

THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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These bonds are to be redeemed in gold, principal and interest, by a semi-annual drawing of \$30,000, commencing on the 1st December, 1871, with additional prizes for the first 50 numbers of each series, and are made payable in Europe or America at the option of the bearer.

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1854

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Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London, in
sums to suit.

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 COTTON, and other Produce to Ourselves or Cor-
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Commercial and Travelers Credits

Available in all parts of the world

MORTON, BLISS & Co.,

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Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in a
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Government Bonds, Stocks, Gold, and Foreign
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AGENTS FOR

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MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,

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44 BROAD STREET.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of
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Government Securities, Gold, Stocks
and Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission, and

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Accounts received and interest allowed on balances
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Buys and Sells

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Cash paid at once for the above Securities; or they
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7 Per Cent Gold Bonds

OF THE

Walkill Valley Railway Company

which we offer for sale at 90 and accrued interest,
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The coupons are paid semi-annually in this city, on
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 per mile of completed road. Any information con-
 cerning them at our

ERASTUS F. MEAD &

THOMAS CLARKE, Jr.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

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22 William Street, New York.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of
Cotton, Tobacco, or other produce.Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on com-
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sight.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DEALT IN.

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BANKERS,
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 Credits issued on

The City Bank, } LONDON.
 AND
 Robert Henson & Co., }
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ircular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of
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**BANKERS, 99 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
 BOSTON,**
 Buy and sell Western City and Coun-
 ty bonds.

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**BANKERS,
 PHILADELPHIA.**
 Transact a general Banking and Exchange business
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 etc. on Commission.

Western Bankers.

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 108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
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Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible
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CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS
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 SAINT LOUIS MO.

**SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
 TITUSVILLE, PENN.,**

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in \$3,410,300

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank
 is now prepared to do a general banking business,
 Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion
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150 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky., dealers in
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Uncurrent Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Special Ex-
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**COLLECTIONS ON ALL ACCESSIBLE
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ISBELL & SON,

**BANKERS,
 TALLADEGA, ALABAMA,**
 Special attention to collections.
 New York Correspondent.—HOWES & MACY.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

**THE CITY BANK
 OF SELMA.**

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 WM. P. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.
 JNO. W. LOVE, Assistant Cashier.
 N.Y. Correspondent—Importers and Traders National
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T. J. PERKINS,

**BANKER,
 EUFAULA, ALABAMA.**
 EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES AND COIN BOUGHT
 AND SOLD.

Collections made on all accessible points in the
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Fowler & Sommerville,

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 Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

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Pres't. Vice-Pres't. Cash't.

**Merchants & Planters
 NATIONAL BANK,
 AUGUSTA, GA.**

Cash Capital, - - - - - \$200,000
 Special attention paid to Collections.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.

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Commission Merchant,

Savannah, Ga.

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton,
 Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic
 Exchange, bought and sold.
 Collections promptly remitted for
 Orders solicited for the purchase of Sales of Produce
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Do a general banking business. Cotton purchased
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Collections made on all parts of the United States.

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Mississippi Valley Bank,

**A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,
 VICKSBURG, MISS.**
 N. Y. Correspondent—Barr of the Manhattan Co.

GEO. L. HOLMES. ALEX. MACBETH.

HOLMES & MACBETH,

**STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
 CHARLESTON, S. C.**

Key box 41.

G. F. CURRY,

EXCHANGE BANK AUGUSTA, GA.

Southern Bankers of every description, viz. Un-
 current Bank Notes; State, City & Railroad Stocks,
 Bonds and Coupons;
 Collections made in all parts of this State and
 5th Carolina and remitted for on day of collec-
 tion, at current rate of New York Exchange.

New Orleans Cards

UNION NATIONAL BANK

**(OF)
 New Orleans.**

This Bank, organized under the general law of Con-
 gress with its capital of

\$600,000

is now fully prepared for Business
 As the first of the Old Institutions of the State to
 improve the opportunity of furnishing our population
 with the facilities of a local circulation on which the
 interest accrues to our people we respectfully solicit
 a portion of your Business

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 of Seligman Holman & Co.)

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**OF NEW ORLEANS,
 formerly LOUISIANA STATE BANK, Incorporated
 1818.**

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

Prompt attention given to collections upon all points
 in the Southern States. Collections free of charge
 other than actual cost upon distant places
 Remittances promptly made at current rates of
 exchange on the day of maturity
 Exchange purchases and sold upon all points.
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**OF
 NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.**

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

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J. L. & E. H. LEVY

BROKERS,

NO. 118 GRAVIER STREET.

New Orleans, La.

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

Bought and Sold exclusively on Com- mission.

Particular attention paid to Settlement of State and
 City Taxes.

CAMMANN & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

8 Wall Street, New York.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and give
 particular attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE
 OF GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Deposits received subject to check at sight.

Financial.

\$600,000
OF THE
SEVEN PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
South Carolina RR. Co.

Principal due 1st January, 1888, and
Coupons payable in New York
1st January and
1st July.

These Bonds are the
ONLY MORTGAGE LIEN
on the Railway and Rolling Stock of the Corporation,
and are for

LESS THAN \$13,000 PER MILE.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870
Amounted to - - - - - \$1,468,340 53
Operating expenses and
Renewals - - - - - 916,095 82
Showing a profit of - - - 552,244 71

\$335,244 71 IN EXCESS OF ITS ANNUAL INTEREST

of 7 per cent on \$3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.
The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest
built railways in the United States; its affairs have
ever been managed with care and integrity, and the
present condition of the property is that of complete
restoration. We recommend its Mortgage Bonds to
investors, with the assurance of their being a first-
class security.
The above are offered for sale by the undersigned
at 5 7/8 per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
56 Wall Street, New York City.

RAILROADS.

The subscriber is prepared to supervise surveys,
locate, and estimate cost, and also to furnish plans,
specifications and forms of contract, for proposed
lines to railroads, and other engineering work.

He will also examine and make reports of cost and
probable earnings of proposed roads, or of those
gradual and bridged, or in operation in any of the
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rience in the construction and actual operation of
railroads, chiefly in the Western States, he will be able,
as he believes, to furnish economical and satisfactory
plans and systems of construction, and also correct
and intelligent opinions as to the value of proposed or
completed lines. Every effort will be made to furnish
accurate information to parties contemplating the
investment of capital either in the stocks or securities
of railroads, which will aid them in determining the
value of securities proposed. In deciding all legal
questions connected with the matters about which he
may be consulted, the subscriber will be aided, by
competent advice and assistance already secured.

To mechanics, manufacturers and capitalists con-
templating Western investments, desirable opportu-
nities will be presented. Office over the People's
Bank, Bloomington, Illinois.

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RICHARD P. MORGAN, Jr.,
Civil Engineer.
HAMILTON SPENCER, Attorney and Counselor.

JOHN PONDIR,

BROKER,
In Government Bonds, Exchange,
Gold and Stocks,
No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Particular attention given to the negotiation of
Railway and other Corporate Loans.
Union and Central Pacific Bonds and Stocks a spe-
cialty.

W. B. LEONARD. W. G. SHELDON. W. H. FOSTER.

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster
BANKERS,
No. 10 Wall Street.

Buy and sell Government, State, Railroad and other
desirable securities, making liberal advances on
same, allow interest on deposits, deal in commercial
paper, furnish to travellers and others Letters of
Credit current in the principal cities in Europe.

Financial.

FIELD, KING & Co.,
38 Pine St., Room 4, New York, and
Chicago, Ill.,

Make Investments for Capitalists, in

FIRST MORTGAGE
RAILROAD BONDS.

BOND AND MORTGAGE on Improved Real Estate
to the CITY OF CHICAGO, for a term of years; inter-
est payable when desired.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED RAILROAD BONDS,
bearing 7, 8 and 9 per cent interest.

MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS, 10 per cent.

NEBRASKA TOWN AND COUNTY, 7 per cent.

We always have a supply of the above bonds, of
the best class.

Gibson, Casanova & Co.

BANKERS

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THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 13.

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The Chronicle.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle is issued on Saturday morning, with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

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CHRONICLE EXTRA.—NEW TABLES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The publishers of THE CHRONICLE take pleasure in announcing to their subscribers that they have now in preparation and will soon publish entirely new tables of State securities, City securities, and railroad and miscellaneous stocks and bonds. These tables will be much more complete than any that have ever before been published, and will contain many details of information, which dealers and investors have hitherto been unable to obtain without the greatest trouble.

A very important feature will be the column for "remarks," in which we propose to state briefly such facts of recent date in regard to States, Cities or Companies, as every person interested in their finances desires to know, but which could never be given in the old inflexible shape, to which stock and bond lists have always heretofore been limited.

We are well aware that the whole value of our tables depends upon their correctness, and while we shall spare neither labor nor expense to have them always kept accurate, we would esteem it a great favor if our readers would invariably give us notice of any inaccuracy which they may discover, in regard to those particular stocks and bonds with which they are most familiar.

As the new tables will occupy about fourteen pages, and as it is particularly desirable for subscribers to have them all together in the same number of THE CHRONICLE, we shall publish them once a month, and add for that purpose a supplement of eight pages to our regular issue, which will be stitched in with the other pages. This change in publishing the table pages will give us during three weeks of the month more space for editorial and other valuable matter, which we can assure our readers will be used to the best advantage.

THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS AND THEIR INFLUENCE HERE.

The first of the coin shipments, recently announced, was received from Europe yesterday by the Weser; and from various causes the scarcity in the available supply of gold in this market has ceased to attract much notice or to create any disturbance. The public attention directs itself rather from the state of the exchanges to that of the money market, which has become easier under the influence of causes which we pointed out last week. Yesterday large amounts were offering at 5 per cent., and there was a general improvement in the stock market, with a firm condition of the public funds. There is some room for doubt whether the buoyancy of confidence is well founded. Two new facts have been developed during the week which confirm this doubt.

First, the Bank of England has increased its rate to 4 per cent. Thus within ten days the interest on money has doubled in London. Such a rapid doubling of the rate has scarcely ever been known before, and it will produce all the more effect because of the activity which pervades all departments of business in Great Britain. Her trade and commerce seem to have wholly recovered from the long languor which followed the panic of 1866. According to the official records of the Board of Trade, the British imports from foreign countries and from the colonies were last year £303,000,000—nearly eight millions in excess of the previous year—while the exports were £244,000,000, or seven millions more than in the previous year. With this country the commerce of England last year was 15 per cent more than the previous year, and rose to £28,335,000. Seldom has this activity in the export trade of Great Britain been surpassed; and in England when commerce flourishes all other business partakes of the common prosperity. With this gratifying state of commerce it is easy to see that causes are in operation which would cause an accession of activity in the British money markets, even if there had not arisen so clamorous a competition for money in connection with new loans, fancy stocks and speculative enterprises. These had a successful run during the long period of ease and monetary plethora. But they have suffered severely during the past week or two, and are likely to suffer still more and to add by their spasmodic movements to the activity of the London Stock Exchange. How this change will affect us and what influence it will exert in tightening our money market is uncertain. The general impression is, however, that we need not be apprehensive, and that the probable effects have been discounted beforehand.

The second point to which we referred is the condition of the German money markets, which, in some of its aspects, is more formidable. It is referred to by the London Times as "a remarkable circumstance that while France pays away large amounts of coin, the money market at Paris continues

very easy, while in Germany the receipt of all this wealth is accompanied by a monetary crisis, which creates great depression on the various Bourses. Loans on the best securities now command as much as 7 per cent interest. The cause is stated to be the large circulation of French coin, which the German governments pay out, while the Prussian banks refuse to take them. Thus, five franc pieces act in the same way upon the money market as would an excessive issue of shares or stocks." It is supposed that the trouble will soon be over; but this is not by any means certain. We are not sufficiently familiar with the tidal movements of the German money markets, to form a very positive opinion on the subject. But, one or two things are certain. The war has interrupted business throughout all Germany to an extent of which we can form in this country no adequate conception. A war which calls every able bodied man into the field deranges all industrial occupations and paralyzes the productive machinery of the country. With the return of peace this process is reversed. The change soon strikes the loan market and an immense activity is imparted to the demand for money. This change is just culminating in Germany and the effect is enhanced by the large credit operations which are involved in the negotiation of the prodigious multitude of foreign bills paid by France as indemnity money. These bills have to be carried by the monetary machinery of Frankfurt and the other large cities; and that machinery is consequently overstrained by the extra pressure. In Paris on the contrary the suspension of specie payments and the use of a legal tender paper money protects the loan market from being disturbed by the shipment of coin or by the derangement of the foreign exchanges. Hence the monetary ease of Paris and the stringency at Berlin and Frankfurt.

This state of things is rather unexpected, and it is attracting the more notice here, because so large a mass of our securities are held in Germany. The sale of some of these bonds in England on German account is assigned by our correspondent as the reason why our Five-Twenties have declined in London. It is gratifying to know this, as in the absence of explanation it might appear as if the English investors were selling our bonds, whereas the fact is that never heretofore was British capital more rapidly investing itself in American securities, and never did a multitude of small investors evince so much eagerness in England to place their savings in so lucrative and safe investments as are offered by our Government bonds.

This being so, there is little doubt that in proportion as Germany becomes less disposed, or less able to hold our securities, should such a temporary contingency happen, England will absorb more and more. But little monetary disturbance, therefore, is probable from the stringency in Germany, or from the rise in the rate of the Bank of England. Still there is enough of doubt about the future to justify the most prudent circumspection. For obvious reasons we do not expect a tight money market this Fall; but we do expect, and every conservative mercantile man should desire, that money may command full rates and be in healthy, steady demand.

There is a third reason for caution in the uncertainty as to the success which may attend the efforts of the tight-money clique who have made several demonstrations of late, and are evidently waiting for a chance to put in operation their usual tactics. There is every reason, however, to believe with confidence that any such manoeuvres will be of short duration and will achieve ill success. In all essential particulars, except those noted above, the money market remains in the same hopeful condition, which we have lately analysed with some care. Capital is abundant. Confidence is in a favorable condition for monetary tranquility. The

currency is not likely to be disturbed in any way prejudicial to its influence on the loan market, either by contraction or by locking up greenbacks needlessly and mischievously in the Treasury. Mr. Boutwell's policy is and has been to avoid this error which has been so injurious to the popularity and success of some of his predecessors. While, therefore, there is no ground for anticipations of severe spasmodic stringency, there is abundant reason to beware of that extravagant confidence which seems to prevail in some quarters.

THE COST AND SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN.

It is so important in the public estimation that the new loan recently negotiated should be satisfactorily completed that no small anxiety was caused by a cable dispatch quoted by one of our city papers a few days ago, saying that some of the foreign Syndicate had failed to pay their last instalments, and that they might be unable to fulfil their contracts in consequence of the decline of our securities in Europe. This story adds another illustration of the importance of publicity in government finance. Had the terms made with the foreign Syndicate been properly announced, as we suggested, their real position would have been known, and no such rumor could have imposed on anybody. Still it has had the good effect of eliciting further information, while it has also stimulated the public mind to scrutinize with more care than heretofore the details of the negotiation. Mr. Boutwell in his speech at Cincinnati on Thursday gave the following account of one of its conditions:—

"The new five per cent bonds have ten years to run, although the probability is that they will not be paid in less than twenty years, as it will be for the interest of the country to first pay all bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than five per cent. But, assuming that they are to be paid in ten years, the saving on the issue of \$200,000,000 in interest is \$20,000,000. The interest upon the annual saving accumulating until the expiration of the ten years would be \$6,000,000 more, giving an aggregate saving of \$26,000,000. Against this is the loss of interest for three months, at the rate of five per cent per annum, on \$130,000,000, or \$1,625,000, showing a net gain to the country of \$24,375,000. This estimate assumes that the new bonds are to be paid in ten years. Should they remain unpaid for twenty years, the saving will be twice as great. When all the details of these negotiations are completed, the new bonds issued, and the old ones redeemed, the way will be opened for presenting to capitalists in this country and in Europe other portions of the loan, and with the prospect of complete success."

From this statement it appears that we were correct in our inference that the expense of negotiating the loan would not be limited to the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent appropriated by Act of Congress. Besides this amount, about half of which is absorbed by printing expenses, the Treasury has agreed to a duplication of interest, or as Mr. Boutwell says, we are to pay for 3 months, the interest on 130 millions of the new fives and on an equal amount of called Five-Twenties at the same time. Practically, therefore, the debt will be increased during these three months and the expense of the negotiation will be enhanced by \$1,625,000 more than was anticipated. This duplication of interest was avoided in the exchange of the Seven-Thirties for six per cent bonds some years ago, and it is hard to see why it could not have been possible to have avoided so enormous an expenditure in the present case. The argument for it is that otherwise the 5 per cent bonds could not have been negotiated, and that the present arrangement saves ten times as much as it costs by securing the easy working of the money market, and by avoiding the temporary locking up of large sums in the Treasury vaults during the process of exchanging the bonds.

It is further contended that we shall save in 10 years 20 millions in interest. There is also reckoned interest on this saving itself, which Mr. Boutwell puts down as 6 millions more. From these two sources he claims a net gain of more than 24 millions after paying a million and a half to the syndicate. This estimate overlooks however, two im-

portant facts. First the new bonds are to be forever free from taxation. They are the only property in this country so privileged. For this exemption a handsome equivalent should be exacted. And this remission of taxes lessens the savings which the country is supposed to make by the negotiation. Secondly, all the new fives have been taken by the National banks except about 80 millions. The banks escape part of their taxation by taking these new bonds, and thus the Treasury needlessly suffers; for without this privilege, by a simple order of the Treasury, the banks could have been, in all probability, induced to take fives and surrender their sixes to fully the same extent as they have now made the exchange by the round-about process of negotiation which has been adopted.

As to the foreign syndicate and its operations, however, Mr. Boutwell's remarks require some explanation. In the prospectus of the loan it is stated that foreign subscribers will not have the benefit of the duplication of interest. The bonds will be delivered to them ex-November coupon. This is right enough. For as the purchaser will not pay his money before 1st December why should he claim interest to that time. Those foreign subscribers who pay for the Fives by exchanging called Five-Twenties will cut off from these bonds the November coupon, and both classes of subscribers—those who pay cash and those who pay bonds—receive the new Fives as we have said, without the November coupons. But the question is who will receive the benefit of these coupons? Not the government; for Mr. Boutwell distinctly says that the Treasury will have to pay them. Neither will the foreign purchaser; for he is to keep his six per cent coupon for November, and somebody else cuts off and collects the five per cent coupon. To whom this privilege belongs we are not told, but there is little doubt that it will go to the Syndicate. And as there is a possibility of some dissatisfaction on this score, the cable rumors we have spoken of might thus have had their origin. These rumors, however, are devoid of truth, for in the first place there are no instalments payable on the new loan, and consequently no failure to pay instalments can have occurred. Five per cent was paid down when the loan was allotted; and as almost double the required amount was offered, there was no difficulty prior to allotment. Since then there has been no possibility of such trouble, as the next payment will not be due till 1st of December, when the whole of the balance must be paid down at once. Subscribers had also the option of paying up on 31st of August, if they chose to do so, on receiving interest at 3 per cent, the then Bank of England rate. But the payments on this account have been closed up a month ago. It is therefore evident that there can be no foundation for the alleged failure so far as the public are concerned. Equally clear is it that special pains have been taken to prevent the syndics themselves from having any temptation to back out. Their large profits on the transaction will keep up their anxiety to fulfil their obligations, and even were the situation reversed any honest banker would feel bound in honor to complete his contract as long as he had a dollar in the world. But really there is little risk of loss assumed by the syndicate in case of the decline of American securities in Europe. For these men can make their payments to our government in called bonds, which suffer with the rest of the market. The negotiation between the Treasury and the foreign syndicate is to be completed, let the gold premium and the prices of Five-Twenties fluctuate as they will. Virtually the whole negotiation is simply one of exchanging securities, of giving out Fives and taking in Sixes. If it is properly conducted, and if no attempts are made to render it ancillary to speculative schemes and clique operations we

may be well assured that the negotiation is capable of having, and will really have a successful termination.

THE FRAUDS IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The *London Times* has taken some pains of late to show that the recent disclosures as to our City Government prove its pet theory that republican government is unstable, corrupt, and cannot be lasting. We need scarcely say that we do not participate in the gloomy vaticinations as to the failure of democratic institutions in which that journal and some of its imitators here and abroad indulged but too freely before the war and since. Their prophecies have always been disproved by the results.

It is too soon as yet to draw any positive conclusions as to the frauds in the financial administration of this city. The evidence is by no means complete; and its fragmentary character baffles for the present the hopes of our people whose intention and unanimous resolve it is that justice shall be done, a fair investigation made, and condign punishment meted out to the convicted evil-doers be they who they may. The attitude of the public mind is now and has been from the first of the most satisfactory character, and so far from justifying the assertions of the *London Times* on popular government it offers a gratifying refutation of them. We made some remarks last week on the statement of the city debt published by the Joint Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and Citizens; and ventured to suggest some hints as to the course their investigation should take. In conformity with our hints we had on Thursday from Mr. Andrew H. Green, the Deputy Comptroller, a statement of the payments which have to be made by the City and County during the rest of this year with the income out of which these claims have to be met. The estimates are made up as follows:

ESTIMATED PAYMENTS.	
Amount required for months of September and October, 1871...	\$5,392,500 00
Amount required for month of November, 1871.....	9,270,970 69
Amount required for month of December, 1871.....	19,627,600 00
Total.....	\$34,290,070 69
ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand (only applicable to the redemption of bonds).....	\$1,337,818 52
During October, 1871, from taxes.....	5,000,000 00
During November, 1871, from taxes.....	10,000,000 00
During December, 1871, from taxes.....	5,000,000 00
During December 1871, from sale of property for uncollected taxes.....	1,000,000 00—\$22,337,818 52
Leaving a balance to be supplied of.....	\$11,952,252 17
There will also be required for redemption of bonds due Jan. 15, 1871.....	6,369,100 00

This exhibit shows that from this date to the beginning of the new year the disbursements on all accounts will amount to \$34,290,070, while the receipts will only amount, with the cash in hand, to \$22,337,818. The deficit is about 12 millions of dollars, and besides this six millions more will be required to redeem bonds falling due January, 1871. Now on this showing it would seem that 18 millions more would be added to the permanent debt of the city, and that the aggregate we published last week would be increased by that sum. Several of the newspapers have actually taken this view, but it is contradicted by the fact that the pending claims and current accounts against the city were positively declared to be less than 5 millions. The mistake has arisen from the absence of all information in Mr. Green's statement as to the object for which the various disbursements are required. The cash in hand he tells us is for the redemption of bonds, that is for the liquidation of d-bt. We now want to learn how much of the remaining 32 millions of disbursement is similarly intended to pay off the city debt. This being known we shall be in a position to judge as to how great the debt of the city really is, and how much it has been increased. To put these facts in a plain, intelligible form, Mr. Green should make up a statement of the city debt to the 1st of October next, with

similar statements to the 1st of October for three or four years past. If he do this, keeping the funded debt separate from the temporary debt, no mistake can arise of the sort adverted to above.

The sinking fund should also be closely investigated, and there are not a few things about it which Mr. Green has ample means at command for elucidating. In January, 1869, this fund was 16 millions, and in January, 1870, 18 millions, increasing two millions. During the year 1870 this fund increased less than \$110,000, and from January to September this year it increased but about a million and a quarter. This irregular movement suggests investigation. In view of the late disclosures and the present fears of the people, the inquiry must be prompt and thorough.

Thirdly, the funded debt has increased from 44 millions to 82 millions in the last 29 months. What great public objects have we spent this money for? Where are the proofs showing that it has been spent, and that a fair equivalent has been received for it? Of course there must have been some dishonesty in the disbursements. The *New York Times* has done good service to the cause of good government by exposing a few of the instances of corruption and peculation, and no effort has been made to refute the charges or to abate the odium which if not removed must blast and destroy the reputation of the men implicated. We do not mean that Mr. Green or the investigating committees must enter on the endless task of examining all the voluminous records to which we have referred. This is not needful. A single charge might be sufficient. And if the frauds are as numerous and as glaring as has been said, evidence will soon be found sufficient to bring to justice and secure the condign punishment of those who have betrayed their trust.

There are in short two things for which the people look to Mr. Green and the Committees. First, they wish to know the exact state of the city finances, how much we owe, how much we have been robbed of, and how we shall best raise up a prohibitory barrier against like depredations hereafter. Secondly, we want evidence of a legal character, if such there be, sufficient to secure the conviction of the people's dishonest servants, that they may be so dealt with as to be a perpetual warning against like misdeeds. This is what the people want and they are somewhat restive and dissatisfied at the delay and slow progress of the preliminary investigations.

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

What is the actual consumption of Great Britain, is to the cotton trade a very important inquiry at the present time, bearing so directly, as it does, upon the question of future prices. The *takings* of the mills are easily determined, but all the English circulars place the *consumption* at a figure from six to seven thousand bales per week below the *takings*, and consequently they tell us that the spinners now have an immense stock on hand. We have several times in our cotton report expressed our doubt with regard to the truth of this statement, and in the report of Mr. Redgrade, Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories, lately presented to Parliament, we think we have pretty conclusive evidence of the correctness of our position. But first let us look at the figures of imports, exports, etc., of cotton, that we may find out what have been the actual *takings* of the spinners of Great Britain.

Stock of cotton in Great Britain, Dec. 31, 1870.	bales..	446,990
Imported at all ports of Great Britain to Sept. 9, 1871..		3,075,429
Total supply for 36 weeks.....		3,522,419
Exported from Dec. 31 to Sept. 9, 1871.....		549,261
Stock on hand Sept. 9, 1871.....		606,053
		<hr/>
		1,155,314
Total <i>takings</i> by mills in 36 weeks.....		2,367,105
Equal to per week.....		65,750

Now, the Liverpool circulars tell us that notwithstanding the *takings* are as above 65,750 bales per week, the actual *consumption* has not exceeded 59,000 bales per week, and hence the spinners have accumulated stock at the rate of 6,750 bales per week, or 243,000 bales in the 36 weeks, since January 1st. According to the annual report of the Liverpool Brokers' Association, on the 1st of January the mills held 100,000 bales; consequently they now hold the unusually large stock of 343,000 bales! The mere statement of the fact would appear to bear with it, its own refutation. But up to this time we have been told that there were not spindles enough in Great Britain to consume more cotton than 59,000 bales per week, and hence it was *impossible* that more should be consumed. The report, however, of Mr. Redgrade, above referred to, and which he has just presented to Parliament, furnishes us figures which would appear to set this matter in its true light. Below we give an extract from this report, showing the number of spindles in the United Kingdom in December, 1870, and we add to them previous returns for comparison:

Cotton factories in—	—Number of spinning spindles—		
	1856.	1861.	1870.
England and Wales.....	25,819,000	28,352,000	36,023,120
Scotland.....	2,041,000	1,915,000	1,210,847
Ireland.....	151,000	120,000	125,226
Total in United Kingdom.	28,011,000	30,387,000	37,359,293

We here see (if this Parliamentary report is correct) that there are now in the United Kingdom 37,359,293 spindles; and as it is calculated that it takes 35.2 pounds of cotton per spindle to keep the machinery at work, the total consumptive power of that country during 1871 would be 1,315,047,213 pounds of cotton; or if we take the average weight of bales at 390 pounds (last year the average was 370 pounds), the total in bales would be 3,371,915, or 64,844 bales per week. It has all along been stated that every spindle in Great Britain was running; if this be true, it would appear that instead of the mills accumulating stock at the rate of nearly 7,000 bales per week, they have only taken about 1,000 bales per week over and above their consumption; or if they have not run to their full capacity the whole time, their present stock would be somewhat larger, say (with the 100,000 bales they held January 1) 200,000 bales.

The importance of these figures is two-fold. 1. They show that English spinners are not so well supplied as to permit of any very lengthened decrease in their purchases; and, therefore, spinners do not hold the independent position supposed. 2. They also indicate what is the prospective drain upon our restricted supply; it makes a great difference whether Great Britain has been consuming 64,800 bales or 59,000 bales per week; in fact, it makes a difference in her requirements the coming year (unless she reduces her consumption) of about a quarter of a million of bales.

THE CENSUS AND ITS LESSONS

We have received from General Walker, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, an early copy of the population statistics of the Ninth Census of the United States. The tables are elaborate, and have the special value of showing the comparative growth of the white, free colored, slave, Chinese and Indian elements of our population from 1790 to the present time. These statistics are divided into four chapters—the first being devoted to the aggregates for the several States, and the second for the several counties in each State. The third embraces civil divisions, less than counties, showing the native and foreign white and colored for 1870, and the white and colored for 1850 and 1860. The fourth table gives the total population, distinguishing the foreign from the native element, for 1850, 1860 and

1870. The work is of somewhat more extended scope than those of some former census returns, and it shows how far we have really recovered from the ravages of our civil war. The reader will find it an instructive task to learn in these volumes the direction taken by the tide of immigration, and if he is curious in such investigations he may map out the whole country in this point of view, marking by appropriate indications the obstinacy of selection with which, in varying force, certain foreign elements are attracted to one section, while other parts of our foreign population, as persistently prefer a different section. By such a process it will appear that the foreign population is most attracted to the several States in the following order: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts. It shows least attraction to North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Oregon, Mississippi, and Delaware. The German element appears to be fixed most in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri. The Irish prefer New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, and New Jersey. The English, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Both in a civil, social, and political point of view—with a view to explain past or forecast the future of our free institutions—such investigations have a value of their own, and are by no means so bereft of utility as some people suppose, in a politico-economic point of view. Much more important, however, are the facts showing the disproportions between the various races in their respective rates of increase. We cannot now enter fully into this question. We must be content with giving the subjoined table, from General Walker's statistics:

DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN POPULATION.

States.	Total population.	Native born.	Foreign born.	Total population.	Native born.	Foreign born.
1870.	1870.	1870.	1870.	1860.	1860.	1860.
Alabama.....	956,991	987,030	9,912	964,201	951,849	12,352
Arkansas.....	484,471	479,445	5,026	458,450	451,850	6,600
California.....	501,217	380,416	219,981	379,941	233,466	146,475
Connecticut.....	537,434	423,815	113,619	460,147	379,451	80,696
Delaware.....	125,015	115,879	9,136	112,216	103,051	9,165
Florida.....	187,748	182,781	4,967	140,424	137,115	3,309
Georgia.....	1,184,109	1,172,982	11,127	1,057,286	1,015,615	41,671
Illinois.....	2,389,891	2,024,983	515,198	1,711,951	1,337,288	374,663
Indiana.....	1,680,991	1,539,163	111,171	1,350,438	1,274,144	76,294
Iowa.....	1,191,792	987,735	204,057	674,913	568,856	106,057
Kansas.....	364,299	316,007	48,292	107,206	94,515	12,691
Kentucky.....	1,821,011	1,257,613	68,398	1,155,694	1,095,885	59,799
Louisiana.....	726,915	665,088	61,827	708,002	627,027	80,975
Maine.....	625,915	573,934	48,981	638,279	590,856	47,423
Maryland.....	780,891	697,482	83,112	684,049	649,520	34,529
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	1,014,032	553,319	1,231,066	970,690	260,376
Michigan.....	1,184,059	916,019	268,040	749,113	600,020	149,093
Minnesota.....	439,706	279,009	160,697	174,023	113,235	60,788
Mississippi.....	827,922	715,751	111,911	791,805	722,747	69,058
Missouri.....	1,721,295	1,499,423	222,267	1,184,012	1,021,471	162,541
Nebraska.....	122,983	92,245	30,738	28,941	22,489	6,452
Nevada.....	44,491	23,990	18,801	6,257	4,793	1,464
New Hampshire.....	318,340	288,649	29,691	326,073	305,185	20,888
New Jersey.....	906,096	717,163	188,933	672,035	549,215	122,790
New York.....	4,382,759	3,244,406	1,138,353	3,890,735	2,879,455	1,011,280
North Carolina.....	1,071,861	1,008,282	63,579	922,422	869,324	53,098
Ohio.....	2,665,321	2,292,767	372,493	2,330,511	2,011,362	319,149
Oregon.....	90,923	79,224	11,699	34,403	27,342	7,061
Rhode Island.....	3,521,791	2,976,630	545,261	2,900,415	2,415,710	484,705
South Carolina.....	217,353	161,951	55,896	174,620	137,226	37,394
Tennessee.....	795,096	697,332	8,764	740,788	693,722	47,066
Texas.....	1,758,529	1,229,204	19,316	1,109,401	1,088,753	20,648
Texas.....	618,579	566,169	62,411	601,215	570,753	30,462
Vermont.....	591,291	582,296	47,155	615,088	582,335	32,753
Virginia.....	1,225,163	1,211,409	13,754	1,219,680	1,201,117	18,563
West Virginia.....	442,014	421,923	17,091	376,688	360,143	16,545
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	690,171	364,499	775,881	498,954	276,927
Total States.....	33,555,983	32,610,907	5,472,346	31,183,744	27,094,592	4,089,152

The whole population of this country has increased from 23,191,876 in 1850 to 38,555,983 at present, and has added almost 20 millions to its numbers in the last quarter of a century. There is no country in the Old World to vie with us in this accelerated rate of progress. The population of Great Britain and Ireland in 1800 was 16,000,000, and is now 30,000,000. Since 1830 their population has increased but 6 millions, while ours has increased nearly 16 millions. The increase of the British population is not at all due to immigration as ours is in part. But, besides this cause, it is evident that our population in this country finds other favorable conditions for increase. What these are, and whether we are receding or advancing in this respect, we cannot now discuss. We must pass to the statistics of our white and free colored inhabitants, with their relative growth in numbers, which is thus reported:

AGGREGATE WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION FROM 1750 TO 1870.

	Total.	White.	Free Colored.	Slaves.
1870.....	38,555,983	37,586,980	4,680,000	.....
1860.....	31,443,321	26,122,537	483,070	3,957,714
1850.....	23,191,876	19,533,068	411,195	3,247,613
1840.....	17,069,453	14,193,805	386,200	2,487,353
1830.....	12,866,021	10,547,378	319,590	2,009,043
1820.....	9,633,822	7,862,166	213,674	1,558,021
1810.....	7,231,881	5,862,043	180,146	1,191,202
1800.....	5,308,483	4,306,446	103,441	898,602
1790.....	3,920,214	3,172,006	59,529	697,681

From this table it appears that the colored population have increased with much less activity than during their state of servitude. But on the other hand we have a refutation of the belief which was at one time very prevalent even among the friends of freedom, that the slaves would perish in large multitudes from dissipation, from sheer inability to take care of themselves, or from indolent disposition to work except under the terror of a master clothed with almost absolute power. The blacks seem to have escaped these evils and have increased during the whole decade at about the same rates as did the free colored population during the previous ten years. This rapid increase is a gratifying proof which confirms other evidence that the black laborers are at work as steadily and with as good productive results in the increase of the national wealth as before their emancipation. And if so, the great loss of capital which this country was supposed to have incurred from the annihilation of slavery will prove to have been imaginary; for the slaves when converted into free workers, become more valuable as wealth-producing agents, and thus augment by their investment into the state of freedom the productive powers and wealth-creating energies of the nation. For in every country the most valuable of the numerous movements for the increase of the national wealth is the increase of an ingenious, labor-loving orderly population. The distribution of the various elements of our population in the various states will be seen from the following table:—

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION—WHITE AND COLORED.

States.	Aggregate		White		Free colored		Slaves	
	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.
Alabama.....	956,992	964,201	82,384	536,571	476,510	2,640	45,080	
Arkansas.....	484,471	458,450	382,115	84,443	122,169	144	111,115	
California.....	501,217	379,941	499,324	3,347	4,762	4,086	.....
Connecticut.....	537,434	460,147	527,549	451,504	9,868	8,627	.....
Delaware.....	125,015	112,216	102,221	90,589	22,794	19,829	1,798	
Florida.....	187,748	140,424	96,167	77,746	91,689	932	61,745	
Georgia.....	1,184,109	1,057,286	835,326	591,559	545,184	3,560	662,194	
Illinois.....	2,389,891	1,711,951	2,514,096	1,914,201	247,944	7,638	.....
Indiana.....	1,680,991	1,350,438	1,655,857	1,388,710	244,990	11,238	.....
Iowa.....	1,191,792	674,913	1,185,979	673,779	5,762	1,009	.....
Kansas.....	364,299	107,206	346,377	106,390	17,108	615	225,483	
Kentucky.....	1,821,011	1,155,694	1,098,692	919,384	222,210	10,681	.....
Louisiana.....	726,915	708,002	362,083	261,456	364,210	18,647	311,736	
Maine.....	625,915	573,934	638,489	636,919	1,696	1,287	.....
Maryland.....	780,891	684,049	666,841	615,918	175,291	63,974	87,139	
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	1,014,032	1,443,156	1,221,432	15,917	9,692	.....
Michigan.....	1,184,059	719,113	1,167,282	76,143	11,749	6,799	.....
Minnesota.....	439,706	172,023	428,257	169,395	59	259	.....
Mississippi.....	827,922	791,805	382,896	353,889	444,011	773	636,081	
Missouri.....	1,721,295	1,184,012	1,608,146	1,088,489	115,071	3,872	114,331	
Nebraska.....	122,983	28,941	122,117	28,696	789	67	15	
Nevada.....	44,491	6,257	38,929	6,813	365	45	.....
New Hampshire.....	318,340	286,073	317,997	326,579	590	491	.....
New Jersey.....	906,096	672,035	875,507	646,099	30,668	25,314	13	
New York.....	4,382,759	3,890,735	4,380,210	3,841,501	222,210	41,115	.....
North Carolina.....	1,071,861	922,422	673,470	639,942	382,311	7,900	275,719	
Ohio.....	2,665,321	2,330,511	2,601,916	2,312,818	63,213	30,773	.....
Oregon.....	90,923	34,403	82,465	86,929	34,160	246	148	
Rhode Island.....	3,521,791	2,976,630	3,456,449	2,942,559	63,294	66,919	.....
South Carolina.....	217,353	174,620	212,219	177,619	4,980	4,932	.....
Tennessee.....	795,096	740,788	789,667	761,304	415,814	65,240	.....
Texas.....	1,225,163	1,109,401	1,223,511	1,106,723	382,311	7,900	.....
Vermont.....	591,291	582,296	624,423	624,423	382,311	7,900	.....
Virginia.....	1,225,163	1,211,409	1,223,511	1,201,117	382,311	7,900	.....
West Virginia.....	442,014	421,923	442,014	421,923	17,989	1,989	.....
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	690,171	1,054,670	776,663	2,115	1,171	.....
Total of the States.....	38,555,983	31,183,744	38,200,740	36,000,780	4,680,106	476,749	3,960,946	

It appears that the native population has increased from 20,912,612 in 1850 to 27,304,624 in 1860 and to 32,989,437 in 1870. Our previous rapid rate of increase, although checked by the ravages of the war, is recovering its former efficiency. The foreign born population has been increased from immigration, and from 2,244,602 in 1850 it had increased in 1870 to 5,566,546, thus more than doubling itself in twenty years. In the immense activities with which modern civilization is spreading its beneficent arms across this continent the Indian finds only his destruction. Everywhere else there is nothing but expansive progress.

Territories.	Aggregate		White		Free Colored		Slaves	
	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.
Arizona.....	9,653	34,277	9,531	34,231	26	46	.....	.....
Colorado.....	14,181	4,837	12,837	2,576	54	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	131,700	75,080	88,273	60,763	43,404	11,131	3,185	.....
Dist. of Columbia.....	14,969	.....	10,613	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	20,535	.....	15,336	.....	183	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	31,374	93,516	90,393	82,924	172	85	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	86,786	40,273	86,044	40,125	118	30	29	.....
Utah.....	23,955	11,594	22,195	11,133	207	30	.....	.....
Washington.....	9,118	.....	8,736	.....	183	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Territories	442,730	259,577	386,249	231,737	44,903	11,322	3,214	.....
Total of the U. S.	33,555,983	31,443,321	33,536,959	26,922,537	4,380,009	458,070	3,953,760	.....

We have before referred to the Indian population as decadent, the following tables show that they have fallen from 44,021, in 1860, to 25,731, in 1870. The more hostile attitude which they are of late assuming towards civilization seems to indicate further diminution in numbers. With the Chinese population the case is otherwise. They numbered 34,933 in 1860, all of whom were in the State of California. Now they are 63,254, of whom 49,310 are in California, and 12,000 more in the Pacific States. Some of our readers will be surprised to find that the number of Chinese laborers on this side the Mississippi is so small. Frugal, apt, meek and docile, John Chinaman has found his way into nearly every State of the Union, and in the fight of labor against capital he is probably destined to have an important place. The following table shows the numbers and distribution, both of our Indian and our Chinese population:

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION—CHINESE AND INDIAN.

States.	Chinese.		Indian.	
	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.
Alabama.....	98	.....	89	48
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	649,310	34,933	7,241	17,798
Connecticut.....	2	.....	235	16
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	1	.....	40	38
Georgia.....	1	.....	32	32
Illinois.....	.....	.....	240	290
Indiana.....	3	.....	48	65
Iowa.....	.....	.....	914	189
Kansas.....	.....	.....	108	133
Kentucky.....	71	.....	569	173
Louisiana.....	1	.....	499	5
Maine.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	.....	.....	151	32
Massachusetts.....	67	.....	4,936	6,172
Michigan.....	62	.....	690	2,369
Minnesota.....	16	.....	809	2
Mississippi.....	3	.....	75	20
Missouri.....	.....	.....	87	63
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Nevada.....	3,152	.....	33	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	23	.....
New Jersey.....	615	.....	16	.....
New York.....	29	.....	499	140
North Carolina.....	1	.....	1,241	1,158
Ohio.....	.....	.....	100	30
Oregon.....	3,330	.....	318	177
Pennsylvania.....	614	.....	34	7
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	151	19
South Carolina.....	1	.....	124	88
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Texas.....	25	.....	379	403
Vermont.....	.....	.....	14	20
Virginia.....	4	.....	229	112
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	1,206	1,017
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of the States.....	656,179	31,933	21,223	80,737
Territories.				
Arizona.....	20	.....	31	.....
Colorado.....	7	.....	130	.....
Dakota.....	.....	.....	1,200	2,261
Dist. of Columbia.....	3	.....	15	1
Idaho.....	4,274	.....	47	.....
Montana.....	1,949	.....	157	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	1,209	10,507
Utah.....	445	.....	179	89
Washington.....	231	.....	1,319	426
Wyoming.....	143	.....	66	.....
Total of the Territories.....	7,075	.....	4,508	13,234
Total of the United States.....	663,254	31,933	25,731	44,021

(a) Includes 55 Japanese. (b) Includes 33 Japanese. (c) Includes 10 Japanese. (d) Includes 1 Japanese.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 21st of September, 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.
Maryland—	The National Bank of Elkton.....	The Third National Bank of Baltimore, approved.
Massachusetts—	The Pittsfield National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved in place of the Central National Bank of New York.
Nebraska—	The Nebraska City National Bank.....	The St. Louis National Bank of St. Louis, approved.
Iowa—	The Knoxville National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York and the Union National Bank of Chicago, approved.
Vermont—	The Montpelier National Bank.....	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, approved.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of the National Banks organized since the 21st of September, 1871:

Official No.
 1,884—The Wellsburg National Bank, West Virginia. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Adam Kuhn, President; Wilson Beall, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Sept. 25, 1871.
 1,886—The Citizens' National Bank of Niles, Michigan. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$25,000. J. C. Larimore, President; O. S. Abbott, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Sept. 27, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—SEPTEMBER 15.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11.18½ @ 11.19	Sept. 15.	short.	25.37½
Antwerp.....	3 months.	28.55 @ 28.60	"	"	25.30 @ 25.32½
Hamburg.....	"	13.9 @ 13.9½	"	"	13.6½
Paris.....	"	25.75 @ 25.80	"	"	25.37½
Paris.....	short.	25.45 @ 25.47½	"	"	"
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.0 @ 12.7½	Sept. 15.	3 mos.	117.60
Berlin.....	"	6.20½ @ 6.21	"	"	6.17½
Frankfort.....	"	117 @ 117½	"	"	116.81
St. Petersburg.....	"	31½ @ 32	Sept. 12.	"	32½
Cadiz.....	"	49½ @ 49½	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52½ @ 53	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	27.05 @ 27.15	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	Sept. 15.	60 days.	108½
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	Sept. 11.	90 days.	25½
Rio de Janeiro.....	"	"	Aug. 23.	"	49½
Bahia.....	"	"	Aug. 27.	"	24½ @ 21½
Valparaiso.....	"	"	"	"	"
Perambuco.....	"	"	"	"	"
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Ceylon.....	"	3 per cent. dis.	"	"	"
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10½d.	Sept. 11.	6 mos.	1s. 11½d.
Madras.....	"	"	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	"	Sept. 9.	6 mos.	1s. 11½d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ per cent. dis.	"	"	"

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 16.

The supply of bullion held by the Bank has further decreased, and the total stock now shows a falling off from the highest point reached of £3,285,627. There is still, however, an ample supply, the total being £24,158,814, which is £2,600,000 more than at the corresponding period last year. The diminution in the reserve of notes and coin is now £2,936,552, but the total is £14,423,619, being about £1,000,000 more than in 1870. The "other securities," however, are very low, and show a decrease of £2,300,000 as compared with the same period last year. Although the state of the reserve of the Bank and the constant diminution in the supply of bullion indicate the approach of a period of dearer money, yet the general belief is that there will be no immediate upward movement. The movements of the precious metals, however, are now becoming important; and not only are all our importations of gold and silver absorbed to meet the export demand, but some rather considerable sums are withdrawn from the Bank. Diminishing supplies of unemployed money may be looked upon as one of the leading features of the day, and evidence is not wanting of the fact that capital is flowing into productive channels. Increasing trade is absorbing its due share, while a considerable amount of money has been taken off the market by the Spanish loan. The latter may certainly be looked upon as productive, for Spain is vastly improving her credit, while there are hopes that many of the great political difficulties which have unsettled the country for so long a period have been finally adjusted.

The rates of discount have not materially altered during the week, but a slight upward movement has been apparent. The directors of the Bank, at their weekly meeting, effected no alteration, and the minimum is at, therefore, two per cent. In the open market the best three months' bills are discounted at 1½ per cent. Annexed are the quotations, compared with those of last year:

	1870.		1871.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum.....	3 @	2 @	.....	.....
Open-market rates:			4 months' b'k bills.	2½ @ 3 1½ @ 2
30 and 60 days' bills	2½ @	1½ @	6 months' b'k bills.	3½ @ 3½ 2½ @ 2½
3 months bills.....	2½ @	1½ @	4 and 6 trade bills..	3½ @ 4½ 3 @ 3½

On the Continent, the rates have had an upward tendency, and at Frankfort and Brussels a rise has taken place. The following are the quotations at the leading cities:

	B'k rate		Op. m'kt	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
At Paris.....	6	5	6	4½
Vienna.....	5	5	5	5
Berlin.....	5	4	4½	3½
Frankfort.....	4	4½	5	3½
Amsterdam.....	5	2½	5	2½
At Turin.....	5	5	5	5
Brussels.....	5½	4*	5½	3½
Madrid.....	5	6	5	6
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	4	3-3½
St. Petersburg.....	8	8	6	7

* 4½ per cent for commercial bills.

About an average demand for exchange has been experienced, but the principal inquiry has been for Germany.

There has been a strong demand for gold for export, and all our arrivals have been absorbed. The silver market has been firm at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 13-16d. for fine bars.

The fear of higher rates of discount has had a slight effect in depressing the stock markets, but as yet the consol market only has been influenced. In railway shares there has been considerable buoyancy, owing to an announcement that the London and Northwestern, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies had agreed to amalgamate. This notice has caused those stocks to be in strong request, and a good tone has been produced in other departments. Rumors of other amalgamations are spoken of, but as yet nothing reliable has been ascertained. In the foreign market there has been an inquiry for French and Spanish stocks. The scrip of the French loan is as high as 8½ to 8¾ premium, and of the Spanish, 3½ to 3¾ premium. In the United States 5 per cent loan, however, there is some depression, in consequence of numerous sales on German account. The quotation is at 7 to 7½ discount. Five-Twenties are firm, but Erie Railway shares have lost much of the buoyancy which was apparent last week. The following were the highest and lowest prices of Consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week :

	Monday.	Tuesd'y.	Wednes'y.	Thursd.	Friday.	Satur.
Consols.....	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½
U. S. 5-20's, 1881.....	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.....	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½
U. S. 5-20's, 1871.....	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½
U. S. 10-40's, 1901.....	90-90½	90-90½	90-90½	90-90½	90-90½	90-90½
Atlantic & Gt. West. consol'd mort. bd's	42-42½	42-42½	42-42½	42-42½	42-42½	42-42½
Erie shares (\$100).....	25½-26½	25½-26½	26½-26½	26½-26½	26½-26½	26½-26½
Illinois shares (\$100).....	110½-111	110-111	110-111	111-111	110½-111	110½-111

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

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	21,237,770	21,235,659	23,799,479	23,064,650	25,297,965
Public deposits.....	7,974,897	3,975,728	4,919,249	6,065,582	5,913,645
Other deposits.....	19,165,910	19,399,767	17,568,245	19,546,141	20,129,518
Government securities.....	12,895,272	13,790,131	14,329,928	12,481,399	13,970,005
Other securities.....	17,216,262	16,124,020	14,801,827	18,762,395	16,433,792
Reserve of notes and coin.....	15,792,022	12,130,537	12,138,085	13,483,302	14,423,619
Gold and bullion.....	21,498,447	20,775,992	20,405,230	21,547,952	21,158,814
Bank rate.....	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2½ p. c.	3 p. c.	2 p. c.
Consols.....	94½	91	92½	92½	93½
Price of wheat.....	61s. 3d.	55s. 5d.	49s. 10d.	48s. 1d.	56s. 6d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	9½d.	10½d.	13d.	9½d.	9½d.
No. 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 2d.	1s. 2½d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 2½d.

The public sales of colonial wool have been commenced this week. The quantity to be offered amounts to 138,670 bales, comprising 42,097 bales from Sydney ; 26,839 bales from Port Philip ; 1,016 Van Diemen's Land ; 8,544 Adelaide ; 294 Swan River ; 33,485 New Zealand, and 21,395 bales from the Cape of Good Hope. The attendance both of home and foreign buyers has been large, and the demand for all kinds of wool is active, at an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb.

The trade of the country remains good, but at Manchester, buyers are operating with some caution. The following relates to the trade of that town :-

A very quiet subdued feeling has prevailed in this market to-day, and has become rather more confirmed since Tuesday. Producers have throughout the week acted as if they were on the defence, and have adhered to their quotations, in consequence of the firm aspect of the Liverpool market. The result has been that only a very moderate business has been done, as buyers have resolutely declined to pay the full prices asked, except for small quantities of goods or yarns. On Monday and Tuesday a moderate business was done, producers occasionally making a small concession rather than miss a sale. On Wednesday, owing to increased firmness in the cotton market, there was a rather better demand, and both here and in the Blackburn market a fair amount of business was done in yarns. To-day, however, the market has again become quieter, and the amount of business done has been very small for a market day. The general impression seems to be that there is not much likelihood of prices going higher, unless some circumstances arise which are not at present in existence. Already the price of cotton has advanced far beyond the rise which has taken place in the low and medium qualities of yarn, and notably much beyond what has occurred in cloth. Spinners have supplied themselves with superabundant stocks of cotton, and if they choose can starve the Liverpool market for several weeks to come. Under present circumstances there are no elements for speculation in cotton worthy of consideration, and buyers here act accordingly. At low prices they will go on buying in the usual course of business, even without expectation of making profit, but whenever any decided advance is asked they in a great measure withdraw from the market and wait until they find sellers more yielding.

Last week confidence was rather shaken by the failure of a large Glasgow firm, involving some smaller houses, and this market was to some extent affected by it. Confidence has as yet been scarcely restored, and fears are entertained, and openly expressed, that possibly similar untoward disasters may be in store should money become dear. However, considering all these adverse circumstances, including the losses which shippers have experienced and are experiencing, prices keep wonderfully steady, which may be attributed to the large contracts which were given out in May and June, and which have prevented any accumulation of stocks.

At Leeds it is stated that in the warehouse during the week trade has been fully up to the average usual at this period of the month, when the operations of buyers become somewhat more spirited, even than in the few weeks previous. A satisfactory amount of business has been done, principally on account of home houses; London, Manchester and other Provincial firms having been the principal buyers. The selections made have almost entirely reference to the fall trade; but while for some classes of goods the demand

still continues animated, in others a falling off is perceptible. The large purchases which have been made at previous markets naturally accounts for this. The demand for heavers, and in fact for most makes of heavy goods, has been steadily maintained, and about an average business was done. The inquiry for coatings has been somewhat languid, and operations have been on a moderate scale. Black union and all-wool superes have also had some attention, but transactions in these have been limited to moderate sales of medium qualities, and to a lesser extent of finer makes. The lively demand, noticed in previous reports, for mixture tweeds, blue tweeds and Victorias, is still maintained, and a satisfactory amount of business has been done. The mills in the district are busily employed in attempting to keep pace with the present buoyant state of trade.

A commercial report from Birmingham states that : " Under the stimulus of a brisk shipping demand, but even more through the continued agitation of the workpeople for higher wages, prices here are still moving upwards. Some of the leading firms are now asking 10s. above the recently advanced price list, or at the rate of £9 per ton for common bar iron, and, except for small quantities for immediate delivery, no contracts are entered into at the present prices unless subject to revision at quarter day, when a further advance is confidently expected. In that case, of course, the millmen and their associates will get the further increase for which they are now agitating, but it by no means follows that a rise under such circumstances will content them, as their demand is for an advance upon the present official rate, in order that they may be placed on an equality with the puddlers. A more important question, however, is what the effect of this further advance, which cannot be less than 10s., and may be 20s. per ton, will have upon the trade. Already the influx of orders has been sensibly affected by the late advance, and a further rise at quarter day, or rather at the preliminary meeting in anticipation of that market, can hardly fail to cause a serious curtailment of business, more especially as the shipping demand, which is the mainstay of the trade, will then be over. On the impolicy of a further advance under these circumstances there is a strong feeling among the second class and smaller makers, who compose the bulk of the trade, but they are virtually at the mercy of the larger firms, who decline to be bound by the vote of the association when it is obviously opposed to their interests. Meanwhile the condition of the trade, though not so buoyant as the rapid movement of prices would indicate, is fairly prosperous, and mills and forges throughout the district are well employed, principally upon bars, hoops, sheels, and the smaller sizes of merchant iron. The pig market is in a state of suspense as usual at this advanced period of the quarter, but quotations are rather stiffer on the higher prices in the north."

With increasing supplies, the trade for wheat has been rather dull, and although much firmness was apparent in the early part of the week, business at the close is decidedly flat. This week's importation is large, and the supplies of home-grown produce, now that harvest work is completed, are rapidly increasing. English wheat comes to market in good condition.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom during last week, and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods of the three previous years :

	IMPORTS.			
	FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.			
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Wheat.....cwt.	1,067,927	729,632	893,010	450,502
Barley.....	55,135	75,891	49,698	174,427
Oats.....	274,121	154,461	169,970	164,178
Peas.....	7,549	28,148	7,362	16,583
Beans.....	93,145	16,353	22,879	46,266
Indian Corn.....	531,327	287,211	335,678	228,781
Flour.....	53,418	123,277	142,671	52,861
	FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON, (AUG. 27).			
Wheat.....cwt.	2,179,026	1,457,572	1,707,893	1,976,530
Barley.....	249,194	149,735	105,062	241,151
Oats.....	618,514	431,479	354,961	332,844
Peas.....	13,928	61,567	10,669	28,673
Beans.....	144,209	56,000	64,815	116,412
Indian Corn.....	1,123,262	693,119	726,877	616,891
Flour.....	171,650	229,569	305,030	97,551

	EXPORTS.			
	FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.			
Wheat.....cwt.	103,130	35,877	3,013	16,449
Barley.....	73	311	69	148
Oats.....	1,624	29,188	475	454
Peas.....	284	23,751	25	91
Beans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Corn.....	.....	.....	730	97
Flour.....	1,856	49,211	555	2,596

	SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.			
	FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.			
Wheat.....cwt.	142,271	35,877	3,784	33,799
Barley.....	112	311	66	148
Oats.....	2,323	29,188	670	1,194
Peas.....	329	23,763	164	167
Beans.....	40	.....	.....	97
Indian Corn.....	1,647	130	750	65
Flour.....	2,352	219,911	1,215	2,749

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—The Bank rate of discount was advanced from 3 to 4 per cent during the past week. 62's and 65's close at a decline from last week's prices.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
" account.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 6s (5-20s), 1862.....	91	91	91	91	91	91
" old, 1865.....	94	93½	93½	92½	92	92
" 1867.....	91½	92	92	92	92	92
U. S. 10-40s.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½

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

Frankfort.....	95-95½	94½	95	95½	95½
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market closed firm with prices advancing.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	s. d. 23 0	s. d. 23 0	s. d. 23 0	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 25 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mt. Red).....	10 10	10 10	10 11	10 11	11 0	11 0
" (Hed Winter).....	11 5	11 5	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 8
" (California White).....	12 8	12 8	12 9	12 9	12 10	12 11

Corn (W. m'd).....	480 lb n'w	32 3	32 3	32 3	32 3	32 3	33 6
Barley (Canadian).....	per bush	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	per 45 lb	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2
Peas (Canadian).....	per 50 lb	40 6	40 6	40 6	40 6	40 6	41 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—This market closes quiet, the prices of pork and lard showing an advance, while cheese has declined.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	e. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	304 lb	72 6	72 6	72 6	72 6	72 6
Pork (Wm. pr. mess).....	per bbl	44 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	47 6
Bacon, Cumb. cut.....	per 112 lb	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Lard (American).....	"	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 6	45 3
Cheese (Amc).....	"	56 3	56 3	56 3	55 6	55 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Fine rosin has ruled firm at the advance of 2s.; other prices have also advanced.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).....	per 112 lb	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
" (fine pale).....	"	19 6	21 6	21 6	21 6	21 6
Petroleum (std white).....	per 8 lb	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7 1/2
" (spirits).....	"	11	11	11	11	11
Tallow (American).....	per 112 lb	44 0	44 9	44 9	44 3	44 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Sugar has declined 1s. 6d. and Calcutta linseed and sperm oil have advanced somewhat.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lins'd c'ke (obl).....	per 100 lb	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	"	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std)	"	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Sperm oil.....	per 81 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0
Whale oil.....	per 32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0
Linseed oil.....	per ton	34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a slight increase in dry goods and a considerable increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$5,509,299 this week, against \$7,566,089 last week, and \$8,133,736 the previous week. The exports are \$5,232,676 this week, against \$4,223,364 last week, and \$4,403,807 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 5,009 bales, against 3,644 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Sept. 29, and for the week ending for general merchandise Sept. 23.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$1,898,500	\$1,630,928	\$2,782,518	\$3,477,944
General merchandise...	2,200,101	2,883,103	3,848,515	5,031,355
Total for the week..	\$4,098,601	\$4,514,031	\$6,631,033	\$8,509,299
Previously reported....	182,795,323	226,495,494	217,819,481	281,845,943
Since Jan. 1.....	\$186,894,124	\$231,029,525	\$224,450,544	\$290,355,442

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 September 26:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$2,686,708	\$3,807,082	\$3,364,536	\$5,232,676
Previously reported....	120,294,772	137,873,202	130,362,363	168,456,377
Since Jan. 1.....	\$122,981,480	\$141,680,384	\$133,726,899	\$173,689,053

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending September 23, 1871:

Sept. 19—St. Holsatia Hamburg—	For Southampton—	Sept. 23—St. Columbia, Havana—
Foreign silver coin..... \$900	Silver bars..... 60,000	Gold..... \$42,500
For London..... 29,500	Silver bars..... 92,936	" 23—Sch. E. Y. Palmer, Laguayra—
Gold bars..... 3,078	" 25—St. City of London, Liverpool—	Silver..... 1,778
" 20—St. Scotia, Liverpool—	British gold..... 9,730	Gold..... 4,717
Silver bars..... 92,297	" 23—St. North America, St. Thomas—	Doubleloons..... 15,650
" 21—St. Bremen, Southampton—	For Paris—	For Paris—
Mex silver dollars..... 92,718	American gold..... 2,000	
" 22—St. Herman, Bremen—		
Foreign silver coin..... 1,200		
Total for the week..... \$400,599		
Previously reported..... \$4,817,902		
Total since Jan. 1, 1871..... \$55,218,501		

Same time in	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
1870.....	\$48,764,812	1867.....	41,494,472	
1869.....	25,587,185	1866.....	53,653,258	
1868.....	65,993,946	1865.....	21,727,792	

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

Sept. 20—Bark John Bonillon, Porto Cabello—	Sept. 23—St. Columbia, Havana—
Gold..... \$2,750	Gold..... \$42,500
" 20—St. Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—	" 23—Sch. E. Y. Palmer, Laguayra—
Silver..... 4,000	Silver..... 1,778
	Gold..... 4,717
Total for the week..... \$5,745	
Previously reported..... 7,632,509	
Total since January 1, 1871..... \$7,688,254	
Same time in	Same time in
1870..... \$8,057,430	1869..... \$5,769,270
1869..... 11,091,436	1867..... 2,481,220

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.
Mar. 25.....	354,164,000	15,723,500	369,887,500	104,490,000	13,770,000	27,357,000
Apr. 1.....	354,625,350	15,733,500	370,358,850			
Apr. 8.....	355,182,450	15,833,500	370,985,950			
Apr. 15.....	355,682,500	15,927,500	371,590,000			
Apr. 22.....	355,369,450	15,716,500	371,085,950			
Apr. 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			
June 10.....	358,579,400	15,712,500	374,291,900	89,530,000	5,294,879	32,555,000
June 17.....	358,943,400	15,916,500	374,859,900	90,945,000	3,750,000	16,251,000
June 24.....	359,437,550	15,866,500	375,304,050			
July 1.....	359,885,550	15,866,500	375,752,050			
July 8.....	360,073,550	15,791,500	375,865,050	88,591,000	3,630,000	20,600,000
July 15.....	360,057,400	15,816,500	375,873,900	85,735,000	3,207,000	21,619,000
July 22.....	361,760,550	15,766,500	377,527,050			
Aug. 5.....	362,069,350	15,766,500	377,835,850	86,650,000	6,332,000	19,601,000
Aug. 12.....	362,725,000	15,716,500	378,441,500			
Aug. 19.....	363,286,300	15,691,500	378,977,800	90,076,000	4,524,000	18,924,000
Aug. 26.....	363,490,600	15,691,500	379,182,100			
Sept. 2.....	364,153,000	15,691,500	379,844,500			
Sept. 9.....	364,529,700	15,569,500	380,099,200	95,000,000	4,592,400	17,380,000
Sept. 16.....	366,067,450	15,401,500	381,468,950	95,993,973	6,015,355	15,848,500
Sept. 23.....	365,389,000	15,519,400	380,908,400	95,544,034	8,309,611	15,233,500

2.—National bank currency in circulation; fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount of legal tenders distributed:

Week ending	Notes in Circulation	Fractional Currency—Received	Distributed	Leg. Ten. Distrib'd.
March 25.....	312,388,551	639,000	391,941	1,540,350
April 1.....	313,312,531	631,000	477,644	5,336,679
April 8.....	313,625,631	628,000	542,153	3,442,616
April 15.....	313,773,421	672,500	445,442	869,242
April 22.....	314,155,420	742,000	732,000	358,493
April 29.....	315,034,590	722,000	685,996	375,211
May 6.....	314,972,440	559,500	611,520	8,594
May 13.....	315,370,645	564,000	394,809	1,990,853
May 20.....	315,868,453	620,500	873,746	319,541
May 27.....	316,316,893	588,000	502,275	2,016,600
June 3.....	316,746,023	459,000	602,206	2,284,670
June 10.....	317,071,973	660,000	574,065	1,043,106
June 17.....	316,925,094	626,500	453,000	752,500
June 24.....	319,140,534	634,500	1,021,800	
July 1.....	317,479,919	490,000	142,179	2,358,035
July 8.....	317,587,099	100,000	535,532	2,763,751
July 15.....	318,024,049	336,000	693,500	637,500
July 22.....	318,761,729	353,500	619,766	1,041,386
July 29.....	319,34,679	2,530,000	715,104	631,981
Aug. 5.....	320,374,894	325,800	625,793	253,297
Aug. 12.....	320,374,894	375,000	589,167	1,512,429
Aug. 19.....	320,816,919	445,500	796,893	505,571
Aug. 26.....	321,373,860	492,000	548,000	1,146,000
Sept. 2.....	321,750,225	502,500	555,800	1,15,500
Sept. 9.....	322,088,085	506,500	775,895	473,116
Sept. 16.....	322,489,245	598,000	693,603	1,053,131
Sept. 23.....	323,056,375	266,500	462,200	1,236,500

Boston Semi-Annual Dividends.—Mr. Joseph G. Martin, stock broker, No. 10 State street, Boston, in his usual compilation of dividends payable in that city October 1, has the following remarks: By an act of the last Legislature all shares of stock in banks in Massachusetts are taxable in the town or city where located, whether the owner is a resident there or not, and the tax constitutes a lien on the shares. The law makes it "the duty of every such bank and managing officer or officers thereof, to retain so much of any dividend or dividends belonging to such shareholders as shall be necessary to pay any tax assessed in pursuance of this act, until it shall be made to appear to such officers that such taxes have been paid." Under this law the Assessors will furnish bills for each stockholder to the banks and leave it for them to collect the same, unless they decide to pay the tax entire, charging the amount to profit and loss. The six following banks have taken the latter course, and their dividends are made free of all city, State or national taxes. Old Boston, Globe, Massachusetts, Peoples, Revere and State. Other banks pay free of Government tax only.

It is claimed by the Tax Commissioners that more than one-third of the taxable value of bank shares in Massachusetts has heretofore escaped local taxation, and the following figures are given to prove it:

The aggregate valuation is.....	\$4,000,007
Less owned by savings banks.....	\$16,098,963
Insurance companies.....	8,032,559
Benevolent institutions, &c.....	1,479,405
Business corporations.....	533,409
Non-residents.....	11,082,009
	37,226,345

Amount which should be taxed.....	\$66,773,722
Amount actually assessed.....	41,216,598
Escaping taxation.....	\$25,557,124

And the tax on this amount, at the average rate of last year, (1.55 per cent), would be \$383,356 86, or about one-fiftieth of the whole amount raised in the State by local taxation.

The changes in the bank dividends this six months are more numerous than for some time previously. The Maverick resumes after passing one dividend and now pays 5 per cent. The Continental increases from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent, Mechanics 5 to 5 1/2, and the Shawmut returns from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent, after having made the former rate once only. The Atlas reduces from 5 to 4 per cent, Eagle 5 to 4, Washington 6 to 5, Old Boston 6 to 5, Massachusetts 5 to 4, and Revere 4 to 3 1/2 per cent; the latter three, however, pay the State and city tax in addition to the dividend, so that, to the shareholder, it is an actual increase. Of the fifty banks in the table one pays 7 per cent, eight 6 per cent, one 5 1/2 per cent, twenty-two 5 per cent, two 4 1/2 per cent, fourteen 4 per cent, one 3 1/2 per cent, and one, the new Commonwealth, which commenced business June 1. This makes an average dividend of 4.78 per cent.

The total to be paid out next month is over \$4,400,000, including bank dividends,

The Government has no interest maturing October 1, but on the 1st of November \$21,472,429 will be due on \$715,820,950 November Five-Twenties outstanding Sept. 1.

The State of Massachusetts and City of Boston will pay, as usual, the interest on their bonds in specie. The gold payments amount to \$171,903.

The City of Charlestown will pay interest on a portion of its 5 and 6 per cent bonds. Interest on St. Louis City Sixes is also due October 1, payable in New York.

The New steamship "Baltic."—The steamship "Baltic," the third installment of the fleet of the White Star Line, arrived at this port for the first time three days ago. The "Baltic" left Queenstown on the afternoon of the 14th inst., thus making the passage in eight days and nineteen hours. During the passage she steamed only at moderate speed, in order to avoid the troubles always attendant on the machinery of a new vessel. Nevertheless her passage westward is one of the fastest ever made, and those on board feel confident that she will prove of equal if not of greater speed than that of any vessel crossing the Atlantic. The hull of the "Baltic" is similar to that of the "Oceanic" and "Atlantic," but in the rig and general fittings several improvements are noticed. Capt. Murray, the commodore of the White Star Line, brought the vessel over, and among the passengers was Mr. Sparks, the agent. After the "Baltic" has made several voyages, Capt. Kennedy, who is at present acting as chief officer, will assume the command and Capt. Murray will take charge of the "Republic," which is now being rapidly completed at Belfast.

The United States Government Agency in London.—The London papers, just at hand, comment favorably upon the recent transfer of the United States Government and Treasury banking agency from Messrs. Baring Bros. to Clews, Haight & Co. They recognize the propriety of this Government employing the services of its own citizens in the transaction of its business, and pronounce the compliment to the firm of Clews & Co. well merited by its patriotic and efficient efforts in connection with government loans.

—The following letter from the Treasurer of the State of Virginia which refers to matters of much interest to all holders of the securities of that State, has been handed us for publication by Messrs. Wilson, Colston & Co., bankers, Baltimore:

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, }
RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 12, 1871. }

GENTS: In reply to the inquiries propounded in your favor of August 18th last, and referred to in yours of the 9th inst., I would say that while we have no certain information in regard to the amount of the public debt when funded, we may reasonably expect that the amount funded by January, 1872, on which we will then have to pay interest, will not exceed \$30,000,000. The interest on this, I mean two-thirds of it, which is what the Funding bill provides for paying, will be \$1,200,000. Of this one-half, say \$600,000, will be payable 1st January, and the other half, \$600,000, will be payable 1st July, 1872.

We cannot tell what amount will be derived from taxes this year, because the returns are not yet in; but the Auditor reports that after paying all the expenses of the government for the current year, there will be on hand January 1st, 1872, a balance of \$1,500,000, derived from the taxes of 1870 and 1871, and this amount does not include certain large sums which, it is expected, will be derived from taxes on railroads and other corporation properties, nor the interest to be paid by the depositaries for the use of the State's money, nor some other such items. The amount in the Treasury this morning is \$947,470 40, on which the State is receiving interest from depositaries (the Richmond banks) at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, except \$100,000.

It is believed that the expenses of the State government will be materially decreased for the next year; it is certain that it can be done without detriment to the public interest.

Our general conclusion is that the interest on that portion of the public debt on which interest will have to be paid under the provisions of the Funding bill next year, can be provided for without any increase of the present taxation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. RYE,
Treasurer of Virginia.

We may add, in addition to what is stated above by the Treasurer, that by the terms of the Funding bill the coupons of the new "Consol" bonds are receivable at maturity for all taxes or demands due to the State.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.—Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, are now able to announce that of the fifteen millions of the 6 per cent gold bonds of the company less than one-third are unsold. The remainder are going at a rate which promises an early closing out of the entire loan.

The *Greenbrier Independent* says: "This grand and stupendous work moves steadily forward. From the 1st day of last March to the present, droves of laborers have poured almost daily through our town to the westward. From Big Sandy to the White Sulphur, distance of at least 200 miles, the clank of the drill-hammer and the roar of powder blasts are heard from early in the morn to eve. This is one of the grandest undertakings of the age. Its effects upon the prosperity of West Virginia are simply incalculable. The region of our State through which this road will pass is comparatively a primitive wilderness. Its climate is genial, its soil fertile, its supply of timber and ores inexhaustible, its water-power incalculable, and its scenery not surpassed by anything on the face of the globe. There is coal enough in Fayette County alone to last the world a thousand years. A four foot vein of coal will yield 125,000 bushels to the acre. The aggregate coal strata in Fayette amount to at least forty feet solid coal, or one million bushels upon a single acre. Only think of that. And then Prof. Dadow says that this coal is superior for furnace, or ore melting purposes, to that of the Kana Valley. Of iron ore throughout that region there is no lack. But if there is, the Alleghenies are filled with it, and it pays to carry the raw ore from Iron Mountain in Missouri, to the coal at Pittsburgh, a distance of 700 or 800 miles, why would it not pay to carry the raw ore from Jackson River to Sawyer's Ferry, only 100 miles? The timber alone along this entire line, and within reach of it, is worth one hundred times more to-day than what the land and all its timbers and minerals is selling for."

Tennessee Railroads.—The sale of several railroads in Tennessee advertised for last week failed to take place in consequence of the fact that bids were all below the appraised value. The following railroads, we understand have within a few months settled up their debt to the state, viz.: Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, Edgefield and Kentucky, McMinnville and Manchester, and Winchester and Alabama.

The Manchester and McMinnville Railroad has been sold to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, on favorable terms to the stockholders of the former company. The purchasers have agreed to extend the road northeastward to Sparta, Tenn., and to have it in running order to that point within eighteen months, and to extend it south from Manchester or Tallahoma to Huntsville, Ala., by which latter alone will it be connected with the Memphis and Charleston.

The European and North American Railway.—The last rail on this road between Bangor, Mo. and St. John, N. B., was laid on September 20th.

—We call attention to the card of Mr. Richard P. Morgan, Jr. Civil Engineer, Bloomington, Ill., which appears in another part of this paper.

Mr. Morgan's long experience, in locating and constructing railroads in the West, renders him familiar with every branch of the business, from the preliminary survey to completion.

Mr. Morgan has been honored by the Governor of Illinois with the appointment as one of the Commissioners of that State under the Act of April 13, 1871, entitled "An act to establish a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners," which Board has a general supervision of all Railroads in the State of Illinois.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS

OF

THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$1,000, \$500 AND \$100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these Bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the Bonds covers a land grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four (\$4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth \$18,750,000. This loan was originally for \$5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent interest, payable in New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable August 15th and February 15th. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties, or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent profit on the principal; 2 per cent per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall street,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & Co. are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgages 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each \$1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO FIVE-TWENTIES—CENTRAL PACIFICS.

BANKING OFFICE OF
 FISK & HATCH,
 No. 5 NASSAU STREET,
 NEW YORK, Sept. 25, 1871.

Of the FIFTEEN MILLION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT LOAN, but about \$4,500,000 remain unsold, and this remainder will be taken up rapidly.

The five years' option having expired on all series of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, except 1867s and 1868s, they are liable to be called in for payment. The redemption of 100 millions FIVE-TWENTIES in coin, and the purchases by the government during the ensuing four months, with the premium thereon, will release about 150 millions of invested capital, independently of dividend and interest payments, the greater part of which must seek reinvestment.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIXES have absolutely 30 years to run; are especially desirable for steady investments, and can now be bought

- 17 per cent less than TEN-FORTIES,
- 20 per cent less than FIVE-TWENTIES,
- 25 per cent less than SIXES OF 1881,

and are equally sure to be paid principal and interest in gold coin. Their amount is limited by the trust deed to \$15,030,000. Price (at present) 93 and accrued interest, that is, with coupon attached, payable November 1.

- \$1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to day \$954 16.
- \$500 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to-day \$477 08.
- \$100 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to-day \$95 42:

Only a small amount of the latter denomination remains, and no more can be made. Bonds are in coupon or registered form, same as FIVE-TWENTIES.

When the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is completed, in 1872, and the Bonds are dealt in at the Stock Exchanges of the world, we have no doubt they will be equally popular with the Central Pacifics. Both principal and interest of the CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, are specifically payable in gold coin in New York; the interest on the former being paid January and July, and of the latter, May and November, corresponding with the two classes of Five-Twenties.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL or WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market price.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others, received, on which we allow four per cent interest.

Certificates of deposit issued and collections made in all parts of the Union.

HARVEY FISK.
 A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
 32 Wall street, N. Y.

Letters of Credit for travelers; also, commercial credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco the West India, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either Currency or Coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-House as if drawn upon any city bank; 4 per cent interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.
 CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,
 11 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
 No. 27 PINE-STREET,

Offer for sale, at 90 cents and accrued interest in currency, and recommend as an investment of the most undoubted character, the 7 Per Cent. Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. They have 30 years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, coupon or registered, interest October and April. They are secured by a first mortgage on 220 miles of finished road and 100 miles more in progress, and on a Land Grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of lumber land in Northern Michigan. The road extends from Fort Wayne, where it connects with the extensive system of roads centering at that point, northerly, and having been finished through the rich agricultural region of Southern and Central Michigan, has now penetrated the Land Grant. The lands have been recently put upon the market, and are being rapidly sold. By the terms of the mortgage the proceeds of the land must be invested by the Trustees in the purchase of the Bonds, which insures their constant repurchase from the holders. This Land Grant is estimated to be worth \$12,000,000, and is probably more available for immediate sale than any other Land Grant ever made to any company. The whole issue is Eight Million Dollars, of which more than six millions have been disposed of. This road is run as a connection of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has the powerful support of those companies and their numerous affiliated lines. These Bonds have been sold in large lines to the most prudent investors.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	4	Oct. 23	Oct. 9 to Oct. 25
Banks.			
Bulls' Head Bank.....	5	Oct. 2.	
Miscellaneous.			
Spring Mountain Coal Co (extra).....	5	Oct. 16	Oct. 6 to Oct. 16

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1871.

The Money Market.—The rapid advance which took place last week in the rate for money on call, has been well maintained at the higher figures, and 5@7 per cent has been the range within which nearly all the business of the present week has been transacted. Some fluctuations have occurred in the market with loans made for a short time at exceptionally high or low rates, but latterly there has been more steadiness, with 6@7 per cent as the ruling rate on all ordinary transactions, and even from the leading government bond dealers the banks now obtain in most cases 6 per cent. After bank hours to-day rates were easier, and 4½@6 was about the range. Notwithstanding the advanced rates for money there is no stringency in the market and the supply at the higher figures has been quite sufficient to meet the demand. An important feature of the week was the purchase by the Treasury on Monday of an extra \$3,000,000 of Five-Twenties, increasing to that extent the supply of money on the street. The probable action of the Secretary in October as to purchases of bonds and sales of gold is now the principal topic of discussion in financial circles, and the publication of the October schedule, probably on Monday next, will be watched with the utmost interest. From stock brokers there has been comparatively little inquiry for money on account of the dullness prevailing in that department. It is believed that the banks are now curtailing their liabilities and that their next statement, to be published to-morrow, will be more favorable than the last one, which showed an excess of legal tender reserves of only \$1,167,250 above the legal 25 per cent requirement; other items of the return showed the following changes from the previous week. Loans, decrease \$3,503,300; specie, decrease \$656,300; circulation, increase \$71,500; deposits, decrease \$9,769,300; legal tenders, decrease \$5,393,400. In commercial paper there has been little done, and as the banks are purchasing nothing, the best class of paper can not be negotiated under 7@7½ per cent, and there is little difference between 60 days and 4 months.

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

	Sept. 23, 1871.	Sept. 24, 1870.	Sept. 25, 1869.
Loans and discounts.....	\$39,164,700	\$27,000,000	26,400,000
Specie.....	9,572,100	14,600,000	13,900,000
Circulation.....	30,201,200	32,700,000	33,900,000
Net deposits.....	27,127,400	191,000,000	180,200,000
Legal Tenders.....	53,428,300	49,400,000	50,425,000

United States Bonds.—Government bonds have been firmer on a more active business, the Treasury purchases alone having

taken \$5,000,000 from the available supply of this market. Foreign bankers were also buyers to some extent in the early part of the week, when the improved quotations of securities in London encouraged such purchases.

The following extract from an official letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the bonds of 1862, which have been called in, will be found of interest:

"Parties who hold called registered bonds of 1862, which belong, by purchase to the holder, but have not been transferred, and stand credited to the original payee on the books of the department, should procure a power of attorney from such payee or payees to enable them to collect the November interest.

"Should it be impossible to do this, the bonds may be sent (at any time prior to November 1) to the loan division of this office, properly assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, where they will be held, and the name of the proper owner placed upon a special schedule for the November interest.

"On or after December 1 the bonds will be redeemed, and the interest which shall have accrued from November 1 to December 1 properly adjusted."

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

Table with columns: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include 6s, 1881, reg., 7 1/2, 1881 coup., 5-20, 1861, 5-20, 1863, 5-20, 1865 a, 5-20, 1867, 5-20, 1868, 10-40, reg., 1-10, 7, and Currency 6s.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market received an impetus on Saturday last by the announcement that an extra purchase of \$3,000,000 of Five-Twenties would be made by the Treasury on Monday, which would, of course, tend to make money easier; the effect of this, however, was partially neutralized by the unfavorable bank statement, and the market was subsequently lower and quite dull for several days.

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

Table with columns: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include N.Y. Cent. & H. I., Harlem, Erie, Reading, Lake Shore, Wash., Pittsburg, Northwest, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, St. Paul, Ohio, Mississ., Central of N. C., Chic. & Alton, Panama, Cleve. C. & C., Del. & E. C., Ill. Cent., Mich. Central, Morris & Essex, H. Hart, & Erie, Union Pacif., West. Un. I., Mariposa, Onkell, Pacific Mail, Adams Expr., Am. Merch. U., United States, Wells, Fargo.

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—The business in Southern State bonds has been only moderately active and prices in some cases lower. Tennessees have been rather weak apparently in consequence of the failure to sell the railroads advertised last week. New South Carolinas have declined materially. Railroad bonds

have been in better demand than last week and prices generally well maintained. For the several new loans now offered a good demand prevailed.

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

Table with columns: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Tenn., old, Tenn., new, N. Car., old, N. Car., new, Virg., old, S. C. & J. & J., Missouri, Cent. Pac. Gold, Ho. Pac. Int., U. P. 1st, and U. P. Income.

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

The Gold Market.—The gold market was comparatively dull and steady during the early part of the week, and the rates on gold loans were easy, with a consideration also paid for carrying in most cases. The gold clique awaited the action of the Sub-Treasury on Thursday, in regard to the gold sale, as it was anticipated that a large amount might be disposed of; when it was found however that only \$2,000,000 had been sold, and total bids of \$12,578,000 the premium was advanced to 115, though the rates for borrowing continued easy.

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

Table with columns: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Current week, Previous week, and Jan. 1, 1871, to date.

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

Table with columns: American gold (old coinage), American silver (old coinage), Dimes and half dimes, Five francs, German X thalers, Prussian X thalers, German Kronen, X guilders, Spanish doubloons, Mexican dollars, Spanish dollars, American silver (new), and South American dollars.

Foreign Exchange.—Foreign Exchange is again weak and lower, chiefly in consequence of the large amount of borrowed bills in the market. These bills will soon have to be returned, and it is generally believed among the leading bankers that rates will be higher in thirty days, and we have heard of 10 1/4 per cent higher rates being offered for bills to be drawn in November than at present.

Quotations are as follows:

Table with columns: London prime bankers, Good bankers, Paris (bankers), Antwerp, Switz., Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, Prussian thalers.

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

Table with columns: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Custom House Receipts, Gold, Currency, Sub-Treasury Receipts, Gold, Currency, and Payments, Gold, Currency.

Total..... \$3,833,000 \$1,729,408 62 \$4,758,418 77 \$3,610,966 03 \$7,615,119 91

Balance, Sept. 22..... \$62,819,023 89 \$14,867,202 59

Balance, Sept. 29..... \$63,966,476 54 \$1,921,175 41

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 Sept. 23, 1871:

Table with columns: Capital, Deposits, Specie, Liabilities, Net, Legal. Rows include New York, Manhattan, Mechanics, Union, America, Pencil, City, Tradesmen's, Chemist, Merchants' Exchange, Gallatin, National, Butchers, Mechanics and Traders, Greenwich, Leather Market, Sweeth Ward, State of New York, American Exchange, Commerce, Broadway, Ocean, and Mercantile.

Table with multiple columns listing various financial items such as Pacific, Rep. tollo, Custom, People's, North American, Hanover, Irving, Metropolitan, Citizens, N. Y. & N. J., Market, St. Nicholas, Shoe and Leather, Corn Exchange, Continental, Commonwealth, Oriental, Marine, Acetic, Importers and Traders, Park, Mechanics' Banking Ass., Grocers, North River, East River, Manufacturers, Fourth National, Central National, Second National, Ninth National, First National, Third National, New York N. Exch., South Nat'l, Bowery National, New York County, Bull. Head, Guyverant, Eleventh Ward, Eighth National, American National, Germania, Manufacturers & Builders, and Totals.

Table listing Bank of Republic, City, Erie, Exchange, H. & L., H. & L., Securitly, Union, *Webster, and Commonwealth with associated numerical values.

Total... \$19,050,000 \$117,867,504 \$738,036 \$12,363,487 \$16,941,876 \$23,501,853

* Same as last week. No report.

Table titled 'Quotations of New York Bank Stocks' listing various banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, Mechanics, Union, America, Phenix, North River, Tradesmen's, Fulton, Greenwich, Citizens & Prov., Mechanics & Tr., Nat'l Gallatin, Merchants' Ex., Leather Manuf., Seventh Ward, and State of N. York with bid and ask prices.

Quotations of Miscellaneous Local Securities.

Table titled 'CITY BONDS' listing various bonds like Brooklyn 6s, do Water 6s, do Park 6s, do 3 year Assessment 7s, Kings County 6s, New York 6 per cent, do do do, do do do, Jersey City 6s, CITY RR. SECURITIES, Bleeker st. & Fulton Ferry, do 1st M. Bonds comp., Broadway & Seventh Av., do 1st M. T's, Central Park N. & East River, do 1st M. T's, Dry Dock E. B'way & Battery, do 1st M. T's, Eighth Avenue, do 1st M. T's, Forty-second st. & Gt. St. Fer., do 1st M. T's, Second Avenue, do 1st M. T's, and Sixth Avenue.

* Same as last week. No report.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans... Dec \$3,503,300; Net Deposits... Dec. \$9,769,300; Specie... Dec. \$56,300; Legal Tenders... Dec. \$3,588,400; Circulation... Inc. \$1,500.

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

Table showing weekly totals for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tender, and Aggregate Clearings from Aug. 19 to Sept. 13.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Sept. 25, 1871:

Table listing Philadelphia banks with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, and Circulation. Includes banks like Philadelphia, North America, Farm and Mech., Commercial, Merchants, Bank N. Liberties, Southwark, Kensington, Penn., Western, Manufacturers, Bank of Commerce, Girard, Tradesmen's, Consolidation, City, Commonwealth, Corn Exchange, Uni., First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Central, Bank of Republic, and Security.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Loans... Increase 3,068; Specie... Decrease 915; Deposits... Increase 254,821; Legal Tenders... Increase 7,657; Circulation... Increase 14,874.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday Sept. 25, 1871:

Table listing Boston banks with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T Notes, Deposits, and Circulation. Includes banks like Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, Boylston, Broadway, Commercial, Continental, F. Hot., Everett, Fao all Hall., Freeman's, Globe, H. Milten, Howard, M. rker, Massachusetts, Merchants, Mount Vernon, North England, North, Ol Boston, Shawmut, Shoe & Leather, State, Suffolk, T. ad., T. count., Washington, Fil., Feccon., Third., Bank of Commerce, Bank of N. America, and Bank of Redenphilo.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Table listing Southern Securities under 'CITIES' and 'RAILROADS' sections, including Alexandria, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Columbia, Lynchburg, Mason, Memphis, Mobile, Montgomery, Nashville, New Orleans, Norfolk, Orange and Alex., Petersburg, Richmond, Savannah, and Wilmington.

Table listing Southern Securities under 'RAILROADS' section, including Ala. & Chatt., Ala. & Tenn., Atlantic & Gulf, Atlantic & N. Va., Central Georgia, Charlotte, Charleston & Savannah, Savannah & Char., Cheraw and Darlington, East Tenn. & Georgia, East Tenn. & Va., E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., Georgia I. L., Greenville & Col., Macon & Brunswick, Macon & Western, Macon and Augusta, Memphis & Charleston, Memphis & Ohio, and Memphis & Little R.

Past Due Coupons.

Table listing Past Due Coupons for Tennessee State, Virginia, Memphis City, and Nashville City.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

Table with columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid., Ask., STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid., Ask., STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid., Ask., STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid., Ask. Includes sections for NEW YORK, State Bonds, Railroad Bonds, and various regional securities like BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, PHILADELPHIA, and LOUISVILLE.

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, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities 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 to all, four page 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.

New Tables of State, City and Railroad Stocks and Bonds in very complete form are now in course of preparation and will soon be published in the CHRONICLE. These tables are designed to furnish more valuable and detailed information in regard to all marketable stocks and bonds than has ever before been published in tabular shape. Until the new tables are ready there may be some irregularity in the insertion of our present table pages, which subscribers will be kind enough to overlook, in view of the improvements in this department of the CHRONICLE, of which they will soon have the benefit.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1871.—The President remarks: At our last annual meeting the report for the year ending June 30, 1870, showed a heavy increase of business over that of the preceding year. Our business at that time, and the anticipation of additional motive power, justified us in the hope that we would have an increase of at least ten per cent for the past year, the first quarter giving us about nine per cent gain over the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

We feel sure that such would have been the case, but for a series of troubles over which we have no control. First, the floods of Virginia, commencing on 30th of September, causing an entire stoppage of their roads for thirty days. This not only occasioned the loss of all Eastern freight and passenger business for one of the heaviest months, but influenced many of our friends to look to other lines, which has affected us materially through the year. The amount of loss to us it is hard to estimate.

This was followed by the effect of the war in Europe, causing such a decline in the price of cotton as to cut off the income of our people to an extent that materially affected our receipts from through and local business, and which accounts for our loss in receipts from passenger traffic, say—

Through passengers.....	\$64,844 43
Local passengers.....	88,726 01
Total.....	\$153,570 44

The opening of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the improved condition of the Northwestern road, and the perfecting of the route via Vicksburg to Montgomery and points east, have caused us to lose largely of the business heretofore derived from St. Louis. Yet our entire loss of freight receipts is only \$19,475 30.

This small decrease is accounted for by an increase of 24,165 bales of local cotton, an increase in local rates for short distances, and the movement of an increase of 46,248 bales of through cotton, which nearly compensated for the loss of St. Louis business, and the cessation of eastern business caused by the Virginia flood.

Our additional equipment enabled us to do this business promptly and gave us as rents received from connecting roads an increase of \$32,837 89, which is a good interest on the amount invested.

We have endeavored to keep our expenses to the lowest point possible consistent with the proper maintenance of the value of the company's property.

RECEIPTS.	
From passengers.....	\$665,333 21
" freights.....	619,182 92
" mail service.....	42,891 24
" express service.....	36,000 00
" other sources.....	54,034 09
Total receipts.....	\$1,417,441 46
EXPENSES.	
Operating expenses.....	\$894,522 35
Extraordinary expenses.....	304,484 21
Total.....	1,199,006 56
Net receipts.....	\$218,434 90
Operating expenses.....	63 11-100 % of gross receipts.
Gross expenses.....	84 59-100 % of gross receipts.

Compared with previous year, this shows decrease of 2 14-100 per cent, operating, and an increase of 4 26-100 per cent in gross expenses to gross receipts. Full receipts would, of course, have made this comparison more favorable.

The amount paid for interest on funded debt, taxes, interest and exchange, etc., is.....	\$319,775 26
Amount of deficit from operating road after making all payments for the year.....	101,340 36
The sale of our Selma and Meridian bonds, and amounts realized from other assets, have enabled us to pay this deficit and reduce floating debt.....	95,689 07

ROADWAY DEPARTMENT.

By reference to the report of the Chief Engineer in charge of this department, it will be seen that the total cost of

Maintenance of way, proper, is.....	\$219,170 70
Others items in charge of chief engineer.....	107,046 19
Amount of extraordinary expenses (roadway).....	75,961 93
Total expenses, engineer's department.....	\$402,178 82
Same for previous year.....	506,985 75

Showing decrease from previous year..... \$164,806 93
The details of these expenditures are fully stated in the report to which we refer.

The purchase of 650 tons of steel rails, referred to in last annual report, has been modified. Steel rails advancing in value, we sold our contract at a profit, and entered into contracts for 1,600 tons of iron rails at lower rates than could have been obtained at the time of contracting for the steel rails. We did not believe that the traffic of the road was sufficient to warrant the difference between the cost of steel and iron. With this 1,600 tons of new iron we propose to replace every defective rail between Stevenson and Memphis, using the new iron in entire sections, and the good rails taken out, to replace had iron elsewhere.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Our whole outlay for the past year, including interest and expenses, was \$1,518,781 82. For the next year we estimate that it will range from \$1,300,000 to \$1,400,000, and all receipts above that amount can be used in paying dividends.

CONNECTIONS.

We are gratified to announce the completion of the road to Little Rock, with prospects of its extension to Fort Smith in a short time. There is but little doubt of the building of a narrow gauge road from Devalls Bluff, via Pine Bluff, Camden and Shreveport, to connect with the Texas Pacific at Marshall, Texas, which will add greatly to our business.

No work has been done in the State of Arkansas looking to our connection with the different roads centering at Springfield, Mo., and but little on the line connecting us with St. Louis.

The South and North Alabama Railroad will be completed in the next twelve months. Under an arrangement with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, our business is placed upon the same footing as their own, which will be of great value to us, without any outlay on our part. By this line, via Elyton, we trust soon to have a connection with Atlanta. Other Southern connections are spoken of.

The prospect of a connection with the eastern cities, via Sparta, Tenn., and Cincinnati, is more favorable than heretofore.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1871.

Receipts.	
Cash on hand June 30, 1870.....	\$87,165 50
Gross earnings for year.....	1,117,441 46
Sale of stocks.....	154,175 00
Amount paid on bills receivable.....	8,965 83
Sale of coupon bonds.....	293,000 00
Amount collected of South Carolina Railroad.....	1,717 99
Decrease in amount due from individuals.....	11,254 66
Sale of Tennessee coupons.....	22,592 38
Sam Tate, Receiver, account paid.....	24,060 48
Increase of bills payable.....	38,776 80
Increase of amount due State of Tennessee.....	46,450 00
Total.....	\$2,045,600 10
Disbursements.	
Road expenses.....	\$894,522 35
Extraordinary expenses.....	304,484 21
Interest on State debt.....	121,617 74
Interest on company bonds.....	160,510 00
State and county taxes.....	27,483 40
Interest and exchange account.....	5,929 08
Suspense account.....	4,232 01
Paid on construction account.....	5,425 50
Increase of materials for road.....	9,369 15
Sinking Fund, State of Tennessee.....	34,000 00
Increase of account vs. United States.....	2,367 26
Increase in amount due from railroads.....	22,168 74
Increase in amount due from agents.....	3,785 68
Increase in endorsed City of Memphis coupons.....	3,989 49
Decrease of amount due banks and bankers.....	94,392 06
Decrease of amount due on company coupons.....	2,195 37
Decrease of amount due on pay rolls.....	1,725 92
Decrease of amount due on dividends.....	3,906 24
Decrease of amount due on State interest.....	9,085 86
Decrease of amount due on United States taxes.....	8,550 62
Decrease of amount due to railroads.....	41 28
Decrease of amount due to individuals.....	14,568 52
Difference in profit and loss account.....	234,075 99
Cash on hand June 30, 1871.....	77,170 30
Total.....	\$2,045,600 10

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD JUNE 30, 1871.

Dr.	
Stock and property.....	\$386,008 26
Interest and expenses.....	1,518,781 82
Assets.....	771,054 51
Cr.	
Floating debt.....	\$169,854 81
Receipts.....	1,417,441 46

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.—

Report for the year ending March 31, 1871:

Gross earnings have been.....	\$1,270,621 98
Transportation expenses have been.....	627,295 93

Leaving for interest on bonds, taxes and dividends..... \$643,326 05
The operating expenses have been 49 36-100 per cent of the gross earnings.

The earnings per mile have been.....	\$21,177 03
Number of passengers carried.....	751,787
Number of tons of freight moved in narrow gauge cars.....	486,030

The net earnings have been 12 68-100 per cent, out of which two cash dividends have been paid to the stockholders of four per cent each, free from Government tax.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Last paid, Date, Rate), and Periods. Includes various railroad and canal companies like Albany & Susquehanna, Atlantic & Gulf, etc.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Last paid, Date, Rate), and Periods. Includes various miscellaneous companies like Chesapeake and Delaware, Erie, etc.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS

Table with columns: NAME OF ROAD, PAR, STOCK, and LAST DIVIDENDS PAID. Lists various passenger railroads like Bleecker street and Fulton Ferry, Broadway (Brooklyn), etc.

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	627	12,701	8,470	279	5,591	8,554
Earthenware	1,248	49,246	38,954	114	4,293	5,518
Glass	12,108	411,292	301,068	57,568	893,802	619,592
China ware	1,558	33,884	11,415	20,887	440,013	421,983
Oil glass plate	405	9,068	6,912	455,617	6,819,088	5,616,830
Buttons	119	5,063	41,262	4,660	168,473	202,531
Coal, tons	4,514	98,357	69,231	20,596	784,957	781,659
Cocoa, bags	653	18,704	18,704	322,097	1,856,406	3,919,408
Coffee, bags	12,634	212,286	666,290	6,859	111,453	77,623
Cotton, bales	83	8,959	7,384	2,068	378,806	575,084
Drugs, &c.						
Bark, Peruvian	866	20,141	12,696	599	820,303	564,964
Bleas powders	235	20,930	14,157	6,527	838,363	791,960
Brimstone, tons	17	89,982	14,705	44	38,964	25,790
Cochineal	356	8,771	6,748	61	5,261	1,940
Creosote	208	2,386	2,474	1,788	128,714	107,485
Gambier	315	7,409	16,385	5,35	151,838	201,961
Gums, crude	100	3,550	3,260	4,498	61,005	20,055
Gum, Arabic	100	3,550	3,260			
Ladigo	59	2,010	1,480			
Madder	17	411	2,811			
Oils, essential	1,014	34,114	2,821	\$30,798	1,384,546	1,033,631
Oil, Olive	85	1,504	1,112	1,938	70,191	81,770
Opium	1,400	34,708	17,772	71,266	1,011,250	1,762,586
Soda, bi-carb.	1,094	18,835	41,810	2,234	225,217	266,533
Soda, sal.	1,108	84,738	27,298	19,815	645,367	575,718
Soda, ash	259	10,711	1,755	1,128	191	791,680
Flax	113	5,527	3,824	2,541	932,069	408,708
Gunny cloth	200	9,765	6,287	1,692	666,872	553,998
Hair	200	6,419	6,470	231,270	9,135,935	6,929,614
Hemp, bales	8,730	91,075	80,810	4,133	690,070	663,520
Hides, &c.						
Hides, dressed	31	7,638	1,000	4,378	852,660	182,819
India rubber	307	11,792	3,923	255	60,381	82,381
Ivory	736	31,203	23,459	49,186	170,361	207,583
Jewelry, &c.						
Jewelry	94	3,988	3,031	660	169,800	212,261
Watches	23	1,137	962	5,493	211,200	101,310
Linseed	4,000	62,712	405,603	4,435	39,007	51,423
Molasses	710	182,636	731,374	1,941	280,377	228,859
Metals, &c.						
Cutlery	279	5,591	8,554	436	89,321	101,650
Hardware	114	4,293	5,518			
Iron, kit bars	57,568	893,802	619,592			
Lead, pigs	20,887	440,013	421,983			
Spelter	455,617	6,819,088	5,616,830			
Steel	4,660	168,473	202,531			
Tin, boxes	20,596	784,957	781,659			
Tin slabs, lbs.	322,097	1,856,406	3,919,408			
Bags, hds.	6,859	111,453	77,623			
Sugar, hds, lbs. & bbls.	2,068	378,806	575,084			
Sugars, boxes & bags	599	820,303	564,964			
Tea	6,527	838,363	791,960			
Tobacco	44	38,964	25,790			
Waxes	61	5,261	1,940			
Wines, &c.						
Champagne, bks	1,788	128,714	107,485			
Wines	5,35	151,838	201,961			
Wool, bales	4,498	61,005	20,055			
Articles reported by value						
Cloves	\$30,798	1,384,546	1,033,631			
Cork	1,938	70,191	81,770			
Fancy goods	71,266	1,011,250	1,762,586			
Fish	2,234	225,217	266,533			
Fruits, &c.						
Lemons	19,815	645,367	575,718			
Oranges	1,128	191	791,680			
Apples	2,541	932,069	408,708			
Raisins	1,692	666,872	553,998			
Hides undressed	231,270	9,135,935	6,929,614			
Hides	4,133	690,070	663,520			
Spices, &c.						
Cassia	4,378	852,660	182,819			
Ginger	255	60,381	82,381			
Pepper	49,186	170,361	207,583			
Salt petre	660	169,800	212,261			
Woods						
Cork	5,493	211,200	101,310			
Fennel	4,435	39,007	51,423			
Log wood	1,941	280,377	228,859			
Mahogany	436	89,321	101,650			

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.	199	5,303	5,914	3,519	45,971	75,700
Breadstuffs	81,532	2,531,717	2,763,742	51	5,41	4,252
Flour, bbls.	1,360,414	15,623,995	15,419,489	51	43,610	61,852
Wheat, bus.	1,282,705	21,455,879	6,412,896			
Corn	456,327	7,281,059	8,214,914	19,690	462,102	833,892
Oats	120,175	473,721	367,952	7,713	1,096,128	995,500
Rye	33,709	191,962	1,897,514	10	13,284	75,253
Barley, &c.	3,834	153,860	40,497	6,270	831,231	214,451
Grass seed	1,491	103,293	60,837	913	153,757	89,312
Beans	160	87,700	177,430	98	30,005	60,045
Peas	2,722	145,504	252,771	910	178,400	69,554
C. meal, bbls.	10,591	866,938	438,907	275	19,135	20,779
Cotton, bales	60	920,743	90,136	2	13,173	13,166
Hemp, bales	6,093	820,748	30,136	8,779	204,081	197,991
Hides, &c.						
Hides, raw	1,143	86,719	96,012	133	15,338	8,263
Leather, stides	61,144	2,550,112	1,317,235	675	22,006	18,317
Molasses bbls.	41,733	13,273		5,681	190,200	286,371
Nava: Stores	115	6,319	5,800	1,974	88,759	60,834
Spirits turp.	1,264	47,292	52,056	2,221	121,282	153,262
Taxen	3,026	332,121	418,240	459	99,538	103,591
Tar	661	16,851	41,717		50,114	65,475
Pitch		610	2,192			
Oil cake, pkgs.				3,519	45,971	75,700
Oil, lard				51	5,41	4,252
Peanuts, bags					43,610	61,852
Provisions						
Butter, pkgs.	19,690	462,102	833,892			
Cheese	7,713	1,096,128	995,500			
Curd, cubs.	10	13,284	75,253			
Eggs	6,270	831,231	214,451			
Pork	913	153,757	89,312			
Beef, pkgs.	98	30,005	60,045			
Lard, pkgs.	910	178,400	69,554			
Lard, kegs	275	19,135	20,779			
Rice, pkgs.	2	13,173	13,166			
Stearine	133	15,338	8,263			
Sugar, hds, & c.						
Tallow, pkgs.	675	22,006	18,317			
Tobacco, pkgs.	5,681	190,200	286,371			
Tobacco, hds.	1,974	88,759	60,834			
Whiskey, bbls.	2,221	121,282	153,262			
Wool, bales	459	99,538	103,591			
Dressed hogs		50,114	65,475			

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 29, 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 Sept. 29. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 34,073 bales against 20,806 bales last week, 12,561 bales the previous week, and 9,137 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 76,343 bales against 124,649 bales for the same period of 1870, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 48,306 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	4,859	12,143	Florida.....bales.	41	129
Mobile	3,752	5,241	North Carolina	2,731	2,518
Charleston	5,937	8,650	Virginia	5,622	5,897
Savannah	4,919	15,917	Total receipts	34,073	55,672
Texas	4,422	1,486	Decrease this year	21,599	....
Tennessee, &c.	427	711			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 12,418 bales, of which 8,496 were to Great Britain, 3,472 to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up at this evening, are now 99,870 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 Sept. 29.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Cont'n'l			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	....	8,471	3,472	....	19,130	23,180
Mobile	1,123	....	1,153	....	8,516	15,165
Charleston	....	....	....	....	8,731	6,442
Savannah	....	....	....	....	6,656	20,801
Texas	....	....	....	....	19,150	6,231
New York	7,563	....	7,563	10,163	22,597	19,000
Other ports	225	....	225	....	17,000	11,000
Total	8,916	3,472	12,418	10,163	99,870	108,419
Total since Sept. 1	89,511	3,556	43,070	29,133	....	....

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 2,255 bales, while the stocks to-night are 6,549 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 Sept. 22, 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—				Const. & W'g. Ports.	Stock.
	1871.	1870.	Great Britain	France	Other For'gn	Total.		
New Orleans	8,524	14,618	9,159	....	....	9,199	6,584	19,570
Mobile	3,277	5,510	....	....	....	....	1,488	7,362
Charleston	4,918	18,619	....	....	....	....	2,729	

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 950 bales. The particulars of these sales are as below:

100	f. o. b., Charleston, basis low middling, at 18½c.
500	" " Charleston, p. l.
100	" " Savannah, p. l.
250	" " Galveston, p. l.
—	
950	total.

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

100	Nov. paid to exchange 200 December for 300 January.
500	Nov. for 500 December, even.
500	Nov. for 500 October, even.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH—Our telegrams to-night furnish us with three facts with regard to the weather and crop the past week.

1st. That there has been no rain since last Friday except at Savannah and Charleston, which was during the early part of the week. This absence of rain is reported from Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Selma, Montgomery, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Memphis and Nashville.

2d. That the weather has been remarkably cold. At Memphis and Nashville a frost is reported, but not a killing frost, and at all the other points except New Orleans it is reported that the nights have been unusually cold, though the days have been warm. The thermometer has averaged at Galveston 70, New Orleans 87, Selma 68, Montgomery 70, Mobile 65, Macon 70, Columbus 71, Charleston 68, and Savannah 72.

3d. That the picking has progressed finely. The only exceptions to this statement are Montgomery, where our correspondent states that the progress is slow, and Galveston, where it is stated that the election excitement is interfering with farm work. Our Nashville telegram says that cotton is opening very rapidly. Our Selma telegram says the plant is in such a condition that a late Autumn would add considerably to the yield. And the New Orleans dispatch states that the reported injury to the plant from the ravages of the caterpillar are believed to be exaggerated.

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—We would refer our readers to an editorial on this subject, which will be found on a previous page.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for cloth has been very quiet since our last, but the feeling is pretty strong, and prices are steady at 15½c. for Native, 18c. for Borneo, and 18c. for Domestic. Bags have been quiet most of the time, but toward the close we note a better demand, with sales of 400 bales heavy at 14½c., 150 bales light on private terms, 50 bales sewed at 17½c., and 20,000 empty linseed bags at 23c. Manila Hemp is also steady in price, with a moderate demand. Sales 1,580 bales, ex "Surprise," at 13½c., gold; 13½ is now asked. We also note the sale of 435 bales Tampico on private terms. Jute has been in fair demand. The sales are 1,000 bales at 5½c., gold, 500 do. at 6c., currency, 200 do. at 6½c., gold, 750 low grades do. at 5c., currency, and 500 bales rejections, to arrive in Boston, at 4½c., currency. Jute Butts were moderately active, though the close is barely steady. Sales are 1,500 bales at 3½c., and 400 bales at 4c., both currency.

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

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	423,000	521,000
Stock in London.....	100,124	32,362
Stock in Glasgow.....	150	500
Stock in Havre.....	69,610	180,630
Stock in Marseilles.....	21,326	12,600
Stock in Bremen.....	42,151	15,078
Stock rest of Continent.....	105,000	35,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	54,000	28,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	7,813	6,679
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	1,440	none
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe*.....	717,332	395,140
Stock in United States ports.....	99,870	106,419
Stock in inland towns.....	16,602	19,753
Total.....	1,658,418	1,953,161

*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 305,257 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

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

	—Week ending Sept. 29, 1871.—		—Week ending Sept. 29, 1870.—			
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	2,652	1,356	4,482	5,681	5,533	2,425
Columbus.....	650	272	1,969	2,232	1,267	3,210
Macon.....	802	614	2,158	3,794	3,479	3,705
Montgomery.....	1,593	1,337	2,809	2,656	3,325	1,575
Selma.....	1,432	692	1,818	1,685	1,030	2,955
Memphis.....	3,995	3,267	2,776	2,896	274	3,984
Nashville.....	644	232	590	183	151	1,899
Total.....	11,763	7,470	16,602	19,127	15,059	19,753

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 4,293 bales, and are to-night 3,151 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have also been 7,359 bales less than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 5,009 bales, against 3,444 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, 1871; 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, 1871

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Aug. 31.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.		
Liverpool.....	2,206	7,921	3,614	5,009	19,211	13,599
Other British ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to Gt. Britain	2,206	7,921	3,614	5,009	19,211	13,599
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to N. Europe......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Spain, &c......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	2,206	7,921	3,614	5,009	19,211	13,599

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1871.

REC'D'S 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.....	2,092	6,700	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	2,670	3,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	1,913	4,069	98	100	405	697	157	203
Mobile.....	.....	1,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	39	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'rh Carolina.....	2,165	4,083	.....	.....	79	79	39	41
N'rh Carolina.....	1,011	1,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Virginia.....	2,500	4,326	87	423	.....	121	.....	385
North'n'n Paris.....	152	262	113	970	.....	.....	.....	613
Tennessee, &c.....	401	3,382	15	542	393	816	610	1,520
Foreign.....	240	333	.....	.....	.....	476	.....	.....
Total this year	14,125	29,619	313	2,266	882	2,102	1,191	2,415
Total last year	20,149	58,425	1,063	9,595	951	2,481	1,061	2,732

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 6,575 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York we include the manifests up to last Saturday night: Total bales. New York—To Liverpool, per steamers Wisconsin, 1,562; France, 1,000; Oceanic, 775; City of London, 575; Algeria, 550; Scotia, 547; To Liverpool, per bark Prairie Bird, 1,566..... 5,009

Texas—To Liverpool, per bark Prairie Bird, 1,566.....	1,566
Total.....	6,575

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

New York.....	Liverpool.	Total.
Texas.....	5,009	5,009
	1,566	1,566
Total.....	6,575	6,575

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 114 and 115½, and the close was 114½. Foreign Exchange market is weak. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 108½@—; short, 108½@109; and Commercial, 107½@108. Freights closed at ½d. by steam and 3-16d. by sail to Liverpool, 1c. gold by steam and ½c. by sail to Havre, and ¾d. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 29—4:30 P. M.—The market has ruled firm to-day, with sales footing up 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for export and 7,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 423,000 bales, of which 184,000 bales are American.

	Sept. 8.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 29.
Total sales.....	119,000	77,000	65,000	58,000
Sales for export.....	10,000	9,000	9,000	6,000
Sales on speculation.....	26,000	14,000	11,000	7,000
Total stock.....	521,000	498,000	467,000	423,000
Stock of American.....	231,000	222,000	207,000	181,000
Total afloat.....	529,000	544,000	550,000	.....
American afloat.....	58,000	51,000	58,000	.....

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands, 9½@.....	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½
" Orleans, 9½@.....	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½
" Up. to arrive, ..@.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Sept 16, states:

Week ending Sept. 16	208,806	1,370,787	979,283	493,543	30,107	57,770
Week ending Sept. 9	259,318	1,791,931	1,004,757	576,639	41,312	18,407
Week ending Sept. 2	261,815	1,354,331	1,193,203	673,284	12,400	58,087
Week ending Aug. 26	230,989	1,308,977	1,444,701	1,102,458	10,100	52,560
Week ending Aug. 19	173,884	1,046,447	1,000,018	1,360,065	3,645	46,702
Week ending Aug. 12	182,090	875,083	1,804,673	751,545	12,477	78,548

And since Jan. 1 (excepting New Orleans from Jan. 1 to March 24, inclusive), 1871:

Flour, bbls.	6,207,838	Wheat, bush.	25,453,417	Corn, bush.	32,901,101	Oats, bush.	12,991,062	Barley, bush.	540,000	Rye, bush.	618,249
Total Grain..... bushels..... 71,939,889											

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, Sept. 23, 1871:

In store at New York	389,023	Wheat, bush.	3,145,270	Oats, bush.	1,004,622	Barley, bush.	18,915
In store at Albany	14,000	Wheat, bush.	96,000	Oats, bush.	56,000	Barley, bush.	15,000
In store at Buffalo	153,000	Wheat, bush.	165,000	Oats, bush.	56,000	Barley, bush.	22,000
In store at Chicago	1,656,367	Wheat, bush.	1,238,868	Oats, bush.	1,383,163	Barley, bush.	434,909
In store at Milwaukee	293,000	Wheat, bush.	.....	Oats, bush.	.....	Barley, bush.	.....
In store at Duluth	41,047	Wheat, bush.	.....	Oats, bush.	.....	Barley, bush.	.....
In store at Toledo, Sept. 16	869,908	Wheat, bush.	155,097	Oats, bush.	450,411	Barley, bush.	1,053
In store at Detroit	511,394	Wheat, bush.	25,113	Oats, bush.	44,036	Barley, bush.	9,839
In store at Oswego*	150,000	Wheat, bush.	70,000	Oats, bush.	25,000	Barley, bush.	25,000
In store at St. Louis	498,074	Wheat, bush.	42,099	Oats, bush.	143,388	Barley, bush.	21,149
In store at Boston	14,046	Wheat, bush.	133,682	Oats, bush.	359,932	Barley, bush.	22,666
In store at Toronto, Sept. 15	14,290	Wheat, bush.	.....	Oats, bush.	13,304	Barley, bush.	31,607
In store at Montreal, Sept. 15	190,254	Wheat, bush.	87,422	Oats, bush.	.....	Barley, bush.	.....
In store at Philadelphia	85,000	Wheat, bush.	110,000	Oats, bush.	75,000	Barley, bush.	15,000
In store at Baltimore*	80,000	Wheat, bush.	90,000	Oats, bush.	85,000	Barley, bush.	5,600
Amount on New York canals	1,977,635	Wheat, bush.	1,043,286	Oats, bush.	861,332	Barley, bush.	264,164
Rail shipments for week	220,131	Wheat, bush.	301,059	Oats, bush.	187,588	Barley, bush.	116,793
Afloat on lakes	1,793,420	Wheat, bush.	1,189,055	Oats, bush.	640,962	Barley, bush.	360,884
Total in store and in transit	10,211,559	Wheat, bush.	7,791,951	Oats, bush.	5,354,808	Barley, bush.	1,360,859
Same date 1870	8,543,917	Wheat, bush.	8,156,349	Oats, bush.	4,634,071	Barley, bush.	1,077,593
Same date 1871	7,414,623	Wheat, bush.	3,123,249	Oats, bush.	4,109,486	Barley, bush.	1,581,603
Same date 1872	6,802,033	Wheat, bush.	1,100,390	Oats, bush.	5,004,792	Barley, bush.	1,104,059
Same date 1873	6,817,439	Wheat, bush.	8,357,700	Oats, bush.	4,053,364	Barley, bush.	643,490

* Estimated.

† Montreal, Baltimore and Philadelphia not included.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1871.

The continued fluctuations on the gold premium have greatly retarded business on many of the leading articles embraced in this review, and, taken as a whole, the grocery market has ruled dull. The supplies on hand, however, in very few cases could be called large, and being fairly under control, holders have failed to develop any weakness or loss of confidence. Here and there a little shading could be observed, on odd lots of goods to be surc, but this was merely the natural result of a slow movement and did not become general. From second hands the distribution direct to interior dealers and consumers has been fair and general; and the reduction of stocks in jobbers' hands thus made leads to the very reasonable belief that as soon as the financial position is more favorable, importers will be enabled to move larger invoices of goods.

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.....	4,693 pkgs.	Laguayra..	73 bgs.	Sugar, Brazil, 1 1/2	bags.
Green.....	5,562 pkgs.	Other.....	699 bgs.	Manilla, &c., 14,445	bags.
Japan.....	2,341 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba, 12,600	bags.	Manilla, Cuba 614	bags.
Various.....	3,841 pkgs.	Cuba.....	4,283 bds.	Porto Rico, 489	bds.
Coffee, Rio.....	7,234 bags.	Porto Rico	609 bds.	Demerara, 84	bds.
Java.....	3,618 mats.	Other.....	962 bds.	Other.....	602 bds.
Maracatho..	1,874 bags.				

Imports this week have included 10,983 bags of coffee, 2,070 boxes and 2,238 hlds. of sugar, and 1,633 hlds. of molasses.

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

Tea.....	115,000 lbs.	Imports at leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871	1871	1872
Coffee (indirect import).....	pkgs.		36,836	451
Coffee Rio.....	bags.		1,096,365	97,430
Coffee, other.....	bags.		39,284	302,064
Sugar.....	boxes.		401,370	352,428
Sugar.....	hlds.		57,938	57,485
Sugar.....	bags.		1,352,983	891,340
Molasses.....	hlds.		269,416	261,753

TEA.

A generally quiet tone has prevailed throughout this market during a greater portion of the past week, and few points of much interest are developed. Dealers attribute the dullness to the rapid and uncertain fluctuations of the gold premium, and this, undoubtedly, if not the sole cause, goes a great way in inducing caution and indifference on the part of buyers, who very naturally are disinclined to handle goods on which it is impossible to calculate values with any degree of accuracy. On the part of holders, however, there is no apparent loss of confidence, and all grades are quoted at fall former extremes, while the offerings generally are moderate. Jobbers are thought to be poorly supplied, both as to quantity and assortment, and the demand for invoices to replenish stocks in second hands is calculated as merely temporarily suppressed and likely to spring into life with renewed vigor at any moment. The line trade as yet, however, is only fair. Sales of invoices embrace 4,500 Greens; 3,137 Oolongs; 1,336 Japans.

There have been no imports this week. The receipts indirectly have been 1,565 pkgs. by steamer, and 19,476 by rail overland. 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:

1871	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1870	13,424,335	13,775,888	9,295,208	36,895,431
	13,214,089	15,839,683	8,979,001	38,062,778

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 85,755 pkgs. since January 1, against 72,095 last year.

COFFEE.

During the period covered by our last report some few holders had commenced to lose confidence a little, and in one or two cases intimated the possibility of a decline, but this feeling has since entirely disappeared, and during the present week the position has been stronger than ever, with some styles selling at a still higher range of values. Scarcely a holder can now be found who is in any way anxious to operate, and indeed a great many have valued their goods so high as to virtually exclude them from the market for the present, though it is claimed that the rates asked are sure to be ultimately obtained. We do not learn of many purchases for investment, but a speculative feeling is extant and parcels in desirable shape would meet with attention. On Brazil the advance noted at the close of our last has been fully sustained, and the prime grades have also been brought up 1/2c., making the improvement general, and at the revised figures it is rather easier to sell than to buy. In fact, owners of the stock have almost a corner on the market, an every thing of desirable character is well concentrated and under strong control with no probability that any important additions can be made to the stock for some time to come. There was some delay in getting the steamer's samples out, but they proved quite attractive when offered and have received much attention at extreme figures. There has been rather more animation at the out-ports, and the prices obtained show markets fully as strong as at this point. East India stock has been in good demand from all regular sources, and commanded full previous rates without difficulty, the fine grades doing a little the best, though all qualities were called for. West India descriptions in better demand, and about everything available sold, but holders were quite confident as a rule, and in some cases very unwilling to open negotiations except at a decided advance. There has been a little doubt as to the future of West India grades for a few weeks, but the trade now appear to be convinced that they are as safe an investment as any other style of coffee. Sales of 12,689 bags Rio, 300 bags Ceylon, 6,263 bags Maracatho, 5,543 bags Laguayra, 375 bags Costa Rica, 108 bags Savanilla, and 100 bags Mexican. At Baltimore 16,023 bags Rio, and at New Orleans 10,900 bags Rio.

Imports of coffee this week have included 6,223 bags Ceylon per "Francis," 8,893 bags Maracatho per "Iva," and 868 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio Sept. 23, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Baltt. more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Cal-veston.	Total.
Stock.....	81,513	.....	11,730	.....	7,867	3,000
Same date 1870	49,359	.....	25,470	.....	5,000	82,859
Imports.....	482,971	14,806	49,714	123,552	81,911	1,066,953
In 1870	620,739	.....	343,395	81,232	27,302	14,712

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Sept. 23, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

In bags.	(New York) stock.	Phila. delphia.	Baltt. more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Cal-veston.	Total.
Java and Singapore.....	1,101,747	.....	50,992	.....	1,962	.....
Ceylon.....	13,541	13,229	.....	1,080	.....	.....
Maracatho.....	5,177	63,059	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	40	83,686	.....	16,516	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	7,005	37,031	4,970	.....	.....	253
Other.....	.....	38,999	2,024	722	1,812	7,689
Total.....	26,365	301,750	57,990	20,560	1,812	7,772
Same time, 1870.....	45,223	228,684	60,509	7,116	4,109	1,646

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also 17,343 mats.

SUGAR.

The market for Raws has shown rather a drooping tone throughout the week, and buyers have slowly but surely gained a greater advantage on values. A little stock was taken from the finer qualities by the trade, but the principal call came from refiners operating to the extent of known wants mainly, though in a few cases they have found themselves in possession of goods in consequence of the rather unexpected acceptance of bids, which were thought to be almost low enough to check the rather earnest solicitations of holders. In fact, the contest which has been going on for several weeks between buyers and sellers appears to be finally decided in favor of the former; and though no serious break is to be anticipated, it is reasonable to look for a somewhat further reduced level of values before a steady position is reached. The very uncertain condition of the premium on gold and the fears of serious trouble before the clique have concluded their manipulations of the market for the precious metal induces so much caution as to materially reduce the demand for sugars, even for ordinary purposes, and this of itself has a demoralizing effect. But other causes prevail tending to induce a loss of faith on the part of holders, and lead many of them to the belief that it would be well to sell out as opportunity occurs. Among these may be mentioned the free distribution during the past two months and indications that interior buyers have become supplied to an extent nearly sufficient to carry them well along until the advent of the new crop domestic, which promises finely, and will as usual reach consumers via the Mississippi; the fact that there is a comparatively liberal accumulation still left in Cuba on which owners will not only soon be compelled to realize, but have already sent forward samples by steamer of large parcels of boxes seeking bids to arrive, and finally a stock here not extravagant, certainly, but very fair, and likely to more than satisfy all calls as now indicated. Refined has met with a fair movement, the outlet about balancing the production, and during a greater portion of the week values were comparatively steady. Of late, however, in sympathy with Raws the tone has become rather slack, and the close is in buyers' favor. The sales of Raw include 3,925 hlds. Cuba, 738 do. Porto Rico, 300 do. Martinique, 50 do. Barbadoes, 175 do. Demerara, 148 do. Scotch Refined, 150 do. St. Croix, 100 do. miscellaneous stock, 4,444 boxes Havana, and 12,066 bags Manilla.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 28, were as follows:

Imports this week	Cuba, bags.	Cuba, P. Rico, hds.	Other, hds.	Brazil, bags.	Manilla, &c., hds.	Total.
	2,070	12	2,234	56,459	57,793	62,346
since Jan. 1	279,671	291,209	33,300	48,990	56,459	57,793
same time, 1870	225,626	210,665	31,303	28,102	60,534	303,848
Stock in first hands	89,023	.....	15,989	.....	829,411	7,008
Same time 1870	101,623	.....	81,430	.....	411,953	1,193
1869	119,269	.....	99,451	.....	50,667	601

MOLASSES.

The inclination towards a steadier feeling on the market for foreign grades noted last week has if anything increased somewhat, and the advantage, though not very great, may be considered as mainly in favor of the selling interest. Holders have for some time past been offering their stocks with a fair amount of freedom, and the arrivals in the meantime proving comparatively moderate, the accumulation has worked down to a pretty small aggregate, and come under very fair control. This is especially the case with boiling

grades, and as refiners continue to want a cargo or two every few days, former rates are asked and obtained without much difficulty. An advance, however, could hardly be obtained just now as considerable complaint is made of the small margins on the reproduction. Grocery goods are dull beyond the usual sales in small lots, and are likely to continue in the same condition until prices reach a level competing with Syrups. Considerable sales of Barbadoes are reported below, part of which was disposed of some time ago, before receipt and we understand that other considerable quantities have also been contracted for from cargoes now in transit. Domestic has been fairly active at some irregularity in prices, but the tone on the whole pretty steady for anything really prime to choice, as these lots are concentrated and out of competition. Syrups have again sold to a fair extent, and were pretty steady on all grades, though fine qualities did a little the best. Sugar House Molasses not very plenty, the demand good, and values sustained at 18c. in hds., and 22c. in bbls. Sales of 400 hds. Porto Rico, 50 hds. Cuba, 1,225 hds. Barbadoes 40 hds. St. Croix, and 1,100 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands. Sept. 28, were as follows

	Cuba, hds.	P. Rico, hds.	Demerara, hds.	Other hds.	N. O bbls.
Imports this week	213	81,716	2,741	1,336	35,526
since Jan 1	75,317	2,475	4,596	14,135	9,145
same time 1870	73,366	24,271			
Stock in first hands	1,622	5,823	2,361	3,708	8,700
same time '70	11,193	3,475	3,708		
same time '69	3,123	398	5,774		

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

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

	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.
New York	171,674	225,625	322,347	282,777
Boston	24,102	20,651	77,396	79,635
Philadelphia	25,047	24,829	62,424	59,537
Baltimore	37,012	43,913	101,213	80,381
New Orleans	32,555	37,439	3,630	5,035
Total	401,370	352,123	572,985	507,435

* Including three and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

The market has again been in a dull and uninteresting condition during the greater portion of the week, and "nothing new" about the only report to be obtained from operators. There is evidently no loss of strength, however, as to values, and the completely controlled stocks continued to be held at extremes and offered in the most sparing manner—some samples not available at all. Indeed, holders are so confident in their views that many would prefer not to sell to the extent of more than half their accumulations at the most, even could the prices asked be obtained, as all foreign advices seem to indicate still greater buoyancy as the winter advances. The retail market has sympathized fully as to firmness of prices, but has shown more activity as consumers, grinders, etc., though objecting greatly to current values find no help but to submit gracefully. Most calls, however, are made on a close calculation as to actual wants. At the close a pretty well authenticated rumor prevails of a large movement in Cloves, but the details are for the present refused.

FRUITS, &c.

The market the past week has been moderately active for nearly all kinds, and except for currants the feeling is very firm. Raisins have been in free receipt, but as the city and Western trade are buying with freedom, though not in large lots, prices rule firm. Currants are easier with liberal receipts, which caused the decline; and the demand is good, however, and stocks are being worked off freely, and the feeling is more steady. Citron has sold to a large extent and higher prices have been realized. Turkish prunes have met with no improvement, the demand being very light. New figs have arrived, but being held above the views of buyers, have sold rather slowly. Nuts have been rather quiet.

The demand for Foreign Green has been only fair. Lemons are in better supply from the recent arrivals, and prices are lower. There is scarcely anything else here except Green Ginger, which sells at 14c. per lb in lots. Cocoa-nuts continue to advance. Ratan has sold at \$60 per thousand, which is about the only kind in the market. Since our last, a few bbls. Bahama Orange have arrived, and sold at \$15 per bbl.

Domestic Dried Fruits are in good demand, and the prices ruling are comparatively high. Apples may not be quoted higher than at our last, but the trade are willing to take all that is offered at current rates, and for prime sliced new Southern they would pay an advance. Peaches are doing better, they sell quite readily to the trade, and a speculative movement which, however, as yet has not produced much effect is reported; receipts are liberal, and there is a small accumulation of stock. Unpeeled are quiet, they are quite plenty, but buyers will not take hold. Blackberries are firmer, holders ask 1 1/2c. Pitted Cherries are very high, held by one or two parties.

Domestic Green Apples are in fair demand, and although the reports from most districts are of a short crop we have a full supply at reasonable prices. We quote at \$3 25 to \$3 75 per bbl. Cranberries are in full supply, but the demand has not yet begun; selling at \$2 75 to \$3 per crate. Pears are selling better. Duchess bring \$8 to \$12 per bbl. Quinces are coming in freely, quoted at \$8 to \$10 per bbl.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Tea.—From the "London Produce Market Review," of Sept. 16, we learn in regard to the tea market that a former feeling prevailed among Importers, and that the buyers showed more desire to purchase. The arrivals had now placed upon the market a fair quantity of the new crop teas, which as a general thing were somewhat inferior in quality, at public sale, which included some new "Ping Sney" teas of middling grade. Prices were steady, though the green tea market could not be quoted at any advance. A telegram from Hong Kong, Sept. 8th, gives total export to date from China and Japan, 74,000 lbs., against 53,000,000 lbs. for 1870, and 72,000,000 lbs. for 1869.

Sugar.—From the same source, in regard to sugar, we extract the following relating to West India sugars: "It is a matter for wonder to the home trade to see the West Indian merchants and planters adhere to a system which has inflicted such heavy losses on their trade, and which is likely, within a longer or shorter period, to extinguish it altogether. On the one side we have the colonists becoming poorer and poorer every year, and on the other the British pieces makers, who realize amongst them a fabulous amount of profit, by doing badly what the planters could do well at the first operation. This is the more remarkable, as by making good sugar instead of bad the latter would certainly increase their

profits fifty per cent. The worst of the matter is that with every year the passes, pieces acquire a firmer hold, and the prejudice is now altogether in their favor, and against raw sugar, simply because the planters pay no attention to the modern requirement of producing perfectly dry, bright, straw colored goods. The greater the consumption of pieces the greater will be the gain to beet sugar, which cannot be used for direct consumption, unless it have undergone a process almost equal in cost to refining. Cane Sugar ought to be the cheapest and best sugar in the world and it is only such gross waste as the throwing away two-thirds of the saccharine contents of the Cane juice, and the sending of the remaining sugar here in a state unfit for use, that have enabled the beet to form so large a portion of our consumption.

Cuba Sugar.—CLAYED.—HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The *Weekly Report* says:—The week under review has been less active, owing partly to the heavy decline of prices reported from London at the close of the previous one. A small decline has also been quoted in New York yesterday, which has affected business more than that which occurred in London, because buyers for the United States are, as of late, the more numerous. Still, the market has been steady, with a fair demand for good sugar, and there are some large parcels in treaty at the close which, it is expected, will bring full prices—say 10 1/2 rs. per arrobe for No. 12. A lot of No. 10 1/2, in fair condition, sold at auction for 9 1/2 rs.; but this is no exact criterion, and we quote the above figure, without any anxiety of holders to realize. Derosene's sugars continue to be held at much higher prices, but there is little doing, especially for Spain. The sales reported during the week add up about 12,500 boxes, against 20,000 last week.

MOLASSES SUGARS.—There is nothing doing for want of stocks in the market, and we quote nominally at from 8 to 9 rs. arrobe N. 1, 8 to 10. **CENTRIFUGALS.**—Also nominal at from 12 1/2 to 13 rs. arrobe No. 12 to 13. **MUSCOVADOES.**—Have experienced no change since we last wrote, and the two small parcels, fair to good refining, remaining to be disposed of, are held at from 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 rs. arrobe.

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

To	Boxes.	Hds.
New York	8,355	321
Boston	4,073	...
Baltimore	1,614	481
New Orleans	2,427	130

Total export of the week to all countries..... 21,827 932

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.
1871	17	370	389,922	99,907
1870	438	269	376,291	116,164
1869	4,001	198	458,672	82,602

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Tca.		Duty paid.	
Hysen, Common to fair	40 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. 1. to fine	55 @ 60
do Superior to fine	60 @ 75	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair	55 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest	80 @ 115	do Superior to fine	65 @ 70
Young Hysen, Com. to fair	40 @ 55	do Ex. 1. to finest	75 @ 100
do Superior to fine	60 @ 80	Oelung, Common to fair	45 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest	80 @ 110	do Superior to fine	60 @ 75
Gamp. & Imp., Com. to fair	68 @ 70	do Ex. fine to finest	85 @ 125
do Superior to fine	80 @ 100	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair	48 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest	100 @ 145	do Superior to fine	60 @ 75
Hysen Sk. & Tw. C. to fair	30 @ 40	do Ex. 1. to finest	80 @ 125
do Superior to fine	45 @ 50		

Coffee.

Prime, duty paid	gold. 17 @ 17 1/2	Native Ceylon	gold. 16 1/2 @ 19
do good	gold. 16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	Maracaba	gold. 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
do fair	gold. 15 1/2 @ 16	Laguayra	gold. 16 @ 17 1/2
do ordinary	gold. 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	St Domingo, in bond	gold. 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Java, mats and bags	gold. 21 @ 22	Jamaica	gold. 16 @ 17
do Brown	gold. 23 @ 23		

Sugar.

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

Molasses.

New Orleans new	50 @ 60	Cuba Clayed	34 @ 38
Porto Rico	85 @ 58	Cuba centrifugal	31 @ 35
Cuba Muscovado	37 @ 45	English Islands	35 @ 45

Rice.

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Carolina	8 @ 9
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases	gold 36 @ 36	Pepper, in bond	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cassia in mats	do 36 @ 36	do Singapore & Sumatra	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Ginger, Race and Af	gold 10 1/2 @ 11	Pimento, Jamaica	8 1/2 @ 9
Mace	do 50 @ 50	do in bond	do 8 1/2 @ 9
Nutmegs, cases	do 9 1/2 @ 100	Cloves	do 11 @ 11 1/2
do cases Penang	do 9 1/2 @ 100	do in bond	do 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new	50 @ 57 1/2	Brazil Nuts	...
do Layer, 1870	2 90 @ 8 00	Filberts, Sicily	10 1/2 @ 11
do Sultana	13 @ 19	do Barcelona	9 1/2 @ 9
do Valencia	...	African Peanuts	1 65 @ 11 70
do London Layer	3 40 @ 3 25	Walnuts, Bordeaux	10 @ 10 1/2
Currants, new	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Macaroni, Italian	13 @ 13 1/2
Citron, Layer (new)	5 1/2 @ 6	Fire Crack, best No. 1	3 @ 3 1/2

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.

Apples, State	9 @ 9	do Western	...
do Southern, common	5 @ 6	do prime	5 @ 6
do sliced	7 @ 9	do	...
Peaches, pared	15 @ 18	do napped, grs & hlv	6 @ 7
Blackberries	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Cherries pitted	12 @ 21
Pecan Nuts	18 @ 22	Hickory Nuts	...
Walnuts	...	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fine	do 20 @ 23
do com. to fair	do 1 75 @ 2 25	do com. to fair	do 1 75 @ 2 25
do Will. g'd to best	do 3 @ 3		

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	Sic. Licorice	15 @ 15
Bl-Carb. Soda (Eng.)	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Calabra, imitation	20 @ 20
Borax	32 @ 32	do genuine	38 @ 46
Sal Soda, Cask	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	Madder	12 @ 13
Sulphur	3 @ 3	Indigo, Madras	1 00 @ 1 00 1/2
Saltpetre	8 @ 17	do Manilla	80 @ 105
Copperas	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	Cardaga, Manilla, 1/2 and 3/4	18 @ 19
Camphor in bbls.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2	do do Large sizes	...
Castile Soap	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Sisal	16 @ 16
Expom Salts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 30, 1871

With the exception of two or three days the week has been rather quiet, especially with commission houses. The jobbing trade has fallen off somewhat but the different departments continue to do a fair business and the aggregate movements are still in excess of those of the same period last year. There is some nearby trade in the city and a few Western dealers are still making purchases though the majority of buyers from all sections who were in the market at the time of our last report, have left the city, and the arrivals during the week have been small. The business of the season thus far has been very large and as regards profits has probably been more satisfactory to dealers and manufacturers than during a corresponding period in any year since the war. There has been an unusual degree of uniformity in prices, and job offerings are not numerous even now although the bulk of the trade is undoubtedly over and only sorting up purchases will be made during the remaining autumn months. The firm condition of raw wool and cotton strengthens the market for goods notwithstanding the disposition to sell which is apparent among the agents for woollen goods. Jobbers have only small stocks of these goods and will be obliged to purchase freely to replenish assortments as soon as the weather becomes cold enough to create an active distributive demand. The retail trade in goods adapted to fall wear is progressing favorably both here and in the interior, and duplicate orders for fabrics of this description are placed in fair numbers.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—Brown Cottons continue selling fairly with no notable features since our last report. Prices are firm on goods selling at 12½c, and below that price. Standards are not moving with much spirit, and the tone of the market still lacks firmness, although quotations are unchanged. Bleached goods sell fairly in all of the medium grades, and stocks are kept well under control. Colored Cottons have met moderate sale for this season of the year, and prices rule firm. The demand for Canton Flannels has been a little less active than was last reported, but the supply is small with agents, and no weakness is apparent in prices. Printing Cloths are firm at 8c. for 64s, on the spot, and 7½c. for deliveries as late as April next. Prints still sell freely, and no accumulation of stock has occurred. Prices are well maintained on all makes, but the season is too far advanced for any rise in prices. The styles recently put up to 12c. have sold fairly at that figure, owing to their superiority in coloring and design. Other cotton goods are quiet and steady.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There is more steadiness in the market for heavy woollens as the position becomes known, and is found to be more favorable for holders than they had supposed. The stock of goods in first hands is not excessive, and it is scarcely probable that any considerable amount will have to be carried over, as a more active inquiry will necessarily spring up when the demand from consumers becomes more liberal. Distributors have run their stocks close on these goods thus far in the hope of breaking prices, which is more favorable for an active demand later. The concessions offered on fine goods have been, in most instances, on styles not meeting very popular favor. Medium grades selling between \$1 and \$2 have not been in active demand, and are generally lower. Goods below \$1 remain firm, and are in comparatively light supply. Flannels and other light woollens are quiet but firm.

FOREIGN GOODS.—Importers have been doing a fair business this week in goods adapted to current distribution. There is a good demand for medium priced fancy dress goods, and larger sales could be effected if the stocks were not so much reduced. Satins are selling fairly, though it is early for a spirited inquiry for heavy goods of this description. Silks are selling freely with a scarcity of low-priced blacks. Staple goods have been in steady request, and stocks are held firmly. The demand for Linens has been a little better, although the sales are still small. Millinery goods are in liberal demand, and desirable shades and numbers of ribbons are placed freely. Light weight fancy Cloakings are selling well at full prices.

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SUITINGS are selling steadily at unchanged quotations. Amoskeag A 36 13, B 36 12½, Atlantic A 36 13½, do D 36 12, do H 36 13, Appleton A 36 13-13½, Augusta 36 12, do 30 10½, Bedford R 30 9, Boutt O 34 11, Canneltonwealth O 27 6½, Graham A 27 8½, Great Falls M 36 11½, do S 33 11, Indian Head W 13½, do 30 11-11½, Indian Orchard A 40 14, do O 37 12½, Laconia B 30 13 do B 37 12, Lawrence A 36 11½, Lyman O 36 11½, do E 38 13, Medford 36 12½, Nashua fine O 38 12½, do R 36 13½, do E 40 15-15½, Newmarket A 36 12, Pacific extra 36 13, do L 36 12½, Pepperell 7-4 25, do

5-4 —, do 9-4 —, do 10-4 34½-37½, do 11-4 39½-42½, Pepperell E fine 39 13½, do R 36 12½, Pocasset F 30 9½, Saranac fine O 33 12, do R 36 13½ Stark A 36 13, Swift River 36 10½ Tiger 27 9.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SUITINGS have met a fair distributive demand in all medium qualities at the annexed prices. Amoskeag 46 16½-17 do 42 15½-16, do A 36 14-15, Androscoggin L 36 16½-17, Arkwright WT 36 10, Hallou & Son 36 14, Bartlett 36 15½, do 33 13½, Bates XX 36 18, Blackstone AA 36 15, Boutt B 36 15 do O 30 11½, do R 26 9½, Clarke 36 18, Jwright D 40 18½, Ellerton 10-1 —, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 7½, Gold Medal 36 14, Great Falls Q 36 15½-15½, Hill's Gemp. Idem 36 16, Hope 36 14, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17½, Newmarket O 36 13½, New York Mill 36 21, Pepperell 6-4 25, do 10-4 29½-42½, Tuscarora XX 36 17½, Utica 5-4 27½, do 6-4 35, do 9-4 50 do 10-4 57, Waltham X 33 12, do 42 16, do 6-4 24½-25, do 8-4 29½-30, do 9-4 34½-35, do 10-4 39½-40, Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are in good demand and firm at 8c. for spot goods and 7½c. for futures.

PRINTS are selling well and remain firm at the following quotations: American 11½, Albion solid 11, Allena 11½, do do pink 12, do purple 11½, Arnolds O, Atlantic —, Duncell's 11½, Hamilton 11½, London mourning 11, Mallory pink 12, do purple 11½, Manchester 12, Merrimac 11 dk. 11½, do W pink and purple 13, do W fancy —, Oriental shirtings 10½, Pacific 11½, Richmond's 11½, Simpson Mourning 11, Sprague's pink 12, do blue and white 11½, do shirtings —, Wamsutta 8½.

CANTON FLANNELS.—Brown—Tremont H 12½, do T 15½, do A 16½, do Y 17½, do X 19, do XX 22, do XXX 24½. Everett XX 18, Nashua A 15, do XX 22, Arlington 14½, Eureka 14, Ellerton P 17½, do H 25, do N 22, do O 19. Bleached—Tremont H 14, do T 16½, do A 17½, do Y 18½, do X 21, do XX 23½, do XXX 25, Everett 19½, Salmon Falls 17½, Pemberton Y 19, Ellerton P 19, do N 24, do O 21, do NN 27, do WH 31.

CHEESE.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 21, do 12 28½, do 10 21, do 8 16, do 11 22, do 15 27½, Cumberland 12½, Jos Greers 55 15½, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark No. 2 9½, Medford 18, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 25, Bedford 14½, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 13½, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22, do BB 20.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 13½, Androscoggin Sat. 15-15½, Bates 10, Everetts 15½, Indian Orchard Imp. 12½, Laconia 13½, Newmarket 13.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$32 50, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston \$33 00, Ontarios A \$35 00, Stark A \$37 50.

BAWNS DALLS.—Appleton 14, Amoskeag 14½, Augusta 14, Pacific 14, Pepperell 14-14½, Stark A 13½.

STAPLES.—Albany 7½, Algodon 12½, American 12-13, Amoskeag 18-19, Hamilton 18-19, Haymaker 11, Sheridan A 11, do G 10½, Uncaaville A 12½-13, Whittenton A 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany —, Amoskeag ACA 29½-30, do A 24½-25, do B 20½-21, do C 18½-19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14½, Conestoga extra 32 21½-22, do dc 36 24½-25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 28, Hamilton 20-21, Swift River 11½, Thorndike A 14, Whittendon XXX 27½, York 30 22½.

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

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 20, Hamilton 20, Pacific Mills armures 20, do Imperial reps 25, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22½.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's iograin are quoted at \$1 30 for extra super 2 mos. credit or less 2 per cent 10 days, \$1 55 for super 3-ply and \$1 62½ for extra 3-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 15 for medium superfine, \$1 30 for superfine, \$1 55 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 62½ for extra three-ply; Brussels \$2 00 for 3 fr., \$2 10 for 4 fr., and \$2 20 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 Sept. 28, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869 have been as follows:

	1869.			1870.			1871.		
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Manufactures of wool...	641	\$226,219	2,055	\$623,885	1,650	\$677,366			
do cotton...	399	127,288	674	263,414	1,138	340,990			
do silk...	396	269,905	637	705,083	631	533,209			
do flax...	730	138,753	1,060	252,143	1,234	273,136			
Miscellaneous dry goods	355	123,165	623	217,459	511	196,935			
Total	2,521	\$875,340	5,449	\$2,259,981	5,193	\$2,021,636			
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.									
Manufacturers of wool...	1,005	\$337,449	1,103	\$380,973	816	\$332,147			
do cotton...	374	80,468	391	94,737	315	100,034			
do silk...	83	94,970	147	179,250	170	257,899			
do flax...	455	114,283	579	139,084	531	92,042			
Miscellaneous dry goods	165	22,060	49	22,969	96	21,492			
Total	2,012	\$649,230	2,269	\$808,073	1,728	\$773,581			
Add'd for consu'p'n	2,521	875,340	5,449	2,259,984	5,193	2,021,636			
Total th'n upon m'rk't.	4,533	\$1,524,570	7,718	\$3,068,054	6,921	\$2,795,217			
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.									
Manufacturers of wool...	869	\$307,370	596	\$370,184	615	\$270,397			
do cotton...	405	117,439	187	51,078	253	82,173			
do silk...	140	108,755	151	205,494	50	117,518			
do flax...	739	172,635	426	92,799	278	61,508			
Miscellaneous dry goods	201	44,789	50	34,416	308	41,438			
Total	2,351	\$808,198	1,445	\$611,817	1,548	\$518,033			
Add'd for consu'p'n	2,521	875,340	5,449	2,259,984	5,193	2,021,636			
Total enter'd at the port	4,872	\$1,680,538	6,894	\$2,871,801	6,796				

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Table with columns: STATIONS, Miles, 00° SOUTH, Time, 00° NORTH, Time. Rows include New York, Washington, Gordonsville, Bristol, Knoxville, Cleveland, Chattanooga, Nashville, Corinth, Grand Junction, Memphis, Jackson, Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans.

J. B. YATES, General Eastern Passenger Agent,

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE
A T L A N T I C
Mutual Insurance Co.

New York, January 26, 1871.

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

From sums received on Marine Risks, from
1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.. \$5,370,000 09
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
January, 1870..... 2,155,733 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$7,426,415 73

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks - nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870..... \$5,302,733 55
Losses paid during the same period..... \$2,250,590 39
Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... \$1,063,263 57

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New York
Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks..... \$3,843,740 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise.. 2,377,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages..... 217,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 339,352 03
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,089,915 95
Cash in Bank..... 316,125 45
Total amount of Assets..... \$14,193,938 48

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

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

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

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

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- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
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The quotations of Securities not on the Stock Exchange list, including Southern Stocks and Bonds.

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