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The Chronicle.

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THE GOLD CLIQUE AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

There has been some excitement in the gold market of late, founded on the belief that a powerful clique has been formed and a large capital subscribed, with the purpose of causing a considerable rise in the premium. The general opinion seems now to be that their effort will not command much success. Still, they are reported to be very confident, and they support their scheme by several plausible arguments. First, they claim that the stock of available gold in this market has been depleted by the recent export movement, which has not ceased, though for a season it may be lessened. Secondly, they direct attention to a change of policy on the part of the Bank of England. That institution is said to have determined to increase its coin reserves to £30,000,000. Already the amount is 25 millions, and arrangements are said to be making for acquiring the remaining 5 millions sterling, which is equivalent to 25 millions of dollars. If the ordinary course of foreign exchange requires that sum to be shipped to England, a large part of it will of necessity be derived from this centre, and if special purchases have to be made on account of the Bank of England, still the drain will be felt here as much or more than in the former case. In view of these contingencies,

with our heavy adverse balance of trade, and heavy importations of foreign goods, these persons argue that gold will of necessity tend to approach more nearly to its normal price, and will break loose from the forces which have heretofore tended to keep down the premium to a lower level.

Public opinion, as we said, is now adverse to this view; and the general impression is that gold will not rule much above 112, if indeed it can be sustained at that price. The reasons on which this inference are briefly these. First, the normal premium on gold is alleged to have been overestimated. Taking into the account the growth of the country, the extent to which mercantile transactions are done for cash, the hoarding and absorption of greenbacks in the South, the amazing expansion of the area in which the interior commerce of the nation is carried on, and the prodigious increase of railroads and other productive works, there is relatively very little more currency afloat now than before the war, when we were at specie payments. Hence it is argued that the natural price of gold to which the market price always tends to approach, is not very far from its present price, and consequently no large advance could possibly be permanent, if indeed it could be reached at all by some sudden spasm, some irregular speculative manipulation of the market.

Moreover, it is denied that the present condition of our foreign exchange justifies the expectation of an adverse balance of trade. The deficiency of value in our exports over our imports has been more than made up, we are told, by exporting securities of various kinds, especially United States Five-Twenties, Central Pacific and other Railroad bonds, with several large amounts of municipal securities of high credit. These securities are still in demand abroad, and their continued exportation will tend to prevent most of the evils which might otherwise be developed from any sudden demand for payment on account of the large sums we owe to foreign creditors.

Thirdly, it is denied that the anticipated export of coin, if it were to take place, offers any grounds for apprehension. The gold crop is one of our best and most remunerative products. Our currency being irredeemable, gold is not wanted as money, and we can spare a large amount for the purposes of exportation, and to restore the equilibrium of the exchanges. To export gold is to pay our foreign debts, and to stop the rapid accumulation of interest. Hence, as we can spare the gold, and it pays off and annihilates interest-bearing obligations, our people are evidently gainers by the export movement, and should welcome rather than regret any movement for the exportation of coin from this country.

Finally, it is denied that the Bank of England is actuated by any such wise and far-sighted policy as has been

suggested. Now that the bullion reserves of the Bank of France are depleted and less available; the Bank of England ought, of course, to raise its cash reserves from 20 millions sterling to 30 millions, or even more. But to do this will involve a heavy sacrifice of profit on the part of the bank. There is no law to compel the bank to increase its stability and usefulness by this new method. However much, therefore, the bank officers might wish to take these precautions, there is too much reason to believe the policy would be overruled by the desire to make profits and to keep up large dividends.

It will be seen that Mr. Boutwell's new loan enters scarcely at all into these calculations relative to the foreign exchanges. The reason is that little serious anticipation is anywhere entertained of an early foreign demand for these new five per cent. bonds. The aggregate sold is about 67 millions. And although some reports have been current of foreign offers for the whole of the 133 millions still unsold, these rumors are hitherto devoid of confirmation. How much they would affect the price of gold if they should hereafter prove to be correct it is not very easy to foresee. It is said that Mr. Boutwell is about to send fifty millions of these new bonds by five special messengers to Europe, in hope of creating a demand for them and opening a new market. This announcement has not tended to increase the popularity of the loan here, and in all probability it is premature. In any case, however, the gold premium is generally regarded as less likely to advance than for some time past, and the prospects of the gold clique who are supposed to have bought up ten millions are not very promising.

RAILROAD EXTENSION AND THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBT.

A statistical writer tells us that in this country, with its vast undeveloped resources, and its rapid growth in productive power, every 500 miles of railroad adds to the national wealth 120 millions a year, or as much as the whole annual interest on the public debt of the United States. Perhaps these figures may be too large. But in the main the statement is substantially true. It adds a new illustration of the views which a large class of our financial men have espoused in regard to our public debt, and the best method of providing for its ultimate payment without impairing the resources of the country or hindering the progress of the nation.

The annual income of the people of the United States is estimated at 5,000 millions of dollars, or more than twice as much as the principal of their public debt. A quarter of a century ago the income of our people was little more than half as much as now. Ten years hence, by the growth of population, the increase of our productive forces, the multiplication of railroads, telegraphs, and steam engines, and the development of our mining and manufacturing industry, our national increase of annual wealth will greatly exceed its present aggregate. Perhaps it may make as much relative progress as has been realized during the past quarter of a century. In that case it will amount to 7,000 millions, and the country will thus be proportionately more able to bear the burden of the debt.

In view of the rapid growth of the national resources and of the consequent ability to bear the burdens of taxation, we have always doubted the expediency of the policy which enjoyed for some time considerable popularity, of paying off by heavy taxation a large annual sum of the public debt. Public opinion has now come round, and coincides at length almost entirely with the views we have always maintained. In March, 1869, the yearly gold interest charge of the national debt was \$124,255,350. At

present this annual charge is \$111,419,993. To effect this yearly reduction of \$12,835,357, we have redeemed bonds to the amount of \$213,717,500, and these bonds we had to pay off by an oppressive taxation, which has crippled the productive energies of the people, has withdrawn very large amounts from the aggregate of the national wealth, and has caused much of the commercial and industrial depression under which our people are now suffering.

Of course few people in this country are in favor of a permanent national debt. We believe in the policy of paying it off at the earliest possible time. All we contend for is that Mr. Boutwell's method is inexpedient, mischievous and cannot be kept up. This country has twice paid of its public debt. When it has had sufficient opportunity for recuperation it will doubtless in due time repeat the same process of liquidation. But there are other claims which take precedence, and will for some years task our resources to the utmost. We have especially our system of railroads to complete. On these great national works we have already spent \$2,376,010,770. With this immense outlay we have only opened 54,686 miles, and our railroad system is far from complete. Since the close of the war we have constructed more than 19,000 miles of new railroad, and we shall in all probability go on building new roads at the annual rate of at least 5,000 miles for a long time to come. These works alone will absorb more than 150 millions of dollars a year, and if our ability to build these new works for the development of our national resources is impaired by the oppressive taxation needful to keep up Mr. Boutwell's surplus, the necessity must be very urgent which shall compel us to give up our railroad progress for the sake of some supposed advantages connected with the early payment of our national debt.

If it be true that every 500 miles of railroad develops new wealth to an amount equal to 120 millions of dollars a year, the necessity is apparent for not suffering any doubtful advantages to prevent the realizing of these substantial benefits which railroad extension is conferring on our people. If we cannot pay off the national debt as rapidly as the advocates of that policy wish, without giving up some of our projects for building railroads, opening mines, constructing manufactories, or otherwise accelerating the material progress of the country, our people will not hesitate long as to which they will choose.

There is, moreover, another aspect of the case. Much has been said of late about the South and its recuperation. Some writers affect to take a very gloomy view of the situation, and claim that the prospects for the future are dark. We have never sympathized with these despondent reasoners. The South is slowly but surely recovering from the terrific consequences of the war. She will be controlled and her destiny inevitably fixed by her material interests. She is growing in prosperity and productive power. In proportion as this progress goes on will the malignant demagogues lose their power. But this needful growth cannot go forward without northern capital. We must build railroads in the South, open her mines, develop her wealth, enlarge her resources, multiply her productive power. And if we are to do this, and to carry on our great national works and improvements we must give up for a time this plan of devoting any considerable annual surplus to the payment of the public debt.

Some appear to be in constant fear lest if we fail to purchase several millions a month of the outstanding Five-Twenties the public credit will be impaired. There is no such danger. The public credit of this country rests on too ample and too permanent a foundation to be so easily disturbed. To establish the credit of the Government the

most effective means has always been to enlarge the resources of the people and to promote the public wealth. To spend 150 millions of dollars judiciously, in building new railroads where the country needs them, may do much more to build up the permanent credit of the Government than the paying off by oppressive taxation of 150 millions of the national debt.

THE INSURANCE CONGRESS.

The National Insurance Convention, to whose preliminary proceedings we lately referred, has adjourned to the 18th October, when it will meet again in this city to consider various questions which have received less attention than their importance merits. Prominent among these are the adoption of a table of mortality, the compulsory reserves for reinsurance on fire, life, and marine policies, a uniform terminology by which life insurance policies shall be known and distinguished, and some methods for preventing the sacrifice of safety and availability in the securities held, to lucrative profits, so as to compromise the stability of the insurance companies for the sake of a dangerous, brief, seductive prosperity.

Some of these points are of the very highest importance, and the insurance companies cannot afford to defer for any considerable time their thorough consideration. The magnitude of the interests represented by these corporations is great. It is little more than half a century since the first life insurance company began business in this country, and now the aggregate policies amount to 2,000 millions, or more than the whole of the funded national debt. On these policies the annual premiums paid by our people are nearly 145 millions dollars. The fire insurance aggregates are 8,000 millions. The marine risks are enormous, and the whole of the three departments of insurance were represented in the recent Congress. Delegates were present from twenty of the most important States in which insurance companies have been established. Addresses were received from the Chamber of Commerce, the National and New York Boards of Fire Underwriters, the Life and Fire Insurance Corporations, and from several leading men of experience and high reputation in the financial world. After consultation with eminent actuaries and other officers whose practical knowledge gave weight to their opinions, the Convention agreed upon three points of no small practical interest. First, they recommend the adoption of uniform blanks for the returns of fire, life and marine companies respectively; secondly, they would have one agent selected in each State by every company to receive legal process for the corporation he represents; thirdly, they are of opinion that no deposits should be required from fire and marine companies, and only a single deposit of one hundred thousand dollars from life companies. This deposit, they say, should be made in the State where the company is organized, and the certificate of the Superintendent of that State is to bear equal weight in all the States as to the responsibility of company in question. As to these last two points there has been considerable discussion, and the Convention owes much of its popularity among the companies to this fact. The argument is, that, except this claim to deposits in other States be given up, the funds of the companies would be dispersed in a very troublesome manner, and that if any other States had a right to a deposit, every one of the thirty-seven States of the Union might with propriety make the same demand. Hence every company doing business would require a gross deposit of 3 or 4 millions of dollars, to be held in inactive and dead immobility and scattered about all over the various States of the Union. There is considerable force in these objections

But those who advance them are bound to suggest some equivalent or better method of guaranteeing the interests of the public. This they have not done. At the October meeting this defect ought to be supplied. It is of the highest possible moment that the relative magnitude of the assets and liabilities of the respective companies should be placed beyond doubt, and that the fullest publicity should be thrown on the safety and availability of the securities in which the assets are locked up. Some method of shedding the light of publicity can surely be contrived which shall accomplish the end in view and afford the requisite guarantees to the public with more efficiency than the deposit system, against which the various companies so loudly remonstrate. It must also be remembered that most of the evils complained of have arisen from the eager contest among the rival companies and their desire to make war on each other by influencing hostile legislation. If the companies will lay aside their hostility to each other, then there is little doubt that the absurd laws contrived by some of the States for the promotion of local interests will soon be got rid of. In the interests of the public we must demand that when the present safeguards of solvency and credit are withdrawn, something more efficient shall be substituted for the protection of the public and of insured constituency of these vast and rich corporations.

We have not the least intention to countenance the charges against the insurance companies which thoughtlessly or of design are sometimes made by persons who, from a few exceptional failures, pretend that the position of our insurance institutions generally will not bear investigation and that if any great monetary convulsion should occur, they could not survive, but would be compelled to succumb. These unsupported charges are not worthy of serious refutation. They are likely, however, to do harm. And the plan of enlarged publicity which we recommend has the additional advantage of strangling such injurious scandals in their birth. In connection with this publicity it has been suggested as desirable that the officers should be severely punished if in any case falsified statements are made with a view to mislead. These insurance companies form an important part of the financial machinery of the country. They have consequently devolving upon them a three-fold duty — first, to themselves as corporations; secondly, to their insured constituency with whom they have made contracts; and thirdly, to the public at large, whose financial and commercial interests are dependent in a large degree on the soundness and stability of the whole complex monetary machinery of the country, both that of the insurance companies, and that of the banks, the savings institutions and other moneyed corporations, all of which, in a great monetary panic, might stand or fall together. It is no answer to our argument to say that no appearance is anywhere discernible foretoking such a financial convulsion. The reforms we contend for are salutary, if not indispensable, in any event. Before the next meeting of the insurance convention these and other important points will receive considerable attention from the press. As a practical guide to the inevitable discussions, and as a valuable repertory of facts not generally understood, the early publication of the official report of the recent congress, with its statistics and addresses, is much to be desired.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 1st of June, 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.
Pennsylvania— Coatsville.....	The National Bank of Chester Valley.	The First National Bank of Wash- ington, D. C., approved, in addi- tion to the First National Bank of Philadelphia.
Missouri— Jefferson City ..	The First National Bank.	The Fourth National Bank of New York, and the Second Nationa Bank of St. Louis, Mo., approved.

New National Banks.

The following national banks have been organized since the 1st of June, 1871:

- Official No.
 1,831—The First National Bank of Nicholasville, Ky. Authorized capital, \$65,000; paid in capital, \$32,750. George Brown, President; John A. Willis, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 2, 1871.
 1,832—The Northern National Bank of Big Rapids, Mich. Authorized capital, \$75,000; paid in capital, \$37,500. George F. Stearns, President; Charles P. Gifford, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 5, 1871.
 1,833—The First National Bank of Pueblo, Territory of Colorado. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. John A. Fletcher, President; M. D. Thatcher, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 5, 1871.
 1,834—The National Bank of Franklin, Tenn. Authorized capital, \$60,000; paid in capital, \$36,000. W. S. Campbell, President; J. L. Parkes, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 7, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— MAY 26.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ...	short.	11.19 1/4 @ 11.19 1/4	May 26.	short.	25.35 @ 25.37 1/2
Antwerp.....	3 months.	12.11 1/4 @ 12.11 1/4			13.1 1/4
Hamburg	"	13.11 @ 13.11 1/2			
Paris	"	25.80 @ 25.90			
Paris	short.	Nominal.			
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.75 @ 12.80	May 26.	3 mos.	133.35
Berlin	"	5.26 1/4 @ 6.27 1/2			6.23 1/4
Frankfort ...	"	120 1/2 @ 120 1/2	May 26.	"	119 1/4
St. Petersburg	"	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2			31 9-15
Cadiz	"	49 1/2 @ 49 1/2			
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52 1/2 @ 53			
Milan.....	3 months.	26.55 @ 26.90			
Genoa	"	"			
Naples.....	"	"			
New York....	"	"	May 26.	60 days	110 1/2
Jamaica.....	"	"			
Havana.....	"	"	"	90 days.	19 1/2
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	May 3.	"	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Bahia.....	"	"			
Valparaiso...	"	"	April 14.	"	46 1/4
Pernambuco...	"	"	May 12.	"	27 1/2 @ 28
Singapore....	60 days.	4s. 5d.			
Hong Kong...	"	4s. 5d.	April 19.	6 mos.	4s. 4 1/4 d.
Ceylon.....	"	4 p. c. dis.			
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 d.	May 18.	"	1s 10 15-16
Madras.....	"	"			
Calcutta.....	"	"			
Sydney.....	30 days.	1/2 p. c. dis.	Feb. 27.	30 days.	1/2 p. c. premium

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, May 27.

The painful news received from Paris during the week has had considerable effect upon the money market, and there are now reasons for believing that the period of extreme ease has not yet terminated. As every one interested in the matter knows, a large French loan has been threatening our market for a long time past, and it was expected that this operation would materially alter the rates of interest current on that side. As soon as the preliminaries of peace were signed and the newly elected Assembly commenced its deliberations at Bordeaux, it was anticipated that the negotiation of the loan would be immediate, and hence business in several other quarters was kept in suspense, owing to the uncertainty enveloping the market for money. The affair of Montmartre and the subsequent events, however, clearly indicated that the matter would be delayed; but at the same time the probability of a loan, sooner or later, as there was entire confidence in the early success of the Versailles forces, rendered the financial future equally uncertain. Up to the close of last week there was every reason to believe that the insurrection was about to collapse, and that Paris would within a few days be restored to France. This circumstance led to a hardening in the rates of discount, but the events of the current week have again delayed the introduction of the long expected loan, and to-day the prospect of its early negotiation is as uncertain as ever. The future of the money market can only be guessed at, and yet, by watching narrowly the course of events in Paris and in France, it may be anticipated with considerable accuracy. M. Thiers argues that unless union now prevails in the Assembly, and unless all lend a helping hand to restore the unprecedented losses which France has sustained, the position of the country is such as to create profound anxiety. If, however, the government is strong, and confident in its power to direct the nation in a right course, by economy and by an earnest desire to reconstruct what has been pulled down, France may soon surmount her great reverses. But will the restless spirits of France admit of such a policy? With the capture of Paris a new

act in the drama will commence, and that act will not be less important than those which have preceded it.

Such is the present condition of our money market, that were it not for the expectation of French requirements, the Bank rate would certainly have been reduced to 2 per cent this week. The stock of bullion is the largest ever known, being £24,547,709, against £20,406,898 last year, and only £17,381,231 in 1869. The reserve of notes and coin amounts to £15,606,724, against £12,601,793 in 1870, and £9,334,051 in 1869. The other securities, or discounts, have fallen to £17,102,789, being about £1,000,000 less than at this period last year. These figures clearly point to a continuance of ease, but, at the same time, there are indications that the period of plethora is drawing to a close. As stated above, a French loan, which would be for a large amount, would unquestionably affect our market, and should the present prove a strong government, and command the confidence of France and of Europe, it might be introduced at an earlier date than is now expected. There are also, it must be observed, many schemes and several new loans before the public. American railways and American mines continue to be introduced to the notice of the public, and of late, there have been the Argentine, Costa Rica and Spanish loans. On account of the former a large amount of gold, in sovereigns, has already been sent away, but as regards the Spanish loan, it is more than probable that the whole amount will be retained here. The present year shows many indications of being fruitful in new loans and new undertakings, and should good government be restored to France, a speedy change in the money market is by far the more probable. The following are the quotations, compared with those of last year:

	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	
Bank minimum....	3 @ ...	2 1/2 @ ...	4 months' bank bills	3 @ 3 1/2	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Open-market rates:			6 months' bank bills	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
80 and 60 days' bills	2 1/2 @ 3	2 1/4 @ ...	4 and 6 trade bills..	3 1/2 @ 4	3 @ 3 1/2
months bills....	3 @ ...	2 1/4 @ ...			

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

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

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.....	23,361,656	24,147,874	23,457,081	23,183,867	24,453,777
Public deposits.....	8,813,011	6,195,503	5,647,148	9,519,607	8,989,026
Other deposits.....	17,309,383	20,847,589	17,593,323	16,021,315	18,478,783
Government securities.....	12,886,314	13,291,557	14,070,798	12,976,011	12,968,741
Other securities.....	18,853,405	19,272,116	17,966,960	18,053,969	17,102,789
Reserve of notes and coin	12,488,113	12,603,957	9,334,051	12,601,793	15,666,724
Coin and bullion.....	20,417,283	21,290,652	17,381,231	20,406,898	24,547,709
Bank rate	2 1/2 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 1/2 p. c.	3 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.
Consols.....	95 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2
Price of wheat.....	65s. 3d.	73s. 10d.	45s. 2d.	48s. 3d.	58s. 10d.
Mid. Upland cotton....	11 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	10 13-16d.	11 1/2 d.
No 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 5d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.

* Price May 18.

Bills in the early part of the week were in considerable demand, but the inquiry has since abated. In the bullion market there is no important feature. Bar gold continues to accumulate at the Bank, a considerable addition having been made since last Wednesday's return. Bar silver and Mexican dollars are firm. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley & Co.'s circular

GOLD		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold	per oz. standard.	77	8 1/2	@ 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	3	@ —	—
SILVER.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard.....	5	0 1/2	@ —	—
do do containing 5 grs. gold	per oz. standard.....	5	0 1/2	@ 5	0 1/2
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	—	—	@ —	—
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz.	4	10 1/2	@ 4	11 1/2

The following are the rates of interest at the leading Continental cities:

	—B'k rate—		—Op. m'kt—			—B'k rate—		—Op. m'kt—	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
At Paris	2 1/2	6*	2 1/2	—	Brussels ..	2 1/2	4	2 1/2	3 1/2
Vienna.....	5	6	5	5	Madrid....	5	5	5	5
Berlin.....	4	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	Hamburg..	—	—	2 1/2	2 1/2
Frankf. rt.	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3	St. Peters- burg....	6	8	4 1/2	7
Amst'd'm.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3					
Turin	5	6	5	6					

* Nominal.

In the Stock Exchange, business has been quiet, but, on the whole, prices have ruled firm. Consols have improved since the news of the vandalism in Paris was received, and the tone of the

railway share market has continued good. Certain classes of foreign securities are weaker, but American remain firm, and without especial movement as regards government stocks. Erie railway shares have been firm. Grand Trunk of Canada securities have receded about 1 per cent, but Great Western of Canada are firm in value. The following are the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 3/4-93 1/2	93 -93 1/4	93 1/4-93 1/2	93 3/4-93 1/2	93 3/4-93 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1882....	90 1/2-90 3/4	90 3/4-90 1/2	90 1/2-90 3/4	90 3/4-90 1/2	90 1/2-90 3/4	90 1/2-90 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1884....	89 -90	89 -90	89 1/2-	90 -	89 -90	89 1/2-
U. S. 5-20's, 1885....	90 1/2-90 3/4	90 -90 1/2	90 1/2-90 3/4	90 3/4-90 1/2	90 -90 1/2	90 -90 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1887....	92 1/2-92 3/4	92 3/4-92 1/2	92 1/2-92 3/4	92 3/4-92 1/2	92 1/2-92 3/4	92 1/2-92 3/4
U. S. 10-40s, 1904....	88 1/2-89 1/4	88 3/4-89 1/4	88 1/2-89 1/4	88 3/4-89 1/4	89 1/4-89 1/2	88 3/4-89 1/4
Atlantic & G't West. consol'd mort. b'ds	42 -42 1/2	42 -42 1/2	42 1/2-43	43 -43 1/2	41 7/8-42 1/2	41 -41 1/2
Erie Shares (\$100)...	23 3/4-24 1/4	23 3/4-24 1/4	25 -25 1/2	24 1/2-25	24 1/2-24 3/4	23 1/2-24 1/4
Illinois shares (\$100)	109 1/4-109 3/4	109 -110	109 -110	109 1/4-109 3/4	109 1/4-109 3/4	109 1/4-109 3/4

Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt have announced a further issue of £400,000, reorganization stock of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, at the price of 80. This money is to be raised for the purpose of providing against every contingency that may arise, and in order to work the line effectively when it is taken over.

The prospectus of another mine, situated in Nevada and near to the Eberhardt and Aurora properties, has appeared this week. It is that of the Great Western Silver Mining Company, limited, and the capital is only £30,000.

The weather having become more favorable, and some refreshing rains having fallen during the week, there is less firmness in the trade for cereal produce, and prices have had a drooping tendency. No change of importance, has, however, taken place. The agricultural prospect, which was fast becoming unfavorable owing to the continuance of easterly winds, has now materially improved, and there is every hope that the yield of grass will be large.

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

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20.

	cwt.	1870'71.		1869'70.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....		338,221	66,883	485,520	6,071
Barley.....		69,555	381	106,089	.....
Oats.....		115,440	24,419	175,900	1,491
Peas.....		10,175	431	54,810	606
Beans.....		30,867	140	37,329	140
Indian corn.....		121,046	13	154,812	.....
Flour.....		34,699	6,379	96,670	875

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

	cwt.	1870'71.		1869'70.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....		23,206,613	2,743,663	29,955,924	252,373
Barley.....		5,840,005	103,847	6,067,566	19,007
Oats.....		5,707,733	1,327,054	7,280,778	85,875
Peas.....		603,750	50,027	1,045,773	11,782
Beans.....		1,323,946	16,882	1,367,402	2,043
Indian corn.....		10,365,745	58,708	13,572,244	14,044
Flour.....		3,316,521	1,322,861	4,687,333	17,788

For the corresponding periods in 1863-'69 the figures were as under:

	cwt.	Imports.		Exports.	
		For the week.	Since Sept. 1.	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.
Wheat.....		255,876	20,434,949	.....	151,137
Barley.....		60,586	8,112,543	3	99,792
Oats.....		75,403	4,451,899	6,952	95,655
Peas.....		4,207	881,560	32	23,131
Beans.....		26,092	2,028,371	.....	4,453
Indian Corn.....		195,973	9,952,147	45	940
Flour.....		24,498	2,885,771	825	24,567

Trade has been quiet, but a healthy tone prevails, and no important feature has presented itself during the week. The following relates to the trade of Manchester;

This market has been in an unsatisfactory state throughout the week. The business going on in cotton has been animated and extensive, while the demand here for yarn and cloth has been weak. Producers have thus found themselves in an awkward position. The offers made to them for their production have not been numerous, and only at former low prices, and at the same time they have had to face an advancing market in Liverpool. The result has been that only a limited business has been done during the week, and the sales made have not been equal to the production of the district. Buyers on their part have been quite indisposed to give out orders. Advices from China and India are anything but encouraging to merchants to go on shipping except at low prices, as even at to-day's prices in this market returns from those markets show a loss, not to mention those which have already been incurred upon shipments made at a higher range of prices than the present. The production seems again to have exceeded the demand from abroad, where goods have begun to accumulate and are difficult to sell except at low prices.

After a few days quietness in the Liverpool market, renewed activity set in again this week, and the sales are now reported to be 99,000 bales, or 20,000 bales exceeding the estimated sales. Bad weather affecting the growing crop is put down as the origin of this upward movement, but it is as yet much too early in the season to ascribe much importance to such reports. We should rather attribute the increased confidence in cotton to the fact that the end and total result of the last crop can now be seen, and that cotton is nearly 4d. per lb. cheaper than it was at this time last year. This, with the knowledge that the consumption in this country has considerably increased, gives holders confidence, and the pressure to sell which was so strong some time since has materially decreased. So far as producers are concerned, they are now in a decidedly worse position than they were only a short time ago, when cotton kept declining, while their production maintained its price very steadily. At present the reverse is the case. It is all that producers can do to maintain prices, while the tendency of cotton keeps going against them.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—American securities have been rather less firm, closing with a slight decline in prices, except for 5-20s of 1867; 10-40s are 1/4c. lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
“ account.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4
“ old, 1865.....	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4
“ 1867.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. 10-40s.....	89	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Frankfurt.....	96 1/4	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market has in general continued to lose strength. Peas (Canadian)—The decline has been most noticeable, amounting to 3s. during the week. Flour and corn are also lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	27 0	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red).....	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
“ (Red Winter).....	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 6
“ (California White).....	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 3
Corn (W. m'd).....	32 6	32 6	32 0	32 0	32 3	31 6
Barley (Canadian).....	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4
Peas (Canadian).....	43 6	43 6	42 6	42 6	41 6	40 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Prices have again declined throughout the list, the market closing quiet and weak.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	102 6	102 6	102 6	100 0	100 0	100 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess).....	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	59 0
Bacon.....	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 0	37 0	37 0
Lard (American).....	43 0	43 0	48 0	48 0	47 0	47 0
Cheese (fine).....	62 0	62 0	62 0	61 6	61 6	61 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Tallow has been firm and is slightly higher. The market is otherwise steady and improving in strength.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).....	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
“ (fine pale).....	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6
Petroleum (std white).....	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
“ (spirits).....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Tallow (American).....	42 9	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—The market has been steady, Linseed Oil retaining the advance noted last week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'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 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std).....	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Sperm oil.....	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0
Whale oil.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Linseed oil.....	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 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 \$7,671,435 this week, against \$8,174,154 last week, and \$7,460,904 the previous week. The exports are \$4,587,762 this week, against \$4,162,140 last week, and \$3,473,666 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 5,781 bales, against 11,718 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) June 2, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) June 3.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$1,047,219	\$1,262,530	\$1,426,375	\$2,066,085
General merchandise....	3,212,121	4,169,700	5,596,586	5,605,350
Total for the week..	\$4,259,340	\$5,432,230	\$7,022,961	\$7,671,435
Previously reported..	101,743,795	134,905,774	123,379,582	159,271,452

Since Jan. 1..... \$106,003,135 \$140,338,004 \$130,402,543 \$166,942,887

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending June 6:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$2,546,370	\$3,587,763	\$4,343,752	\$4,587,762
Previously reported....	75,498,590	71,594,177	71,944,349	98,028,079
Since Jan. 1.....	\$78,044,960	\$75,181,940	\$76,288,101	\$102,615,841

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending June 3, 1871:

May 29—Brig A. B. Patterson, Porto Cabello.....		Gold bars.....	58,145
American gold.....	\$10,000	Silver bars.....	129,576
“ 30—St. Ocean Queen, Aspinwall.....		June 3—St. Batavia, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	87,235
American silver....	5,000	Gold bars.....	48,810
“ 30—St. Cimbria, London— American gold.....	380,000	June 3—St. City of London, Liverpool— Gold bars.....	60,000
“ 31—St. China, Liverpool— Foreign gold.....	9,800	American gold.....	35,000
		“ 3—St. Italy, Liverpool—	

American gold.....	100,000	Foreign gold.....	46,933
June 3—St. Rhein, Southampton—		Foreign silver.....	33,599
American gold.....	984,000	Gold bars.....	43,900
		Silver bars.....	6,500
Total for the week.....			\$2,038,500
Previously reported.....			32,357,361
Total since Jan. 1, 1871.....			\$34,395,861

Same time in	Same time in
1870..... \$13,452,669	1867..... 17,255,788
1869..... 13,116,351	1866..... 33,256,779
1868..... 37,159,712	1865..... 13,436,982

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

May 29—Bark Pallas, Belize—	June 1—St. Rising Star, Aspinwall—
Silver..... \$547	Silver..... 783
Gold..... 903	Gold..... 15,444
“ 29—St. Columbia, Havana—	“ 3—St. Missouri, Havana—
Gold..... 240	Gold..... 755

Total for the week.....	\$18,672
Previously reported.....	3,025,208
Total since January 1, 1871.....	\$3,041,880

Same time in	Same time in
1870..... \$6,987,000	1868..... \$3,241,313
1869..... 8,807,886	1867..... 1,056,573

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

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

Week ending	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	—Bal. in Treasury.— Coin.	Currency.	Coin certificates outst'd'g.
Jan. 7..	346,830,000	15,819,500	362,649,500	100,574,511	25,150,026	27,606,500
Jan. 21..	348,367,200	15,719,500	364,086,700	101,823,000	26,294,000	30,950,000
Jan. 28..	349,365,900	15,744,500	365,110,400	102,128,000	25,379,000	31,546,000
Feb. 4..	350,048,750	15,819,500	365,868,250	99,127,000	22,511,000	32,152,000
Feb. 11..	350,623,700	15,819,500	366,443,200	99,418,000	22,945,400	31,545,000
Feb. 18..	351,253,000	15,919,500	367,172,500			
Feb. 25..	352,575,000	15,899,500	368,474,500			
Mar. 4..	353,075,000	15,961,500	369,036,500	100,883,000	16,252,000	29,779,000
Mar. 11..	353,730,350	15,811,500	369,541,850			
Mar. 18..	354,030,000	15,911,500	369,941,500			
Mar. 25..	354,164,000	15,723,500	369,887,500	104,490,000	13,770,000	27,357,000
April 1..	354,625,350	15,733,500	370,358,850			
April 8..	355,152,450	15,833,500	370,985,950			
April 15..	355,662,500	15,927,500	371,590,000			
April 22..	355,369,450	15,716,500	371,085,950			
April 29..	355,757,600	15,716,500	371,474,100			
May 6..	356,191,000	15,866,500	372,057,500	103,450,000	8,389,000	21,340,000
May 13..	356,942,700	15,816,000	372,758,700	98,781,000	9,412,000	19,891,000
May 20..	357,122,700	15,716,500	372,839,200	95,985,674	6,377,611	19,072,000
May 27..	357,507,250	15,716,500	373,223,750			
June 3..	358,527,950	15,765,500	374,293,450			

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

Week ending	—Notes issued for ret'd—		—Mutilated notes br'd—		Notes in Circulation.
	Current week.	Aggregate.	Current week.	Aggregate.	
Jan. 7..	338,240	34,054,855	233,200	35,295,638	305,209,269
Jan. 21..	391,920	34,986,115	406,100	36,194,638	306,288,567
Jan. 28..	219,548	35,205,663	426,849	36,620,987	306,554,748
Feb. 4..	763,828	35,749,943	934,624	37,129,262	307,35,953
Feb. 11..	438,340	35,424,455	573,950	37,703,212	308,078,713
Feb. 18..	432,990	35,662,728	332,785	38,235,997	308,585,728
Feb. 25..	243,940	35,668,395	385,770	38,612,767	308,889,228
Mar. 4..	670,370	37,535,583	508,030	39,130,812	309,876,048
Mar. 11..	664,320	38,199,903	617,865	39,748,682	310,661,758
Mar. 18..	806,990	39,006,893	461,900	40,210,582	311,780,103
Mar. 25..					312,388,551
April 1..					313,312,531
April 8..					313,625,631
April 15..					313,773,841
April 22..					314,155,420
April 29..	334,980	42,225,953	354,360	42,823,224	315,034,590
May 6..					314,972,440
May 13..					315,370,645
May 20..					315,808,453
May 27..					316,316,893
June 3..					316,746,028

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

Week ending	—Fractional Currency.—			Leg. Ten. Distrib'd.
	Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed.	
Jan. 7..	682,500	234,897	407,600	642,424
Jan. 21..	653,000	704,366	719,100	1,672,974
Jan. 28..	601,400	388,285	699,200	3,299,230
Feb. 4..	608,000	582,544	726,400	2,892,723
Feb. 11..	604,500	390,146	644,800	3,759,053
Feb. 18..	961,000	673,227	649,100	747,738
Feb. 25..	177,800	176,472	307,200	595,671
March 4..	583,600	856,452	715,600	5,132,910
March 11..	604,500	327,475	633,341	2,239,268
March 18..	611,500	296,397	540,700	2,943,000
March 25..	639,000	391,941	709,762	1,540,950
April 1..	631,500	477,644		5,336,679
April 8..	628,000	542,153	770,000	3,442,616
April 15..	672,500	445,442		869,342
April 22..	742,000	732,000		358,493
April 29..	722,000	685,996	934,400	375,211
May 6..	559,500	461,520		875,941
May 13..	564,000	394,809		1,990,853
May 20..	620,500	873,746		319,541
May 27..	588,000	502,273		2,016,600
June 3..	459,000	602,206		2,384,670

North Missouri Railroad.—The St. Louis Times of June 6, states that the Missouri Railroad is about to pass into the hands of new owners, with M. K. Jesup, of New York, at the head. The plan is to bid the road off at the sale which is to take place in August under the second mortgage, and thus wipe out the third mortgage, the eight millions of stock and the floating debt, which amounts to two or three millions of dollars more. If the scheme works, the Illinois, Missouri and Kansas Association will, says the Times, purchase a road with \$20,000,000 of capital and paying a dividend upon that sum, for seven or eight millions, or a little more than a third of its real value.

Atlantic & Pacific Railway.—This great line, of whose progress southwest from St. Louis our readers have been informed from time to time, is now finished and in operation to Seneca, on the Indian Territory line, 330 1/4 miles from St. Louis. Having acquired the sole right of way through the Indian Territory from east to west—as has the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road from north to south—the Company are pushing construction beyond the present terminus, so as to comply with the terms of the Land Grant Act under which they are building. This requires the completion of 50 miles additional each year, by the 28th of July thereof. From Pierce City, Mo., last year's terminus, the 50-mile point carries the road into the Indian Territory, three miles west of the Grand (Neosho) River.

The road is running two through trains each way daily, which connect with a double line of stages, both with Baxter Springs and Chetopa, and with Fort Smith (110 miles) and Sherman, Texas, 270 miles. The fare from St. Louis to Fort Smith is \$30; to Sherman, \$56 50.

On the Missouri section of the road and its lands, the Company have issued two mortgages, amounting to \$10,250,000. The prices at which the lands are selling—an average of \$6 77 per acre—will nearly, if not fully, cover the capital and interest of the above sum, represented by 20-year 6 per cent bonds of the company.

Of the total of \$104,371 53 gross earnings for March, \$53,282 27 were consumed in running expenses, leaving as net earnings, \$51,089 26. In addition to the above there were:

Land sales, to September 1, 1870.....	\$173,360 62
Land sales, September 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871.....	201,300 16
Estimated sales for 1871 (average \$45.0 0 per month).....	540,000 00

—Chicago Railway Review.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.—The earnings of this road for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1870, were \$560,474 05, and the operating expenses and taxes, both Federal and State, were \$289,542 70, leaving a balance of \$270,931 35. From this should be deducted interest on notes and coupons paid, amounting to \$129,109 77—leaving the net balance \$141,821 58, which is nearly 5 1/2 per cent on the capital stock of the company, amounting to \$2,571,299 99. This balance has been expended in completing the grading on the Augusta Division of the road, the bridge across the Savannah river, enlarging and building depots, in the construction of freight cars and passenger coaches, and in paying for new locomotives. The President in his report says:

The consolidation of the two companies, making the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, was effected on the 8th of July, 1869. The Savannah river bridge was finished and used on the 1st of August, 1870. The earnings for this year being, as stated, \$560,474 05, and those of 1869, \$403,785 49, shows an increase of \$159,688 56 for the past over the previous year.

This large increase of income, nearly forty per centum, has more than realized the expectations of the most sanguine. With the Macon and Augusta Railroad finished, and the double daily connections with Savannah and Atlanta, you can reasonably calculate on an income of \$600,000 during the present year.

The entire bond debt of the company on the 1st of January, 1871, was \$1,229,500, of which \$786,000 were Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta bonds, and \$371,500 Columbia and Augusta bonds, and \$71,000 Charlotte and South Carolina bonds. On the 1st of March, 1871, after the issue of \$30,000 of bonds in payment of depot lot and buildings in Augusta, this debt amounted to \$1,252,000; of which \$50,500 were Charlotte and South Carolina, \$205,500 of Columbia and Augusta, and \$996,000 of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta bonds—showing that within two months \$186,500 of the old bonds were funded or redeemed. The bonds of the two former companies have been very generally exchanged for the consolidated bonds. Under this mortgage the issue is limited to \$2,000,000, leaving still for exchange and for the purpose of funding the floating debt \$1,004,000. The entire floating debt on the 1st of January was \$741,301 62, while on the 1st of March it was \$721,118 62, to which add fractional bonds, \$3,684 56 outstanding same date, makes \$724,802 18. This amount deducted from the first mortgage bonds unsold, leaves \$279,197 82, to be exchanged for \$256,000 old bonds still outstanding, giving an excess over all liabilities of \$23,197 82.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.—The Comptroller of the State of Tennessee (Hon. E. R. Pennebaker) states that the Memphis and Ohio Railroad has retired its entire indebtedness to, and including July 1, 1871, amounting to \$2,468,380, which, with the amount retired by the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, amounting to \$2,709,997 20, makes a total sum of \$5,188,377 20 since his last report to the Legislature.

Morris Canal and Banking Company.—REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1871.—

Receipts from tolls.....	\$365,585 77
“ rents.....	16,690 68
“ water rents.....	2,476 00
“ other sources.....	6,797 31
	\$391,549 76

And the disbursements were:

Repairs of canal and works.....	\$125,657 85
Operating canal.....	57,278 82
Salaries, law and other expenses.....	21,055 34
Transportation expenses.....	4,481 40
	208,473 41

Balance—profits of the business.....	\$183,076 36
Balance at credit February 27, 1870.....	63,226 36
Total.....	\$246,302 71

Thus accounted for:

Dividends on preferred stock.....	\$58,750 00
Interest on mortgage bonds.....	47,100 00
“ boat loan.....	16,717 41
“ dividend scrip.....	7,359 93

Depreciation of boat stock.....	7,255 10
Bad debts.....	853 45
State of New Jersey.....	25,000 00
U. S. tax on surplus profits of 1869.....	1,263 10
Balance, February 28, 1871.....	82,003 69

Total, as above..... \$246,302 71

Compared with the previous year, the gross income shows a decrease of \$39,696 04; with a decrease in expenses of \$37,923 68—making the decrease in net income, \$1,772 36.

At a meeting of Directors on the 20th ultimo, which was called to "consider the acceptance of the supplement to our charter, recently passed, authorizing the company to lease, &c.; and to take action in regard to leasing the canal; and any other business which may be brought before the board," an offer was received from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to lease to that company for nine hundred and ninety-nine years our entire works and franchises, which was accepted, subject to ratification by a majority in interest of the stock of the company as required in the supplement named.

GENERAL STATEMENT, FEB. 28, 1871.

Cost of 'Canal' and appurtenances.....	\$3,391,213 82
Assets—	
Cash.....	\$7,686 71
Bills receivable, individual accounts, &c.....	76,836 83
Materials.....	26,046 79
	110,570 33
	\$3,501,784 15
Capital stock—	
Consolidated.....	\$1,025,000 00
Preferred.....	1,175,000 00
	\$2,200,000 00
Mortgage bonds.....	785,000 00
Boat loan bonds.....	236,965 00
Seven per cent scrip.....	103,164 50
Liabilities—	
Bills payable.....	\$70,000 00
Individual accounts.....	18,044 23
Dividends, &c.....	6,606 73
	94,650 96
Profit and loss—Surplus.....	82,003 69
	\$3,501,784 15

Pacific Mail Steamship Company Statement, May 1, 1871.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and call loans.....	\$375,260
Time loans.....	242,099
Cash in hands of agents and pursers.....	55,100
\$85,000 United States Five-Twenty bonds cost.....	981,067
\$775,000 United States Ten-Forty bonds cost.....	838,025
27,149 shares P. M. S. S. Co. stock (being also a liability for the same amount).....	2,714,900
1,668 shares California Dry Dock Co., San Francisco.....	100,335
42,445 tons coal.....	619,622
Outfits and supplies.....	282,820
Real Estate—	
San Francisco, including wharf and franchise.....	\$931,819
Warehouses, San Francisco.....	133,230
Benicia.....	25,619
Oregon.....	2,367
San Diego.....	1,215
Hong Kong, with wharf, storehouses, &c.....	170,941
Yokohama, with storehouses and coal sheds.....	62,317
Hioga.....	991
Taboga water works, &c.....	40,000
Islands (Bay of Panama).....	25,000
Aspinwall, iron wharf, house, warehouse, &c.....	359,677
Canal street wharf.....	25,000
	1,778,211
Steamers—	
Colorado.....	750,000
Sacramento.....	600,000
Constitution.....	600,000
Henry Chauncey.....	600,000
Arizona.....	600,000
Rising Star.....	600,000
Montana.....	600,000
New York.....	500,000
Costa Rica.....	400,000
Ocean Queen.....	380,000
Golden Age.....	300,000
St. Louis.....	75,000
Ariel.....	75,000
America.....	1,017,942
Great Republic.....	1,058,234
Japan.....	1,049,434
China.....	1,006,282
Alaska.....	964,138
Oregonian.....	500,000
Ancon.....	167,502
	11,843,534
Lighters.....	103,122
Unsettled accounts with connecting companies, &c.....	47,674
Balance to debit of profit and loss.....	78,934
Total.....	\$20,060,709
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$20,000,000
Freight on coals in transitu.....	50,939
Unsettled accounts with connecting companies.....	9,709
Total.....	\$20,060,709

JOHN ROUNDY, Accountant.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co., }
May 18, 1871.

The Auditing Committee having made examination of the Company's books, accounts, assets and securities, find them all in order, and correct, in accordance with the above statement.

(Signed)

JAS. M. BROWN,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
ALLAN McLANE, ex-off., } Committee.

New Investments in Europe.—The London *Investor's Monthly Manual*, alluding to the new loans introduced on the European money markets in May, says: The new capital commitments of May have been £23,344,081, of which £3,550,300 were subscribed entirely in Great Britain, and £19,793,781 partly here and partly on the Continent. The actual money payments of the month upon these and previous subscriptions have been £8,437,397, of which £3,710,524 were provided by Great Britain alone and £4,726,873 partly on the Continent. During the first five months of 1871 the subscriptions effected solely in Great Britain

have been £26,622,900 (against £16,929,200 in the same months of 1870), and those in which foreign countries participated have been £40,443,781 (against £22,020,360 in 1870). The money payments during these five months have been £13,669,871 by Great Britain alone (against £14,288,965 in the same months of 1870), and £26,653,373 (against £22,157,965) provided partly on the Continent. These comparative figures show a large increase in the subscriptions during the current year, while the money payments are as yet more evenly balanced.

—Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. of London, brought out on Monday the Land Grant Loan of the Union Pacific Company—\$3,000,000, or about £600,000, of the original loan, still in the ownership of the company—at the rate of 70 per cent sterling. The whole amount was subscribed, and the scrip (or privilege) sold subsequently at 1 per cent premium, or 71 per cent sterling for the Bonds. As heretofore intimated, Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmid and Messrs. Raphael & Son, of London, have taken an interest in this negotiation.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

11 WALL ST., NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGES.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.

Interest payable August and February, in New York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. Taxes.

TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL STREET.

HARVEY FISK.

FISK & HATCH,

A. S. HATCH.

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

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centers and river cities of the Western States. 227 miles are in operation, and the rails (steel and iron) for 100 miles additional is now being laid. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, besides an immense mineral and general local traffic.

THE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO. are amply secured, and very desirable for safe and profitable investment. We believe them to be of equal value and security, with the Central Pacific Bonds, negotiated by us, and must take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holder 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.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92, 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.

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.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been variable and unsettled, with an important break in two of the leading speculative favorites—Lake Shore and Rock Island—forming the principal feature of the week. Both these stocks advanced during the early part of the week, Rock Island selling up to 125½ and Lake Shore to 116½, but broke down on Thursday, the former to 120½ and the latter to 113½ and to-day down to 112½. The advance in each stock has been made on the report of stock distributions to be made in one shape or other; in Lake Shore the proposition is to issue \$15,000,000 new stock to shareholders, upon which only a certain per cent of cash will be called; the proposition to increase the capital is to be submitted to the stockholders at Cleveland July 27; a dividend of 4 per cent, payable August 1, has also been declared.

In Rock Island the rumored plan consists in extinguishing the debt of \$9,000,000 with the present assets, viz.: Cash, \$2,800,000; 625,000 acres of land, valued at \$5,500,000, and sundry other assets, \$1,000,000. A stock dividend of 100 per cent is then to be declared, making the whole capital \$32,000,000. Other stocks have been variable, with prices generally maintained. Coal stocks continue to rise on the reports of consolidating the Maryland companies. Western Union Telegraph closes at 58½ against 56½ last Saturday.

At the semi-annual session of the Board of Directors of the Company a report was submitted by the President, of which the following is a synopsis:

The net profits from July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870, were \$2,227,045. The net profits for the year ending June 1, 1871, were \$2,547,854. For the six months ending June 1, 1871, the net profits were \$1,216,459. The resources of the treasury have been applied to the purchase of the capital stock, which has been reduced from \$41,000,000 to \$35,000,000. The bonded debt is about \$4,000,000. In 1866 the company had 97,000 miles of wire; in 1870 120,000 miles; in 1867 3,061 offices; in 1870 4,200 offices; in 1867 the company transmitted 4,000,000 of messages; in 1870 8,000,000, exclusive of press messages; the gross receipts in 1867 were \$6,643,000; in 1870 \$7,321,000; net profits in 1867 \$2,477,200; in 1870 \$2,352,750; construction of new lines cost in 1867 \$415,000; in 1868 \$355,000; in 1870 \$678,000; in 1870 \$400,000. The average of tolls on messages in 1867 was \$1.64, and the average expense for each message was \$1.03. In 1870 the average of tolls on messages was 93 cents, and the average expense of each message 64 cents.

In consequence of the break in leading stocks as above noticed, the confidence in a strong market has been shaken to some extent, and the "bear" interest increased; though it is reported that the decline was purposely effected by the cliques, with the object of getting more stock into their own hands.

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

	Saturday, June 3.	Monday, June 5.	Tuesday, June 6.	Wednesday, June 7.	Thursday, June 8.	Friday, June 9.
N.Y. Cent & H.R. do scrip	97½ 99	97½ 98½	97½ 98½	98½ 99½	98 99	98½ 98½
Harlem	133	133	133½ 133	133 134	133½ 134	133½ 133½
Erie	29 29½	28½ 29½	29 29½	29½ 31	30 31½	31 31½
Reading	115½ 117	115½ 116½	116½ 117½	117 117½	116½ 117	116½ 117
Lake Shore	114½ 115½	114½ 115½	115½ 116½	114½ 116	113½ 115½	112½ 113½
Wabash	60½ 62½	60½ 62½	62½ 63½	63 64	62½ 63½	62½ 63½
Pittsburg	118½ 120½	116½ 118½	117½ 118½	118 118½	118 120	119½ 119½
Northwest	84½ 86	84½ 86	85½ 86½	86 86½	85½ 85½	85½ 85½
do pref	97½ 98½	97½ 98½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½
Rock Island	122½ 123½	122½ 124½	124 125	124½ 125½	120½ 124½	121 121½
Fort Wayne	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
St. Paul	61½ 62	61½ 61½	61½ 61½	61½ 61½	61½ 61½	61½ 61½
do pref	81 81½	80½ 80½	80½ 81	80½ 81	80½ 81	81 81
Ohio, Missisipi	46½ 47½	45½ 46½	46½ 47½	47½ 48½	46½ 47½	47½ 47½
Central of N.J.	110 112	110½ 111½	111½ 111½	111½ 111½	111½ 111½	111½ 111½
Chic. & Alton	119½	119½	119½	119½	120	119½
do do pref	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
Panama	50	50	51	51	51	51
Clev., C. & I.	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Col. Chic. & I.C.	21½ 23½	21½ 22½	22½ 22½	22½ 23	22½	22½
Del., Lack. & W.	109½ 109½	108½ 109	107½ 108½	108½ 108½	108	107½
Hann., St. Jos.	98½ 99½	98½ 99	95½ 96	96	95½	95
do pref	96½ 98	92½ 96	93 95	93½	93½	92
Illinois Centr'l	134 139	136½	136 139	133	138	136 133
Mich. Centr'l	125	124½ 125½	124½ 125	125	125½	125 126
Morris & Essex	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
B., Hart. & Erie	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Union Pacific	32½ 31	31½ 32½	32 32½	32½ 32½	31½ 32½	32½ 32½
West. Un. Tel.	55½ 57½	55½ 57½	56½ 59½	58½ 59½	58½ 58½	58½ 58½
Mariposa pref.	8 8½	8½	8	8½	8½	8½
Quicksilver	13	13	13	13½	13	13
Pacific Mail	43 44½	42½ 43½	43½ 43½	43½ 44½	43½ 44½	43½ 43½
Adams Expr'ss	81½	81½	80½ 81½	81	80½	80½
Am. Merch. Un.	57½	55½ 57½	56½ 56½	56 57	56½	56½
United States	53 54½	53½	53½ 54	53 53½	51½ 53	52½ 55
Wells, Fargo..	45½ 47½	45½ 47½	45 47	45½ 47	46 47½	49

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

State and Railroad Bonds—Southern State Securities have been comparatively dull, without important fluctuations in prices. Tennessees have advanced about 1 per cent from the reaction of last week. The Comptroller reports that the Memphis and Ohio Railroad has retired its entire indebtedness to, and including July 1, 1871, amounting to \$2,468,380, which, with the amount retired by the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, amounting to \$2,709,997, makes a total sum of \$5,188,377, since his last report to the Legislature.

South Carolinas have been in better request on the advertisement that the interest of the State due July 1 will be paid in gold as usual, and that the bonds maturing at that time amounting to some \$200,000 will also be paid.

Railroad Bonds are in good demand from investors, as the rates for money on call encourage investments in those standard bonds which are entirely safe, pay a good interest, and are readily saleable at any time; in consequence of the increased demand prices are generally higher. The North Missouri Railroad, which is advertised for sale on the 26th of August next, under the Second Mortgage Bonds, will probably pass into new hands, either at the sale or by negotiations made previously thereto.

The closing quotations for Pacific Railroad Securities were as follows: Central Pacific Bonds, 102½@102½; Union Pacific Firsts, 91½@92; Land Grants, 85½@85½; Incomes, 83½@84.

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

	Saturday, June 3.	Monday, June 5.	Tuesday, June 6.	Wednesday, June 7.	Thursday, June 8.	Friday, June 9.
6s Tenn., old...	71 71½	70½ 71½	71½ 71½	71½ 71½	71½ 72	71½ 71½
6s Tenn., new...	71	71	71½	71½	71½	71½
6s N. Car., old...	47 47½	47 48	47½ 47½	47½ 48	47½ 47½	47½ 47½
6s N. Car., new...	26 26½	26½ 27	26½ 27	26½ 28	27	26½ 26½
6s Virg., old...	68	67½ 68½	68 68½	68 68½	68 68½	68 68½
6s S. C., J & J	63½ 63½	62½ 62½	63½ 64	63½ 63½	63½ 63½	63½ 63½
6s Missouri	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Un. Pac. Ist.	92½	91 92½	92½	92½	92	92
U. P. L'd Gt.	85½	84 86	86½ 87½	86½ 86½	86½ 86½	86 86
U. P. Income.	84	83½ 84½	85	85	84½	84
Cent. Pac. Gold	103	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½

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

The Gold Market.—The clique to which we made reference last week, as having been formed to carry up the price, has since operated with some effect and succeeded in putting gold up to 112½ on Thursday, and in making cash gold so scarce that borrowers paid on Tuesday as high as ½ per cent for the use of gold for one day, and on Wednesday up to ⅓ per cent. The result of making cash gold so scarce was immediately seen in the checking of exports, as shippers preferred to hold their coin and lend it at the enormous rates obtainable. With the increased supply from this cause, and the receipt of \$1,000,000 from the Treasury sale on Thursday rates for borrowing have since declined, and were to-day only 1 per cent to "flat" while 2, 1, 3 and 4 per cent were paid for carrying. From this sharp turn, however, it would appear that the "clique" had either abandoned their schemes, or relaxed the market temporarily to suit their own purposes. Exports so far this week amount to \$900,000. Bankers who had double-eagles could not lend their gold with the prospect of getting small coin in payment, and therefore had no object in keeping it. At the Treasury sale on Thursday bids amounted to \$6,623,500, but only \$1,000,000 was sold. Custom receipts for the week amount to \$2,636,000.

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

	Quotations.	Total Clearings.	Balances.			
	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.			
Saturday, June 3.	112½	111½	112½	\$43,825,000	\$2,395,813	\$2,805,970
Monday, "	112½	111½	112½	30,038,000	925,044	1,042,447
Tuesday, "	112½	112½	112½	117,413,000	3,959,511	4,524,027
Wednesday, "	112½	112½	112½	92,566,000	3,840,891	4,474,112
Thursday, "	112½	112½	112½	77,603,000	2,450,474	2,737,914
Friday, "	112½	112½	112½	57,716,000	2,471,549	2,782,741
Current week.	112½	111½	112½	419,211,000	2,471,549	2,782,741
Previous week.	111½	111½	112½	165,175,000	1,436,310	1,636,150
Jan 1, 1871, to date.	110½	110½	112½			

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

American gold (old coinage)	American silver (old coinage)
Sovereigns..... \$4 83 @ \$4 93	Dimes and half dimes... 96 @ 97
Napoleons..... 3 87 @ 3 90	Five francs..... 95 @ 96
German X thalers..... 7 80 @ 7 95	Francs..... 19 @ 19½
Prussian X thalers..... 8 05 @ 8 15	English silver..... 4 80 @ 4 85
German Kronen..... 6 50 @ 6 60	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 04 @ 1 06½
Patriot doubloons..... 15 50 @ 15 70	Spanish dollars..... 2 @ 3 p. c. premium.
American silver (new)..... 97½ @ 98	South American dollars..... par.

Foreign Exchange.—The exchange market has been quite unsettled by the speculation in gold, and business for the time being has been materially impeded. The high rates paid for the use of gold have prevented its shipment, or the purchase of bills, and under these influences prime 60 day sterling declined to 110½, and short sight to 110½, with a concession from these rates by some drawers. To-day the market was a shade firmer, with a prospect of return to previous rates unless a new movement in gold should be developed. In the cotton market prices have ranged higher and been unfavorable to purchases for export; the shipments for the week from all ports, representing, of course, engagements previously entered into, have been 42,323 bales against 22,962 bales in the same week of 1870.

Quotations are as follows:

	60 Days.	3 Days.
London prime bankers.....	110½ @	110½ @
" commercial.....	109½ @ 110	110½ @ 109½
Paris (bankers).....	5.17½ @	5.12½ @
Antwerp.....	5.14½ @	5.10 @
Swiss.....	41 @	41½ @
Amsterdam.....	36½ @	36½ @
Hamburg.....	41 @	41½ @
Frankfort.....	79½ @	80 @
Bremen.....	71½ @	72½ @
Prussian thalers.....		

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

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury.	
		Receipts.	Payments.
Saturday, June 3.	\$323,000	Gold. \$605,135 00	Currency. \$1,139,493 87
Monday, "	529,000	535,933 75	156,523 95
Tuesday, "	414,000	416,219 51	383,174 24
Wednesday, "	465,000	499,356 14	779,093 32
Thursday, "	476,000	498,504 51	204,177 85
Friday, "	429,000	454,863 68	1,459,396 28
Total	\$2,636,000	\$3,010,017 62	\$3,697,527 73
Balance, June 2.		56,266,015 47	4,783,728 88
Payment during week.		\$59,276,033 09	\$8,431,256 21
Balance June 9.		2,778,860 20	4,053,398 40
		\$56,477,172 89	\$4,377,857 33

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 June 3, 1871:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF				
	Capital	Loans and Discounts.	Specie	Circulation.	Net Deposits.
New York.....	\$3,000,000	\$12,231,000	\$2,014,500	\$841,000	\$1,804,600
Manhattan.....	2,050,000	5,968,300	237,100	9 8 0	4,310,800
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	7,001,500	1,161,400	882,500	5,609,400
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	5,951,600	248,000	524,750	4,244,100
Union.....	1,500,000	4,423,600	310,500	466,600	2,697,300
America.....	3,000,000	9,329,383	1,131,986	1,415	8,132,143
Phoenix.....	1,800,000	4,128,147	332,256	525,500	2,875,076
City.....	1,000,000	6,615,932	660,717		6,014,311
Tradesmen's.....	1,200,000	3,426,067	233,308	770,566	2,292,515
Fulton.....	600,000	1,980,756	194,616		1,716,545
Chemical.....	300,000	6,240,992	308,848		4,466,791
Merchants' Exchange.....	1,235,000	3,122,900	26,257	444,412	2,510,558
Gallatin, National.....	1,500,000	3,481,348	148,633	193,475	1,430,905
Butchers'.....	800,000	2,433,100	52,600	54,900	1,819,900

Table listing various banks and their financial details, including Mechanics and Traders, Greenwich, Leather Manuf., etc.

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

Table showing deviations from previous week for Loans, Specie, and Circulation.

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

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, including dates from April 22 to June 3.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, June 5, 1871:

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia National Banks, including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, and Circulation.

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

Table showing deviations from last week's returns for Capital, Loans, and Specie.

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

Table showing the condition of Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks, including dates from April 4 to June 5.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday June 5, 1871:

Table showing a statement of Boston National Banks, including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation.

Table listing various banks and their financial details, including State, Suffolk, Traders, etc.

Total... \$17,550,000 \$114,564,740 \$1,785,848 \$12,814,862 \$51,453,922 \$24,952,752

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

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

Table showing comparative totals for a series of weeks past, including dates from April 24 to June 5.

Quotations of New York Bank Stocks.

Table showing quotations of New York Bank Stocks, including New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

Quotations of New York Fire Insurance Stocks.

Table showing quotations of New York Fire Insurance Stocks, including Adriatic, American, Aetna, etc.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

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

Table showing Southern Securities, including City Securities, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Railroad Securities, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

Table with columns for 'STOCKS AND SECURITIES', 'Bid', 'Ask', and 'Bld', 'Ask'. It is divided into sections for 'New York Prices', 'RAILROAD BONDS', 'RAILROAD STOCKS', 'Boston', 'Philadelphia', 'Baltimore', and 'Leading Southern Securities'. Each section lists various financial instruments with their respective market values and prices.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

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

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

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

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

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

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870.—The railway owned and operated by the Company is in length, exclusive of side or double tracks, 1,018 miles. On the 31st of December, 1869, they had 917 miles, showing an increase of 101 miles during the year 1870.

The average number of miles in operation during the year was 950; in 1869 the average was 858 miles.

The Company owns the following lines of Railroad:

	Miles.
Milwaukee to St. Paul, via Prairie du Chien.....	405
Milwaukee to La Crosse, via Watertown	196
Milwaukee to Portage, via Horicon	95
Horicon to Berlin and Winneconne.....	58
Watertown to Madison.....	37
Milton to Monroe.....	42
Calmar to Algona.....	126
Conover to Decorah.....	10
Austin to Mason City.....	40
Mendota to Minneapolis.....	9
Total.....	1,018

In addition to the above 1,018 miles of railroad, the Company own \$2,001,000 of the capital stock of the Western Union Railroad, being a majority of the capital stock of that Company.

The present (March 1, 1871) cost of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, 1,018 miles, represented by bonds and shares, is:

Mortgage bonds.....	\$18,183,500
Preferred stock.....	\$10,825,103
Common stock.....	11,822,878

	\$40,831,481
Deduct cost of Western Union R. R. Stock.....	\$1,500,750

Cost of 1,018 miles.....	\$39,330,731
Cost per mile.....	\$38,650

The increase in stock and bonds during the year has been made for the following purposes:

BONDS.	
For purchase of railroad in Iowa, from Nora Springs to Algona, 63 miles.....	\$1,008,000

PREFERRED STOCK.	
For purchase of railroad, Nora Springs to Algona.....	\$504,000
For purchase of railroad from Austin to State Line, 11 miles.....	176,000
For purchase of railroad from State Line to Mason City, 29 miles.....	400,000
Prairie du Chien railway stock.....	835
	\$1,080,835

COMMON STOCK.	
Dividend on earnings of 1869.....	\$828,900
For purchase of railroad, Nora Springs to Algona, 63 miles.....	504,000
For purchase of railroad from Austin to State Line, 11 miles.....	176,000
For purchase of \$2,001,000 of stock of the Western Union railroad, it being a majority of that stock at 75 per cent in St. Paul common stock.....	1,500,750
Dividend on earnings of 1870.....	747,291
Purchase of Railroad, Mason City to State Line, 29 miles.....	400,000
Prairie du Chien stock.....	833
	4,157,774
	\$6,246,609

Comparative statement of earnings and operating expenses for the years 1869 and 1870:

EARNINGS.				
	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
From freight.....	\$4,903,525	\$5,148,355	\$238,830	\$.....
From passengers.....	1,781,134	1,735,153	.....	45,980
From mails, express, &c.....	560,008	531,551	.....	22,457
Total earnings.....	\$7,250,668	\$7,421,061	.....	\$.....

EXPENSES.		
	1869.	1870.
Repairs of track.....	\$615,595	\$684,024
Repairs of buildings.....	88,901	91,304
Repairs of Locomotives.....	252,931	275,088
Repairs of cars.....	407,323	522,537
Management and general office.....	111,718	114,025
Station service.....	446,553	506,720
Conductors, baggage and brakemen.....	212,772	246,521
Engineers, firemen and wipers.....	273,171	305,988
Train and station supplies.....	102,810	123,712

Taxes.....	174,300	200,333
Renewal of track.....	270,583	364,541
New cars.....	148,809	.....
Mississippi River Ferry.....	126,195	38,444

Total expenses, including a number of items not given in detail above.....	\$4,229,882	\$4,653,274
--	-------------	-------------

RECAPITULATION.				
	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gross earnings.....	\$7,250,668	\$7,421,061	\$170,392	\$.....
Total expenses.....	4,229,882	4,653,274	423,392	.....
Net earnings.....	\$3,020,786	\$2,767,787	.....	252,999

Equipment owned by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Dec. 31st, 1870:

	Dec. 31, 1869.	Built during 1870.	Purchased 1870.	Dec. 31, 1870.
Locomotives.....	145	.....	10	155
First-class passenger cars.....	71	6	.....	77
Second-class passenger cars.....	10	.....	.....	10
Sleeping cars.....	9	.....	.....	9
Baggage, mail and express cars.....	54	4	.....	58
Box, freight and caboose cars.....	2,273	100	.....	2,373
Flat and stock cars.....	480	100	.....	580

NOTE.—No rolling stock in process of construction is included in the above table.

[A statement in detail of the stock and bonds of the Company is given in the financial tables of the CHRONICLE.]

Lands of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. R., in Iowa.—An interesting and comprehensive pamphlet has recently been issued, (with accompanying map), setting forth in detail the situation and eligibility of 600,000 acres of choice farming lands in Iowa, offered for sale by this Company, from which we condense the following:

LOCATION.

The lands are in a parallelogram, bounded east by the Des Moines river, north by the Iowa branch of the C. & N. W. R.R., west by the Missouri river, and south by the Bur. & Missouri R.R., and this Company's main east and west line runs directly through the centre.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Western Iowa is generally a prairie country, and its surface, (especially that portion of it herewith concerned), consists mostly of a succession of gentle undulations, rising gradually from one watercourse and falling to the next.

THE CLIMATE

is much the same as that of States on the same latitude—such as central Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

SOIL.

The fertility of Iowa soil is proverbial and well known. On account of it, Iowa has in less than one generation, risen to the rank of the first agricultural State, in proportion to its population, in the Union. In this respect, no part of the whole State is superior to that in which the lands now offered are situated.

PRODUCTIONS.

A statement of the main staple products of the State, has been taken from the State census of 1869:

Wheat, spring.....bush.	16,823,520	Sorghum Syrup.....galls.	2,592,393
Wheat, winter.....	1,140,035	Butter.....pounds.	22,065,724
Corn.....	76,507,575	Cheese.....	1,188,546
Oats.....	18,596,625	Wool, (1868).....	4,478,934
Barley.....	1,144,454	Hay—tame grass.....tons.	677,907
Rye.....	496,347	Hay—wild grass.....	1,059,117
Potatoes.....	4,417,858	Value of farm produce (1868).....	\$9,471,525
Apples.....	666,148	Value of Stock sold (1868).....	20,549,977
Grapes.....pounds.	2,128,472		

FUEL.

It is pretty fairly supplied with timber in the groves which border the larger streams and are occasionally met with on the uplands. But even were timber fuel much scarcer, nature has made ample provision for the wants of mankind, in the inexhaustible supplies of coal, with which the State is underlaid.

LAND DEPARTMENT TICKETS.

At the principal stations and railroad junctions, the ticket agents are provided with "Land Department Tickets," which they sell to persons wishing to examine the lands at the usual rates of first-class passenger fare.

These tickets have attached a receipt for the fare paid (to be retained by the purchasers), which is allowed on the purchase money of land bought from the company, in accordance with conditions thereon printed.

PRICES.

The prices of the land varies, of course, according to situation and quality. The general range of prices is from \$5 to \$10 per acre, with some few tracts in very favorable locations, or near the larger towns, at figures somewhat higher. The average price of the more desirable tracts is about \$8 per acre. The agents at the stations on the railroad are provided with maps and lists of prices, which they are instructed to exhibit to all applicants.

TERMS OF SALE.

To suit the requirements of various classes of purchasers, the company has adopted three plans of sale:

1. Cash.—When the entire consideration is paid at once, a discount of ten per cent on the credit price is allowed.

2. Short Time.—The purchaser pays a quarter of the purchase money down, and the remainder in three equal annual payments, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable annually. He receives a warranty deed upon making the cash payment, and gives notes, secured by mortgage on the land, for the other payments.

The notes given under this plan must be punctually paid when due, or the interest will be charged at the rate of ten per cent instead of six. Renewals or extensions of payment will not be granted.

The purchaser to pay the expense attending the mortgage.

3. Long Time.—This plan is suited for those who wish to earn the purchase money out of the land itself. On payment of two years' interest at ten per cent in advance, the company gives its contract to convey the land by warranty deed, upon the payment of six annual payments, commencing two years after date, thus offering seven years to complete the purchase.

Louisiana & Missouri River.—In his Annual Report President Block states the terms of the contract entered into July 5, (approved July 27) 1870, with the Chicago & Alton RR. Company, by which the latter is to complete the main line and south branch, furnishing the superstructure and necessary equipments, depots, water stations, &c., and ferry boats at the crossings of the Miss. & Mo. rivers, in consideration of which the Company was to issue its securities as follows:—First mort. bond \$16,000, pref. stock \$10,000, and com. stock \$5,000 per mile, of which \$1,000 per mile of first mort. bonds is retained by this Company, and the balance is placed in the hands of a trustee to be paid to the C. & A. Co. as the work progresses and materials are purchased and all delivered. By the terms of this contract a lease was executed on the 1st of August to the C. & A. RR. Co. of the road and branch for one thousand years, at a rental of 35 per cent of the gross earnings, and at the same date a mortgage of the entire property of the Company was executed to Morris K. Jesup and John A. Stewart, trustees, securing the first mortgage bonds.

The report then refers to the contract of the C. & A. RR. Co. to build a branch of their Jacksonville Division (now under construction) from Roodhouse to Louisiana; on the completion of which the main line of this road will be finished to Mexico, and connection made with the North Missouri Railroad, with which a favorable contract has been made for running through trains to Kansas City.

Over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway the track will be laid to Mexico July 1, iron for 46 miles being on hand, and the balance *en route*; and between Mexico and Glasgow grading is progressing rapidly, and is so far advanced that nothing stands in the way of its completion by Sept. 1.

On the South Branch the road will be ready for the iron before the rails are laid on the main line to Mexico.

The total amount charged to construction to March 31 is \$1,196,957 72, of which about one-half has been expended on the South branch. The securities provided for in the contract of July 5th have been issued and placed in the hands of trustees. In January Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., of N. Y., were appointed transfer agents, and the U. S. Trust Co. Registrars of Transfer. All transfer business will hereafter be transacted with M. K. Jesup & Co.

Central Pacific Railroad.—The following are the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the month of May:

1871.....	\$917,760
1870.....	768,720
Increase.....	149,040
Earnings first five months:	
1871.....	\$3,310,445
1870.....	2,693,090
Increase.....	\$612,355

The *New York Times* has the following: "One of the causes of the firmness and estimation with which the Central Pacific Gold Bonds are held in our own markets and those of Europe, is found in the excellent general management of the company. Every department of the great enterprise seems to be conducted with efficiency and success. Another cause, undoubtedly, is the wonderful and steady growth of its traffic, which it enjoys exempt from competition. The earnings for the month of May last are at the rate of \$11,000,000 per annum, and compared with the same month in the previous years since the road was opened throughout, show a remarkable prosperity, viz.:

May, 1869.	May, 1870.	May, 1871.
\$568,270.	\$768,720.	\$917,760.

There are but few railroads on this continent enjoying a larger gross revenue, and of the number, scarcely anywhere the ratio of net earnings is equal to that of the Central Pacific."

Watkill Valley Railway.—At the annual election of directors of this road, recently held at New Paltz, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Seth M. Capron and John C. Scofield, of Walden; Edmund Bruyn, of Shawangunk; Abner Hasbrouck, Floyd S. McKinstry and A. D. Deyo, of Gardiner; A. V. N. Eltinge and Jacob Le Fevre, of New Paltz; I. Schoonmaker, of Rosendale; C. S. Kiersted, R. Bernard and J. E. Ostrander, of Kingston, and Erastus F. Mead, of New York. F. S. McKinstry was re-elected President, Abner Hasbrouck Vice-President, H. D. Deyo Secretary, A. V. N. Eltinge Treasurer, James G. Graham re-appointed counsel to the Board, and R. Bernard was appointed associate counsel; Levi D. Bruyn re-appointed Chief Engineer. The road is expected to be opened to Rosendale July 1, and work is being rapidly pushed forward for the extension to Kingston.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: stock.—BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—Messrs. Fisher & Sons, of this city, to-day purchased from the proper State authorities between 5,000 and 5,500 shares of common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, being the entire interest of the State in the common stock of the road, at \$140 per share. The sale was made under an act of the last session of the Legislature to meet indebtedness of the State on bonds matured in January last. By this sale the State will lose two directors of the company, and the amount realized by the sale of common stock being insufficient to pay the bonds matured, a further sale of preferred stock owned by the State will probably be necessary, when the State will lose more directors of the company.

Consolidation of Georgia Roads.—The railroad consolidation policy is being adopted in the South. An arrangement has been effected, which went into force on the 1st inst., by which the Macon and Western Railroad Company leases its line from Macon to Atlanta, for the period covered by its charter, to the Central Railroad Company, the latter engaging to operate the same, and in the score of dividends place its stockholders on the same footing with its own. This effects the consolidation of two of the most important railroad lines in the State of Georgia, and the transfer, it is understood, carries with it the interests of the Macon and Western road in the line westward, generally known as the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama road, and now completed and in operation to Newman.—*Daily Bulletin.*

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific		Chicago and Alton		Chicago & Northwestern		Chic. Rock Is and Pacific		Clev. Col. Cin. & I.	
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
(742 m.)	(890 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(465 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(590 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)
\$413,104	524,480	\$343,181	316,036	343,555	\$892,092	\$706,024	351,767	\$401,275	387,172
394,176	481,085	315,098	316,036	340,301	830,286	753,782	319,441	449,654	361,871
488,331	578,870	388,726	342,896	372,618	1,142,165	858,359	645,789	500,393	226,897
633,758	756,250	328,390	348,039	393,654	1,112,190	929,077	388,385	443,300	244,161
768,719	917,760	345,832	408,675	408,675	1,268,414	1,177,897	449,932	507,900	246,046
729,274	807,815	402,854	408,675	408,675	1,251,950	1,154,529	523,841	529,512	260,169
783,099	807,815	351,044	418,709	418,709	1,157,056	1,080,946	455,606	462,400	274,021
807,815	807,815	493,231	506,680	506,680	1,037,973	1,246,213	632,652	556,100	249,355
777,183	828,447	506,623	497,519	497,519	1,305,672	1,275,171	736,664	597,600	319,012
828,447	746,800	468,212	475,608	475,608	1,371,780	1,371,780	584,155	638,122	317,887
746,800	612,805	397,515	441,197	441,197	1,140,145	1,037,963	479,236	478,370	339,230
612,805	340,350	340,350	404,263	404,263	845,708	.....	393,468	465,032	284,156
7,983,513	4,681,562	4,849,404	.....	.....	13,355,461	.....	5,960,936	.....	3,280,420
Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year

... Year ... 2,014,542 ... 4,252,342 4,426,420 ... 7,522,112

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

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

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS

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

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Missouri Central, etc.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Ohio & Mississippi, Orange, Alex. & Manas, Oswego & Syracuse, etc.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

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

Imports of Leading Articles.

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

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware—						
China	147	5,631	4,631	129	3,331	1,935
Earthenware	559	26,417	21,115	115	2,349	3,311
Glass	13,301	220,240	208,355	21,653	301,196	192,516
Glassware	715	14,274	9,084	14,979	219,703	25,112
Glass plate	231	15,517	4,454	44,555	2,363,324	...
Bulldozers	68	2,861	2,510	8,774	91,329	56,265
Coal, tons	2,156	23,070	9,650	53,173	4,131	320,819
Coconut, bags	98	8,073	13,175	93,022	1,833,693	1,311,743
Coffee, bags	21,419	453,177	392,638	957	58,113	40,661
Cotton bales	267	1,271	246	16,731	216,245	201,119
Drugs, &c.—						
Bark, Peruvian	...	12,403	5,581	30,028	493,353	351,544
Blea powders	933	12,216	8,347	41,633	619,273	613,333
Brimstone, tons	546	34,922	6,519	615	26,124	20,121
Cochineal	119	3,655	1,346	194	1,798	691
Cream Tartar	6	1,314	1,47	11,061	81,533	62,224
Gambier	250	3,801	5,071	775	76,551	101,854
Gums, crude	...	...	292	1,369	26,433	16,866
Gum, Arabic	40	1,787	2,133	...	...	...
Indigo	186	4,039	2,629	...	...	...
Madder	...	1,746	851	...	...	...
Oils, essential	6	157	14	\$35,178	\$73,760	\$536,790
Oil, Olive	43	13,557	15,778	69	3,741	48,172
Opium	4	889	95	19,374	365,44	887,613
Soda, bi-carb.	79	59,052	45,871	329	173,675	23,909
Soda, sal.	1,419	26,305	21,131	31,434	272,373	310,299
Soda, ash	1,051	19,853	15,878	25,238	990,078	762,665
Flax	214	6,824	863	16,032	617,830	2,530,3
Furs	183	2,654	1,757	9,518	36,963	131,937
Gunny cloth	51	5,001	1,194	288,791	2,790,779	1,497,628
Hair	73	60,961	41,313	41,219	326,751	90,731
Hemp, bales	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides, &c.—						
Bristles	33	935	506	1,119	376,142	166,155
Hides, dressed	275	9,943	17,212	...	45,823	14,065
India rubber	156	1,078	16,682	3,977	57,938	15,777
Ivory	88	1,578	1,333	...	93,888	203,04
Jewelry, &c.—						
Watches	51	2,578	1,455	19,182	142,213	49,532
Linseed	8,008	336,635	263,632	6,358	161,916	142,846
Molasses	4,595	73,556	82,639	...	61,107	65,12

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

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

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes...pkgs.	148	3,318	3,891	756	18,081	23,729
Breadstuffs—				130	2,347	2,644
Flour, bbls.	61,936	1,306,189	1,233,655	319	38,992	48,113
Wheat, bus.	1,019,940	4,431,181	4,396,915	...	...	...
Corn	816,319	6,361,598	1,339,325	...	...	...
Oats	456,742	2,049,406	1,604,737	...	...	...
Rye	24,970	42,871	181,919	...	...	...
Barley, &c.	7,261	140,022	215,10	...	...	...
Grass seed	12,016	85,816	57,079	...	...	...
Beans	21,953	73,351	85,155	...	...	...
Peas	3,121	104,273	134,534	...	...	...
C. meal, bbls.	8,776	533,567	354,510	...	...	...
Cotton, bales	81	1,178	1,711	...	...	...
Hemp, bales	12,03	207,813	193,148	...	...	...
Hides, No.	338	20,229	19,339	...	...	...
Hops, bales	95,395	1,318,511	1,173,837	...	...	...
Leather, sides	...	41,753	12,811	...	...	...
Molasses, bbls.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nava, Stores	227	2,535	3,895	...	...	...
Cr. turp, bb.	2,158	22,451	27,197	...	...	...
Spirits turp.	14,937	205,110	254,767	...	...	...
Rosin	416	11,788	41,655	...	...	...
Tar	80	3,961	1,317	...	...	...
Pitch	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil cake, pkgs.	756	18,081	23,729	...	...	...
Oil, lard	130	2,347	2,644	...	...	...
Peanuts, bags	319	38,992	48,113	...	...	...
Provisions—						
Butter, pkgs.	13,976	271,506	205,983	...	...	...
Cheese	21,539	152,974	155,130	...	...	...
Cutmeats	1,168	106,178	7,834	...	...	...
Eggs	10,935	238,439	161,308	...	...	...
Pork	1,122	118,191	68,524	...	...	...
Beef, pkgs.	213	82,224	53,359	...	...	...
Lard, pkgs.	1,979	129,229	50,388	...	...	...
Lard, kegs.	...	11,021	13,512	...	...	...
Rice, pkgs.	312	10,706	11,191	...	...	...
Starch	6,315	95,812	103,703	...	...	...
Stearine	216	9,077	5,305	...	...	...
Sugar, hlds., &c.	...	13,331	3,303	...	...	...
Tallow, pkgs.	1,114	9,661	19,795	...	...	...
Tobacco, pkgs.	4,374	119,027	53,050	...	...	...
Tobacco, hlds.	1,838	31,751	22,100	...	...	...
Whiskey, bbls.	2,565	76,416	99,711	...	...	...
Wool, bales	1,765	26,881	32,177	...	...	...
Dressed hogs No.	...	90,114	65,470	...	...	...

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., June 9, 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 June 9. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 28,136 bales against 36,402 bales last week, 40,178 bales the previous week, and 45,067 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,821,180 bales against 2,792,879 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 1,028,301 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	7,876	6,840	Florida.....bales.	95	45
Mobile	1,723	2,040	North Carolina.....	783	713
Charleston	2,322	1,185	Virginia.....	3,794	987
Savannah	3,813	2,731	Total receipts.....	28,136	17,995
Texas	4,604	1,033	Increase this year.....	10,141	...
Tennessee, &c.	3,111	2,433			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 42,323 bales, of which 23,107 were to Great Britain, 12,465 to France, and 6,751 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 235,508 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending June 9.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Continent			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	11,991	13,021	25,012	12,299	74,372	101,717
Mobile	3,201	713	3,914	...	16,136	34,598
Charleston	466	466	932	...	7,531	9,302
Savannah	3,639	5,009	8,648	3,872	10,353	20,485
Texas	1,425	...	1,425	1,221	56,916	26,874
New York	2,802	...	2,802	5,471	57,240	48,000
Other ports	49	7	56	100	18,000	14,000
Total	23,107	19,216	42,323	22,982	235,508	263,886
Total since Sept. 1.	2,233,670	749,174	2,982,844	1,982,841	...	...

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 19,361 bales, while the stocks to-night are 28,378 bales less 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 June 2, 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'gn	Total.		
New Orleans	1361,050	1098,941	754,588	87,292	353,083	1194,963	172,436	92,978
Mobile	889,853	295,770	288,988	...	39,703	278,691	43,910	20,533
Charleston	332,343	229,946	133,367	...	39,042	172,409	159,580	7,868
Savannah	709,183	466,016	346,331	4,056	101,770	452,157	248,671	21,148
Texas	278,482	230,525	132,962	1,911	24,652	159,525	52,336	52,314
New York	236,112	123,549	574,259	6,165	55,094	635,518	...	57,000
Florida	12,319	21,130	...	...	...	...	...	1,607
North Carolina	87,376	55,544	70	...	...	70	86,154	1,132
Virginia	323,201	194,133	5,810	...	...	5,810	313,729	4,163
Other ports	62,925	59,359	24,688	...	17,190	41,878	...	14,000
Total this year	3793,014	...	2210,563	99,424	630,534	2940,521	1073,673	271,156
Total last year	...	2774,884	1312,225	321,037	326,617	1959,879	818,562	276,497

The upward movement in prices which has been in progress the past two or three weeks has been further stimulated this week by continued unfavorable crop reports from a considerable section of the South and a favorable response from Liverpool, middling uplands reaching on Tuesday 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c against 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c at the close of last Friday. On the next day, Wednesday, there was a reaction, natural on the rapid rise, middling uplands falling off $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and the following day a further decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. This retrograde movement was more the result of a temporary lull in the demand than of any actual pressure to sell on the part of holders. The same firmness which they had hitherto exhibited was shown, very little being offered at the decline, and that only by parties desirous of realizing the advance. To-day, with a return of the spinners into the market, picking up a few lots to supply their more pressing wants, prices recovered again, middling uplands closing to-night at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and after change some brokers quoting as high as 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, with a fair inquiry and few sellers. For forward delivery prices have also advanced again this week, attended on Tuesday with great excitement, but afterwards they fell off largely, and recovering, though not quite to the same extent as spot cotton. For the later months September and October quotations are lower. Low Middling closed to-night at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for June, 19c for July, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for August, and 18c for September. The total sales of this description for the week are 78,250 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 21,852 bales, including 1,437 for export, 9,635 for consumption, 2,428 for speculation, and 8,352 in transit. Of the above — bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	15 @	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Good Ordinary.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Low Middling.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	19 @
Middling.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	20 @
Good Middling.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	21 @

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

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling
Saturday	3,830	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Monday	6,841	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Tuesday	3,937	16 @	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	19 @	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Wednesday	4,828	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Thursday	443	15 @	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Friday	1,973	15 @	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegrams to-night indicate that in some sections of the South the weather has been extremely unfavorable, and in others that it has been only partially so, while in still others it has been entirely satisfactory. The rains appear to have been confined to the Gulf and Atlantic States, and to have been more severe at some points than at others. Beginning with New Orleans, we have two rainy days reported, with the prevailing temperature warm and sultry. Passing up through the lower half of Mississippi, the storms appear to have increased in violence and extent, three days of rain being reported in Alabama at Mobile, Selma and Montgomery, though at Montgomery our correspondent speaks more hopefully of the crop, while at Selma the contrary is stated, grass and weeds becoming very troublesome. As the storm approached Georgia it is reported to have been more disastrous; at Columbus our correspondents state that it has rained heavily five days, and much damage has been done; at Macon it has rained six days, and the weather is still unsettled; the telegram from Macon also states that the crop is completely overrun with grass, that in the wet places the cotton is dying, and on account of the grass and wet some land will have to be abandoned; at Augusta complaints of the rain and grass are also made, though the telegram is less full. Leaving Georgia, the storm passed into South Carolina, it having rained every day at Charleston, but we should judge less severely; and from thence going up into North Carolina, where it became of a less serious character. On the other hand, from Memphis and Nashville we have very favorable reports of the weather. It has rained one day at Nashville, but the crop is reported as progressing satisfactorily in Middle Tennessee, while at Memphis it has been warm and dry all the week, so that the cotton is growing fast; the Uplands need rain. The thermometer has averaged at Memphis and Charleston 79, at Columbus and Macon 78, at Mobile 80, at Selma 84, and at Montgomery 85. Our correspondent at Montgomery telegraphs that the second cotton bloom of the season was sent to Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co. to-day.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.—Some of the principal facts in the problem as to the future of cotton are now clearly established, and in forecasting the future of the market the two agencies ever at work affecting prices should be carefully considered, for they are not unfrequently opposite in their influence.

1. In our issue of May 20th we pointed to one of these agencies by giving a statement of the very small remnant of this crop left in this country. At that date, on the basis of a crop of 4,185,000 bales, we showed that there was remaining (after deducting the foreign engagements and our own consumption for the year) only about 300,000 bales for stock at the end of the year and for future purchases on foreign account, while the growing plant promised but poorly. This indicated a very short supply this year and a somewhat restricted supply next year, and we intimated to our readers that the tendency of the market must be upwards. Since then prices have advanced from 15½c for middling uplands to 19¼c on Tuesday last, closing to-night at 19¾c. This has been a very rapid advance, and some reaction would not be unnatural. But for spot cotton is it safe to operate for any material and permanent decline, even at that price? Is not the available supply between now and September 1 so very small as to make it hazardous? A tight twist is an easy work when the amount to be handled is so limited.

2. Again, is not the increasing consumption all over the world, taken in connection with our own unfavorable crop reports, sufficient to justify a higher range of prices for the next crop than have ruled during late months? We see that with a yield of considerably over four million bales the visible supply is now only 500,000 bales in excess of last year. There can be no doubt but that the next yield will be less than the present one by more than that amount. The facts we have published the past two weeks settle that point. On the other hand, Europe has during the year been preparing to increase its spindles, and unless prices go so high as to check it, her consumption will be larger than during this year. In view of these two facts, even if there were no others, it is not reasonable to expect during the coming season the very low figures which have ruled during the past season.

3. Yet, notwithstanding these facts, are not prices nearing a point when other agencies must come into play and check further advance? Of course, if crop reports continue bad, higher rates will be established. But it is well not to discount too rapidly the unfavorable crop accounts, and also to remember that there is a considerable crop in India at present held back which high prices will move, and further that there is great difference to the consumer between 9d per lb. and 7d per lb., especially when we find that goods in the Eastern markets have of late found poor sale.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &C.—The market for foreign Cloth is very dull, and favors buyers. There are free sellers at 18c., but no one with confidence enough to make a bid. The only sale made known is 50 bales Borneo in Boston at 12c., gold, in bond. There has been a fair trade done in Domestic, which, on account of its evenness, is much preferred to Foreign, and we note sales of 3,000 rolls here and in Boston at 19¼c, 60 days. Bags are quoted at 14@14½c. for 440s, without sales. In empty Linseed Bags a large movement has been in progress, with sales of 400,000, all

this year's delivery, at 20¼c. Hemp has ruled rather quiet, but is held rather firmly; sales are 500 bales Manila at 10¼c., and 250 bales at 11¼c, gold; also 933 bales Sisal on private terms. Jute is dull, the only transaction being 100 bales rejections at 5¼c., currency. Jute Butts are fairly active, and the market is very steady. The sales are 2,100 bales in Boston at 4c., cash and time; in this market 1,025 bales at 4¼c., and 450 bales to arrive per Dinapore and Cherwell, on private terms.

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 June 9, 1871.—			—Week ending June 9, 1870.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	601	1,633	4,334	302	567	11,555
Columbus.....	347	348	2,596	106	714	5,616
Macon.....	231	227	2,524	113	532	6,673
Montgomery....	292	405	4,096	89	696	4,456
Selma.....	278	394	1,201	71	96	3,200
Memphis.....	2,131	4,278	5,648	2,103	3,684	12,044
Nashville.....	1,287	1,060	1,112	331	241	4,780
	5,167	8,345	21,511	3,115	6,530	48,324

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 3,178 bales, and are to-night 26,813 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts, however, have been 2,052 bales in excess of same week last year.

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.....	914,000	603,000
Stock in London.....	85,048	26,690
Stock in Glasgow.....	600	400
Stock in Havre.....	20,670	137,070
Stock in Marseilles.....	14,319	9,400
Stock in Bremen.....	61,188	21,061
Stock rest of Continent.....	30,000	50,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	206,000	155,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)....	49,000	33,109
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	38,223	12,847
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe*....	415,147	328,180
Stock in United States ports.....	235,508	263,886
Stock in inland towns.....	21,511	48,324
Total.....	2,091,214	1,688,967

* 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 402,247 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 5,781 bales, against 11,718 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.
	May 13.	May 20.	May 27.	June 3.		
Liverpool.....	11,935	8,490	11,405	5,505	562,060	276,753
Other British Ports.....	22	61	....	....	12,199	1,014
Total to Gt. Britain	11,957	8,551	11,405	5,505	574,259	277,767
Havre.....	445	509	204	....	5,560	17,542
Other French ports.....	205	....	....	....	605	3
Total French.....	650	509	204	....	6,165	17,545
Bremen and Hanover.....	380	8	109	200	20,926	36,331
Hamburg.....	12	....	....	76	6,736	17,697
Other ports.....	96	....	....	....	24,306	4,862
Total to N. Europe.	488	8	109	276	51,968	58,890
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	....	....	....	....	2,363	....
All others.....	....	....	....	....	763	1,809
Total Spain, &c.....	....	....	....	....	3,126	1,809
Grand Total.....	13,195	9,068	11,718	5,781	635,518	356,011

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

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans...	2,039	121,376	3,420	39,501	....	5,399	....	426
Texas.....	....	34,838	2,163	13,522	....	766	....	....
Savannah.....	3,252	180,883	590	38,434	308	14,496	....	13,984
Mobile.....	578	12,032	1,163	8,774	....	....	....	433
Florida.....	63	1,670	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	1,399	133,938	....	4,781	237	8,072	....	12,421
North Carolina.....	365	60,759	33	704	....	5,002	75	5,499
Virginia.....	2,889	196,758	989	53,329	....	69	381	52,538
North'n Ports..	....	13,684	893	82,848	....	....	....	1,103
Tennessee, &c..	2,053	239,245	154	15,375	197	15,357	707	33,251
Foreign.....	....	....	....	210	....	....	....	52
Total this year	12,638	995,183	9,405	257,478	742	49,161	1,163	119,707
Total last year..	6,469	663,998	2,895	201,214	743	46,097	1,290	88,865

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 33,945 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 China, 229... Wyoming, 1,553	
Pennsylvania, 1,033... Batavia, 58... Oceanic, 156... City of London, 376... Italy, 1,700... Nebraska, 400.....	5,505
To Bremen, per steamer Rhein, 200.....	200
To Hamburg, per steamer Cimbrina, 76.....	76
NEW ORLEANS —To Liverpool, per bark Geo. Peabody, 1,905.....	1,905
To Queenstown, per bark Suez, 1,723.....	1,723
To Havre, per ships Itasca, 3,685... Belle Morse, 4,104.....	7,789
To Barcelona, per barks Providence, 725... Ynes, 379.....	1,104
MOBILE —To Liverpool, per ship Remington, 2,943 Upland and 338 Sea Island... per bark Othere, 2,216 Upland.....	5,497
To Barcelona, per brig Sebastian, 270 Upland.....	270
SAVANNAH —To Liverpool, per ships S. Curling, 4,684 Upland and 3 Sea Island... John Mann, 1,146 Upland and 195 Sea Island.....	6,028
To Bremen and Gottenburg, per bark Alamo, 1,250 Upland.....	1,250
TEXAS —To Havre, per bark Granton, 1,211.....	1,211
To Narva, Russia, per brig Alpha, 415.....	415
BOSTON —To other foreign ports, 7.....	7
Total.....	33,945

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

	Liver-pool.	Queens-town.	Havre.	Bre-men.	Ham-burg.	Barce-lona.	Other For'ign.	Total.
New York..	5,505			200	76			5,781
N. Orleans.	1,905	1,723	7,789			1,104		12,521
Mobile.....						965		965
Charleston.	5,497					270		5,767
Savannah..	6,028			1,250				7,278
Texas.....			1,211			415		1,626
Boston.....							7	7
Total....	18,935	1,723	9,000	1,450	76	415	2,339	33,945

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 111½ and 112½, and the close was 112½. Foreign Exchange market is steady. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 110½@—; short, 110½@—, and Commercial, 109½@110. Freights closed at ½d. by steam and 3-16d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, June 9, 5 P. M.—The market opened steadier and closed firmer, with sales of the day footing up 15,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 144,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales were taken for export and 47,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 914,000 bales, of which 579,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 481,000 bales, of which 206,000 bales are American.

	May 19.	May 26.	June 2.	June 9.
Total sales.....	106,000	99,000	82,000	144,000
Sales for export.....	19,000	20,000	19,000	20,000
Sales on speculation.....	22,000	17,000	17,000	47,000
Total stock.....	937,000	913,000	967,000	914,000
Stock of American.....	562,000	560,000	611,000	579,000
Total afloat.....	454,000	480,000	432,000	481,000
American afloat.....	260,000	250,000	188,000	206,000

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

Price	Mid.	Uplands.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Orleans..	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@
Up. to arrive.	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of May 27, states:

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—The following are the prices of American cotton compared with those of last year:

	—Ord. & Mid.—	—Fair & g'd fair—	—G'd & fair—	—Same date 1870—
Sea Island.....	23	28	32	19 22 30
Stained.....	13	18	21	19 22 30
Uplands.....	6½ 7	7½ 7½	7 11-16 8	10 13-16 11½ 11½
Mobile.....	6½ 7	7 7-16	7½ 8	10 15-16 11½ 11½
N. Orleans & Texas	6½ 7	7 9-16	7½ 8½ 9	11 3-16 11½ 12

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.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland d. d.	27	24	19	23	11	11½	11½	7½
Sea Island 27	24	19	23	23	11	11½	11½	7½
Upland... 11½	11½	11 13-16	7 11-16	9½	9½	9½	6½	
Mobile... 11½	11½	10 15-16	7½	8½	7½	8½	4½	
Orleans... 11½	11½	11 3-16	7½	8½	7½	8½	4½	

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

	—Taken on spec. to this date—	—Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other outports to date—	Actual exp't from U.K. in 1870.
American....	91,150	212,429	142,700
Brazilian....	9,740	23,565	48,050
Egyptian....	4,110	5,565	7,900
W. Indian..	2,260	1,277	12,480
E. Indian..	35,710	127,196	447,300
Total....	142,970	370,036	658,430

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.				—Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other outports to date—			
Sales this week.		Total year.		Same period 1870.		Average weekly sales.	
Trade.	Ex-Speculation.	Total.	Year.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
American.. bales.	38,770	12,040	59,540	992,700	666,190	37,030	25,250
Brazilian.....	6,680	1,120	9,430	110,890	150,330	3,910	5,780
Egyptian.....	5,090	330	5,460	85,300	67,780	3,790	2,930
West Indian, &c. (2.69)		970	3,660	27,740	20,050	1,180	770
East Indian.....	9,060	2,750	20,830	370,670	445,860	8,930	11,990
Total.....	62,290	19,710	99,160	1,589,210	1,366,430	54,840	47,720

	Imports.			Total.	Stocks.		
	This week.	To this date 1871.	To this date 1870.		This date 1870.	Same date 1870.	Dec. 31, 1870.
American.....	45,233	1,436,401	876,822	1,655,991	559,960	384,370	109,710
Brazilian.....	4,474	190,645	183,879	390,564	114,680	65,370	28,150
Egyptian.....	3,938	137,250	87,676	191,737	93,690	52,040	39,760
W. Indian, &c.	89	39,299	20,427	84,720	35,940	7,800	20,550
East Indian...	36	239,632	217,258	902,139	109,180	96,440	180,550
Total.....	53,795	2,044,952	1,407,450	3,252,282	913,450	606,380	378,720

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 61.25 per cent is American against 62.25 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is nearly 12 per cent, against nearly 16 per cent.

LONDON, May 27.—There is a good demand for cotton and prices are rather higher. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869. bales.	1870. bales.	1871. bales.
Imports, January 1 to May 25.....	116,187	55,374	100,457
Deliveries.....	186,199	150,928	83,104
Stocks, May 25.....	75,217	26,690	85,048

ALEXANDRIA, May 12.—Good and fine cotton is scarce, but other kinds are dull at about late rates. Fair cotton is quoted at 7½d to 7¾d; good fair, 8½d to 8¾d; fully good fair, 8½d to 8¾d per lb. The shipments since November 1 have been:

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
From Nov. 1, 1870, to May 11, 1871.....	165,805	50,493	216,298
Same period 1869-70.....	133,972	38,809	172,781
" 1868-9.....	127,169	42,007	169,176
" 1867-8.....	156,946	39,750	196,696
" 1866-7.....	147,700	28,423	176,123

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., June 9, 1871.

We have had a small but pretty general improvement in the market for Breadstuffs during the week, the result, mainly, of reduced receipts here and at the West and some decline in ocean freights, closing strong.

Flour has arrived but moderately, and the demand has not been brisk, but the relative dearth of Wheat has made holders unwilling sellers, and the low grades of State and Western brands, the good supers and common extras from new wheat, have brought some advance, while the medium grades have shown a little weakness. To-day there were buyers of mixed to prime extra State at \$6 25@ \$6 40, but the demand was not generally met, but favorite Western in round hoop sold at \$6 50 @ \$6 60.

Wheat has improved 4@6c. per bushel. The receipts have been materially reduced and holders have offered sparingly, insisting daily upon a slight advance, which a decline in ocean freights and an advance in gold have enabled shippers to pay to a moderate extent, but the business shows a great falling off as compared with the previous few weeks. The accounts from Liverpool are barely steady, and show the arrival of large quantities of other than American Wheat in that market, for the first time in many months. To-day, this market opened weak, but recovered and slightly improved; New Spring selling at \$1 54 @ \$1 55½, to arrive and on spot.

Corn has shown a gradual improvement on reduced supplies, better quality of the offerings, and a decline in ocean freights with the development, towards the close, of some speculative feeling, based on the fact that the increased receipts at the West bear no proportion to the increased demand. At to-day's market prime and choice mixed sold at 75@76c.

Rye has declined and closes unsettled; some Canadian has sold for export at about 95c. in bond. Barley Malt has advanced. Oats have been in active request and close firm at 66@68c. for good to prime cargoes.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—	Superfine..... 3 bbl. \$5 65@ 6 00	Wheat, Spring, new, bush \$1 50@ 1 56
Extra State.....	6 35@ 6 60	Red Winter..... @
Extra Western, com-mon.....	6 30@ 6 65	Amber do..... 1 64@ 1 67
Extra and double extra Western & St. Louis.....	6 75@ 9 95	White..... 1 65@ 1 88
Southern shipp'g extras.....	6 75@ 7 25	White California..... 1 70@ 1 80
Southern, trade and family brands.....	7 50@ 9 50	Corn, Western Mix'd,....
Rye Flour, super & extra.....	5 00@ 6 10	Yellow, new..... 73@ 76
Corn Meal, Western and Southern.....	3 50@ 4 25	White..... 78@ 85
		Rye..... 95@ 1 12
		Oats..... 65@ 69
		Barley..... @
		Malt..... 1 10@ 1 35
		Peas, Canada..... 1 15@ 1 40

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows

—RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.—				—EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.—			
1871.		Same time Jan. 1, 1870.		1871.		1870.	
For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls..	64,906	1,306,489	1,288,655	36,877	826,549	50,187	727,097
C. meal, "	3,420	104,273	134,534	3,518	55,329	2,095	36,982
Wheat, bush 1049,910	4,481,181	4,396,915	605,989	5,349,051	562,432	5,435,282	5,435,282
Corn, "	816,349	6,669,598	1,339,325	463,713	2,778,068	11,301	130,519
Rye, "	24,910	42,587	184,949		20,418	8,030	36,495
Barley, &c "	7,264	345,795	915,087		80,847		9
Oats "	456,742	2,049,406	1,606,737		13,353	250	130,519

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 JUNE 3, 1871.

	Flour. bbls. (196 lbs.)	Wheat. bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn. bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats. bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley. bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye. bush. (56 lbs.)
Chicago	27,696	305,610	1,364,615	220,831	9,614	17,659
Milwaukee	22,187	535,292	12,110	26,331	1,246	7,470
Toledo	11,714	94,447	279,963	80,469	475	110
Detroit	14,456	49,81	15,729	31,613	489	350
Cleveland	4,875*	28,540	14,50	21,100	4,725	8,327
St. Louis	26,366	140,024	236,762	144,310	4,725	8,327
Duluth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	107,314	1,153,694	1,983,529	524,654	16,549	33,916
Previous week	103,668	1,194,876	2,325,780	567,952	18,136	33,758
Correspond'g week	'70. 118,891	1,632,716	1,523,085	470,995	20,742	36,699
	'69. 135,688	1,632,825*	844,054	458,337	5,802	16,772
	'68. 74,531	553,144	876,233	351,219	1,697	8,410
	'67. 51,489	282,444	1,122,353	380,107	7,768	25,221

* Estimated.

COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS of Flour and Grain at the same ports from Jan. 1 to June 3, inclusive, for four years.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.	1,840,286	2,141,196	2,634,941	1,633,982
Wheat, bush.	11,506,215	13,656,510	11,893,930	7,382,356
Corn, bush.	18,749,807	11,180,412	12,739,834	13,445,561
Oats, bush.	5,570,681	5,143,912	5,334,431	4,820,382
Barley, bush.	735,703	843,863	503,031	424,683
Rye, bush.	470,276	393,507	554,908	224,295
Total grain, bush.	37,032,682	30,218,204	31,026,134	26,297,277

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland and St. Louis for the week ending June 3, 1871:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending June 3, '71.	92,158	953,534	1,158,302	293,447	4,141	9,059
Week ending May 27, '71.	85,556	820,723	1,045,046	322,832	6,239	13,454
*Week ending June 4, '70.	83,267	761,622	848,794	175,016	15,559	35,454
*Week ending June 5, '69.	98,991	1,496,591	762,582	218,009	800	4,090

* St. Louis not included.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to June 3, inclusive, for three years.

	*1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.	1,518,809	1,570,823	2,086,938	.....
Wheat, bush.	10,111,603	9,311,311	8,184,548	.....
Corn, bush.	14,474,954	5,710,233	7,951,672	.....
Oats, bush.	2,795,380	1,701,792	2,939,303	.....
Barley, bush.	344,621	320,481	178,448	.....
Rye, bush.	182,742	200,182	481,186	.....
Total	27,909,300	17,244,000	19,735,157	.....

*St. Louis included from March 24, 1871, and not in previous years.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1871.

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	61,999	1,204,708	973,144	423,319	.....	10,251
Boston	22,391	4,800	97,883	29,340	750	747
Montreal	36,154	289,197	51,763	50	400	.....
Philadelphia	19,377	41,600	178,600	39,600	.....	2,000
Baltimore	10,120	51,500	76,300	20,000	.....	1,300
New Orleans	25,471	87	76,935	53,642	.....	.....
Total	175,512	1,594,892	1,454,625	565,951	1,150	14,298
Previous week	187,019	1,132,080	1,474,344	277,255	9,337	7,350
Week ending May 20	189,969	569,813	690,167	228,731	13,706	4,000
Week ending May 13	193,624	923,635	574,045	309,044	17,565	6,400
Week ending May 6	161,499	520,821	565,402	231,328	20,892	8,214
Week ending April 29	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

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

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
2,896,053	7,616,560	12,162,479	4,086,980	459,675	82,586	.....
Total Grain	.....	.....	.....	24,408,280	.....	.....

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on lakes and on New York canals, June 3, 1871:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
In store at New York	189,309	274,099	259,550	3,480	.....
In store at Albany	18,000	16,000	34,000	.....	.....
In store at Buffalo	380,000	105,000	45,000	.....	.....
†In store at Chicago	790,000	2,430,000	372,000	79,000	.....
In store at Milwaukee	877,964	47,719	84,147	3,262	.....
In store at Toledo	198,525	346,279	105,415	660	.....
In store at Detroit	117,278	29,704	16,009	1,157	.....
In store at Oswego	May 27. 313,170	101,280	28,337	15,470	.....
In store at St. Louis	117,021	91,338	45,907	.....	.....
In store at Boston	5,000	153,225	96,014	30,103	.....
In store at Toronto	108,782	4,814	68,517	57,434	.....
In store at Montreal	407,886	26,015	10,960	3,100	.....
†In store at Philadelphia	65,000	55,000	50,000	3,000	.....
†In store at Baltimore	60,000	55,000	40,000	.....	.....
Rail shipments for week	145,467	162,903	158,446	4,141	.....
Water shipments for week	808,067	995,399	140,001	.....	.....
Total in store and in transit June 3, '71.	4,601,473	4,893,775	1,555,303	200,807	.....
May 27, '71.	6,297,664	5,585,761	1,783,598	237,249	.....
" *cor. week, '70.	6,975,655	2,811,866	2,006,067	223,352	.....
May 20, '71.	6,429,549	4,673,023	1,488,285	219,029	.....
May 13, '71.	6,322,259	4,129,918	1,568,039	236,772	.....
May 6, '71.	7,071,961	4,509,725	1,836,620	413,329	.....

*In 1870 Boston, Toronto, Philadelphia, Albany and Baltimore not included.

†Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 9, 1871.

The general market does not appear to have undergone any very decided change for the period intervening since our last publication. The firmness on Teas and Sugars is still quite noticeable, while Molasses and Coffee find no open inquiry, and

are the source of considerable trouble to owners. The distribution of goods to the interior is comparatively small, but probably not any more so than usual at this season, and has been a little retarded by an advance in freights. It is thought, however, that the cautious policy of the small dealers has kept them in small stock, and that should they merely buy for current consumption they must keep a few goods moving throughout the summer. Any ordinary selection can be made without much difficulty, but the assortment in first hands is not extravagant by any means, and some of the best lots are withdrawn for the present.

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	4,845 pkgs.	Laguayra	191 bags.	Sugar, Brazil	..... bags.
Green	6,796 pkgs.	Other	1,259 bags.	Manila, &c.	75,834 bags.
Japan	2,131 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba	6,061 boxes.	Molasses, Cuba	895 hhd.
Various	1,950 pkgs.	Cuba	8,889 hhd.	Porto Rico	1,420 hhd.
Coffee Rio	7,858 bags.	Porto Rico	1,285 hhd.	Demerara	87 hhd.
Java	4,550 mats.	Other	1,253 hhd.	Other	553 hhd.
Maracaibo	2,711 bags.				

Imports this week at this port have included 12,700 bags of Rio, 2,469 do of Maracaibo, and 1,019 do St. Domingo. The receipts of Sugar are 24,969 boxes and 19,980 hhd. Of Molasses 5,813 hhd have arrived. In Tea the imports are 110,975 pounds of Black and 412,881 pounds of Green.

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

	Stocks in New York at date.		Imports at leading ports since January 1.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Tea	.....	.....	32,927,391	50,995,589
Tea (indirect import)	.....	.....	10,989	31,496
Coffee Rio	92,712	36,043	742,841	583,464
Coffee, other	48,092	24,750	262,538	199,657
Sugar	85,298	131,678	249,547	208,148
Sugar	7,438	96,068	352,436	322,367
Sugar	279,315	394,587	509,240	393,489
Molasses	11,057	18,515	181,697	196,189

TEA.

The volume of business has not been very large, nor did dealers appear to expect it, but the market has gained rather than lost tone, and a general feeling of much confidence is expressed. The accumulations are moderate as compared with the expectations of the early portion of the season, and the withdrawals are liberal in part on back purchases, to be sure, but still tending to reduce stock. Greens are still considered the most desirable goods, as there is but little probability of any further arrivals of magnitude, most of the supplies having been sent through early in the year. Fine Oolongs and Japans, however, are well supported, and of all kinds a good many parcels have been taken off the market entirely for the present, owners feeling assured of much more profitable returns later in the season. Sales of 8,385 Greens, 1,800 Japans and 2,800 Oolongs.

The imports this week include 110,975 pounds of Black Tea, per "Stephen Bishop," from Hong Kong, and 442,881 pounds of Green Tea, per "Witch" from Shanghai.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1871 and 1870:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871	13,232,355	13,775,897	6,215,769	32,927,501
1870	12,296,139	12,455,032	6,244,418	30,995,589

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 11,490 pkgs. since January 1, against 31,496 last year.

COFFEE.

It would probably be difficult to find a market so entirely destitute of animation as that for all kinds of coffee during the greater part of the past week, and there are really few if any new features to advise. Both buyers and sellers express about the same feelings as before, the one refusing to take goods because there are no consumptive distribution, and the other refusing to encourage business by allowing further important concessions, as the losses are already very heavy, and it is deemed better to hold on and take the chances of a reaction. The stock of Brazils has considerably increased, the arrivals including one large parcel per steamer, and there is now a liberal aggregate from which to make selections, with the assortment fair, though still running rather too much into the finer grades. Importers have continued to offer their supplies at about former rates, but refused to submit to a further decline. Mail advices from the points of production are encouraging for holders of stocks in view of the reported material decrease of the crop, and there is a growing determination to exhibit a firm front, and resist all declining tendencies with as much tenacity as possible, the accrued losses already being quite heavy. The outports have also shown dullness, and are commencing to accumulate stocks. Java is seldom inquired after, either in first or second hands, and is somewhat nominal. West India styles have been greatly neglected, and continue in a nominal sort of state, though on a great many parcels holders are anxious to realize, and would concede something from quoted figures to secure buyers. The crop prospects are very encouraging on some of the West India islands—St. Domingo in particular. Sales of 6,686 bags Rio, 800 bags Costa Rica, 500 bags Laguayra, 750 bags Maracaibo, 1,200 Eighth, and 1,200 quarter bales Mocho, and shipped to Europe from first hands about 1,000 bags St. Domingo.

The imports this week have included 12,700 bags of Rio by the "Humboldt," 2,469 do. Maracaibo by the "Recruit," and 1,019 do. St. Domingo by the "Port au Prince."

The stock of Rio June 8, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti. more.	New Orleans.	New Savan. & Gal.	Total.
Stock	92,712	.....	4,175	8,576	10,468	4,000
Same date 1871	36,043	.....	22,141	2,000	3,000	63,184
Imports	313,034	14,805	242,821	119,102	44,879	11,000
" in 1870	287,965	.....	200,418	81,602	20,802	3,045

Of other sorts the stock at New York, June 8, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

In bags	(New York)	Boston	Philadel.	Balt.	N. Orle's	Total imports at all the ports
Java and Singapore	47	46,387	48,525	1,962	.....	.....
Ceylon	7,280	6,670	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo	11,650	29,266	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra	10,591	21,217	.....	15,886	.....	.....
St. Domingo	1,014	35,692	4,285	.....	.....	.....
Other	36,582	43,093	553	718	1,729	6,977
Total	49,092	182,270	53,363	18,066	1,729	7,210
Same time, 1870	24,780	145,552	44,074	5,452	3,652	928

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

SUGAR.

For a day or two following our last there was a pretty heavy movement in Raw Sugars, partly grocery stock, but largely refining grades, with selections made from good qualities whenever they could be obtained, a few of the best lots even commanding a slight advance.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, June 8, were as follows:

Table with columns for Cuba, P. Rico, Other Brazil, Manila, &c, Melado, and Stock in first hands. Rows include imports this week and same time 1870/71.

MOLASSES.

The demand for foreign descriptions continues extremely moderate from all sources, and we have again to record a very dull and tame market. The grocers generally are distributing very slowly, and require scarcely any stock.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, June 8, were as follows:

Table with columns for Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, N. O. Rows include imports this week and stock in first hands.

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

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

Table with columns for Sugar (Boxes, Hhds) and Molasses (Hhds) for various ports like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans.

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

The market has improved in tone somewhat since our last, and there have been some very fair sales of invoices from first hands consummated, prices ruling strong and in some instances a shade higher.

FRUITS, &c.

The market for Foreign dried has been, as a whole, quiet during the past week. One large movement, embracing 42,000 boxes layer Raisins, has taken place, but the terms we did not learn.

Foreign Green are in good demand and firm for West India kinds. Oranges repacked selling at \$5 50@6 50 per box, and Lemons \$5@6 per box.

Domestic Dried Apples are in light demand. The sales are confined to lots, for the wants of jobbers, generally at low prices.

Domestic Green are in full supply, but meet with a good demand. Strawberries, 15@30c per quart. Cherries, 15@25c per lb.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Tea.—Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.'s telegram, dated Hong Kong, May 25, is as follows: Tea market for England opened at Hong Kong 5 per cent higher than last year.

Rio Coffee.—From Messrs. Boje & Co.'s market report of May 6, 1871, we learn that during the previous fortnight there had been a very active market; purchases were largely for the United States; aggregate sales, 114,000 bags.

Cuba Sugar.—HAVANA, June 2.—CLAYED.—The late advance of prices in the leading foreign markets has not been felt here by a corresponding improvement, although there is certainly more firmness on the part of holders.

MOLASSES SUGAR.—In spite of the decided reluctance of buyers to operate, holders sustain firmly their high pretensions; and though the number of transactions have been comparatively limited, prices have undergone no decline.

CENTRIFUGALS.—The demand is also enlivened for these sorts of sugars; but owing to the same motive reported above we reproduce our previous quotations.

MUSCOVADOES.—In spite of the unfavorable news received from the United States at the beginning of the week, our market continued firm and rates steady.

Table showing boxes and hhds for New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, and total export of the week to all countries.

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

Table with columns for Rec'ts this week, Exports since January 1, and Stock at date. Rows include 1871, 1870, and 1869.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table listing prices for various types of Tea, including Hyson, Gunp., and Young Hyson.

Coffee.

Table listing prices for various types of Coffee, including Rio Prime, do good, do fair, etc.

Sugar.

Table listing prices for various types of Sugar, including Cuba, Hav'a, Porto Rico, Brazil, etc.

Molasses.

Table listing prices for various types of Molasses, including New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba, etc.

Rice.

Table listing prices for various types of Rice, including Raigoon, Carolina, etc.

Spices.

Table listing prices for various types of Spices, including Cassia, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, etc.

Fruits and Nuts.

Table listing prices for various types of Fruits and Nuts, including Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Apples, etc.

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3% @ 3/4	Essom Salts.....	3/4 @ 3/4
Bi-Carb. Soda (Eng.).....	4% @ 31	Sic. Licorice.....	16 @ 16
Borax.....	30 @ 31	Calabra.....	20 @ 42
Sal Soda, Cask.....	2 @ 2 1/2	Madder.....	12 @ 14
Sulphur.....	3% @ 15	Indigo, Madras.....	gold 1 15 @ 1 35
Saltpetre.....	8 @ 15	do Manila.....	gold. 80 @ 1 15
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @ 73	Cordage, Manila, 1/4 and 3/8.....	18 1/2 @ 19
Camphor, in bbls.....	72 @ 73	do do Large sizes.....	18 @ 19
Castile Soaps.....	11 1/2 @ 12	Sisal.....	16 @ 16

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., June 9, 1871

The market has been excited during the past week over the advance in raw cotton and cotton goods, and a large trade has been done by package dealers. In their anxiety to lay in stocks before the advance in prices, buyers have cleared the market of many cotton fabrics, and are buying largely to arrive, although few commission men will take orders for goods to be made accept at value. The jobbing trade is unimportant in all fabrics, the demand not extending beyond a few cotton goods suited to the immediate wants of consumers. A few buyers from the interior have been in the market during the week for goods to replenish stocks, but the distribution does not appear to be progressing actively enough to reduce stocks materially, and the prospects for a June trade with wholesale dealers is not very encouraging.

Collections are made freely in nearly all sections, the complaints of a scarcity of money not being unusually numerous, while failures are of very rare occurrence, and are generally unimportant.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The continued firmness in the raw material has had the effect of advancing several lines of cotton goods, and a general rise is likely to occur. Low grade brown cottons are in active demand, and some of the most prominent makes are entirely sold out of the market. The advance in these goods has been general, and nearly all brands of medium grades have also been marked up 1/2c during the week. Standards are higher in a few instances, and the revision will doubtless be general. Bleached goods have moved more freely during the present week, and higher prices have been established on the fine and medium qualities. There are some prominent brands still selling at the old figures, but these are likely to advance at any time. The movement in colored cottons has been heavy, and favorably known makes of stripes and ticks are sold to arrive in several instances. An advance of 1c. per yard has been established on some makes, while others are only selling to arrive and at value, the agents not deeming it prudent to advance quotations, although no orders for future delivery would be taken at the present prices. Canton flannels have sold freely to full package buyers at prices a trifle below those current last year. Rolled jaconets continue very scarce, and the recently advanced quotations are easily obtained. Other cotton goods are firm and unchanged.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The principal feature of the trade in woolen fabrics has been a revival of the demand for flannels, which are again moving freely. As was the case some weeks since, the demand is chiefly for the lower grades, both in white and colored goods. Scarlets are selling well at present, while gray mixed goods also find a ready market at full prices. No advance has been made since our last report, but the market continues very firm with an upward tendency. Fine flannels are not in demand, and no sales are reported. Fancy cassimeres sell in limited amounts to supply the wants of clothiers, but are not in general demand, and sales are confined to the lower grades. Overcoatings sell moderately, the demand being chiefly for fine goods, which are taken freely by large buyers at full prices, as an advance is expected soon. Cloths are in moderate demand, with quotations unchanged.

FOREIGN GOODS.—There are no new features to report of any branch of the foreign goods trade. In first hands the business is about over for the season, and importers are closing out the small stocks they still hold through the auction houses. Jobbers have been doing a moderate business in small lots of summer dress goods for immediate distribution. Liberal concessions are offered as is usual at the close of a season to close out stocks. The high prices which manufacturers are paying for wool abroad will, of course, enhance the cost of Winter fabrics, but we do not learn that goods are likely to open here at a material advance on last year's prices. The advices from foreign buyers are meagre as yet, however, and later reports may indicate a decided advance.

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in good demand and are held in very small supply. Prices have advanced in many instances and are firm. Amoskeag A 36 12 do B 36 11 Atlantic A 36 12 1/2 do D 36 11, do H, 36 12 Appleton A 36 12, Augusta 36 11, do 30 9 1/2, Bedford R 30 8 1/2 Boott O 34 10, Commonwealth O 27 6 1/2, Grafton A 27 7 1/2, Great

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

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are selling fairly in full packages and prices are stiff, with some advances since our last report. Amoskeag 46 16 1/2, do 42 15, do A 36 15, Androscoggin L 36, 16, Arkwright WT 36 18 1/2, Ballou & Son 36 13, Bartletts 36 14 1/2, do 33 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 17 1/2, Blackstone AA 36 14, Boott B 36 13 1/2, do O 30 10, do R 26 9, Clarks 36 17 1/2, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 35, Fruit of the Loom 36 16, Globe 27 6 1/2, Gold Medal 36 12 1/2, Great Falls Q 36 16 Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15 1/2, Masonville 36 16, Newmarket C 36 12, New York Mills 36 21 Pepperell 6-4 22 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Tuscarora XX 36 18, Utica 5-4 25 do 6-4 32 1/2, do 9-4 47 1/2, do 10-4 52 1/2, Waltham X 33 11, do 42 15 1/2, do 6-4 22 1/2, do 8-4 27 1/2, do 9-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are in good demand, with rather more steadiness in prices. We quote 64x64s at 7@7 1/2c. for spot and late delivery; 56x60, 5 3/4 @ 6 1/2c.

PRINTS are in moderate demand, in light summer styles, at full prices. American 10 1/2, Albion solid 10 1/2, Allens 10 1/2, do pinks 11 do purples 10 1/2, Arnolds 8 1/2, Atlantic 5 1/2, Dunnell's 11, Hamilton 11, London mourning 9 1/2, Mallory pink 11 1/2, do purples 10 1/2, Manchester 10 1/2, Merrimac D dk. 11, do W pink and purple 12 1/2 do W fancy 12, Oriental 10 1/2, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10 1/2, Simpson Mourning 10, Sprague's pink 11, do blue and White 10 1/2, do shirtings 9 1/2, Wamsutta 7 1/2.

PRINTED LAWNS AND PERCALES.—Pacific Percales 22 1/2, Lancaster Cambric 14 1/2, American Shirting Styles 19, American Dress Styles 18, Merrimack 16 1/2, Dunnell —, Oriental 18, Atlantic 18, Dunnells Lawns 10 1/2, Pacific 1,400 Fancy 14, do Solid Colors 15, do Organdies 15, Spragues 1,400 12 1/2, Victoria 1200 9 1/2, Atlantic 1,400 10 1/2, Manchester 1400 14, do Piques 13 1/2.

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

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 25, Bedford 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. A A 20, Columbian heavy 22 1/2, Haymaker Bro. 12 1/2, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 21, do BB 19.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 12, Androscoggin —, Bates 9, Everetts 13 1/2, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 12, Newmarket 9 1/2.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$29 00, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston \$30, Ontario A \$35, Stark A \$32 50.

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

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

TICKINGS.—Albany 8 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag ACA 29, do A 24, do B 20, do C 18, do D 16, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36, 25, Cordis AAA 23, do ACE 26, Hamilton 20 Swift River 11 1/2, Thorndike A 14, Whittendon A 25, York 30 21 1/2.

GINGHAMS.—Clyde, 11 1/2; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 11 1/2; Gloucester, 11 1/2; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12; Lancaster, 16; Lanca-shire, 11 1/2; Pequa, 12 1/2; Park Mills, 14.

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

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 25 for extra super, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 50 for super 3-ply and \$1 55 for extra 3-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 10 for medium superfine; \$1 25 for superfine; \$1 50 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 59 1/2 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 75 for 3 fr., \$1 85 for 4 fr., and \$1 95 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 June 8, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8, 1871.			
	1869.	1870.	1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs. Value. Pkgs. Value.	
Manufactures of wool.....	418	\$141,418	528 \$185,952	458 \$195,094
do cotton.....	466	133,456	666 196,253	823 210,363
do silk.....	789	375,832	411 375,832	485 402,708
do flax.....	480	87,224	872 174,881	755 166,815
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	3,517	115,250	634 156,079	332 113,523
Total.....	5,670	\$853,210	3,111 \$1,069,192	2,853 \$1,088,503
WITH RAW FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.				
Manufacturers of wool.....	307	\$107,387	215 \$93,552	258 \$104,303
do cotton.....	179	47,803	246 58,826	194 43,157
do silk.....	58	53,692	43 50,262	47 48,565
do flax.....	218	49,630	268 56,799	207 51,902
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	1,130	13,961	1,728 32,314	1,688 23,578
Total.....	1,892	\$271,473	2,500 \$291,753	2,394 \$271,505
Add ent'd for consum'pn.....	5,670	\$853,210	3,111 1,069,192	2,853 1,088,503
Total th'n upon m'rk't.....	7,562	\$1,124,683	5,611 \$1,360,945	5,247 \$1,360,008
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.				
Manufacturers of wool.....	284	\$92,074	339 \$128,839	435 \$192,401
do cotton.....	197	50,930	166 41,820	310 112,765
do silk.....	50	43,119	44 38,902	106 140,512
do flax.....	339	65,387	343 81,481	202 52,641
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	4,804	41,706	147 8,233	1,421 32,061
Total.....	5,674	\$293,216	1,039 \$299,274	1,474 \$530,380
Add ent'd for consum'pn.....	5,670	\$853,210	3,111 1,069,192	2,853 1,088,503
Total enter'd at the port.....	11,344	\$1,146,426	4,150 \$1,368,466	4,327 \$1,618,883

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