3,300	....	113	2,839	21,210	4,460
Total to N. Europe.	3,650	842	113	2,839	51,067	56,732
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	....	....	....	....	2,363	....
All others.....	....	....	....	....	763	1,809
Total Spain, &c......	....	....	....	....	3,126	1,809
Grand Total	21,987	23,246	13,297	17,844	595,856	327,207

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

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	891	117,245	....	33,143	396	5,257	....	426
Texas.....	961	31,966	1,307	11,359	....	....	....	....
Savannah.....	1,181	172,289	848	36,826	12	13,632	11	13,838
Mobile.....	....	10,025	....	7,611	....	....	....	433
Florida.....	....	1,549	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	975	128,572	63	4,010	67	7,727	4	12,111
North Carolina.....	1,008	58,414	....	690	30	4,850	11	5,363
Virginia.....	2,435	188,137	1,140	50,726	....	69	266	51,266
North'n Ports.....	859	13,113	1,208	77,972	....	....	248	494
Tennessee, &c.....	4,489	224,705	92	15,150	631	14,988	582	31,164
Foreign.....	....	....	25	210	....	....	52	52
Total this year	12,802	946,049	4,689	237,629	1,136	45,513	1,174	115,247
Total last year	12,663	618,037	2,920	187,520	533	42,678	1,066	83,784

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 74,725 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night:

		Total bales.
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers Nemesia, 1,760.....	Idaho, 3,616	....
.... Scotia, 1,192.....	England, 2,130.....	City of Dublin, 833.....
719.....	City of Antwerp, 1,009.....	Manhattan, 1,158.....
....	per ship Scindia, 605.....	....
To Havre, per brig M. M. Francis, 1,125.....	....	13,880
To Rotterdam, per ship J. H. Stamler, 2,784.....	....	1,125
To Antwerp, per bark Gen. Bireh, 55.....	....	2,784
New Orleans—To Liverpool, per ships Carpo, 2,875.....	Marion, 3,378	....
....	Importer, 3,986.....	Cordillera, 4,170.....
and 30 sacks seed cotton (= 10 bales).....	....	per bark Braggio, 295
To Queenstown, for orders, per bark Ukraine, 1,926.....	....	14,714
To Havre, per steamer Mercury, 3,666.....	per ship Memnon, 2,341.....	1,926
To Bremen, per ship Tamerlane, 2,648.....	....	5,407
To Hamburg, per ship Uncle Joe, 2,608.....	....	2,648
To Cronstadt, per ships Zephyr, 4,000.....	Fylgia, 1,700.....	2,608
To Barcelona, per brig Pluton, 500.....	....	5,700
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ships City of Brooklyn, 4,781.....	Hulden, 2,937.....	500
To St. Petersburg, per schooner Barand, 353.....	....	7,718
CHARLESTON—To Barcelona, per bark Joven Maria, 436 Upland.....	per brig Emerald, 310 Upland.....	350
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ship Xanthus, 3,548 Upland.....	....	746
To Cronstadt, per ship Ann Decatur, 2,862 Upland.....	....	3,548
To Carva, Russia, per bark Gunilda, 2,250 Upland.....	....	2,862
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per bark Crown Jewel, 1,994 and 11 Sea Island.....	....	2,250
per schooner Carlotta, 624 and 27 Sea Island.....	....	2,656
To Bremen, per ship Fawn, 3,100.....	....	3,100
BALTIMORE—To Amsterdam, per bark Sampo, 50.....	....	50
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per bark Lady Young.....	....	98
Total.....	....	74,725

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

	Liver.	Queens-	Bro.	Hani.	Cron-	Rotter-	Narva.	Total.
	pool.	town.	men.	burgh.	stadt.	dam.		
New York.....	13,880	....	1,125	....	....	2,784	....	17,844
N. Orleans.....	14,714	1,926	5,407	2,648	5,700	....	....	33,503
Mobile.....	7,718	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,068
Savannah.....	3,548	....	....	....	2,862	....	2,250	8,660
Texas.....	2,656	....	3,100	....	....	....	....	5,756
Philadel'a.....	98	....	....	....	....	....	....	98
Total	42,614	1,926	6,532	5,748	2,608	8,592	2,784	74,725

Included in the above totals are from New York 55 bales to Antwerp; from New Orleans, 500 bales to Barcelona; from Mobile, 850 bales to St. Petersburg; from Charleston, 740 bales to Barcelona; and from Baltimore, 50 bales to Amsterdam.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 111 and 111½, and the close was 111½. Foreign Exchange market continues strong. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 110½; short, 110½, and Commercial, 109½. Freight closed at ½d. by steam and 7-32@ ½d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

Liverpool, May 12, 5 P. M.—The market opened quiet and closed with a hardening tendency, with sales of the day amounting to 13,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 73,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were taken for export and 10,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 906,000 bales, of which 592,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bonded to this port is 429,000 bales, of which 240,000 bales are American.

	April 21.	April 28.	May 5.	May 12.
Total sales.....	47,000	81,000	82,000	73,000
Sales for export.....	7,000	15,000	17,000	14,000
Sales on speculation.....	27,000	8,000	11,000	10,000
Total stock.....	813,000	931,000	994,000	906,000
Stock of American.....	479,000	592,000	607,000	592,000
Total afloat.....	513,000	416,000	400,000	429,000
American afloat.....	393,000	267,000	230,000	240,000

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

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

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

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of April 29, states:

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—The following are the prices of American cotton compared with those of last year:

	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & G'd fair	G'd & fsl.	Same date 1870.
Sea Island.....	23	23	36	45
Stained.....	13	18	21	30
Uplands.....	8	5½	6½	7½
Mobile.....	5	6½	6½-15	7½-16
N. Orleans & Texas	6	6½	7½	8½

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

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland.....	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sea Island.....	26	19	23	23
Upland.....	12½	11½	11	7½
Mobile.....	12½	12	11½	7½-16
Orleans.....	12½	12½	11½-16	7½

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

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
American.....	52,940	81,191	81,550	169,953
Brazilian.....	800	6,380	14,140	16,301
Egyptian.....	3,700	4,240	10,500	4,033
W. Indian.....	1,010	730	800	576
E. Indian.....	24,690	53,920	153,290	103,883
Total.....	82,630	151,460	264,780	293,746

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

	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.	Total.	Same year.	Average weekly sales.
American.....	43,708	9,000	7,010	59,730	773,680	36,670
Brazilian.....	3,070	1,790	.....	4,860	67,430	3,420
Egyptian.....	2,830	.....	.....	2,770	70,010	3,810
West Indian, &c. 1.370	50	.....	.....	1,420	3,490	1,090
East Indian.....	6,840	4,840	1,170	12,850	290,330	8,850
Total.....	57,890	15,690	8,180	81,760	1,222,540	52,810

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 59 per cent is American against 63.50 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 14 per cent, against 17.50 per cent.

LONDON, April 29.—A fair amount of business has been transacted in cotton during the week, at rather lower prices for produce on the spot. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to April 27.....	97,764	48,707	88,249
Deliveries.....	165,041	130,633	63,722
Stocks, April 27.....	77,922	27,378	62,350

ALEXANDRIA, April 14.—The shipments since November 1 have been:

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
From Nov. 1, 1870, to April 13, 1871.....	149,315	43,846	193,161
Same period 1869-70.....	118,907	36,966	155,773
" 1868-9.....	122,145	40,527	162,672
" 1867-8.....	139,311	36,949	176,260

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., May 12, 1871.

The market for Breadstuffs the past week has shown very little variation in prices, closing feverish and unsettled. It is believed that supplies from the break in the Erie Canal may be expected about the 22nd inst.

The receipts of Flour have been more liberal, but the demand has been fairly active and general—in fact, sellers have at times been able to obtain some advance. The good trade brands have been especially wanted, and family flours have sold very well. The common shipping extras, however, close rather slow at \$6 10 @ 15, delivered, with good to choice, \$6 20 @ 40. The export movement shows some falling off from last year, while the receipts are fully as large.

Wheat has been variable. The receipts by rail and canal have been larger than expected, but the foreign advices have been favorable to sellers, and with a good export demand, prices ruled buoyant until to-day, when, with dull accounts from Liverpool, increased offerings on sale, and an advance of half-penny asked for ocean freights—making 2½d. advance for the week—prices of new Spring fell off 2 cents—selling at \$1 55 afloat, closing with not more than \$1 54 freely bid, but choice Amber Winter brought \$1 62, with good lines salable at \$1 60. A feature this week has been the considerable quantities of old Winter Wheat offering. New Spring has sold to some extent for June at \$1 50.

Corn has been fairly active and firm. The supply has been barely sufficient for the home trade, and shippers have not been able to do much. To-day, with limited supplies, and a competition between dealers and shippers, prices advanced 2c, Western mixed selling at 80@82c, and prime Yellow 82½c. The Eastward movement of Corn is much less liberal than was anticipated.

Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged. Canada Peas very dull but firmer.

Oats have been in light supply and dull until to-day, when several boat loads of good Western sold at 65½c, in store, and White Ohio brought 69@70c.

The following are the closing quotations:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour—				
Superfine.....	\$5 50@5 90			
Extra State.....	6 10@6 35			
Extra Western, com- mon.....	6 00@6 40			
Extra and double extra Western & St. Louis.....	6 50@8 50			
Southern shipp'g extras.....	6 75@7 15			
Southern, trade and family brands.....	7 50@9 25			
Rye Flour, super & extra.....	8 00@8 10			
Corn Meal, Western and Southern.....	3 70@4 30			
Wheat, Spring, bush.....	\$1 40@1 56			
Red Winter.....	1 50@1 60			
Amber do.....	1 50@1 60			
White.....	1 60@1 90			
White California.....	1 70@1 80			
Corn, Western Mix'd.....	80@82			
Yellow, new.....	82@82½			
White.....	80@85			
Rye.....	1 05@1 20			
Oats.....	64½@70			
Barley.....	85@1 12			
Malt.....	90@1 15			
Peas, Canada.....	1 10@1 40			

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

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.				
For the week.....	1,026,005	920,750	30,812	570,233
For the Jan. 1.....	89,437	124,612	2,691	41,302
Since Jan. 1.....	1,563,053	2,212,357	291,939	3,641,590
EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.				
For the week.....	1,026,005	920,750	30,812	570,233
For the Jan. 1.....	89,437	124,612	2,691	41,302
Since Jan. 1.....	1,563,053	2,212,357	291,939	3,641,590

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the Grain in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Chicago.....	28,637	99,051	625,259	98,426	12,670	8,222
Milwaukee.....	10,302	257,573	8,291	8,063	123	3,365
Toledo.....	16,820	49,108	201,210	64,874	475	.....
Detroit.....	12,886	36,588	11,801	15,448	1,659	89
Cleveland.....	4,850*	9,500	5,450	15,050	2,550	250
St. Louis.....	12,933	88,413	93,559	53,334	14,363	3,791
Duluth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	90,048	599,353	940,613	250,195	31,739	15,764
Previous week.....	113,271	696,284	1,310,097	367,408	49,567	18,643
Correspond'g week.....	79,107,512	744,111	615,604	331,506	84,156	27,683
" 79.....	115,874	605,073	559,131	378,641	11,167	13,012
" 68.....	86,065	593,052	631,367	346,830	4,894	9,672
" 67.....	70,447	230,240	1,315,334	264,850	29,008	22,335

* Estimated.
† No report yet.

COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS OF Flour and Grain at the same ports from Jan. 1 to May 6, inclusive, for four years.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	1,430,489	1,670,826	2,123,894	1,312,515
Wheat, bush.....	7,561,972	7,495,763	7,496,138	4,759,283
Corn, bush.....	12,137,090	6,363,682	10,063,473	10,328,300
Oats, bush.....	3,711,862	2,031,909	2,648,304	3,364,417
Barley, bush.....	660,971	688,343	478,090	409,087
Rye, bush.....	347,222	269,977	494,234	193,108
Total grain, bush.....	24,422,687	17,819,663	22,180,309	19,189,196

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo and Cleveland for the week ending May 6, 1871:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending May 6, '71.	96,542	922,828	1,271,776	229,084	17,605	21,983
Week ending April 29, '71.	117,132	1,076,204	877,253	231,908	20,637	36,451
* Week ending May 7, '70.	112,211	617,849	499,564	291,885	19,193	20,456
* Week ending May 8, '69.	106,225	511,837	697,746	317,356	8,855	22,627

* St. Louis and Duluth not included.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to May 6, inclusive, for four years.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....bbls.	1,162,301	1,165,496	1,631,162	....
Wheat.....bush.	6,218,457	5,157,305	4,039,439	....
Corn.....bush.	9,964,565	3,258,112	5,549,105	....
Oats.....bush.	1,639,430	1,051,526	1,854,027	....
Barley.....bush.	320,038	241,135	270,514	....
Rye.....bush.	136,938	126,787	435,827	....
Total.....	18,279,428	9,834,863	12,148,912	....

NOTE.—St. Louis only included from March 24, 1871.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1871.

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York.....	59,469	199,847	131,913	106,875	....	3,470
Boston.....	24,867	1,200	61,307	28,082	15,382	584
Montreal.....	22,869	249,674	45,756	600	5,570	410
Philadelphia.....	16,632	37,800	91,600	....	....	1,510
Baltimore.....	21,334	32,300	70,000	35,000	....	2,250
New Orleans.....	16,328	....	164,876	60,831	....	....
Total.....	161,490	520,821	565,402	281,328	20,892	8,214
Previous week.....	187,944	434,775	590,589	304,138	12,976	3,806
Week ending April 22.....	152,018	211,965	746,168	314,495	14,375	1,200
Week ending April 15.....	160,643	243,804	861,776	252,857	24,300	1,850
Week ending April 8.....	120,684	227,146	699,544	178,852	50,258	700
Week ending April 1.....	121,662	199,763	719,077	179,939	51,591	1,200

RECEIPTS at the same ports, excepting New Orleans, from Jan. 1, 1871:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
2,249,829	3,396,140	7,969,298	2,703,999	448,017	50,538	....
Total Grain.....	.....	.....	.....	14,539,992	.....	.....

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, May 6, 1871:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
In store at New York.....	283,700	259,245	376,226	50,725	....
In store at Albany.....	20,000	30,000	47,000	38,000	....
In store at Buffalo.....	1,156,900	610,200	357,900	5,900	....
In store at Chicago.....	1,098,831	900,114	326,316	144,551	....
In store at Milwaukee.....	1,165,853	....	....	....	....
In store at Duluth.....	....	....	....	....	....
In store at Toledo.....	285,699	166,367	53,819	1,309	....
In store at Detroit.....	121,105	9,040	32,675	1,283	....
In store at Oswego.....	363,349	6,707	14,494	24,013	....
In store at St. Louis.....	39,435	59,009	27,781	828	....
In store at Boston.....	....	163,852	128,487	26,689	....
In store at Toronto.....	May 1, 110,345	....	44,225	53,901	....
*In store at Montreal.....	May 1, 550,000	....	....	....	....
*In store at Philadelphia.....	May 1, 90,000	75,000	65,000	15,000	....
*In store at Baltimore.....	75,000	55,000	45,000	....	....
Rail shipments for week.....	45,959	146,934	133,451	17,605	....
Water shipments for week.....	876,829	1,124,942	93,633	....	....
On New York Canal.....	788,916	873,415	75,620	33,522	....
Total in store and in transit May 6, '71.	7,071,961	4,509,725	1,896,620	413,329	....
" " April 29, '71.	6,995,580	4,000,619	2,017,204	410,183	....
" " May 7, '70.	....	....	....	....	....
" " April 29, '71.	7,085,436	3,857,865	2,251,053	469,223	....
" " April 15, '71.	7,433,221	3,450,053	1,936,034	527,647	....

* Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 12, 1871.

The various articles covered by this review have undergone slight fluctuations during the week, but nothing of magnitude, and we have few really new features to report. Sweets are in small stock, present and prospective, and though there has been a slight lull in the demand, importers probably feel more confidence on their stocks than is to be observed on any other article of groceries. Advices from the interior in regard to the amount of goods wanted are somewhat cloudy, though there is a feeling among sellers that as soon as the supply of breadstuffs now pushing for tide water shall have been realized upon, the funds thus obtained will be invested in foreign goods for return freights. One thing, however, is certain, buyers have thus shown a desire to keep all operations within the bounds of certain wants, and most strenuously resist all attempts to force values to an extreme range, any decided advance at once checking the demand, after current orders have been filled.

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.....	7,473 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	846 b'gs.	Sugar, Brazil.	10,253 bags.
Green.....	3,531 pkgs.	Other.....	1,931 b'gs.	Manila, &c.,	509 bags.
Japan.....	3,325 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	5,927 b'gs.	Molasses, Cuba	1,581 bbls.
Various.....	8,139 pkgs.	Cuba.....	7,031 hds.	Porto Rico.....	224 bbls.
Coffee, Rio.....	10,538 bags.	Porto Rico	1,049 hds.	Demerara ..	33 hds.
Java.....	7,800 mats.	Other.....	588 hds.	Other.....	201 hds.
Maracaibo.....	2,513 bags.				

Imports this week at this port have included 32,248 bags of Rio Coffee, 3,113 do. of Laguayra, and 3,420 do. of sundry kinds. The receipts of Sugar are 12,941 boxes, 9,368 hds. and 3,973 bags. Of Molasses 1,063 bbls. have arrived. In Tea the imports are 371,585 lbs. of black, 772,279 lbs. of green, and 617,819 lbs. of Japan.

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

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Tea.....lbs.	....	....	....	....
Tea (indirect import).....pkgs.	....	....	....	....
Coffee Rio.....bags.	76,036	33,607	639,265	478,543
Coffee, other.....bags.	41,219	15,514	207,792	157,718
Sugar.....boxes.	66,951	105,075	182,908	157,761
Sugar.....hds.	43,539	94,833	232,328	231,861
Sugar.....bags.	173,713	335,403	535,815	841,713
Molasses.....hds.	5,363	19,909	126,781	163,323

TEA.

There has been less general activity in this market during the period under review, the pretty liberal purchases during the two or three preceding weeks having met the most urgent wants of jobbers. Still, on the whole, the movement has been fair and, all grades came under treaty, with prices ruling at least steady, while in some cases there was quite a decided firmness, choice Greens and Oolongs being considered the most desirable stock, and now and then a fine chop of Japans has done very well. The condition of affairs is probably not quite as satisfactory as importers and large holders would desire; but there does not appear to prevail the rather discouraging tone noticeable early in the spring, and the inclination to withdraw desirable samples is rather increasing. The line trade has moved along to about an average extent from day to day, though a somewhat larger attendance of buyers would have been acceptable to jobbers. Sales of 7,250 pkgs. Green, 4,000 pkgs. Oolongs, and 3,850 pkgs. Japan.

The imports this week include 371,585 lbs. of black per "Caernarvonshire," from Foo Chow; 772,279 lbs. of green, per "J. S. Stone," from Shanghai, and 617,819 lbs. of Japan per "Coniakyle," from Yokohama.

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.....	10,519,360	120,819	4,393,081	26,911,000
1870.....	11,810,317	10,429,056	4,351,689	26,591,012

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 9,971 pkgs. since January 1, against 30,986 last year. The receipts of Tea overland by railroad have this week amounted to 3,016 pkgs.

COFFEE.

The feeling in the general market, if anything, is just a trifle better than last week, but not by any means buoyant or particularly stimulating, and a great many of the trade still continue to express much dissatisfaction with the position. On two or three occasions there has been a little spurt of demand from consumers, either on direct purchases or mail orders, but the anticipation of an increased interior distribution arising therefrom have not been realized and the disappointment felt is very noticeable. In some cases values have been slightly modified again, but rates are now slow, and the margin for profit so greatly contracted that importers appear to have settled into a sort of passive determination to resist all further calls for liberal concessions, and hold their goods until buyers get ready to take them. On Brazil holders could still be found who were willing to shade somewhat on odd, undesirable lots, or even good grades, to prompt buyers, but in a general way nearly former quotations have ruled all the week, and the disposition has been to keep the market as free from pressure as possible. The position, in fact, seems to be simply this, that the absence of any certain demand takes away a large advantage from owners, and should they attempt to realize, even present low and unremunerative rates would have to be shaded somewhat, but with buyers appearing in any force, a reaction is almost certain, as the stocks are small, and few additions are due. At the outports there has continued a fair movement at about previous rates. West India grades, at some reduction in price, have sold with rather greater freedom, and as the increasing tendency of supplies was therefore checked, importers are more steady at the decline. Java is dull for want of stock, though jobbers have been distributing fair amounts at full prices, from the supply in second hands. Sales here of 7,117 bags Rio; 7,000 bags Maracaibo, 1,300 bags Laguayra, 300 bags Savanilla, 220 bags Costa Rica, and from second hands 3,000 mats Java. Sales at Baltimore of 8,621 bags Rio, at Philadelphia 4,900 do, at Mobile 3,819 do, and at New Orleans 3,749 bags do. At Boston 520 mats Singapore.

Imports this week have included 32,248 bags of Rio Coffee by "Ethiopian," "Electra," "Benita," "Netherston," "Mory," and "Ptolemy," 4,695 do. Santos by "Johannes Kler" and "Mary" and 3,426 do. of sundry kinds by the steamer "Henry Chauncey."

The stock of Rio May 11, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	New York.	Phila.	Balt.	New Orleans.	Savanna.	Galveston.	Total.
In Bags.....	76,036	....	39,640	11,429	6,710	2,000	135,815
Stock.....	66,907	12,684	2,000	8,400	....	....	51,491
Same date 1870.....	269,253	14,805	210,121	110,592	38,079	5,500	639,265
Imports.....	214,288	....	173,068	70,827	17,302	8,045	478,543

Of other sorts the stock at New York, May 11, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

	New York.	Boston.	Phila.	Balt.	N. Orleans.	Total.
In bags	stock.	stock.	stock.	stock.	stock.	stock.
Java and Singapore.....	74	2,654	40,801	1,862	....	....
Ceylon.....	9,280	6,600	....	....	....	....
Maracaibo.....	18,502	21,542	....	....	....	....
Laguayra.....	7,450	16,920	....	....	....	....
St. Domingo.....	853	13,154	4,162	9,706	....	233
Other.....	15,060	35,082	542	714	1,400	6,977
Total.....	41,219	141,272	45,523	12,883	1,400	207,292
Same time, 1870.....	15,544	110,053	39,476	3,952	3,218	151,718

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags.

SUGAR.

A further advance has been obtained on Raws since our last report, and a pretty good business transacted, but the market, though generally strong, has lacked the extreme buoyancy previously current. Importers and holders have, as a rule, continued to find the Cuban accounts encouraging, and none would probably have at any time been willing to part with any considerable quantity of goods; yet the anxiety to operate has been more decided in many cases on the part of sellers than of buyers. The speculative call died out after the first few purchases, and this left the outlet for goods dependent upon the wants of the Trade and Refiners. The former required about the average small parcels taken from day to day during the season so far, and the latter, with their production selling less freely, made a corresponding reduction in the amount of raw goods handled, and sales from first hands were a little slow in consequence. In the meantime there was a slight increase in the accumulation of supplies and offerings from wharf were made at figures showing that owners deemed present prices about as profitable as putting stocks in store, and would show some favors to buyers who would relieve them of consignments without further trouble. Taken altogether, the market may be called a little slack and uncertain, but with the position pretty well under control, a revival of the

demand would be sufficient basis for sellers to again secure all the advantage. Refiners were quick and excited for a day or two following our last, and prices further improved on all grades, though Powdered still appeared to do rather the best. The increased cost, however, checked the demand as soon as orders were filled, and the market became rather weak. It is evident that consumers of Sugar, as well as all other articles of groceries, are determined not to pay extravagant prices, and the Trade are commencing to understand this fact. The sales of Raw embrace 5,021 hds. Cuba, 550 hds. Porto Rico, 150 hds. St. Croix, 100 hds. Demerara, 675 hds. Martinique, 5,357 boxes Havana, 900 bags West India, and 70 hds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, May 11, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, hds.	P. Rico, hds.	Other Brazil, Manila, &c. Melado bds.
Imports this week..	12,941	8,265	408	1,302
" since Jan. 1 118,863	85,524	7,191	20,836	290,035
" same time '70 118,062	121,728	12,938	14,189	64,241
Stock in first hands..	60,951	45,529	173,713	4,568
Same time 1870.....	105,175	81,838	336,164	2,072
1869.....	124,391	70,714	81,753	1,693

MOLASSES.

The general position of the market for foreign goods is unchanged, business looking up moderate, and prices ruling very firm; indeed, if there be any variations at all it is in slightly increased bids for first-class grades, and all aiming to the moderate supplies. Buyers are not over anxious in their movements, but still are unsatisfied with the amounts on hand, and would readily make room for a few more cargoes, especially of choice boiling or grocery qualities. The inferior sorts are still much neglected, but medium grades have been under negotiation, and with the entire accumulation, only moderate, the feeling is better throughout, and holders refrain from selling the market. Domestic is still in large general supply, and not meeting with much demand, but holders seem to feel pretty confident that good management will enable them to eventually work off all they have on hand, and full former rates are asked. Syrups selling well on grades ranging from 45c to 55c, but 40c and 60c stock both attract a fair amount of attention. Sugar House Molasses has been in good demand, and prices advanced most, sales now standing at 20c in hds. and 24c in bbls. Sales during the week of 314 hds. Cuba Muscovado, 930 hds. Porto Rico, 590 hds. St. Croix, about 125 hds. English Island in small lots, and 775 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, May 11, were as follows:

	Cuba, hds.	P. Rico, hds.	Demerara, hds.	Other hds.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week..	1,137	376	193	263	
" since Jan. 1.....	41,299	3,073	1,447	3,514	31,280
" same time 1870.....	51,337	10,015	3,166	2,235	9,121
Stock in first hands..	5,208	593	184		3,800
" same time '70 16,811	1,713	1,382			
" same time '69 13,643	819	3,761			500

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

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

	Boxes.	Sugar, hds.	Bags.	Molasses, hds.
New York.....	118,863	118,062	131,580	149,661
Boston.....	16,695	16,025	23,845	31,818
Philadelphia.....	17,177	16,956	23,940	29,992
Baltimore.....	19,236	18,591	29,002	33,850
New Orleans.....	12,932	13,359	1,955	1,910
Total.....	192,993	179,763	292,919	355,813

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

There has been some negotiation on invoices in first hands, but nothing of any magnitude in the way of sales accomplished, and the market has not shown much activity in a wholesale way. There does not appear to be many, if any, really new features, holders of the stocks insisting upon former figures in most cases, and neither offering with freedom or showing a desire to attract buyers, while jobbing dealers have enough goods on hand to meet their current wants, though assortments are not first-class, Cassia, and possibly Cloves, have shown occasional signs of slight weakness, but all other grades are stiff. The retail business has been fair, and values range about as last quoted, with a reasonably steady tone on most goods, though on odd lots buyers have now and then gained a slight advantage.

FRUITS, &c.

The market for all kinds of Foreign Dried fruits has continued quiet, and prices for many kinds have further declined. Layer Raisins have been particularly heavy, as many of the jobbers have been anxious to sell their stock; prices have fallen off 5@10c. per box since our last; the larger holders are, however, holding their stock with more confidence, and refuse to accept present rates. The stock of half and quarter boxes is, compared with whole boxes, larger than usual at this season of the year, and holders are particularly anxious to get rid of them, as later in the season the demand for them is very light. A full lot of quarters sold at 50c. per box. Currants have sold moderately, mostly for export, but at a slight concession. Prunes are rather quiet, and still favor the buyer. Sardines have moved to quite a large extent at prices lower than heretofore quoted, but the close is again firmer at last quotations. Nuts generally rule quiet, and a small decline may be noted in most kinds. Citron is scarce. Fire Crackers are selling fairly at full former prices.

Foreign Green continues in steady active demand, at full prices. Sales of Oranges from store at \$4 75@5 25, and Lemons at \$5@5 50. West India kinds are in good supply. Pineapples are arriving quite freely, and sell at easier prices. No note sales of Baracoa Bananas at \$1 87 1/2@2 per bunch. Jamaica do. \$2 50@3 per bunch. Bahama Pineapples, \$15. Havana do, \$10@12 per hundred, and Baracoa Cocoanuts \$35 per thousand. At the auction sale to-day Valencia Oranges sold at \$6 50@7 37 1/2 per case.

Domestic Dried are firmer and more active for Apples, and the feeling is decidedly more buoyant than last week. No large demand is, however, anticipated, and holders generally sell willingly at 5 1/2@6c for prime State. Quarters unpeeled Peaches are steady, but still quiet. Prime pared Peaches are scarce, and our quotations for them are not more than nominal. Pitted Cherries are firm, Plums and Raspberries without particular change. Peanuts are again becoming more active, and buyers are meeting the views of holders. Pecans are slow.

Domestic Green are firm for Apples, and a fair demand for this season of the

year prevails, all the stock is held by a few parties; they sell at \$6 1/2 per bbl. Southern Strawberries sell at 25@30c per quart, Cherries at 12c per lb. Cranberries are dull and nominal.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

From the London Produce Markets Review, of April 22, the position of the staples of Tea and Sugar in the markets of Great Britain are given with interesting particulars. In Tea it was noted that this season there had been no regular fall in prices as formerly, the large invoices constantly arriving tending to keep the market even, at low but paying prices. The custom of holding Teas in stock for a "rise" had, until a year or two, been the practice of many importers, at some time holding certain grades for three or four years. The importations since January 1 were 60,000,000 lbs., nearly the whole of which had been placed upon the market, which had naturally led to a depression in the market, though the total amount afloat (including that from India) was estimated at 14,000,000. The tendency of prices generally was considered to be upward, in fact this tone was already felt in black leaf Congou.

The market for Sugar had suffered a marked change, with an entire absence of the speculative demand, and a quiet market for consumption. Prices for Raw as yet had not declined, but with the new crop coming in, which, if placed on the market, present views of holders could hardly be realized. It was said that the French people, in place of loaf sugar—which was in so small supply—have used quantities of the pure white raw best crystals, "the latest fruit in the constant progress of sugar making."

Statement for the four principal markets of Great Britain since January 1 to April 15:

	1870.	1871.
Landings.....	126,599	121,247
Decrease this year, 5,352 tons.		
Consumption.....	110,412	158,619
Increase this year, 48,207 tons.		

Rio Coffee.—The market at Rio on the 25th of April was in a firm position, owing to the demands of the holders of Coffee for higher prices. For the preceding fortnight sales were some 40,000 bags, but at the close exchange had fallen off, and exporters bought more freely. Stock at date comprised 150,000 bags. Daily arrivals had averaged about 5,700 bags per day. The brokers have lowered their quotations, but these must be considered nominal.

Cuba Sugar.—CLAYED.—HAVANA, May 6.—The conclusion of grinding operations almost everywhere on the island, with crops showing an average decrease of 20@25 per cent, combined with better cable quotations from the United States and London, has imparted a firmer tone to our Sugar market; and the suitable descriptions for those quarters and for the South of Europe (mostly for Spain) have been dealt in extensively; business, however, having again been curtailed by the want of more ample supplies of desirable lots and the resistance of many holders to meet the demand freely, even at the high figures which are being paid. The sales which have been reported during this week amount to about 25,000 boxes.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Tea.		Coffee.	
Hyson, Common to fair.....	40 @ 50	Natles Ceylon.....	gold. 13 1/2 @ 17
do Superior to fine.....	50 @ 75	Maracalho.....	gold. 13 1/2 @ 17
do Ex. fine to finest.....	60 @ 115	Laguayra.....	gold. 11 @ 16
Young Hyson, Cont. to fair.....	40 @ 50	do Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 9 1/2 @ 10
do Super. to fine.....	60 @ 80	Jamaica.....	gold. 15 @ 15 1/2
do Ex. fine to finest.....	10 @ 30		
Gung. & Imp. Com. to fair.....	50 @ 70		
do Super. to fine.....	80 @ 100		
do Ex. fine to finest.....	10 @ 40		
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	31 @ 40		
do do Super. to fine.....	45 @ 50		

Sugar.		Molasses.	
Cuba, int. to com. refining.....	3 1/2 @ 9 1/2	New Orleans new.....	70 @ 75
do fair to good refining.....	4 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Porto Rico.....	70 @ 75
do prims.....	5 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Cuba Muscovado.....	70 @ 75
do fair to good grocery.....	4 1/2 @ 9 1/2		
do pr. to choice grocery.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2		
do centrifugal, hds. & bxs.....	9 1/2 @ 11		
do Melado.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2		
do Muscovado.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2		
Hav's, Box, D. S. No. 7 to 8.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2		
do do do 10 to 12.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2		
do do do 13 to 15.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2		
do do do 16 to 18.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2		

Spices.		Fruits and Nuts.	
Cassia, in cases.....	gold 31 @ 31 1/2	Brazil Nuts.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Cassia, in mats.....	do 81 @ 81 1/2	Filberts, Stelly.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Oinger, Raco and Al (gold).....	8 1/2 @ 10	do Barcelona.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Mace.....	do 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	African Peanuts.....	11 @ 12
Nutmegs, casks.....	82 @ 83	Walnuts, Borden.....	11 @ 12
do cases Penang.....	83 @ 84	Macaroni, Italian.....	12 @ 13
		Fire Crack. box No 1.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

Rice.		Domestic Dried Fruits.	
Balgon, dressed, gold in bond 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Carolina (new).....	Apples, State.....	8 1/2 @ 9
		do Western.....	8 1/2 @ 9
		do Southern, common.....	8 1/2 @ 9
		do prims.....	8 1/2 @ 9
		do sliced.....	8 1/2 @ 9
		Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 16
		do unpared, qrs & blvr.....	9 @ 11
		Blackberries.....	15 @ 16
		Cherries pitted.....	15 @ 16
		Pecan Nuts.....	18 @ 19
		Tickery Nuts.....	18 @ 19
		Peanuts, Va. d. to fair.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
		do com. to fair.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
		do Wil. d. to best.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.		Fruits and Nuts.	
Alum.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Brazil Nuts.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Bl Carb. Soda (Eng.).....	5 @ 5	Filberts, Stelly.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Borax.....	30 @ 31	do Barcelona.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Sul Soda, Cask.....	1 1/2 @ 2	African Peanuts.....	11 @ 12
Sulphur.....	8 1/2 @ 9	Walnuts, Borden.....	11 @ 12
Sulphate.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	Macaroni, Italian.....	12 @ 13
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	Fire Crack. box No 1.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Camphor, in bbls.....	70 @ 75		
Castile Soap.....	11 1/2 @ 12		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 12, 1871

There has been a slight improvement in the jobbing trade during the past week, the demand for small assorted lots being active, in consequence of a more liberal retail distribution. The mild weather drew out a better attendance of buyers from the interior, representing the near-by as well as the Western trade, while the improved demand from consumers has also broken stocks to such an extent that orders are coming in for "sorting up" lots, and the aggregate sales effected have been somewhat in excess of those of two or three preceding weeks. It is said that the retail trade in many sections of the West and Southwest has been checked by the early opening of the spring, which has given farmers an opportunity to begin their farm work some two or three weeks sooner than usual. Being thus engaged, the purchases by those living at a distance from stores are likely to be delayed until their early spring work is over, and the trade during June will be, it is thought, unusually heavy.

No definite idea can be formed as to whether the opening of the fall trade will be early or late. The advance in prices on all classes of woolen fabrics would naturally have a tendency to check speculative purchases, and it is not improbable that sales of these goods will be made only to such buyers as require goods either for manufacturing clothing or to transport to distant and inaccessible markets. There is no apparent prospect of a rise on cottons, with the exception of prints, which are likely to be higher in consequence of the high cost of printing cloths. As this is entirely the result of speculation, it is doubtful that buyers will have sufficient confidence in the stability of prices on these goods, to purchase early or in very large amounts. The market is firm on other goods, and in some instances the scarcity of goods gives prices an upward tendency.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The principal feature of the cotton goods trade during the week has been the decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in standard brown sheetings. This decline does not appear to have resulted from any overstock in first hands nor from any excess of the production over the present or prospective wants of the trade, and indeed it would be difficult to give any reason for agents making a reduction unless they considered goods too high as compared with the present cost of the raw material. The lower and medium grades are in very short supply and are held at full prices with an advancing tendency on some brands. Bleached goods remain firm at previous quotations. There is a good demand reported for the better qualities of 4-4 goods, and the stock is rather small for this season of the year. Prints are selling well in all desirable patterns of light colorings, and we hear of no concessions being offered to close out accumulated stocks. The prices paid for cloths now and for some time past render a rise on all dark work probable. Colored cottons have sold fairly but are without notable feature.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The market is well cleared out of light-weights, and the demand for this class of fabrics, both in cassimere and faced goods, is very small. There is a good inquiry for heavy-weights, but it is too early for liberal transactions in fancy cassimeres, the stock carried over from last year being very small, while new work has scarcely begun to come in as yet. In castors and coatings there is a fair trade doing, and some of the most favorably-known makes are largely sold to arrive. An advance of 5@12 per cent has been established on these goods, and should wool continue at its present high cost a still further rise is probable when the demand becomes more general. Fancies have also been advanced in many instances, but in the absence of a general trade quotations on these goods are merely nominal. Flannels are in good demand in the medium and low grades, and are selling at an advance on last season's prices of 5@15 per cent. There is not much inquiry for the better qualities, though a few sales of the best makes are reported. Shawls have been quiet for some days past in the absence of a good retail demand.

FOREIGN GOODS.—With the exception of a few thin fabrics and suitings adapted to the present wants of the interior and city retail trade, there is very little doing in imported dress goods, either with importers or jobbers. Dress silks are in more liberal demand, both fancy and colored silks selling freely at full prices. Foulards and other low cost goods are not so active at the moment, and are offered by jobbers in some instances at a slight concession. Ribbons continue in active demand in all desirable widths and shades, at full prices, while other styles are slow of sale at a decline. In other classes of goods the trade remains about as previously reported, with little activity in any line.

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are moderately active, but are unchanged beyond a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on standards, and are apparently firm. Amoskeag A 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do B 36 11, Atlantic A 36 12, do D 36 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, do H, 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Appleton A 34 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Augusta 36 11, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8 Bootl O 34 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, C. Broadwell O 37 8, Grafton A 27 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, Great

Falls M 38 11 do S 33 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Indian Head 36 12, do O 10, Indian Orchard, A 40 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, do C 36 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Laconia O 39, 12 do B 27 11, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman C 36 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, do E 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Medford 33 11, Naahua fine O 33 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do R 36 13, do E 40 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Newmarket A 36 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pacific extra 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do L 36 11, Pepperell 7-4 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 8-4 25, do 9-4 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 10-4 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 11-4, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pepperell E fine 39 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, do R 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pocasset F 30 8, Saranac fine O 33 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Swift, River 36 8 Tiger 27 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in fair request for this season of the year, but are without important activity in any grade. We quote as follows: Amoskeag 46 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 42 15, do A 36 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, American A 36 —, Androscoggin L 36, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bartlett 36 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 33 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bates XX 36 18, Blackstone AA 36 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bootl B 36 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, do O 30 10, do R 26 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Clarks 36 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Fruit of the Loom 36 16, Globe 27 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, Gold Medal 36 13, Great Falls Q 36 15 Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Masonville 36 16, Newmarket C 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, New York Mills 36 21 Pepperell 6-4 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 10-4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tuscarora XX 36 18, Utica 5-4 25 do 6-4 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 9-4 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 10-4 52 $\frac{1}{2}$, Walham X 33 11, do 42 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 6-4 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 8-4 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 9-4 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 10-4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, Wamsutta 36 20.

PAINTING CLOTHS are largely sold ahead at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. for 61x64's and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7¢. for seconds.

PRINTS are stiff, with a good demand for light work and the stock well reduced. Prices are unchanged, as follows: American 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Albion solid 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Allens 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, do pinks 11, purples 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Arnold 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Atlantic 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dunnell's 11, Hamilton 11, London mourning 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mallory pink 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do purple 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Manchester 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Merrimac D 11, do W pink and purple 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do W fancy 12, Oriental 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Simpson Mourning 10, Sprague's pink 11, do blue and White 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, do slatings 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Wamsutta 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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

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

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

COCKET JEANS.—Amoskeag 12, Androscoggin —, Bates 9. Everett 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia —, Newmarket 10.

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

BROWN DAILIES.—Atlantic —, Appleton 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amoskeag 13, Augusta 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pacific 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pepperell 18, Stark A 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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

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

GINGHAMS.—Glyde, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 18; Gloucester, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12; Lancaster, 16; Lauchshire, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pequa, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Park Mills, 14.

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

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

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending May 11, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869, have been as follows:

	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	447	\$158,328	711	\$243,086	905	\$347,318
do cotton...	599	163,567	942	244,856	1,167	304,163
do silk...	815	286,766	610	490,423	654	450,889
do flax...	562	112,315	874	166,917	922	197,321
Miscellaneous dry goods	185	64,292	533	185,309	3,457	182,573
Total	2,108	\$775,348	3,690	\$1,330,091	7,005	\$1,482,164
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufacturers of wool...	478	\$164,377	543	\$197,249	431	\$153,515
do cotton...	275	76,363	528	137,707	220	54,967
do silk...	58	67,309	110	123,570	89	129,785
do flax...	351	61,614	438	96,731	296	75,803
Miscellaneous dry goods	1,897	33,755	3,343	32,885	715	9,180
Total	3,059	\$403,418	4,972	\$588,138	1,751	\$422,950
Add entered for consumption	2,108	775,348	2,611	855,699	7,005	1,482,164
Total thrown upon market	5,167	\$1,178,766	6,722	\$1,342,893	8,756	\$1,905,114
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufacturers of wool...	712	\$248,432	225	\$73,848	299	\$132,542
do cotton...	447	109,739	195	49,567	153	58,311
do silk...	63	75,780	33	49,273	52	42,331
do flax...	733	139,176	230	51,531	171	44,983
Miscellaneous dry goods	148	54,523	503	27,064	1,846	35,450
Total	2,103	\$627,650	1,181	\$251,083	2,526	\$313,678
Add entered for consumption	2,108	775,348	3,690	1,330,091	7,005	1,482,164
Total entered at the port	4,211	\$1,402,998	4,871	\$1,581,174	9,531	\$1,795,842

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WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Asst. Sec'y.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MARKET NATIONAL BANK

at New York, to the state of New York, at the close
of business, April 29th, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$2,274,082 18
Overdrafts.....	1,487 26
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	600,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand.....	100,000 00
Other stocks.....	1,000 00
Due from national banks.....	183,176 18
Due from banks and bankers.....	18,861 46
Banking-house.....	35,000 00
Current expenses.....	16,588 28
Taxes paid.....	7,553 36
Furniture.....	7,228 14
Cash items.....	25,481 83
Exchanges for clearing-houses.....	237,423 04
Bills of national banks.....	16,860 00
Bills of State banks.....	197 00
Fractional Currency.....	2,111 61
Specie, viz: Gold.....	10,968 91
Gold Treasury Notes.....	65,000 00
Gold Checks on other banks.....	26,427 57
Legal-tender notes.....	816,810 00
Clearing House certificates.....	185,000 00
Total.....	\$1,174,779 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	549,996 20
Discount.....	34,814 98
Exchange.....	940 70
Interest.....	26,351 81
National Bank circulation outstanding.....	504,538 09
State bank circulation outstanding.....	7,500 00
Dividends unpaid.....	740 00
Individual deposits.....	1,898,804 61
Certified checks.....	122,692 79
Due to national banks.....	230,425 25
Due to other Banks and Bankers.....	7,767 18
Total.....	\$1,174,779 45

1. A. GILBERT, Cashier of "The Market National Bank of New York," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Correct—Attest,
R. BAYLES,
THOMAS ROWE,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT, } Directors.

Sworn before me, the 6th day of May, 1871.
THOMAS HINWOOD,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Transportation.

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TO

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Leave New York

At 8.10 A.M. for RICHMOND, and Points on the Coast
At 9.20 P.M. from foot of Cortlandt street, via New
York and Philadelphia Line, by GREAT SOUTH
EAST MAIL ROUTE TRAIN, for Richmond, New
Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville
Atlanta, Macon, and intermediate points.

STATIONS.	60'S SOUTH.	60'S NORTH.
	Miles.	Time.
NEW YORK.....	0	Lv. 8.20 p.m.
WASHINGTON.....	229	" 6.25 a.m.
WYOMING.....	224	" 12.55 p.m.
WINDSORVILLE.....	224	" 12.45 p.m.
WHEELING.....	610	" 6.00 p.m.
WHEELING.....	740	" 1.11 p.m.
KNOXVILLE.....	828	" 5.55 p.m.
CLEVELAND.....	850	" 6.00 p.m.
CHATTANOOGA.....	1301	Ar. 6.10 a.m.
NASHVILLE.....	1301	" 6.00 p.m.
CORINTH.....	1301	Ar. 9.00 a.m.
GRAND JUNCTION.....	1301	" 11.55 a.m.
MEMPHIS.....	1359	Ar. 2.55 p.m.
JACKSON.....	1359	Ar. 1.45 p.m.
ATLANTA.....	1359	Ar. 8.35 a.m.
MACON.....	1359	" 1.40 p.m.
MONTGOMERY.....	1359	" 8.00 p.m.
MOBILE.....	1359	" 6.00 p.m.
NEW ORLEANS.....	1359	" 10.10 a.m.

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† Change cars for Nashville and New Orleans. No change from this point to New Orleans.
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¶ Change cars for Vicksburg.

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Steamers of the above line leave PIER No. 42 NORTH
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On 15th and 30th of Each Month
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day
previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.

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(Via Queenstown.)

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NEVADA, Captain Green..... May 24, at 9 A.M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whinnery..... May 31, at 3 P.M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard..... June 3, at 3 P.M.
MINN. SOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman June 7 at 9 A.M.
IDAHO, Captain Price..... June 14, at 3 P.M.

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Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$30 currency.

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Insurance

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC
Mutual Insurance Co.

New York, January 26, 1871.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from
1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.. \$5,270,690 09
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
January, 1870..... 2,155,723 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$7,426,413 73

No Policies have been issued upon Life
Risks: nor upon Fire Risks disconnected
with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked Off from 1st January,
1870, to 31st December, 1870..... \$5,302,738 55

Losses paid during the same
period..... \$2,253,590 39

Returns of Premiums
and Expenses..... \$1,063,263 57

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York
Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks..... \$3,943,740 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise.. 2,377,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.... 217,500 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due
the Company, estimated at..... 339,352 03
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,069,915 95
Cash in Bank..... 316,125 45
Total amount of Assets..... \$14,188,983 43

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates
of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their
legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the
Seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867 will
be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their
legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seventh
of February next, from which date all interest there-
on will cease. The certificates to be produced at the
time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates
which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums,
such payment of interest and redemption will be in
gold.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE Per Cent is declared
on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the
year ending 31st December, 1870, for which certificates
will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of
April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Henry Colt,
Wm C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Charles H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
R. Warren Weston,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Elliot,
William E. Dodge,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Daniel S. Miller,
Wm. Sturgis,
Henry K. Bogert,
Dennis Perkins,
Joseph Galliard, Jr.
C. A. Hand,
James Low,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Robt. B. Minturn,
Gordon W. Burnham,
Frederick Chancey,
R. L. Taylor,
Geo. S. Stephenson,
William E. Webb,
Sheppard Gandy,
Francis Skiddy,
Charles P. Burdett,
Robt. C. Ferguson,
William E. Barker,
Samuel L. Mitchell,
James G. DeForest,
Robert L. Stuart,
Alexander V. Blake.

J. D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Pres't.

W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE
Pacific Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.

HOWARD BUILDING, 176 BROADWAY,

New York, January 12, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE
affairs of the Company is published in conformity
with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding Premiums, January 1,
1870..... \$106,924 01
Premiums received from January
1 to December 31, 1870, inclusive 484,840 67

Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$591,761 71
This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo
and Freight for the Voyage.

No Risks have been taken upon Time
or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums marked off as Earned, during the
period as above..... \$506,733 79
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings,
&c., during the same period..... 345,355 70
Return Premiums..... 42,670 02

The Company has the following

Assets:
Cash in Bank..... \$78,532 85
United States and other Stocks.... 417,918 33
Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest. 272,510 00
Premium Notes & Bills Receivable..... \$766,990 73
Subscription Notes in advance of
Premiums..... 175,183 84
Reinsurance and other Claims due
the Company, estimated at..... 56,000 00
Total Assets..... \$1,016,000 40

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding
Certificates of Profits will be paid to the holders
thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after
TUESDAY, the 7th day of February.
FIFTY PER CENT OF THE OUTSTANDING CER-
TIFICATES OF THE COMPANY, OF THE ISSUE OF
1866, will be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders
thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after
TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, from which date
interest on the portion redeemed will cease. The
Certificates to be produced at the time of payment
and cancelled to the extent paid.
A Dividend in Scrip of TWENTY PER CENT, is
declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for
the year ending December 31st, 1870, for which Cer-
tificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the
4th day of April next
By order of the Board.

TRUSTEES:

John K. Myers,
A. C. Richards,
G. D. H. Gillespie,
C. E. Milnor,
Martin Bates,
Moses A. Hoppock,
E. W. Bull,
Horace B. Claflin,
W. M. Richards,
A. S. Barnes,
Egbert Starr,
A. Wesson,
John A. Bartow,
Oliver K. King,
Alex. M. Earle,
William Leconey,
Wm. T. Blodgett,
H. C. Southwick,
Wm. Hegeman,
James K. Taylor,
Adam T. Bruce,
Albert B. Strange,
A. Augustus Low,
Emil Heineman,
Jehial Read,
John K. Waller,
William A. Hall,
Francis Moran,
Theo. W. Morris,
Stephen C. Southmayd

JOHN K. MYERS, President.

WILLIAM LECONEX, Vice-President

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

Fire Insurance Agency,
No. 62 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

Ætna Insurance Comp'y,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED 1819.

Cash Capital..... \$3,000,000 00
Net Assets..... \$5,498,722 05

SPRINGFIELD
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
INCORPORATED 1849.

Cash Capital..... \$500,000 00
Net Assets..... \$886,624 59

Providence Washington
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ORGANIZED 1799.

Cash Capital..... \$200,000 00
Net Assets..... \$415,148 51

AMERICAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
ORGANIZED 1831.

Cash Capital..... \$200,000 00
Net Assets..... \$370,624 51

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

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Branch Offices,

2 Cooper Institute & 1429 Broadway.

INCORPORATED 1823.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - \$500,000 00
SURPLUS - - - - - 295,237 93
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1, 1869,
\$795,237 93.Insurance Property against Loss or Damage by Fire at
naval rates.
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Company, or at its various Agencies in the principal
cities of the United States.R. W. BLEECKER, President,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Vice-Pres't,
F. R. RYMER Secretary,
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