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COMMERCIAL
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FIRE INSURANCE
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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
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Operating expenses and
renewals - - - - - 916,095 82
Showing a profit of - - - - - 552,244 71

OR

\$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 87 1/2 per cent.

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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.

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\$4,000,000

after every Chicago claim is fully satisfied. This will furnish ample indemnity to all seeking insurance, and certainly that Company is entitled to confidence and support which thus, like

"THE HOME,"

stands in the breach and fully protects many sufferers in the Chicago calamity, instead of boasting that it has no share in such a disaster.

Misrepresentations of the Company are in circulation by interested parties, especially Brokers (to whom this Company pays no commission, preferring to deal directly with its customers); but any statements reflecting upon the solvency of

THE HOME

are wholly untrue, as the officers or any member of the Board of Directors will be happy to explain, if called upon in person.

Advices received from Chicago to-day give assurance that the published estimate of the Company's loss is substantially correct.

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NEW YORK, October 20, 1871.

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 13.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1871.

NO. 330.

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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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage),
For One Year..... \$10 00
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The CHRONICLE will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued by letter. Postage is 30 cents per year, and is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.
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JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
Post Office Box 4592.

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A neat file for holding current numbers of the CHRONICLE is sold at the office for 50 cents. Volumes bound for subscribers at \$1 25. The first and second volumes of the CHRONICLE are wanted by the publishers.

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 publish, October 23, entirely new tables of State and 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.

MR. BOUTWELL AND THE RECUPERATION OF BUSINESS.

Notwithstanding the feverish languor which pervades Wall street there is little doubt that the first pressure of our recent troubles has now passed off, and that a reaction has set in full of reassuring promise. Mr. Boutwell has given much assistance to the recuperative process by extra purchases of bonds, and his action in this respect last Wednesday will probably enable the banks to replenish their reserves to the 25 per cent minimum required by the law.

The sound and stable character of our financial prosperity has seldom received a more convincing illustration than in the events of the past fortnight. Prodigious losses have been incurred, vast amounts of capital have been sacrificed, and the advance in the rate of interest inflicts some disturbance on general trade. But there is little immediate uneasiness as to mercantile credits, and no apprehension of any general panic. Since the war a conservative policy has presided over the credit system in business, and has stopped the perilous expansion which was formerly so fruitful of danger, so perilous a cause of collapse and financial convulsion. There has been, indeed, too much disposition of late to extend the time on sales of certain descriptions of dry goods; but now, as heretofore, the major portion of our trade is done either for cash or on short credit. Recent events have, of necessity, given a temporary check to the distribution of merchandise to the West, but the great movements of produce to the seaboard have recovered from their paralysis and already begin to assume a gratifying activity, even from the desolated city of Chicago itself. The October earnings of the railroads are also promising, and are expected to show an increase over last year. The insurance companies here and elsewhere are not turning out quite so well as had been hoped, but the Superintendent expresses his opinion that 90 per cent of the insurances in this city will be paid. To meet these demands, the foreclosure of bonds and mortgages will not, it is hoped, be necessitated to an extent which would depress the value of real estate. The aggregate losses of all the New York, New England, and English companies are much less than was supposed, and will probably not reach 35 millions of dollars.

It is a significant fact that although the shrinkage at the Stock Exchange has nominally reduced the sensitive values there dealt in, and has entailed losses to the aggregate of 100 millions, there has not been a single important failure, and the only serious suspension of payment, at the beginning of the revulsion, was cancelled in four or five days, every dollar of liabilities being at once paid up.

In Chicago itself the losses, as we supposed, were much exaggerated. Only about one-fourth of the grain in store in the city has been destroyed. The livestock goods and

packing establishments are saved. The waterworks are uninjured, and are once more in full operation, as are also the Fire Department and the Fire Alarm Telegraph. The bank vaults are safe; and, notwithstanding the sensational rumors put in circulation yesterday, the most important of them have resumed business under promising auspices. The merchants are starting their establishments with all the facilities they can command, the worthiest of them finding in this city ample accommodation, and all contriving in some way or other to organize anew. There were in Chicago before the fire 17 large grain elevators, having an aggregate capacity of 11,580,000 bushels. The largest of these held 1,600,000 bushels, and three others 1,250,000 each. Part of these were saved, and all that can be used are now in active operation. Never in modern times has so serious a disaster visited any city, and never has any calamity evoked from its own people so much energy or self-help, or from the whole of Christendom such universal commiseration, sympathy and aid. We repeat, then, that in all these facts may be seen indications of the sound and stable character of our financial prosperity. But we must not forget that the peril is not all past. There are not a few circumstances which show that the monetary machinery of the country has been put to a severe strain; and though there may be but little danger of a mercantile convulsion, still the process of recuperation may be unduly retarded. One of the principal conditions for accelerating the processes of recovery depends on the money market remaining tranquil; and so far as the Treasury can contribute to this end it will no doubt be effected. The extra sales of gold and the extra purchases of bonds, which have done so much good this week, cannot perhaps be repeated; but there are other methods for giving relief which must be devised and put in operation if the need should arise.

MR. SPAULDING AND THE LEGAL TENDERS.

Among the communications elicited by the discussions to which we referred last week as to the best methods for giving elasticity to the currency and relief to the loan-market, under certain future possible contingencies, is a letter from the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, who opposes with vigor one of the favorite remedies proposed in Wall street, and denies that the Secretary of the Treasury retains the option to issue any greenbacks, no matter how great the emergency, for the redemption of the outstanding certificates of indebtedness. That option, he says, was merely an expedient of war finance, and ceased with the return of peace. Many of our conservative financial men will be much gratified if Mr. Spaulding's opinion should turn out to be correct. The following is an extract from his letter:

The Secretary of the Treasury has no power to issue \$50,000,000 reserved greenbacks. The first Legal Tender act, passed Feb. 25, 1862, authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 greenback currency. The act of July 11, 1862, authorized an additional issue of \$150,000,000, making in all to that date \$300,000,000. Of this sum \$50,000,000 was to be held in reserve for a specific purpose, which has been fulfilled. This provision of the law has been executed, and no longer confers any power on the Secretary of the Treasury to issue any part of this sum of \$50,000,000. The following is that part of the section of the law referred to:

Section 3 of an act of July 11, 1862, entitled "An Act to authorize an additional issue of \$150,000,000 United States notes, and for other purposes," provides:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive deposits, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to such amount as he may deem expedient, not exceeding \$100,000,000 for not less than 30 days, in sums not less than \$100, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and any amount so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after 10 days notice, on the return of the certificate of deposit. And of the amount of United States notes authorized by this act not less than \$50,000,000 shall be reserved for the purpose of securing prompt payment of such deposits when demanded, and shall be issued and used only when in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury the same or any part thereof may be used for that purpose."

All the certificates of deposit under the above section of the act of 1862 have been paid and canceled, and inasmuch as the Secretary had power to use this reserve "only" to insure prompt payment of the temporary certificates of deposit issued during the war, it does not apply at all to the act of March 2, 1867, which authorized the issue of 3 per cent certificates. All power ever conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury to issue legal tender notes is exhausted, and if any more are issued (except to replace mutilated notes), they will be issued in violation of law.

When any question relative to the legal tenders is agitating the public mind we seldom fail to hear something timely from Mr. Spaulding, who incurred some opprobrium as the reputed author of the legal tender law in 1862, and as the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means at the time that act was passed. It is only right to say that he has ever since the war been foremost among the advocates of those measures of conservative contraction which have improved our currency and brought us every year closer to specie payments. To a salutary dread of further expansion of the currency with the mischief it would let loose and the losses it would inflict on the business of the country is doubtless due, in part, the interpretation he has adopted of the various statutes to which he has referred.

In support of this view it must be conceded that the issue of currency is a prerogative so dangerous and so capable of being perverted in a democratic government like ours, that it is a resource not to be thought of except in the direst emergencies; and consequently the right to issue currency and expand the volume of the circulation should not be allowed to rest on any doubtful inference from ambiguous and extinct legislation. This is a sufficient reply to those who argue that the laws of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, under which the outstanding certificates were issued, constitute a part of the same legislation to which the laws of 1862 and 1863 belong; and therefore that the same reserve of greenbacks might be made available for both. Moreover this inferential argument is further weakened by the fact that Congress last year provided in another way for the emergency; and when the certificates were ordered to be withdrawn and cancelled, the process was expressly ordered to go forward no faster than the new national bank notes could be issued to supply the vacuum in the circulation.

Mr. Spaulding has therefore the credit of having made out a very strong case, and he offers little comfort to the "operators" in gold and stocks who have begun to speculate on the chances of a derangement of values through an expansion of the currency. To these men he gives the assurance that not only will there be no further issues of greenbacks except in the presence of some national calamity greater than any which has threatened us since the outbreak of the war, but that no laws now upon the statute book will suffice to put one dollar more of paper money in circulation.

As to the Certificates of Indebtedness Mr. Spaulding gives no opinion. We have had some half a dozen statutes regulating their issue. It is claimed that the last of them, which directed that the certificates should be withdrawn, and their place supplied with national bank notes, implicitly prohibited any further issues. If this resource is closed to the Treasury the public would like to hear from Mr. Spaulding what expedient he will suggest as capable of giving the needful elasticity to the currency in the present and prospective exigencies of the business of the country. It is easy to say that Mr. Boutwell, with a view to float his new loan, has been too intent on making the money-market easy, and failed to accumulate a currency balance during the Summer. Instead of thus providing for the future he has poured out his greenbacks when he ought to have hoarded them. Now that he should have thirty or forty millions in his vaults he has but five millions, which is too insignificant a sum to be of the slightest use. What the public would be glad to hear is whether

the money market will probably become more tranquil, whether any special measures are likely to be called for to give elasticity to the currency, and in presence of any probable contingency of that sort how it can be most effectively provided for.

EUROPEAN CAPITAL AND AMERICAN INVESTMENTS.

During the past week several of the changes in our feverish stock and gold markets have been ascribed to the anticipated movements of the Bank of England; and on Thursday a marked impression was produced by the announcement that the gold reserve in that institution had increased \$5,000,000, and that in consequence no advance would be made this week in the rate of discount. It is not easy to trace out all the intricate causes which project so much of the trouble from the London money market into our own. But one of the most powerful is, of course, the large sum that is owing here to foreign creditors, and the volume of European capital which is invested here and is liable to be checked in its flow if not called home in case of pressure or monetary derangement. As these anticipated troubles are almost wholly due to the payments by France to Germany, it may be somewhat reassuring to find that the chief perturbation from this cause has already spent much of its force. The indemnity payments amount altogether, as we have recently shown, to 1,000 millions of dollars, of which three instalments, amounting together to 300 millions of dollars, have been already paid—partly in cash, partly in bills, and the remainder in allowances for railroads. Of the remaining 700 millions, 600 millions will not be paid for three years to come. Hence the actual payments which concern the early future are but 100 millions of dollars, and this sum does not fall due till next Spring, though it has, as we learn by cable, been already paid by non-negotiable bills, in consideration of certain concessions by France relative to the admission of Alsace and Lorraine manufactures across the French frontiers. These facts enable us to estimate to some degree the probable effects on the British money markets which are likely to occur from the payments which are now in course of liquidation between France and Germany. The whole of the payments past due must have gone in cash, or in bills which are maturing; the net payments, exclusive of the deductions on account of the Alsace and Lorraine Railroads, being 235 millions of dollars. Besides this sum France paid to Germany last January 40 millions of dollars, on account of the Paris indemnity, and the cost of maintaining the German troops in France has amounted to 60 millions more. It appears, then, that the aggregate payments since January have been 335 millions of dollars, much of which must have been spent in France itself. How much is now on hand in Berlin, and what part of that aggregate is in bills is not known. But the belief is that the Germans have been converting their bills into coin as fast as possible, and that this coin has been, to a large extent, hoarded in the Government vaults.

If this be true, two questions arise; first whether the process of converting the bills into cash has been impeded by any serious obstacles, and secondly how long the policy of hoarding gold in Berlin can sustain itself in face of the demand for disbursements by the clamor of the other States of North Germany, to whom, as we lately showed, a large part of the aggregate amount is due. At present we are not able to give a very positive answer to either of these questions. To some persons it may seem singular that the payment of 335 millions of dollars in the course of nine months should cause so much trouble in the European money markets, while the weekly exchanges, which pass through

the London Clearing House, very much exceed it in amount. This may be seen from the following official table, which shows that the net increase over last year in the volume of transactions during the past three months amounts to five times as much as the whole of the indemnity payments since last January:

WEEKLY EXCHANGES AT THE LONDON CLEARING HOUSE.

Week ending—	1871	1870	Increase.
July 5	£120,650,000	£106,599,000	£14,051,000
" 12	86,871,000	71,916,000	14,955,000
" 19	122,823,000	101,930,000	20,893,000
" 26	83,256,000	65,472,000	17,784,000
Aug. 2	116,642,000	89,535,000	27,107,000
" 9	79,675,000	69,063,000	10,612,000
" 16	105,030,000	78,521,000	26,509,000
" 23	80,069,000	60,315,000	19,754,000
" 30	71,191,000	60,307,000	10,884,000
Sept. 6	115,536,000	65,532,000	50,004,000
" 13	81,468,000	61,897,000	19,571,000
" 20	111,574,000	70,669,000	40,905,000
" 27	79,069,000	61,261,000	17,808,000
Oct. 4	131,304,000	81,680,000	49,624,000
Total	£1,399,951,000	£1,019,715,000	£380,236,000

With these figures before us it may well be asked why so much trouble is caused by the payment in twelve months of a smaller sum than is paid by the banks of London in one week. It is no doubt true that the London banks might clear the whole of the indemnity payments in the usual course of business with very little derangement of their financial machinery. But the trouble is that the payments are not made in the usual manner. The Berlin Government demands gold, and locks up that gold in its coffers. The result is somewhat analogous to what has frequently been observed here when currency has been locked up in our Treasury, and at a critical period withdrawn from the ordinary channels of circulating money.

Some troubles may also arise from the new coinage which is proposed to be adopted for Germany, by which the mare of about 25 cents is to take the place of the thaler as the standard of value. But for the reasons we have above urged it is scarcely possible that the German Government can keep locked up any large amount of gold as yet. The difficulties hence arising are rather for the future than the present. The debts of the various Governments are too urgent, and their necessities too pressing to allow of much hoarding of currency. Hence the money which has already been paid by France cannot be long in finding its way back into general circulation, and the trouble may perhaps be already at an end. For absolute certainty on the subject we must wait. And meanwhile the payments which were to be made next Spring, and have just been provided for, are the fourth half-million of the indemnity, or 100 million dollars, together with the further addition of \$32,500,000 interest at 5 per cent. on the remaining 600 million dollars which France by the treaty is bound to pay till the principal is wholly liquidated. The effects of this payment may be too remote to produce any trouble. But in the absence of details this is not certain. And in any event there is no doubt that British capital will continue to seek to invest itself in our securities, though the activity of the movement has been and may still continue somewhat retarded.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

Our railroad system, like most of the other parts of those great productive agencies which have conferred on this country its singular power to make swift progress in wealth, and to recover rapidly from the most appalling financial calamities, has grown up from small, ill-connected beginnings, during a long course of years, and is rapidly undergoing a series of changes in transition to a more compact, unified, economical and harmonious policy. One of the chief agencies at work in this transition is the accumulation of large masses of capital in few hands, under the consolidating forces which the war, the era of paper money, and rampant speculation have developed. There is much both of good and of possible evil in this movement.

Every new example, therefore, of railroad consolidation naturally provokes both distrust and opposition. But the usual result is that the dissentients are too weak to resist the steady march of consolidation. One of the most important of these popular struggles has just been concluded before Chancellor Zabriskie, at the capital of the State of New Jersey. When the suit was begun, we gave some account of its aims, and of the special grievances it was designed to redress. We are now able to state the result which is that a complete victory has been won by the policy of consolidation. The decision of the court sanctions a lease of railroads and canals in New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad for 999 years, for an annual rent of \$1,948,500. The leased roads, which are the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the New Jersey Railroad, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, were united in interest years ago by act of Legislature, and have since been managed by a joint board, made up of directors chosen by each company. On this joint board were conferred limited powers, which reached no farther than to the general management of the property; while in other respects each road was controlled by its own Board of Directors. Many inconveniences arose from this divided authority, and as the influence of the great Pennsylvania railroad system, of which the New Jersey roads formed an important link, became gradually predominant in the management of these united companies, it was inevitable that a closer and more compact organization should be made. To effect this, a permissive act was last year obtained from the New Jersey Legislature. This statute provides that it shall be "lawful for the united companies, by and with the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders of each, to consolidate their respective capital stocks, or to consolidate with any other railroad, or canal company or companies, in this State or otherwise, with which they are or may be identified in interest, or whose works shall form with their own connected or continuous lines; or to make such other arrangements for connection or consolidation of business with any such company or companies by agreement, contract, lease, or otherwise, as to the directors of said united companies shall seem expedient." The act also provided that any stockholder who should be dissatisfied with such arrangements, and should give notice of his dissatisfaction within three months after it should be made, should be paid the full value of his stock, to be appraised by commissioners appointed for that purpose.

This latter provision was in harmony with the previous law of 1831, which enacted that any stockholder of either company who dissented from the consolidation should be paid back the price of his stock. In accordance with this statute the joint companies have usually, but not always, obtained the express consent of their stockholders for the numerous improvements they have made from time to time on their property. They have also generally obtained the consent of the Legislature, and the provision as to the methods for the payment of dissentient stockholders has frequently been reenacted.

Everything accordingly seemed to favor the amalgamation for which the recent law was obtained; and soon after it was passed the whole works of the United Companies were leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at a rental equivalent to 10 per cent a year. But this lease was unsatisfactory to some of the stockholders, who, instead of acquiescing in the remedy provided by the law and demanding to be paid the full value of their shares, determined to overthrow the lease and test the validity of the law itself. Accordingly 21 of these dissentient stockholders in the different companies united together in a suit, obtained an order to restrain the Directors from consummating the lease, and sought to make the injunction perpetual. It is this suit

which has just failed. Chancellor Zabriskie has denied the injunction, the restraining order is vacated, and though notice of appeal was given, the arrangements for carrying out the stipulations of the lease are to go on without hindrance.

Thus has been consummated one of the greatest railroad monopolies on this continent. The decision gives to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and to the clique who control it an unbroken chain of railroad transportation communicating from this port to the Pacific slope west of the Rocky mountains. Whether any serious effort will be further made to overthrow the consolidation is dubious, and the prospects of success are more so. The published opinion of the Chancellor is very voluminous. As to the dissenting stockholders he decides that although they may be in a minority they cannot be forced against their will into a new enterprise by the mere vote of the majority. The remedy in such a case is for the dissentients to be paid the full value of their stock as assessed by a disinterested arbitrator. Neglecting this remedy, which was the one appointed by law, the litigants sought to control and to veto the will of the majority so as to invalidate a lease which the great body of their fellow-stockholders wished to stand. Among the other questions which were decided the following were the most important. First, that the act of 1870 gave authority to the directors of the united companies to connect with other roads; second, that their lines formed both connected and continuous lines with railroads in other States; third, that the property of the roads and their appendages may be leased and operated without the consent of all the stockholders; fourth, that directors have such power by the consent of the State; fifth, that such lease is within the power delegated by the Legislature to the directors; sixth, that the purposes of the lease are a public use; seventh, even if the directors have not the power to make the lease, the making of it is not a taking of property without compensation; eighth, that the Pennsylvania Railroad has power to consummate this lease; ninth, the assenting stockholders and directors, being a large majority of more than two thirds, are the proper persons to decide on the conditions of the lease and especially whether the rent is sufficient, or whether more security should not be given by the Pennsylvania railroad for the fulfilment of their contract.

The Chancellor dismissed as irrelevant and improper subjects for judicial consideration a number of questions that had been raised appealing to State policy and pride, which, as was urged, should not allow these works to be under the control of a foreign corporation; as also those questions which challenged the expediency of permitting an overgrown, selfish, gigantic corporation, like another colossus, to place one foot on the eastern shore of this Continent, with the other on the Pacific, so as to control the whole system of our interior transportation. Such broad national questions he very properly dismissed, for however weighty and momentary, they claim the consideration less of judicial officers and courts of law than of legislators, of the general public, of railroad companies and their stockholders, and of those who direct popular opinion and public policy. For obvious reasons, one of which we have already adverted to, this decision, and the consolidation which it sanctions are regarded with anxiety. It enlarges the scope of the most powerful railroad corporation in this country. It confers too much power on individuals without holding them to adequate responsibility. It calls into existence or adds to the force of consolidated interests which may be fruitful in political trouble hereafter, as they have been adverse to healthy competition in the past. Such sentiments of opposition to this particular movement would probably have been more widely disseminated had not the leased companies acquired during

many years past a reputation for public spirit far inferior in many respects to that of the Pennsylvania company with which they have been merged. Moreover, such apprehensions might have been more serious a few years ago in a less advanced stage of our railroad system. On this side of the Mississippi our network of interior transportation is now too complete, and the competition of rival routes is too active and predominant to allow as much space as formerly for the propagation of these evils. Still they will bear watching, and public opinion will be keen and sensitive in noting them as they arise.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR SEPTEMBER, AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 1.

The returns of western railroad traffic have more than the usual interest this month, in consequence of the extreme depression in stocks which has followed the Chicago fire. It is fortunate, therefore, that the earnings are generally favorable, and compare well with the same month of 1870, indeed, taking the whole list together, September shows a more uniform increase in earnings than any previous month of the year, and several roads which had showed a decline compared with 1870, on nearly every month since January, now show an improvement. In regard to the Ohio and Mississippi road, and the Marietta and Cincinnati, their earnings will be observed with much interest in the present and following months in consequence of the advantage expected to accrue from the change in gauge on the Ohio and Mississippi but, as we have previously observed, the full extent of this advantage may not appear in the gross earnings, but should also be considerable in a saving of expenses. It will be noticed that the Kansas Pacific road now appears in our tables for the first time this year, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern have also issued a statement of their earnings for September and since January, 1871. The traffic of the several roads having termini in Chicago will be observed with much interest during the next few months as it is uncertain to what extent they will be affected by the interruption to business caused by the fires.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN SEPTEMBER.

	1871.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Chicago & Alton.....	\$505,904	\$497,519	\$8,385	\$.....
Central Pacific.....	1,032,800	787,183	245,617	.....
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indianapolis.....	374,671	317,887	56,784	.....
Illinois Central.....	885,845	901,235	.....	15,390
Kansas Pacific.....	368,328	323,404	44,924	.....
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	1,360,591	1,275,588	85,006	.....
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	166,191	132,953	33,193	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	815,345	808,319	7,026	.....
Ohio & Mississippi.....	325,379	318,937	6,442	.....
Pacific of Missouri.....	261,128	337,649	.....	76,521
St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	141,165	124,125	17,041	.....
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	558,816	508,012	50,774	.....
Union Pacific.....	736,180	723,525	12,655	.....
Total.....	\$7,635,346	\$7,061,431	\$589,805	\$15,390
Net increase, 1871.....		573,915		

For the nine months of 1871 now passed, the earnings on nearly every road included in our list below show a material improvement, and with the large crops at the West, and the considerable increase which will probably take place in the transportation of goods to Chicago, it is probable that the remaining months of the year will also compare favorably with the last quarter of 1870. The interruption of business in Chicago during the autumn months will probably increase the grain and forwarding business in some of the other leading western cities, and the railroads terminating in those cities will involuntarily profit by the disasters of Chicago.

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 1.

	1871.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Chicago & Alton.....	\$3,953,514	\$3,523,330	\$425,184	\$.....
Central Pacific.....	6,953,352	5,805,464	1,147,888	.....
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.....	2,768,222	2,345,241	422,981	.....
Illinois Central.....	6,269,901	6,371,269	.....	1,065
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	1,172,889	979,959	192,950	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	4,731,621	5,191,975	.....	460,351
Ohio & Mississippi.....	2,269,511	2,265,423	4,088	.....
Pacific of Missouri.....	2,606,419	2,505,000	101,419	.....
St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	1,145,937	977,760	168,177	.....
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	4,079,043	3,152,053	924,985	.....
Union Pacific.....	5,435,815	5,833,549	.....	397,734
Total.....	\$41,396,227	\$38,917,008	\$2,338,673	\$859,453
Net increase, 1871.....		2,479,219		

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 19th of October, 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.
Tennessee— Clarksville.....	The First National Bank.....	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved in place of the National Bank of Commerce, New York.
Michigan— Coldwater.....	The Coldwater National Bank.....	The Third National Bank of New York, approved as an additional redemption agent.
Iowa— Hollywood.....	The Mills County National Bank.....	The Union National Bank of Chicago and the Ninth National Bank of New York, approved.
Iowa— Oskaloosa.....	The National State Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved as an additional redemption agent.
Ohio— Wellsville.....	The First National Bank.....	The German National Bank of Pittsburgh, approved in place of the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh.
Minnesota— Faribault.....	The Citizens' National Bank.....	The First National Bank of New York, approved.
Maryland— Easton.....	The Eastern National Bank of Maryland.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved as an additional redemption agent.
Minnesota— Hochester.....	The First National Bank.....	The First National Bank of Milwaukee, approved as an additional redemption agent.
Maryland— Attica.....	The First National Bank.....	The Third National Bank of New York, approved in place of the Tenth National Bank of New York.
New York— Saratoga Springs	The Commercial National Bank.....	The Albany City National Bank, Albany, approved as an additional redemption agent.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of the National Banks organized since the 12th of October, 1871:

- Office No. 1,890—The Citizens' National Bank of Greensburg, Indiana. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. David Lovett, President; Samuel Christy, Cashier. Authorized to commence business October 14, 1871.
- 1,891—The First National Bank of Pella, Illinois. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$35,000. E. R. Cassatt, President; O. P. Wright, Cashier. Authorized to commence business October 14, 1871.
- 1,892—The Bedford National Bank, Indiana. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$100,000. M. A. Malott, President; William C. Winstanley, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Oct. 17, 1871.
- 1,893—The Citizens' National Bank of Hagerstown, Maryland. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$35,000. A. R. Appleman, President; John Van Leap, Cashier. Authorized to commence business October 18, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial (English) News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— OCTOBER 6.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11.19 @ 11.19½	Oct. 5.	short.	11.89
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.80 @ 25.85	"	"	25.50
Hamburg.....	"	13.10 @ 13.11½	"	"	13.5½
Paris.....	"	26.05 @ 26.15	"	"	25.80
.....	short.	25.70 @ 25.80	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.20 @ 12.25	"	3 mos.	117.80
Berlin.....	"	6.23½ @ 6.24½	Oct. 5.	"	6.19½
Frankfort.....	"	118½ @ 118	"	"	117.25
St. Petersburg.....	"	31½ @ 32	Oct. 3.	"	32.31-32
Cadiz.....	"	49½ @ 49½	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52½ @ 52½	.....	.....	.....
Milan.....	3 months.	27.30 @ 27.35	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....
Naples.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	"	"	Oct. 5.	60 days.	108½
Jamaica.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....
Havana.....	"	"	Oct. 6.	90 days.	23½
Rio de Janeiro.....	"	"	Sept. 6.	"	24½
Bahia.....	"	"	Sept. 10.	"	24½ @ 25
Valparaiso.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....
Pernambuco.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	.....	.....	.....
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	Oct. 3.	6 mos.	4.3½
Ceylon.....	"	1 per cent. dis.	.....	.....	.....
Bombay.....	"	1s. 11½d.	Sept. 23.	6 mos.	1s. 11.5-16 @ ½d.
Madras.....	"	"	Sept. 26.	6 mos.	1s. 11½ @ ½d.
Calcutta.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ per cent. dis.	.....	.....	.....

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 7.

Notwithstanding the more favorable exchanges the demand for gold for export to Germany is still unchecked, and as the operation in progress is of an exceptional character, it will not be stopped, even if the price for bills should be very unfavorable to Germany. The German government is evidently determined to have the indemnity as quickly as France can hand it over, and it seems to be more than ever averse to taking anything which might be repudiated at a future time. It was thought last week that Germany would take as cash French treasury bonds endorsed by foreign capitalists; but it now appears that Germany rejects that proposal, as in the event of any disturbances in France, and of any financial difficulties, the foreign capitalist might fail to fulfill, and come to the aid of France. Under these circumstances

it may be implied that those firms whose capital had been asked for by the French government were only willing to come forward conditionally, not only for the profit they thought themselves entitled to, but conditionally in the sense that their endorsement went for nothing unless the French government provided certain sums of money during the currency of the bills. It can be scarcely thought likely that the leading capitalists of Europe were to become responsible to Germany for France for such vast sums without a clear understanding with the French government, and for that reason certain conditions must have been agreed to, which might have nullified the obligation in the event of the French treasury failing to yield the support stipulated. Prince Bismarck, for this or some other reason, however, has declined to take these treasury bonds, and now requires bills on the principal financial and mercantile houses of Europe—France, I presume, excepted—with the stipulation that he will not attempt to get them discounted. This operation will not be so favorable to France, as the number of bills handed over will be much smaller, and as France's object is to hasten the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, a great advantage will be lost. There is, however, very little doubt that the financial houses consulted will be as shrewd as Prince Bismarck, whose object is to settle the question of the indemnity with France, and leave any one else to finally adjust it that likes. There is certainly an indication that the whole operation will be a tedious one.

The Bank return published this week is unfavorable, and although the changes are not of such magnitude as in the previous statement, yet they are sufficiently important to indicate a further rise in the rate of discount. The uncertainty of the money market is beginning to have an effect upon trade by inducing merchants to keep within legitimate bounds, and by checking excessive speculation. That such a course is to be desired is unquestionable, as many of the operations now being entered into will have to be finally adjusted at the end of the year, and at that period there may be a renewed trouble in the money market. That these periodical disturbances will take place so long as the indemnity is unsatisfied, is but too evident, and the uncertainty which prevails upon this point is likely to keep such a check upon business as to lead to great ease in monetary affairs as soon as the whole matter is settled. That a large amount of gold will be retained in Germany is but too evident, as the Government is about to introduce a gold currency in the place of the present unwieldy system. They propose to coin ten thaler gold pieces, equivalent to thirty shillings of English money, and if this is adopted and carried out there will probably be some derangement in the silver market. The movements of bullion during the next twelve months will certainly be more important than at any previous period.

Since the publication of the Bank return the money market has been in a state of uncertainty. In the early part of the week there was some inquiry for six months' bank bills, but during the last two days the demand has fallen off. For short-dated paper the rates have advanced, and 3½ to 4 per cent is now the quotation for three months' bills. The money market, however, is not active, but there is much caution, and the discount houses are holding out for higher quotations.

The following figures show the extent to which the bullion and reserve have decreased since July 28, when the highest point was attained:

	Bullion.	Reserve.
July 28.....	£27,441,441	£17,410,171
October 4.....	20,214,524	8,919,819
Decrease.....	7,226,917	8,490,352

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

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	£ 25,079,861	£ 25,297,000	£ 21,834,293	£ 25,272,858	£ 26,881,001
Public deposits.....	7,557,442	5,306,624	3,971,069	6,580,482	5,002,862
Other deposits.....	18,302,800	18,022,446	19,042,125	18,168,298	22,653,001
Government securities.....	12,894,872	15,039,716	15,211,933	12,983,352	14,012,299
Other securities.....	17,164,197	16,054,123	16,377,534	17,254,654	23,594,968
Reserve of notes and coin.....	14,581,969	11,060,030	10,212,458	13,112,985	8,919,819
Coin and bullion.....	24,109,034	20,707,945	19,477,928	22,383,185	20,214,524
Bank rate.....	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2½ p. c.	2½ p. c.	4 p. c.
Consols.....	91½	91¼	93¼	92¾	93
Price of wheat.....	63s. 6d.	54s. 4d.	49s. 8d.	46s. 1d.	57s. 3d.
Midd. Upland cotton.....	8½d.	10¾d.	12¾d.	8¾d.	9¾d.
No. 40 mule yarn.....	1s. ¾d.	1s. 1¾d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 2d.

The Continental money markets are firm, with an upward tendency. The chief feature is that the quotation at Amsterdam does not exceed 3 per cent; at Paris the rate is 5; at Hamburg, 4; Berlin, 4; Frankfurt, 4; Trieste and Vienna, 6; Madrid, 5; Lisbon,

7; St. Petersburg, 8; Brussels, 5½; and at Turin, Florence and Rome, 5 per cent.

In the early part of the week the exchanges were decidedly more favorable to this country, but since then there has been a renewed demand for bills, and the quotations are rather lower.

The silver market is dull, owing to the expectation of large arrivals from Germany. The quotations are considerably below the highest point reached about a fortnight since. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley & Co.'s circular:

	per oz. standard	per oz. standard—last price	per oz. standard	per oz. standard	per oz. standard
Bar Gold.....	77 9 @ 77 9½	77 11½ @ ..	77 11½ @ ..	77 11½ @ ..	77 11½ @ ..
Bar Gold, Refusable.....	77 11½ @ ..	77 11½ @ ..	77 11½ @ ..	77 11½ @ ..	77 11½ @ ..
United States Gold Coin.....	77 11½ @ ..	77 11½ @ ..	77 11½ @ ..	77 11½ @ ..	77 11½ @ ..
SILVER.					
Bar Silver, Fine.....	5 0½ @ 5 0¾	5 0½ @ 5 0¾	5 0½ @ 5 0¾	5 0½ @ 5 0¾	5 0½ @ 5 0¾
Bar Silver, containing 5 grains Gold, per oz. standard.....	5 0½ @ 5 0¾	5 0½ @ 5 0¾	5 0½ @ 5 0¾	5 0½ @ 5 0¾	5 0½ @ 5 0¾
Fine Cake Silver.....	5 0½ @ 5 0¾	5 0½ @ 5 0¾	5 0½ @ 5 0¾	5 0½ @ 5 0¾	5 0½ @ 5 0¾
Mexican Dollars.....	4 10½ @ 5 0¼	4 10½ @ 5 0¼	4 10½ @ 5 0¼	4 10½ @ 5 0¼	4 10½ @ 5 0¼

The stock markets have been sensibly affected by the character of the Bank return, and a heavy fall in prices has taken place. The reduction in railway shares is very important, and consols as well as foreign Government securities have experienced a considerable reduction in value. With the upward movement in money speculation will now assume a more legitimate character, as the facilities for borrowing will be less. During the period of transition there will probably be some depression in the markets, but the result must be satisfactory, as the value of securities is then more likely to settle down at its true point. 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.....	92¾-93	92¾-93½	92¾-93	92¾-93	92¾-92¾	92¾-92¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	92¾-93	92¾-93	92¾-93½	92¾-93½	92¾-93	92¾-93
U. S. 5-20's, 1884.....	92¾-93	92¾-93	92¾-93½	92¾-93½	92¾-93	92¾-93
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.....	93¾-94	93¾-94	93¾-94	93¾-94	93¾-94	93¾-94
U. S. 5-20's, 1874.....	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	92-92½	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾
U. S. 10-40's, 1904.....	83¾-90	83¾-90	83¾-90	83¾-90	83¾-90	83¾-90
U. S. 6's, scrip.....	1½-2 dis	1½ dis	1½-1¾ d	1½-1¾ d	2 dis	2½-2 dis
Massachusetts 5s, '94.....	96-98	96-98	96-98	96-98	96-98	96-98
do 5s, 1900.....	96-98	96-98	96-98	96-98	96-98	96-98
do 5s, 1880.....	97-97½	97-97½	97-97½	97-97½	97-97½	97-97½
Virginia State 6s.....	52	52	52	52	52	52
Atlantic & Gt. West. consol'd mort. bd's.....	41½-42½	40¾-41½	41-41½	41-41½	39-41	37-38½
Erie shares (\$100).....	25¾-26	25-25½	24¾-25½	25½	24¾-24¾	24¾
Illinois shares (\$100).....	109½	110	110-110½	109½	110	109½

A large amount of United States Five-twenty bonds has been purchased this week, and sent in for exchange into the Five per cent. Funded loan, and it is stated that the whole operation is progressing in the most satisfactory manner.

Trade, which was active in the early part of the week, closes with a quieter appearance. In cotton there has been a large amount of speculation, but the market is much quieter at the termination of the week.

About 125,000 bales of wool have been disposed of at the sales now in progress. In reference to this trade, Mr. Helmuth Schwartz in his circular just issued remarks:

The sales opened with a rise of 1d. per lb., but owing to the vigorous competition of the home trade the advance soon assumed larger proportions. At present all washed and scoured wools may be quoted 2d., and all greasy sorts 1d. per lb. above the highest July closing rates. It is necessary to go back six years to find a range of prices corresponding with the present. In December, 1865, the same, or nearly the same quotations ruled as in this series. In the Spring of 1866 they were still higher by about 1½d. to 2d. per lb., but from then the decline was almost uninterupted for three or four years. It was in the Autumn of 1869 (the first year that witnessed a stationary production in the colonies) that the amelioration began. It was very slow at first, and most of the ground won was temporarily lost again in consequence of the war, but since the re-establishment of peace the progress has been rapid, prices at this moment standing about 35 per cent above those ruling in the February series. It remains to be seen whether this rise, the suddenness and extent of which has probably surprised even the most sanguine, will hold its ground for any length of time. At this moment matters are about in the following position: the manufacturer is unable to obtain an advance on his goods at all proportionate to the advance he pays on the raw material; he buys the wool, however, because with the present large rate of consumption all the wool that may be forthcoming during the next four or five months will be fully needed. It is likely, therefore, that during the winter, and in the first series of next year, we shall see very firm prices. Later on, and with full supplies in the market, a reaction is not improbable, for as the consumption expanded with the depression of prices, it will contract again with their rise. The following shows the wools arrived and afloat for the next series, which is to begin on the 23d of November:

	Arrived. bales.	Afloat. bales.
Sydney.....	10,216	8,792
Port Phillip.....	2,759	3,576
Adelaide.....	.....	1,376
Van Dieman's Land.....	.....	555
New Zealand.....	46	5,012
Cape.....	16,058	3,357
Total.....	29,059	22,638

—altogether, about 70,000 bales will probably be available.

Large supplies of wheat from the farmers and abundant imports from abroad have failed to depress the wheat trade. The trade closes, however, with a quiet appearance, and certain kinds of foreign wheat are rather cheaper, but, taken altogether, the market is well supported.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of breadstuffs into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz.: since August 26, compared with the three previous years:

	IMPORTS.			
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Wheat.....cwl.	4,070,241	3,537,657	3,990,911	2,538,278
Barley.....	161,543	189,534	314,241	954,061
Oats.....	1,592,112	1,121,005	809,741	892,830
Peas.....	42,530	91,347	37,512	81,548
Beans.....	367,377	92,233	134,971	355,916
Indian Corn.....	2,341,300	2,439,538	1,617,717	1,238,966
Flour.....	318,164	410,083	628,363	297,173

	EXPORTS.			
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Wheat.....cwl.	596,470	397,191	50,017	70,431
Barley.....	1,382	1,381	81	444
Oats.....	6,159	181,591	1,721	6,406
Peas.....	501	24,819	410	1,199
Beans.....	235	20	.....	235
Indian Corn.....	1,699	4,660	801	125
Flour.....	8,357	303,737	3,371	4,831

The Board of Trade returns issued to-day are favorable, the declared value of our exports in September having amounted to £19,913,186, against £17,000,823; and in the nine months £163,590,392, against £148,734,191 last year.

Just as I close this letter the Bank rate of discount has been raised somewhat unexpectedly to five per cent. The stock markets have, in consequence, been flat, but there is an entire absence of panic.

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.—Consols close at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. from last Friday. American securities close at somewhat higher prices than last week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
" account.....	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
U. S. 6s (5-20s) 1862.....	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$				
" " old, 1865.....	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$				
" " 1867.....	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$				
U. S. 10-40s.....	88 $\frac{3}{4}$					

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

Frankfort	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	96
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market closed dull, corn having declined 1s.; other prices unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red).....	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
" (No. 1 White).....	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
" (California White).....	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2
Corn (W. m'd).....	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0
Barley (Canadian).....	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Peas (Canadian).....	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Pork and Lard have declined the past week, and Bacon has advanced 6d.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
Pork (Wm. pr. mess).....	50 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	48 6
Bacon, Cumb. cut.....	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 6
Lard (American).....	47 0	47 0	47 0	46 6	46 6	46 6
Cheese (fine).....	56 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	56 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—The only change in prices this week is an advance of 1s. 6d. in Tallow.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).....	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
" (fine pale).....	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Petroleum (refined).....	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6$\frac{1}{2}$	1 6$\frac{1}{2}$	1 6$\frac{1}{2}$	1 6$\frac{1}{2}$	1 6$\frac{1}{2}$
" (spirits).....	11	11	11	11	11	11
Tallow (American).....	46 0	47 6	46 6	47 0	47 6	47 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Sugar has advanced 4d., Linseed Oil has advanced 2d., and Sperm Oil has declined 1s.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (oh).....	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0
Lins'd (Calcutta).....	61 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6
Sugar (No. 12 Delhid).....	31 6	34 6	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Sperm oil.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
Whale oil.....	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0
Lins'd oil.....	33 10 0	33 15 0	33 15 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 decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$6,244,339 this week, against \$7,033,388 last week, and \$6,884,432 the previous week. The exports are \$5,831,474 this week, against \$5,009,052 last week, and \$5,553,596 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 14,328 bales, against 11,684 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Oct. 13, and for the week ending for general merchandise Oct. 14.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$1,577,323	\$1,819,456	\$2,259,031	\$2,328,509
General merchandise.....	3,791,136	2,418,333	2,759,183	3,905,820
Total for the week.....	\$5,371,459	\$4,237,789	\$5,018,214	\$6,244,339
Previously reported.....	197,685,206	240,319,760	258,361,257	304,273,062
Since Jan. 1.....	\$203,056,665	\$244,054,510	\$243,379,471	\$310,617,401

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 October 17:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$3,351,451	\$4,149,217	\$3,196,133	\$5,841,471
Previously reported.....	128,807,937	151,976,583	111,559,068	184,266,101
Since Jan. 1.....	\$132,159,201	\$156,128,800	\$141,755,201	\$190,089,175

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending October 14, 1871:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$3,351,451	\$4,149,217	\$3,196,133	\$5,841,471
Previously reported.....	128,807,937	151,976,583	111,559,068	184,266,101
Since Jan. 1.....	\$132,159,201	\$156,128,800	\$141,755,201	\$190,089,175

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Total since Jan. 1, 1871.....	\$56,717,537	\$56,717,537	\$56,717,537	\$56,717,537	\$56,717,537
Same time in 1870.....	50,686,569	50,686,569	50,686,569	50,686,569	50,686,569
1869.....	27,833,281	27,833,281	27,833,281	27,833,281	27,833,281
1868.....	66,130,157	66,130,157	66,130,157	66,130,157	66,130,157

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

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Oct. 10—St. City of Mexico, Vera Cruz.....	\$34,700	\$34,700	\$34,700	\$34,700	\$34,700
Oct. 11—St. Tybee, Porto Plata.....	180	180	180	180	180
Previously reported.....	51,582	51,582	51,582	51,582	51,582
Total since January 1, 1871.....	\$8,311,567	\$8,311,567	\$8,311,567	\$8,311,567	\$8,311,567
Same time in 1870.....	\$8,489,011	\$8,489,011	\$8,489,011	\$8,489,011	\$8,489,011
1869.....	14,702,830	14,702,830	14,702,830	14,702,830	14,702,830
1867.....	2,682,511	2,682,511	2,682,511	2,682,511	2,682,511

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Total since January 1, 1871.....	\$8,311,567	\$8,311,567	\$8,311,567	\$8,311,567	\$8,311,567
Same time in 1870.....	\$8,489,011	\$8,489,011	\$8,489,011	\$8,489,011	\$8,489,011
1869.....	14,702,830	14,702,830	14,702,830	14,702,830	14,702,830
1867.....	2,682,511	2,682,511	2,682,511	2,682,511	2,682,511

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, out'd'g.
Mar. 25..	351,161,000	15,723,500	369,887,500	104,490,000	13,770,000	27,357,000	21,340,000
Apr. 1..	354,625,850	15,738,500	370,364,350	98,781,000	9,412,000	19,891,000	19,891,000
Apr. 8..	355,152,450	15,833,500	370,985,950	95,985,674	6,377,611	19,072,000	19,072,000
Apr. 15..	355,669,500	15,927,500	371,597,000	93,293,750	371,293,450	89,580,000	5,294,879
Apr. 22..	355,669,450	15,716,500	371,385,950	87,539,900	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
Apr. 29..	355,757,600	15,716,500	371,474,100	84,590,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
May 6..	356,191,000	15,866,500	372,057,500	81,580,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
May 13..	356,942,700	15,816,000	372,758,700	79,385,674	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
May 20..	357,122,700	15,716,500	372,839,200	77,532,149	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
May 27..	357,607,250	15,716,500	373,323,750	75,732,149	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
June 3..	358,527,950	15,765,500	374,293,450	73,865,050	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
June 10..	358,579,400	15,712,500	374,291,900	72,000,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
June 17..	359,913,400	15,916,500	375,830,900	70,200,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
June 24..	359,437,550	15,866,500	375,304,050	68,400,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
July 1..	359,885,550	15,866,500	375,752,050	66,600,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
July 8..	360,073,550	15,791,500	375,865,050	64,800,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
July 15..	360,057,400	15,816,500	375,873,900	63,000,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
July 22..	361,760,350	15,766,500	377,526,850	61,200,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
July 29..	362,069,250	15,766,500	377,835,750	59,400,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
Aug. 5..	362,725,000	15,716,500	378,441,500	57,600,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
Aug. 12..	363,286,900	15,691,500	378,978,400	55,800,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
Aug. 19..	363,490,600	15,691,500	379,182,100	54,000,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
Aug. 26..	364,153,000	15,691,500	379,844,500	52,200,000	374,291,900	90,915,000	3,750,000
Sept. 2..</							

Sept. 30.....	780,800	902,203	728,500
Oct. 7.....	823,259,270	864,400	4,113,000
Oct. 14.....	823,539,692	866,500	5,011,892

The Intermediate Section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.—The following description of the progress of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is extracted from the letters of Charles Nordhoff to the *Tribune*, and may be accepted as the late and very reliable intelligence from that great work. There are 227 miles of the road opened on the eastern end, and about 60 miles at the western in operation. The interval between the two portions, it will be seen, is in a forward state.

“More than two years were consumed in the survey of the wild country between the White Sulphur Springs and the Falls of Kanawha. The result is a roadway which passes through the mountains on an easier grade by far than any other of the great East and West Lines connecting the Atlantic with the West. The Erie Railway has grades as high as 84 feet to the mile; the Pennsylvania has 95 feet to the mile; the New York Central, though in general it has easy grades, runs up to 95 feet to the mile; the Baltimore & Ohio runs up to 116 feet to the mile. The Chesapeake and Ohio will have no grades over 30 feet to the mile facing west, and west of Howard's Creek it has none over 20 feet to the mile. It will have the lowest grades of all the great East and West lines; and this, joined to the fact that it taps the Ohio at a point (Huntington) so low down that it is always accessible to steamboats, and that it will give the Southwest its shortest connection with the Atlantic, would make it a great enterprise, important to the country, even if it did not pass through a region of unexampled richness in coal, iron and timber, which has heretofore been shut out from a market and closed against capital and industry.

“The New River and the Greenbrier have, in the course of ages, worn their way through the mass of hills and mountains which lie between the Falls of Kanawha and the White Sulphur Springs. In all this country, so far as I could notice, there are very few signs of the upheaval strata. The rocks lie in their beds as they were deposited, and the river seems to have worn its way down from the tops of the mountains to its present level. It was to carry an easy grade that the engineers of the Chesapeake and Ohio road selected the course of the New River for their line. There Nature had done, in the course, perhaps, of millions of years, a work of excavation for them, which gave them the means of laying a road-bed so nearly level that it presents no obstacles to travel or transportation. They had only to take care that the road should run above the level of high water; and, as the river rises sometimes 40 or 50 feet, this has placed the line high above the low water which prevails at this season of the year. At two great bends which the New River makes, tunnels are building. One of these, 6,400 feet long, will be the longest in the United States until the Hoosac Tunnel is completed. It saves nearly five miles of difficult road building. In these tunnels large gangs of men are employed at several points; and the whole line is in a good state of forwardness. With the exception of some miles of easy work near the Greenbrier, which can be done so rapidly that it was not advisable to put it under contract until next spring, the whole line of the New River and Greenbrier is under contract, and everywhere the contractors' gangs are busily at work. A great part of the road-bed has already been completed, and all is so planned and carried on that the whole line shall be done simultaneously with the tunnel at Great Bend. There is no reason to doubt that, as the work is now going on, the road can be opened by or before next October, which, I believe, the engineers expect to accomplish. Indeed, though there is still some heavy work to be done—for it is all, or nearly all heavy work—it seems to me that the worst had been done first, and that what remains is neither so difficult nor likely to be so costly or tedious as what is finished. The piers of the bridge at the crossing of the New River, at Miller's Ferry, for instance, the longest bridge on the road, are completed, and one span of the bridge will be laid this Fall. This bridge will be 650 feet long, and the span which was being raised when I passed there was 250 feet in length.

“There is very little bridging needed on the New River (I believe there is only one other bridge besides that mentioned above), and there will be no trestle-work at all for 110 miles of road. Eventually, I believe, it is intended to replace all the trestle-work there is with masonry or with dirt embankments. I noticed that every bridge since we left the Ohio River is completed for a double track; and I am told that all the tunnels but two on the whole line are made to take a double track also. Indeed, ‘thorough’ seems to be the motto of the engineers. About 5,000 men are now employed on the work of construction along the unfinished part of the line.”

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.—The Hartford Post says that work has been renewed on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, near Putnam, Conn. About a dozen laborers are laying the old track and extending it, and a gravel train will soon be put on to convey material for a fill about two miles out of that village. The road is nearly ready for the temporary track the entire distance between Putnam and Willimantic, and the iron will soon be forthcoming.

The Mont Cenis Tunnel.—The Mont Cenis tunnel has been formally opened, and trains are regularly sent through it. Good ventilation is well established, and if it should be found insufficient, the compressors so long employed in the work of excavation, and which have been now idle for so long a time, can be used at both ends. The heat is not excessive; before the completion of the work it did not exceed 82 or 84 degrees, and since the piercing was completed the temperature is so moderate that the workmen have no longer necessity for working stripped to the waist, the through draught of air creating a decided ventilation in the tunnel. There have been some reports that the tunnel is unsafe.

The total cost of the tunnel is represented to be some \$13,000,000, or 65,000,000 francs; of these 20,000,000 francs are to be contributed by the Victor Emanuel Railway, or Railway of Northern Italy. This sum is to be paid on or before the opening of the tunnel. The French Government was to pay 19,000,000 francs if the work was accomplished within twenty years, reckoning from 1862. But if the work was accomplished at an earlier date, France bound herself to pay 500,000 francs more for every year gained upon the stipulated time. As there have been eleven years thus gained, France will have to pay 5,500,000 francs besides the 20,000,000 francs of the original stipulation. She has besides to pay 5 per cent. interest on the money due for the work as it proceeded from year to year. Thus Italy will pay something less than 20,000,000 francs. Had the construction of the tunnel continued beyond the stipulated term of twenty years Italy would have lost 500,000 francs for every year in excess of that period.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO—FIVE-TWENTIES—CENTRAL PACIFICS.

BANKING OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1871.

Of the FIFTEEN MILLIONS CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT LOAN, less than one-third remain unsold, and this remainder is rapidly being taken up. These Bonds have 30 years to run; are especially desirable for investments, and can now be bought at 93 and accrued interest, that is, with coupon attached due November 1.

\$1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to-day \$957 62.

\$500 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to-day \$478 81.

\$100 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to-day \$95 76.

We have but a limited supply left of the smaller denominations. Bonds are in coupon or registered form, same as FIVE-TWENTIES.

When the Railroad is completed, in 1872, and the Bond are dealt in at the Stock Exchanges of the world, we have no doubt they will be equally popular with the Central Pacifics, which now command a premium, and are a favorite security here and in Europe, both roads being prominent lines and under substantially the same fiscal management. 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 recommend either of them to our friends and customers with the same confidence that we did the Five-Twenty bonds, when we were selling millions of them for the United States Government.

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. Orders for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, accompanied with Drafts or Checks, may be forwarded to us by mail, and the bonds will be sent by express, charges paid.

FISK & HATCH.

P. S.—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.

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 Indies, 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. 2

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS

OR

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 Trnst 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.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 PINE-STREET,

Offer for sale, at 90 per cent 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 rade. These Bonds have been sold in large lines to the most investors.

—Mr. CHARLES W. HASSLER's success in business is an instance of what perseverance, intelligence and integrity may accomplish. Mr. Hassler has devoted his personal attention to the specific branch of the Banking and Brokerage business relating to Railroad Bonds, and there is probably no one better posted than he is in all that appertains to them. His well-known advertisement, "Railroad Bonds—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall street, New York," has attracted attention in all parts of the country, and largely increased his business. "Write to" him if you wish anything in his line.—*From the Christian Union of Sept. 6th, 1871, Henry Ward Beecher, Editor.*

The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1871.

The Money Market.—During all the earlier part of the week circumstances were unfavorable to any relaxation of the stringency in money, and rates were generally 7@7½ gold, while stock operators in many cases paid a commission of 1-16 to ¼ per cent a day in the way of turning stocks. On Thursday more confidence was shown in regard to the financial situation, the shipments of currency were less, prices of stocks higher, the Treasury also paid out \$3,500,000 for bonds purchased, and good borrowers were readily accommodated with call loans at 7 currency to 7 gold. To-day, however, the easier rates were not continued, and the market was close in the morning at 7@7½ gold, with a commission generally paid on turning stocks; after bank hours, however, money was easier, and 7 currency the more usual rate. The clearing house returns of our associated city banks on Saturday, 14th inst., showed that they were \$1,259,425 under the 25 per cent legal tender reserve, required by the National Bank Act, and this condition of their affairs has necessarily required the exercise of extreme caution, and the calling in of loans as rapidly as it was possible to do, consistently with the interests of their customers. The banks of Chicago opened for business on Tuesday, and the shipments of currency from New York to the West during the week have probably amounted to \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, though less during the past two days than previously. It is hoped that the Chicago banks will be able to maintain their position, and encouraging dispatches are received at the close from several of the principal ones contradicting previous unfavorable rumors.

In London the monetary situation is better, the bank rate remains at 5 per cent, but in the open market money is obtainable at 4½, and the weekly bank return on Thursday showed a gain of £1,000,000 in the bullion reserve.

The action of Secretary Boutwell during the past two weeks in purchasing bonds considerably beyond the amount of his gold sales has rendered efficient aid to our money market at the right time, and it is but just that attention should be directed to his commendable policy in this regard. The last statement of the city banks, as above stated, showed a deficit in their legal tender reserves of \$1,259,425, the whole reserve being \$60,119,600. The changes from previous week were as follows: Loans, decrease, \$4,645,200; specie, decrease, \$99,400; circulation, increase, \$73,900; deposits, decrease, \$7,401,000; legal tenders, decrease, \$3,754,200.

The quarterly statements of our National and State Banks at the date of their two last returns is furnished by Mr. Camp, of the Clearing House, as follows:

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.				STATEMENT OF THE STATE BANKS OF THE CITY OF N. Y.			
Liabilities		Liabilities		Liabilities		Liabilities	
June 10, '71.	Oct. 2, '71.	June 10, '71.	Oct. 2, '71.	June 1, '71.	Aug. 25, '71.	June 1, '71.	Aug. 25, '71.
Capital.....	\$73,181,000	\$73,181,000	\$2,000*	\$15,457,800	\$15,518,000	\$18,300*	\$18,300*
Net profits.....	29,282,900	28,497,100	785,800*	5,592,000	5,207,600	384,400*	2,800*
Circulation.....	81,289,500	30,859,500	424,700†	62,100	2,920	2,800	2,800
Due banks.....	86,833,600	82,985,100	5,398,500†	4,286,100	3,876,700	409,400†	409,400†
Due depositors.....	143,015,300	130,887,600	11,627,700†	57,816,700	56,260,300	1,656,400†	1,656,400†
Unpaid dividends.....	163,000	267,900	104,900*	97,900	122,700	25,200	25,200
Totals.....	\$362,295,300	\$316,180,500	\$16,114,900†	\$62,852,100	\$61,043,100	\$1,809,000	\$1,809,000
		Resources.		Resources.		Resources.	
Loans & discounts.....	\$192,095,300	\$198,615,000	\$5,536,700*	\$43,817,300	\$44,815,100	\$502,800*	\$502,800*
Stocks.....	57,086,500	53,514,700	1,271,800†	2,083,300	2,357,900	264,600†	264,600†
Real estate.....	7,915,600	7,919,100	2,500*	1,438,600	1,955,200	65,400*	65,400*
Due from banks.....	15,514,500	15,500,100	1,985,600*	4,194,400	5,512,900	671,500†	671,500†
Cash items and bank notes.....	7,833,600	4,502,100	3,251,500†	222,800	232,300	9,500*	9,500*
Specie.....	15,091,400	9,515,600	5,215,800†	2,151,200	2,112,300	38,900†	38,900†
Legal tenders.....	65,597,900	50,732,900	14,565,000†	7,434,300	8,005,800	571,500†	571,500†
Overdrafts.....	139,500	214,500	75,000*	19,300	11,600	7,700†	7,700†
Totals.....	\$362,295,300	\$346,180,500	.....	\$62,852,100	\$61,043,100	.....	.....

* Increase. † Decrease.

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

	Oct. 14, 1871.	Oct. 15, 1870.	Oct. 15, 1869.
Loans and discounts.....	\$294,311,000	\$285,200,000	24,500,000
Specie.....	9,277,700	11,800,000	20,000,000
Circulation.....	30,384,000	32,900,000	34,200,000
Net deposits.....	215,182,100	187,530,000	173,000,000
Legal Tenders.....	59,841,900	50,500,000	53,200,000

In Commercial Paper there has been little done, except by the banks in accommodating their mercantile customers, they having done this to the extent of their ability under the present stringency.

United States Securities.—The market for Government bonds has been depressed by large sales and by the decline in gold. The demand for money has compelled many parties to sell governments, as these are always the most available securities in periods of monetary disturbance, and notwithstanding the Government purchase of \$4,000,000 on Wednesday, the market has been

rather weak, but closing steady at a fractional decline on last week's prices. It is not possible to ascertain the exact extent to which the bonds coming on the market are sold by insurance companies, though it seems probable that all their sales of Government bonds, being extended over a period of 60 days, would not materially affect this market in ordinary times. It is to be remembered that only a portion of their investments are in United States securities, and all of those will not be sold. The Treasury purchases of \$8,000,000 in the past two weeks have furnished an outlet for the pressure of bonds offering, and have at the same time materially assisted the money market. At the Treasury purchase of \$1,000,000 last Wednesday the total offerings were only \$6,264,100.

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

	Saturday, Oct. 14.	Monday, Oct. 16.	Tuesday, Oct. 17.	Wednesday, Oct. 18.	Thursday, Oct. 19.	Friday, Oct. 20.
6s, 1881, reg.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
6s, 1881, coup.....	114	114	114	114	114	114
5-20's, 1862, coup.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
5-20's, 1864 ".....	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
5-20's, 1865 ".....	114	114	114	114	114	114
5-20's, 1865 n ".....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
5-20's, 1867 ".....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
5-20's, 1868 ".....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
10-40s, reg.....	107	107	107	107	107	107
10-40s, coup.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Curraey 6's.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2

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

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	Sept. 20.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 27.	Nov. 3.
U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '67.....	92	92 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. 5s, 10-40s.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—Stocks were feverish and unsettled during all the week up to Thursday, when more firmness was developed and prices showed an upward reaction throughout the list. The excessive stringency in money from the necessity on the banks of curtailing their loans to stock brokers in preference to mercantile customers, has made it very expensive to carry stocks at a commission of 1-32 to 1/2 per cent per day for turning them. For cash purchasers there has been a great opportunity to buy sound dividend paying stocks at low prices, and even the least sanguine stock operators could hardly be dissatisfied with New York Central at 84 1/2, do. scrip at 80 1/2, Lake Shore at 90 1/2, Rock Island at 95 1/2, Northwest common at 53, do. preferred at 83 1/2, New Jersey Central at 100 1/2, which prices were touched on Wednesday. On Thursday there was decidedly more buoyancy in the market, and under the influence of easier money prices took a sharp upward turn. To-day, the firmness of yesterday was barely supported in the morning, but later in the day encouraging dispatches were received from the Chicago banks, and the market closed steady with prices buoyant. The earnings of leading railroads for the month of September and since January 1, will be found on another page.

Pursuant to notice given on Tuesday 10,000 shares of New York and Harlem stock were sold at the board this morning as follows: 7,000 at 121 1/2, 2,000 at 122, and 1,000 at 122 1/2, being a part of the 40,000 shares authorized in April, 1871.

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

	Saturday, Oct. 14.	Monday, Oct. 16.	Tuesday, Oct. 17.	Wednesday, Oct. 18.	Thursday, Oct. 19.	Friday, Oct. 20.
N.Y. Cent. & H.R.	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
do scrip	83	82 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Harlem.....	122 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	122 1/2
Erie.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Reading.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Lake Shore.....	93 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2
Wahash.....	54 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Pittsburg.....	114 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Northwest.....	53 1/2	57 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
do pref	86	88	85 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Rock Island.....	97	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Fort Wayne.....	96	97 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
St. Paul.....	63 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
do pref.....	74	75 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Ohio, Missisipi.....	86 1/2	88	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Central of N.J.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Chio. & Alton.....	112 1/2	113	114	113 1/2	115	114 1/2
do do pref.....	56	57 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Panama.....	65	66 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Clav. & C. & L.G.	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Del., Lack. & W.	103 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Hann., St. Jos.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
do pref.....	66 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Nichols Central.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Morris & Essex.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
B. Hart. & Erie.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Union Pacific.....	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
West. Un. Tel.....	58 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Mariposa pref.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Quicksilver.....	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Adams Expre's.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am. Merch. Un.....	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
United States.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Wells, Fargo.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—Southern State bonds have generally been weak and in some cases show a decline, as indicated by the quotations below. There have been no new developments affecting the actual value of these bonds, and their fluctuations are much dependent upon the influences of this market, in common with all those securities which are held largely on speculative account. Railroad bonds of the best class have been well sustained. These bonds are usually well distributed among good holders, and in time of monetary disturbance are not thrown upon the market in such amounts as to break prices. For some of the more recent loans, which are not yet quoted at the Stock Exchange, but are dealt in by brokers, there has been more variation in prices, and some very good bonds can be purchased at low rates.

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

	Saturday, Oct. 14.	Monday, Oct. 16.	Tuesday, Oct. 17.	Wednesday, Oct. 18.	Thursday, Oct. 19.	Friday, Oct. 20.
6s Teno, old.....	61 1/2	65	65 1/2	65 1/2	64	64 1/2
6s Teno, new.....	61 1/2	65	65 1/2	65 1/2	64	64 1/2
6s N. Car. old.....	33	37 1/2	38	38 1/2	39	38 1/2
6s N. Car. new.....	20	21	22 1/2	22 1/2	21	21 1/2
6s Virg. old.....	60	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69 1/2
6s S. C. n. J. & J.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
6s Missouri.....	94	99 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2	96	93 1/2
Cent. Pac. Gold.....	101	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Un. Pac. 1st.....	85	85 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
U. P. 1st.....	70 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
U. P. Income.....	71 1/2	72	72	71 1/2	72	72 1/2

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

The Gold Market.—Gold has declined about 2 per cent in the week. The stringency in money, and the prospect of the larger disbursements of November interest which will be made without rebate after the 25th instant, have apparently discouraged further operations for a rise, and the market has declined in consequence. On Thursday the Treasury sold \$2,000,000, in accordance with the regular schedule for the month, which also had some effect in depressing the price, as rumors had been circulated that no sale would be made. The amount of borrowed exchange thrown on the market recently has also exerted an influence adverse to higher gold.

Borrowing rates during most of the week have been moderate, and to-day were as follows: 1-64, 7, 6, 3 and 2 per cent to flat. Customs receipts amount to \$3,121,000.

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

	Quotations.	Total Clearings.	Gold.	Balance.
Saturday, Oct. 14.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Monday, ".....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Tuesday, ".....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Wednesday, ".....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Thursday, ".....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Friday, ".....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Current week.....	114 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2
Previous week.....	114 1/2	113 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2
Jan. 1, 1871, to date.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	115 1/2	112 1/2

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

American gold (old coinage)	4 p. c. premium.	American silver (old coinage)	1 @ 2 p. c. premium.
Sovereigns.....	\$4 83 @ \$1 87	Dime and half dime.....	— 35 @ — 35
Napoleons.....	9 32 @ 9 36	Piwa francs.....	— 95 @ — 95
German X thalers.....	7 80 @ 7 85	France.....	— 4 75 @ — 4 81
Prussian X thalers.....	7 85 @ 7 90	English silver.....	— 19 @ — 19 1/2
German Kronen.....	6 50 @ 6 60	Prussian thalers.....	— 7 00 @ — 7 02
X guilders.....	9 90 @ 4 00	Specie thalers.....	— 1 04 @ — 1 06
Spanish doubloons.....	15 75 @ 16 10	Mexican dollars.....	— 1 02 @ 1 03 1/2
Patriot doubloons.....	15 65 @ 15 70	Spanish dollars.....	— 2 @ 3 p. c. premium
American silver (new).....	— 95 1/2 @ — 96 1/2	South American dollars.....	— 100 @ — 100 par

Foreign Exchange.—Immediately after the date of our last report foreign exchange advanced sharply to 103 1/2 for the best 60 day bills, and 109 1/2 for short sight, but these rates were not subsequently maintained, and the prices have since been lower.

Borrowed bills have still been thrown on the market to a considerable amount by parties taking this method to raise currency for stock operations; the more settled condition of monetary affairs in London has also facilitated these transactions. To-day the market was firm.

	60 days.	9 days.
London prime bankers.....	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
Good bankers.....	108 @ 106 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
" commercial.....	— @ —	— @ —
Paris (bankers).....	5 40 @ 5 35 1/2	5 38 1/2 @ 5 38 1/2
Antwerp.....	5 25 1/2 @ 5 25	5 22 1/2 @ 5 22 1/2
Amsterdam.....	5 25 @ 5 25	5 22 1/2 @ 5 22 1/2
Hamburg.....	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Frankfurt.....	35 @ 41	36 1/2 @ 41 1/2
Bremen.....	75 @ 75	75 @ 75
Prussian thalers.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

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

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Payments.
Saturday, Oct. 14.....	\$1,119,401	\$323,549	\$1,042,026 23
Monday, ".....	67,000	9,599 00	89,186 22
Tuesday, ".....	703,000	2,810,231 86	58,647 63
Wednesday, ".....	574,000	641,193 49	1,278,981 97
Thursday, ".....	419,000	802,357 73	217,723 81
Friday, ".....	311,000	716,353 99	2,504,101 06
Total.....	\$8,121,000		\$7,775,956 00
Balance, Oct. 13.....		\$65,660,481 60	\$7,775,956 00
Balance, Oct. 20.....		\$68,103,799 01	\$7,234,738 02

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 Oct. 14, 1871:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF—			
	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Net Deposits.
New York.....	\$3,000,000	\$12,968,500	\$1,211,800	\$10,542,600
Mahattan.....	2,000,000	5,418,800	177,800	3,068,500
Merchants.....	3,000,000	7,936,700	639,100	5,393,200
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	5,751,600	169,500	4,159,600
Union.....	1,500,000	4,612,300	310,400	453,000
America.....	3,000,000	8,453,200	74,700	1,800,000
Chemical.....	1,000,000	2,552,000	21,800	515,400
Traders.....	1,000,000	2,172,200	63,400	4,014,000
Fulton.....	1,000,000	3,158,500	31,600	1,700,600
Chemical.....	675,000	2,100,000	136,000	1,585,000
Merchants' Exchange.....	310,000	6,634,900	188,900	4,483,800
Gallatin, National.....	1,255,000	3,109,200	12,100	2,478,500
Bachors.....	1,500,000	9,331,700	129,500	485,600
Mechanics and Traders.....	800,000	2,552,000	22,800	5,639,200
Greenwich.....	600,000	1,934,000	14,800	1,237,900
Leather Manuf.....	200,000	876,000	2,600	857,200
Savanta Ward.....	600,000	3,193,400	161,600	2,065,700
State of New York.....	500,000	1,191,100	56,300	1,700,000
American Exchange.....	2,000,000	4,612,300	284,300	5,998,000
Commerce.....	5,000,000	10,379,000	374,500	9,610,000
Brooklyn.....	1,000,000	2,552,000	22,800	6,855,000
Ocean.....	1,000,0			

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

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

New Tables of State, City and Railroad Stocks and Bonds in very complete form are now in course of preparation and will be published in the CHRONICLE Oct. 28. 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.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Lease.—The long-expected decision of the Chancellor of New Jersey in the great railroad lease question was delivered in the Court of Chancery at Trenton yesterday. It will be remembered that several of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy and the other branches of the united railroads of New Jersey obtained an injunction from Chancellor Zabriskie restraining the directors from executing the proposed lease of these railroads to the Pennsylvania Central.

The Chancellor's opinion is very lengthy. In the course of it he states that the whole question is whether the making of the lease is a power conferred by the charter. The directors had the power to make contracts, to arrange for the running of the trains, and there was no reason why directors should not make a contract that others should operate the roads for such rents as they may stipulate.

He summed up his decision as follows:

- First.—That the act of 1870 gave authority to the directors of the united companies to connect with other roads.
Second.—That their lines form both connected and continuous lines with railroads in other States.
Third.—All the property of the roads and their appendages may be leased and operated without the consent of all the stockholders.
Fourth.—The directors have such power by the consent of the State.
Fifth.—Such lease is within the power delegated by the Legislature to the directors.
Sixth.—That the purposes of the lease is a public one.

Seventh.—Even if the directors have not the power to make the lease the making of it is but a taking of property without compensation.

Eighth.—That the Pennsylvania Railroad has power to consummate this lease. The injunction must be denied and the order restraining the defendants vacated.

Mr. Browning presented a petition for appeal and asking that an order be made staying all proceedings until the meeting of the Court of Errors. The Chancellor refused to continue the injunction until that time.

On Thursday afternoon the directors of the United Railroad and Canal Companies of New Jersey held a meeting at Trenton. The lease of the works of the Companies to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had been approved, was signed and sealed. The lease, before becoming binding, must be also signed by the President of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

European and North American Railway.—This enterprise, which was formally inaugurated on Wednesday with extensive public ceremonies, at which the President and Cabinet were present, is thus referred to in a Bangor (Me.) letter:

"The announcement has already been made that the last rail on the European and North American Railway has been laid, and thus uninterrupted communication opened with St. John, N. B. A new era is thus, as it were, opened to our city, as the whole track is now very nearly completed, so as to make the great highway of European travel pass this way. Less than five years have now elapsed since the first blow was struck upon the enterprise, when it was predicted that in less than ten years the largest portion of travel between the two continents would pass from Boston to Halifax by rail, and thence by steamers to Liverpool, leaving on the arrival of the cars every day. The distance from Bangor to Halifax is 478 miles, almost to a mile the same as from Bangor to New York. The road is already completed to Amherst, N. S., 342 miles, and from Truro to Halifax, 61 miles; across the intervening space from Amherst to Truro, 75 miles remain, the grading of which is completed, or nearly so, and the road will be open for travel in a few months. When this is accomplished it is estimated that from twelve to twenty hours time in travel will be saved between Halifax and New York, without materially increasing the expense. The great amount of seasickness and discomfort, as well as danger, which will thus be saved, must inevitably give the route a great advantage over the steamboat to all travelers, as is ever true in all cases of competition between land and water-travel by steam.

Union Pacific Railroad.—The following are the operations of the Union Pacific Railroad Company (Land Department) for September:

Table with columns for SALES, LAND GRANT BONDS, and LAND NOTES ON HAND, listing various financial figures for September 1871.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table showing monthly earnings for various railroads including Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, etc., with columns for years 1870 and 1871.

PRICES OF RAILROAD BONDS FOR FIVE YEARS.

We continue this week, in the following table, our compilation of the highest and lowest prices of all leading railroad bonds, and give the months of January and February for five years (to be followed by other months hereafter). In order to make this table of prices more valuable, quotations of the money market in each week of the month have been added, and also the range of gold. From January 1, 1867, to March 26, 1870, the prices of railroad bonds are made from actual daily sales at the Stock Board; since March 26, 1870, the range of prices is made from the quotation bid on each Friday, as printed in the Stock Exchange list and THE CHRONICLE.

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that these extended compilations involve much labor and expense, and in order to prevent other parties from plundering and selling them in the shape of pamphlets, cards, or otherwise, we have copyrighted them for our protection.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1871, by WILLIAM B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

Table with columns for Range of gold, Money market, and various railroad bonds (e.g., Albany & Susquehanna, Chicago & Alton, etc.) for the years 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, and 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867. Includes sub-headers for January and February.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Main table containing stock lists for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous. Columns include Company Name, Stock Outstanding, Dividend (Last paid, Date, Rate), and Periods. The table is organized into three main sections: Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS

Table listing passenger railroads in New York and Brooklyn. Columns include Name of Road, Par, Stock, and Last Dividends Paid. Lists various lines like Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, etc.

STATE BONDS.

DENOMINATION.		INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Due.	DENOMINATIONS.		INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Due.
Marked thus * are in default for interest		Amount Outstanding.	Rate. Payable.		Marked thus * are in default for interest		Amount Outstanding.	Rate. Payable.	
State Securities.									
ALABAMA (Oct. 1, '70) \$14,162,800:									
State Bonds	168,000	6	May & Nov.	1872	MICHIGAN (Jan. 1, '71) \$2,342,000:	160,000	6	Jan. & July	1878
do do (extended)	1,941,000	6	do	1883	Renewal Loan Bonds	6	do	do	72-'83
do do (do)	473,800	5	do	1886	Two Million Loan	1,621,000	7	May & Nov	1890
Sterling bonds of 1860	688,000	6	June.	1870	War Bounty Bonds	478,000	7	Jan. & July	1879
Sterling Bonds (extended)	712,800	5	Jan. & July	1886	St. Marie Canal Bonds	83,000	6	do	do
do do	82,500	6	do	1886					
New Bonds, 1866 & 1868	1,477,700	8	Jan. & July	'86-'83	MINNESOTA (Dec. '70) \$350,000:				
New Bonds, 1870, role	300,400	8	Jan. & July	1890	State Building Loans	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1877
Endorsement for RR a (about)	8,480,000	8	do	1883	do do	100,000	7	do	1878
					do do	60,000	7	do	1879
					Slonx War Loan 1862	100,000	7	May & Nov	1872
					MISSOURI (Jan. 1, '71) \$20,866,000:				
ARKANSAS (Aug. '71) \$9,530,000:					State Bonds	498,000	6	Jan. & July	1883
Funding bonds of 1869	3,000,000	6	Jan. & July	99-1900	Bonds of 1868	2,727,900	6	do	1877
Bonds yet unissued	1,450,000	6	do	do	Bonds to North Mo. RR.	2,962,000	6	do	71-'83
Memphis & Little Rock	1,500,000	6	do	do	Bonds to Cairo & Fulton RR.	392,000	6	do	77-'89
Little Rock & Fort S. R. R.	900,000	6	do	do	Bonds to Platte Co RR.	604,000	6	do	89-'90
Little R., Pine Bluff & N. O. R. R.	2,400,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1900	Fonds to Iron Mountain RR.	2,379,000	6	do	74-'89
Miss., Ouachita & Red. R.	450,000	6	do	do	Pacific RR.	5,419,000	6	do	72-'89
Arkansas Central	160,000	6	do	do	S. W. Br. Pacific RR.	1,450,000	6	do	1876
					S. W. Br. Pacific RR (gnar)	1,650,000	7	do	1876
					Hannibal & St. Joseph RR.	3,000,000	6	do	73-'87
					NEVADA (Dec. 1870) \$500,000:				
CALIFORNIA (April, '70) \$4,122,500:					Bonds of 1867	500,000	15	Jan & July	1872
Civil Bonds of 1857 (g. id)	2,138,000	7	Jan. & July	1877					
do do of 1860	138,500	7	do	1880					
Soldiers' Relief Bonds	421,600	7	do	1883					
do Bounty Bonds	805,000	7	do	1881					
					N. HAMPSH. (Jan. '71) \$2,402,000:				
CONNECTICUT (Apr. '71) \$6,525,900:					War Debt of July, '61-'62	899,200	8	Jan. & July	'71-'78
War Bonds (July, '61) 10-20 yrs ar	6	Jan. & July	'71-'81	do of Sept. 1, 1864	600,000	6	Mar & Sep.	'84-'89	
do do (Jan., '63) 20 yrs ar	6	do	1883	do of July 1, 1866	1,000,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	'71-'74	
do do (Jan., '61) 20 yrs ar	6	do	1884						
do do (Oct., '61) 10 or 20 yr	6	Apr. & Oct.	'74-'94						
do (non-taxab.) (Oct., '65) 20 yr	6	do	1885						
					N. JERSEY (Feb., '71) \$3,896,300:				
FLORIDA (Jan., '71) \$747,367:					War Bonds of 1861 (tax free)	1,999,900	6	Jan. & July	'70-'84
State Bonds	747,367	7 & 8	June & Dec	'96-'98	do of 1863 (tax free)	1,092,300	6	do	'86-'96
					do of 1864	593,400	6	do	'97-'03
					N. YORK (Oct. 1870) \$88,641,606:				
GEORGIA (July, '71) \$16,262,900:					Bounty Fund Bonds, coupon	1,478,000	7	Jan. & July	1877
Western & Atlantic RR. Bonds	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	do do do registered	21,089,000	7	do	1877
do do do	176,000	7	May & Nov.	1874	General Fund Bonds	1,910,482	6	do	Will.
do do do	866,000	8	Jan. & July	'72-'74	do do do	80,000	6	do	1878
do do do	75,000	6	May & Nov.	1874	do do do	900,000	6	do	1875
Atlantic & Gulf RR. Bonds	800,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	'78-'86	do do do	348,000	5	do	Will.
Bonds, per act March 12, 1866	3,700,000	7	Jan. & July	'86-'87	do do do (no interest)	51,500	6	do	1872
Funding bonds of 1870, (gold)	3,000,000	7	J. A. J. & O	1890	Canal Fund Stock	2,257,900	6	J. A. J. & O.	1873
Railroad ed. rsements	7,645,900	6	do	do	do do do	6,150,100	6	Various.	1873
					do do do	2,095,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1873
					do do do	473,000	6	do	1875
					do do do	180,000	6	June & Dec.	1877
					do do do	1,100,420	5	Jan. & July	1874
					NORTH CAROLINA (Oct., '70):				
ILLINOIS (Mar. 1871):					Railroad Bonds, old	4,738,800	6	Jan. & July	'68-'98
Interest Bonds of 1847	980,686	6	do	1878	do do	3,639,400	6	Apr. & Oct.	'68-'98
Interest Bonds of 1857	131,811	6	do	1878	Railroad Bonds, new	2,046,000	6	Jan. & July	'68-'98
Refund Stock bonds	348,900	6	var.	var.	do do	1,739,100	6	Apr. & Oct.	'68-'90
Normal University bonds	45,000	6	do	1880	Funding Bonds, since war	2,417,400	6	Jan. & July	1900
Thornton Loan bonds	163,000	6	Mar. & Sep.	1880	do do do	1,721,400	6	Apr. & Oct.	1899
War Bonds	416,800	6	Jan. & July	1880	do do do	883,000	6	Jan. & July	1898
					Special Tax Bonds do	100,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1898
					do do do	11,407,000	6	do	1898
					OHIO (Nov., '70) \$9,732,077:				
KANSAS (Jan. '71) \$1,841,975:					Loan due after 31st Dec., 1870	1,284,317	6	Jan. & July	1870
Civil Bonds, 1861 to 1869	990,475	6 & 7	Jan. & July	'76-'85	do do 31st Dec., 1875	1,600,000	6	do	1875
Military	816,000	7	do	1889	do do 30th June, 1881	4,095,390	6	do	1881
					do do 31st Dec., 1886	2,400,000	6	do	1886
					Domestic Bonds (Union Loan)	866,976	6	May & Nov	1871
					ONTARIO (Sept, '70) \$106,633:				
KENTUCKY (Oct., '70) \$1,421,891:					Relief and Bounty Bonds	106,633	7	Jan. & July	'71-'86
Bonds of 1841-'42	913,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	'71-'74					
Bonds of 1843	69,400	6	Mar. & Sept.	'73					
Bonds of 1843	94,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	1871					
Bond for Military Purposes	30,400	6	Various.	1895					
Bonds held by Board of Education	1,648,283	6	do	do					
					PENNSA (Dec 1 '70) \$31,107,168:				
LOUISIANA Dec. '70, \$17,721,300:					Stock Loan (of 1840)	562,410	5	Jan. & July	1870
Charity Ho-pital	80,000	5	Mar. & Sept	1872	Inclined Plane (1840)	400,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1879
1863, Relief of State Treasury	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1893	Coupon Bonds (1852)	284,000	5	Jan. & July	1882
Bonds to various rail roads	2,435,000	6	Various.	'69-'06	do do do	112,000	4 1/2	do	1882
1865, Levee Bonds	1,000,000	8	Various.	1886	do do do	3,105,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1877
1867, do do	4,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1907	do do do	272,000	5	do	1873
1870, do do	3,000,000	8	Mar. & Sep.	1875	Military Loan (1861)	2,709,250	6	do	1871
1869, Funding Coupons	997,300	6	Jan. & July	'86-'88	Stock Loan (1867)	4,741,500	6	do	1872
Bocou & Crocodien v. Co.	80,000	8	Jan. & July	1890	do do do	92,850	5	do	1877
Relief of P. J. Keane	184,000	8	Jan. & July	1891	do do do	7,890,550	6	do	1872
1869, 'ententiary Bonds	60,000	7	Mar. & Se t	1909	do do do	90,400	6	do	1877
'to Fund Float g Debt, &c.	3,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1910	do do do	9,237,050	6	do	1882
Miss. & Mex. Gulf Shio Can'l, '69	471,400	7.3	Mar. & Sep.	1899	do do do	726,900	5	do	1882
N. Louisiana & Texas RR, 1869	546,000	8	Apr. & Oct.	1909					
					RA. ISL. (April, '70) \$2,916,500:				
MAINE (Jan. 1, '71) \$3,067,900:					War Bonds of 1862	1,100,000	8	Mar. & Sept.	1882
Civil Loan Bonds, 1855-61	351,000	6	Variona.	'70-'78	do do of 1863	239,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1888
War Loan of 1861	800,000	6	do	1871	do do of 1863	736,000	6	Jan. & July	1893
do do of 1863	625,000	6	Mar. & Sept	1883	do do of 1864	841,000	6	Feb. & Ang	1894
Bounty Loan of 1863	475,000	6	Feb. & Ang.	1890					
War Loan of 1864	2,832,600	6	June & Dec.	1889					
Municipal War Debt assumed.	3,084,400	6	Apr. & Oct.	1889					
					S CAROLINA (Nov '70) \$7,665,908:				
MARYLAND (Oct., '70) \$13,817,470:					Fire Loan Stock (act. '38)	303,340	6	Jan. & July	1870
Baltimore & Ohio RR sterling	2,288,888	5	Jan. & July	1890	do Bonds (lien on Bank)	484,000	5	do	1868
do do converted.	418,600	5	J. A. J. & O.	1890	State House t'ke (acts '66-'68)	1,479,832	6	do	77-'90
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, st'g	1,853,335	5	Jan. & July	1890	Bine R dge RR b a (act '54)	970,000	8	do	74-'73
do do converted.	1,887,345	5	J. A. J. & O.	1890	Conversion stock of 1868	64,000	6	do	1888
do do 1831	1,403,146	6	do	1870	Funded debt of '6d	1,131,700	6	do	'87-'97
Baltimore & Susq RR	269,000	3	do	1890	Bonds 1868-69	8,193,900	6	J. & J. A. & O	'88-'93
do do	429,000	6	do	1890					
Annap. & Elkridge RR	95,420	6	do	1899					
Susq. & Tide W. Canal, sterling	773,000	5	Jan. & July	1865					
do do converted.	215,622	5	J. A. J. & O.	1865					
Eastern Shore RR	20,131	5	do	1890					
Bounty Loan	3,631,397	6	Jan. & July	1888					
S utern Relief bonds	104,000	6	do	1873					
					TENNESSEE (Oct. '70) \$38,839,602:				
MASSACHUSETTS (Aug., '71) \$26,865,348:					Bonds loaned to RR's, etc.	24,008,500	6	Jan. & July	Long
State Almshouse Loan	\$100,000	5	May & Nov.	1872	Bonds endorsed for RR's, etc	2,172,000	6	do	Long
do do	110,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73-'74	Funded interest (new bonds)	4,069,608	6	do	Long
State Homes Loan	165,000	5	do	'73-'74	State Bonds (debt proper)	1,706,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	Var
Lunatic Hospital, &c., (West. Mass)	94,000	6	Jan. & July	1874	do do do	239,166	5 1/2	do	Var
Loan, funding Public Debt	60,000	6	June & Dec	1874	do do do	1,398,640	5	do	Var
Back Bay Lands Loan	191,000	6	May & Dec.	1872	Al Int. unfunded to Jan. 1871.	4,197,891	6	do	do
Union Fund Loan	220,000	6	May & Nov.	1880	Bank of Tennessee Notes	1,500,000	6	do	do
do do	3,300,000	6	Jan. & July	'71-'76					
do do	601,000	5	do	77-'78					
Coast Defense Loan	883,000	5	do	1883					
Bounty Fund Loan	200,000	5	do	1883					
Bounty Fund Loan (sterling)	4,373,500	6	May & Nov.	1894					
Bounty Fund Loan	4,000,744	6	do	1894					
Troy & Greenf. RR. Loan (st'g)	3,505,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	'88-'90					
do do (home)	966,500	6	do	'91-'93					
Southern Vermont RR. Loan	200,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1871					
Eastern Railroad Loan	50,000	6	Jan. & July	1871					
Norwich & Worcester RR. Loan	400,000	6	do	1877					
East Harf. & Erie RR. (sterl)	1,599,021	5</							

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, October 20, 1871.

Trade continues to be largely affected by the various influences growing out of the great fire at Chicago. The interruption of business, the stringency in the money market, the impaired credits, and the pressure to sell Western products for the purpose of raising money, have all been felt even more distinctly and widely than last week, while the speculation in various articles of merchandise, which sprang up on the presumption that vast quantities would be required to replace the goods destroyed, has wholly subsided; and the impression gains strength that it will be some weeks—perhaps months—before business circles will recover from the severe blow that has been afflicted.

Cotton has declined under large receipts at the ports, and closes at 19 3/8c. for Middling Uplands. Bread-stuffs are all lower under a severe pressure to realize; Flour closed at \$6 75@7 25 for shipping extras; Wheat, \$1 50@1 52 for No. 2 Spring; Indian Corn at 75c. for prime mixed, in store, and Oats at 50c. for Prime Western, with Rye and Barley unsettled. Groceries show higher prices for Coffee and Spices, with more activity in Sugars, but depression in Tea, Rice and Molasses.

Provisions have been drooping; Pork and Lard especially have materially declined under a pressure to sell for Western account, but the temper of the whole market seems to be to keep up a free movement at the best prices to be obtained. Mess Pork declined on Wednesday to \$13 12 1/2, prime Mess to \$11 25, and extra prime, but Mess has since recovered to \$13 25@13 30. At the decline there were large purchases for prompt delivery. Lard declined to 9 1/2c. for prime Steam, but recovered to 10c. Bacon has sold at 9c. for prime cuts on the spot, with large contracts at 8 1/2c. for November, 8 1/2c. for December, and 8 1/4c. for January. Beef has been without essential change; there has, however, been more disposition to sell. The receipts of Butter have fallen off, but prices have not improved, and Cheese has become dull and unsettled.

Freights have not been active, but with a limited amount of room on the berth, rates for Grain to Liverpool close at 10@10 1/2d. by sail, and 11@11 1/2d. by steam, and to Cork for orders late charters are at 8s. 6d., with 7s. 6d. paid to Glasgow and Penarth Roads. Petroleum charters have been quiet.

Tallow sold in large lines at 9 1/2@9 3/4c. for prime Western and City, closing with but a limited supply on the market. Hops have continued firm, with a good brewing demand. Highwines closed quiet at 95c.

Tobacco has been quiet. Of Kentucky Leaf the sales embrace 500 bhd. for consumption and 200 bhd. for export, prices remaining about as last quoted: Lugs, 7 1/2@8 1/2c.; common and medium leaf, 8 1/2@10c.; good to prime do., 10 1/2@12 1/2c., but there is evidently more disposition to realize. Seed Leaf has also been quiet; the sales have been only 300 cases sundry varieties at 20@55c.; 50 cases Pennsylvania, 15c., and 107 cases Ohio on private terms. Spanish Tobacco has been more active, and the sales aggregate 1,000 bales Havana, part in bond, on private terms, but mostly at 93c@1 10, currency, duty paid, except 92 bales very common at a low figure. Manufactured Tobacco quiet; the late speculative purchases are still held out of the market.

Refined Petroleum has been irregular; at the close it is held at 23 1/2@24c. for cargoes, with a contract for October sold at 23 1/2c.; Crude less active at 14 1/2c., in bulk. Naptha scarce and held firm at 10 1/2@11c. Strained Rosin has sold more freely and prices have been higher, but were somewhat lower to day; sales at \$4 12 1/2@4 15 in yard, and \$4 20 afloat. Spirits Turpentine has varied in price, but was firmer to-day at 69 1/2@70c., in yard, and 69c. bid, to arrive. The main feature in metals has been a larger business in pig iron, \$36@37 50 being paid for No. 2 and No. 1 American, and \$35 for Glengarnoch (Scotch). In oils trade has been fair in Crude Sperin and Crude Whale, at last prices; Lard Oil has sold more freely for export at 80c. for 46 Test, while smaller lots of Fall and Winter have sold at 85@90c.; prime Menhaden scarce, and quoted at 41@42 1/2c. Hides have been depressed in prices. Wool has been quiet.

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

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Great Britain, France, Holland & Belg., Ger. many, Other N. Europe, Spain, Other S. Europe, China & Japan, Ans-tralia, Br. N. A., Cuba, Hayti, Other W. Indies, Mex. Ico., British Guiana, Brazil, American, All oth. Ports, Total this week, Total since January 1, 1871, Same time 1870.

Imports of Leading Articles.
The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870:
[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware				Metals, &c—			
China	375	18,790	10,971	Cutlery	163	6,085	9,883
Earthenware	1,325	50,843	41,190	Hardware	154	4,709	6,040
Glass	1,012	413,683	320,780	Iron, Riv bars	26,832	975,108	70,741
Glassware	1,911	37,138	15,587	Lead, pigs	7,391	472,826	453,463
Glass plate	239	9,778	7,353	Spelter	7,003,123	6,585,169	6,585,169
Buttons	84	5,355	4,711	Steel	3,823	179,337	12,401
Coal, tons	7,391	114,819	86,341	Tin, boxes	24,074	859,050	791,221
Cocoa, bags	32	19,345	20,433	Tin slabs, lbs.	92,710	5,341,611	4,573,752
Coffee, bags	5,263	630,157	749,010	Rags	1,997	113,837	84,920
Cotton bales		4,167	7,692	Silk, hids, toe			
Drugs, &c.				Silk, bbls			
Bark, Peruvian	1,263	24,093	14,436	Sugars, boxes & bags	21,815	869,589	608,978
Blea powders	325	22,075	15,343	Tea	2,091	842,101	819,167
Brimstone, tons	59	39,614	15,670	Tabacco	76	39,810	33,314
Cochineal	819	9,444	6,519	Waste	53	3,672	1,492
Cream Tartar	5	2,163	16,398	Wine, &c	660	131,476	112,916
Gums, crude		16,991	16,398	Wines	2,636	139,769	213,920
Gum, Arabic		3,710	3,575	Wool, bales	953	64,502	23,974
Indigo	232	5,697	5,914	Articles report'd by value—			
Madder	189	2,333	1,577	Cigars	\$27,520	1,495,250	1,140,361
Oils, essential	9	478	294	Corks	6,449	76,708	15,572
Oil, Olive	353	35,514	30,298	Fancy goods	41,591	1,189,739	963,394
Opium		5,349	81,272	Fish	5,362	243,118	2,276,441
Soda, bicarb.		91,044	84,272	Fruits, &c			
Soda, sal.		14,412	14,379	Lemons	18,668	673,474	629,897
Soda, ash	676	87,185	24,142	Oranges	1,553	133,126	796,039
Flax	31	10,184	2,278	Nuts	1,643	911,611	454,558
Furs	89	5,176	4,256	Raisins	7,631	625,739	641,312
Gunny cloth	569	10,467	6,923	Hides dressed	166,635	3,977,771	7,481,394
Hair		3,261	36,320	Wine		637,881	514,880
Hemp, bales	1,410	96,583	36,320	Spices, &c—			
Hides, &c—				Cassia		352,811	182,610
Bristles	25	1,762	1,162	Ginger	123	70,922	39,017
Hides, dressed	273	15,769	24,315	Pepper		2,934	21,487
India rubber	1,139	33,801	23,289	Saltpeper	22,477	199,466	250,144
Ivory		5,703	4,533	Clark	6,561	270,477	116,132
Jewelry, &c				Fustic	2,657	43,080	51,423
Watches	23	1,223	1,427	Logwood	4,431	2,829	243,006
Linseed	63,123	72,445	427,233	Mahogany		92,066	21,069
Molasses	1,902	137,983	133,715				

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.	81	5,558	6,307	Oil cake, pkgs.	1,638	61,837	83,888
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard	65	5,889	4,577
Flour, bbls.	93,993	2,940,010	3,031,630	Peanuts, bags	46	4,817	62,526
Wheat, bus.	1,417,373	13,979,642	16,874,022	Provisions—			
Coru.	571,083	23,161,571	7,113,988	Butter, pkgs.	16,615	519,400	371,089
Oats	311,111	8,747,311	7,333,571	Choco.	23,730	1,218,999	1,127,521
Rye	23,412	872,885	42,633	Cutmeats	799	126,733	1,237,571
Barley, &c.	240,179	1,553,370	2,316,351	Eggs	6,512	354,875	236,293
Grass seed	3,379	159,302	4,117	Pork	663	159,470	92,819
Beans	4,351	118,113	77,178	Beef, pkgs	231	86,859	63,894
Peas	73	97,348	179,903	Lard, pkgs	2,118	197,326	61,175
C. meal, bbls	2,773	153,191	253,967	Lard, kegs	1,350	18,747	214,570
Cotton bales	23,263	723,537	537,754	Rice, pkgs.	292	19,263	14,331
Hemp, bales	23,412	872,885	42,633	Starch	6,713	223,821	219,343
Hides, No.	8,114	339,222	83,078	Stearine	3,16	16,543	8,545
Hops, bales	8,552	43,817	41,139	Sugar, hds, &c.		13,258	685
Leather, sides	89,113	2,700,031	1,986,517	Tallow, pkgs.	1,056	23,068	11,186
Molasses, bbls.	35	41,792	13,314	Tobacco, pkgs.	4,938	206,160	347,677
Naval Stores—				Tobacco, hids	612	91,879	65,233
Cr. turp, bbls	227	7,556	6,329	Whiskey, bbls.	4,332	134,424	159,738
Spirits turp.	1,163	53,367	54,740	Wool, bales	959	101,126	108,191
Rosin	8,221	381,635	438,228	Dressed hogs No.		90,114	65,476
Tar		17,119	45,334				
Pitch	50	740	2,193				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Oct. 20, 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 Oct. 20. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 82,538 bales against 64,097 bales last week, 46,044 bales the previous week, and 34,073 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 268,874 bales against 351,090 bales for the same period of 1870, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 82,216 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	17,292	24,678	Florida... bales.	203	52
Mobile	9,234	7,836	North Carolina	2,073	2,391
Charleston	13,957	12,707	Virginia	12,435	4,975
Savannah	13,634	24,168			
Texas	5,483	4,478	Total receipts	82,538	82,128
Tennessee, &c.	9,044	1,179	Increase this year	110	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 33,892 bales, of which 26,936 were to Great Britain, 4,441 to France, and 2,515 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 134,487 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 Oct. 20.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Cont'n't			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	5,289	5,595	10,884	14,885	40,837	56,718
Mobile				4,087	17,710	25,332
Charleston	3,330		3,330	1,546	16,357	21,009
Savannah				4,970	28,379	45,338
Texas	2,673	1,296	3,969		26,552	47,454
New York	14,991	51	15,042	14,211	31,627	24,910
Other ports	703	14	717	921	28,000	14,000
Total	26,936	6,956	33,892	39,974	184,487	204,911
Total since Sept. 1	101,331	12,641	114,075	119,477		

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 6,082 bales, while the stocks to-night are 20,424 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 Oct. 13, 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—				Coast-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1871.	1870.	Great Britain	France	Other For'gn	Total.		
New Orleans	33,240	65,149	12,551	3,550	....	16,101	19,617	54,223
Mobile	20,115	25,459	1,138	....	....	1,138	4,873	13,345
Charleston	26,581	49,861	5,437	....	....	5,437	12,355	12,583
Savannah	36,391	67,046	....	1,700	....	1,700	6,775	18,233
Texas	24,368	5,937	2,059	....	....	2,089	6,893	24,342
New York	4,906	4,182	52,138	....	326	52,474	265	23,459
Florida	301	609	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Carolina	2,251	9,492	....	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	23,685	18,589	....	....	....	....	19,381	4,966
Other ports	5,128	3,750	1,525	....	99	1,624	....	15,000
Total this year	186,336	....	74,493	5,250	435	80,183	78,649	147,021
Total last year	....	263,562	70,151	1,494	1,825	73,503	130,881	181,501

The market the past week has been dull and depressed all the week, and closes 3/4c lower than the close of last Friday. This downward movement has been induced by the favorable weather for picking purposes which has prevailed for some time past in the South, but more especially during the last two weeks, the increase in the arrivals at our ports, and the dull accounts and lower quotations at Liverpool. Holders have begun to grow timid under the accumulation of stocks, especially as the fine weather is leading to larger estimates of the crop, while Europe with her large stocks in the hands of spinners is becoming quite indifferent about making purchases. The unfavorable report of the crop issued by the Agricultural Bureau the middle of the week caused a considerable speculation in futures that day, but since then there has been less confidence, though the prices for future delivery have not fallen off to the same extent as the prices for spot cotton, the close to-night being weak at (for Low Middling) 18 13-16c. for October, 18 15-16c. for November, 19 1-16c. for December, 19 3/4c. for January, 19 3/4c. for February, 19 3/4c. for March, and for April, 20c. The total sales of this description for the week are 95,650 bales, including 300 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 10,764 bales, including 5,878 for export, 3,543 for consumption, 381 for speculation, and 962 in transit. Of the above, 654 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..... per lb.	16 3/4 @	17 @	17 1/2 @	17 1/2 @
Good Ordinary.....	17 1/2 @	18 1/2 @	19 1/2 @	19 1/2 @
Low Middling.....	18 1/2 @	19 1/2 @	19 3/4 @	19 3/4 @
Middling.....	19 1/2 @	19 3/4 @	19 3/4 @	20 1/4 @
Good Middling.....	20 1/4 @	20 3/4 @	21 @	21 1/4 @

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

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday	3,671	17 1/2 @	19 1/2 @	19 3/4 @	20 1/4 @
Monday	2,041	17 1/2 @	18 1/2 @	19 1/2 @	19 3/4 @
Tuesday	3,848	17 1/2 @	18 1/2 @	19 1/2 @	19 3/4 @
Wednesday	1,299	17 1/2 @	18 1/2 @	19 1/2 @	19 3/4 @
Thursday	1,474	17 1/2 @	18 1/2 @	19 1/2 @	19 3/4 @
Friday	1,731	16 3/4 @	18 1/2 @	18 3/4 @	19 1/4 @

For forward delivery the sales (including 300 free on board) have reached during the week 95,650 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
For October.	6,300	19 1/2	2,450	19 1/2	200	19 1/2
13 15-16	1,900	19 3-16	1,100	19 11-16	1,800	19 3-16
30	1,500	19 1/2	100	19 1/2		
400	1,800	19 5-16			4,500 total Feby.	
8,900	1,000	19 1/2				
1,500	500	19 7-16			33,650 total Decr.	
2,500	500	19 7-16				
300	1,200	19 9-16			For January.	
200	3,250	19 9-16			2,600	19 1/2
600	1,900	19 11-16			500	19 3-16
1,400	100	19 11-16			200	19 3-16
200	100	19 11-16			100	19 5-16
200	700	1				

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—We have had another very favorable week for the ingathering of the crop. Our telegrams to-night all report that picking is progressing finely, and that the weather everywhere has been all that could be desired. At Memphis there has been frost three nights, but not a killing frost, however. The thermometer has averaged at Galveston 72; Mobile, 68; Selma, 70; Montgomery, 71; Macon, 69; Columbus, 72; Savannah, 73; Charleston, 70; and Memphis, 60.

CONSUMPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—On this subject, about which so much has been written of late, we give the following extract from the 30th of September circular of Ellison, Tibbits & Co., received this week. As to the number of spinning spindles, it will be seen that they do not differ materially from our figures of last week:

By the favor of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., we have received a copy of the recently published return relating to factories and workshops. We take therefrom the following figures relating to the cotton industry:

Number of—	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
Factories.....	2,371	98	14	2,483
Carding machines.....	62,709	2,985	266	65,960
Combing machines.....	1,710	97	99	1,906
Spinning (Running).....	30,871,223	1,056,864	78,658	32,004,743
Spindles (Standing).....	1,739,408	159,822	46,248	1,945,478
Doubling (Running).....	3,275,062	215,942	745	3,491,749
Spindles (Standing).....	216,265	15,243	280	231,788
Power (Running).....	379,129	22,621	2,372	404,122
Looms (Standing).....	32,207	3,282	65	35,554
Amount of Steam.....	230,602	18,635	1,253	300,490
Moving power (Water).....	6,603	1,497	290	8,390
Persons employed.....	414,970	30,960	4,157	450,087

These figures were collected at about the close of 1870. There were then rather over 32,000,000 spinning spindles running and nearly 2,000,000 standing. There were also about 250,000 looms in course of erection, and there have since been added about 1,500,000 more, making a total addition of 3,750,000 since the opening of the year, and raising the aggregate number to 35,750,000, or over 10 per cent more than were at work nine months ago. The 32,000,000 spindles in operation last year worked up 1,071,776,000 pounds of cotton, or 33½ pounds per spindle. But rather less than 32,000,000 spindles were at work the year round, so that the actual average consumption per spindle would be somewhat more than 33½ pounds. The average for this year is probably not less than 35 pounds per spindle, or about the same as in 1860. At this rate 35,750,000 spindles would require for one year's work about 1,251,250,000 pounds, or 3,128,125 bales of cotton of 400 pounds each, which is the average weight of the bales delivered during the first three quarters of the present year; 3,128,125 bales per annum would be equal to 60,125 bales per week, but the whole 35,750,000 spindles have not been at work during the entire nine months. We do not think that the average has exceeded 34,500,000. These at the rate of 35 pounds each per annum, would require 26½ pounds each for nine months, or an aggregate of 935,625,000 pounds, equal to 2,364,060 bales, or 58,050 bales per week.

INDIA COTTON.—Our Bombay mail dates are brought down this week to Sept. 12. It appears that there had been a favorable change in the weather, the rains having been quite general, though not very heavy, and yet they have been sufficient to remove all immediate apprehension with regard to the crop. The season is a backward one, but, except in a limited district, no serious damage has as yet been sustained.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &C.—The cloth market has ruled dull since our last, and excepting small lots from store there have been no sales; at the close there was a rumor of a transaction of some size, but we could not trace it. The market is quoted nominal at 15@15½c. Bags are also very quiet, and only retail lots have been disposed of at 14½@14¾c. Hemp is quiet with a steady market; quoted at 13½c, gold. Jute is dull. Jute Butts were in active speculative demand early in the week, and some 10,000 bales were reported sold on spot and to arrive, for present and future delivery, at 3½c, now quoted at 3¼@4c, 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.....	473,000	537,710
Stock in London.....	111,390	35,863
Stock in Glasgow.....	100	1,600
Stock in Havre.....	117,240	112,980
Stock in Marseilles.....	19,781	11,800
Stock in Bremen.....	35,361	11,032
Stock rest of Continent.....	100,000	15,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	43,000	36,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	17,736	3,524
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	none	none
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe*.....	558,729	360,000
Stock in United States' ports.....	184,437	204,911
Stock in inland towns.....	36,960	32,643
Total.....	1,697,784	1,363,063

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 334,721 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

* Some of our friends have intimated that our figures for India cotton afloat are too large. We would say therefore in explanation that they are made up by taking for Liverpool figures received by cable, and for all other ports mail figures. The total (Oct. 14) we gave at 621,379 bales, which total was made up as follows: Liverpool (cable Oct. 14) 391,000; London (mail) 14,667; coast for orders (mail) 5,370; Continent (mail) 79,312. Total, 623,379.

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

	—Week ending Oct. 30, 1871.—			—Week ending Oct. 30, 1870.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	5,456	5,156	6,900	6,662	7,223	4,690
Columbus.....	1,827	1,215	3,551	2,748	2,697	4,210
Macon.....	3,451	1,016	5,356	4,789	4,129	5,315
Montgomery.....	3,169	2,052	5,575	2,076	1,492	4,743
Selma.....	3,805	2,925	3,212	2,824	2,216	3,955
Memphis.....	14,221	9,547	11,592	8,737	5,019	8,222
Nashville.....	2,107	2,206	834	960	1,008	1,508
Total.....	34,036	25,017	36,960	25,605	23,799	32,643

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 9,020 bales, and are to-night 4,317 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts have also been 5,431 bales more than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 14,328 bales, against 11,684 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.
	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.		
Liverpool.....	5,009	7,221	11,405	13,322	51,189	47,858
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	949	949	204
Total to Gt. Britain.....	5,009	7,221	11,405	14,271	52,138	48,062
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	296	.....	236	63
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	43	57	100	397
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to N. Europe.....	.....	.....	279	57	336	460
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Spain, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	5,009	7,221	11,684	14,328	52,474	48,802

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

RECEIPTS FROM—	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	5,393	17,610	.....	825	22	22	.....	.....
Texas.....	2,320	6,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Savannah.....	5,780	17,651	1,169	1,589	739	2,489	383	1,181
Mobile.....	.....	1,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	189	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'th Carolina.....	6,754	16,699	.....	.....	884	1,104	311	1,680
N'th Carolina.....	1,118	5,110	21	21	.....	124	142	419
Virginia.....	5,909	19,563	2,145	4,269	.....	.....	1,173	3,570
North'n Ports.....	202	955	1,185	4,135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	1,819	6,819	295	87	320	1,838	581	3,210
Foreign.....	.....	333	20	128	.....	476	.....	.....
Total this year.....	29,484	94,041	4,835	11,804	1,974	6,053	2,590	8,979
Total last year.....	25,387	129,198	2,797	21,890	1,073	5,156	3,041	10,922

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 19,868 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 of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week: Total bales.

New York—To Liverpool, per steamers City of New York, 1,572....	.....
City of Washington, 897.....Humboldt, 1,053.....Batavia, 864....	.....
Atlantic, 2,315.....Cuba, 566.....Idaho, 3,580.....Per ships British	.....
Commodore, 467.....Havenscrag, 544.....Lady Palmerston, 642....	.....
Gleudour, 452.....	13,322
To Glasgow, per steamers Iowa, 693.....Britannia, 53.....Europa, 208....	949
To Hamburg, per steamer Hammonia, 57.....	57
NEW ORLEANS —To Havre, per bark Solomon, 78.....	78
CHARLESTON —To Liverpool, per steamer Milbanke, 3,313 Upland and	.....
35 Sea Island.....	3,348
SAVANNAH —To Havre, per bark Ooward, 1,700 Upland.....	1,700
BOSTON —To Liverpool, per steamer Calabria, 400.....	400
SAN FRANCISCO —To Panama, per —, 14.....	14
Total.....	19,868

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

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Havre.	Hamburg.	Panama.	Total.
New York.....	13,322	949	.....	57	.....	14,328
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	78
Charleston.....	3,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,348
Savannah.....	.....	.....	1,700	.....	.....	1,700
Boston.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14
Total.....	17,070	949	1,778	57	14	19,868

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 112 and 114, and the close was 112½. Foreign Exchange market is firmer. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 108½@108¾; short, 109½@109¾, and Commercial, 107@107½. Freight closed at ½d. by steam and ¼@5-16d. by sail to Liverpool, 1c. gold by steam and ¾c. by sail to Havre, and ½d. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—4:30 P. M.—The market opened quiet and steady, and closed dull, with sales amounting to 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 84,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were taken for export and 17,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 473,000 bales, of which 131,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 392,000 bales, of which 43,000 bales are American.

	Sept. 29.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 20
Total sales.....	58,000	183,000	96,000	84,000
Sales for export.....	6,000	15,000	10,000	10,000
Sales on speculation.....	7,000	43,000	24,000	17,000
Total stock.....	433,000	499,000	471,000	473,000
Stock of American.....	184,000	156,000	144,000	131,000
Total afloat.....	.....	408,000	427,000	392,000
American afloat.....	.....	36,000	33,000	43,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands. 9%@9% 9%@9% 9%@9% 9%@9% 9%@9% 9%@9%
" Orleans. 10 @10% 10 @10% 10 @10% 10 @10% 9%@10 9%@10
" Up. to arrive.@..... @..... @..... @..... @..... @.....

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Oct 7, states:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—Cotton was in good demand, with gradually hardening prices, in the early part of the week, and yesterday the market was greatly excited, and has since continued very active, at decidedly advancing rates. For Sea Island there has been only a moderate demand, without change in prices. American has been in great request by the trade, and, the selection being much reduced, prices have risen fully ½d. per lb. In Brazil the transactions have been unusually large at ½ to ¾d. per lb. advance on last week's currency. Egyptian, from its comparative cheapness, attracted attention, and, with an increased demand and considerably reduced stock, prices of the current qualities are ½d. per lb. dearer. East Indian has been in largely increased demand on the spot, and extensive transactions have taken place, particularly in "landing cotton" out of the recent heavy import, and prices of the medium and better descriptions have advanced ½d. to ¾d. per lb. The following are the prices of American cotton compared with those of last year:

	—Ord. & Mid—	—Fair & g'd fair—	—G'd & fair—	—Same date 1870—
Sea Island.....	22	29	36	42
Stained.....	12	18	23	32
	Ord. G. Ord. L. Mid.	Mid. G. Mid. M. F.	Mid. G. Mid. M. F.	Mid. G. Mid. M. F.
Upland.....	8% 9% 9 9-16	9% 10% 10% 10%	8% 9% 9% 9%	8% 9% 9% 9%
Mobile.....	8% 9% 9% 9%	9% 10% 10% 10%	8% 9% 9% 9%	8% 9% 9% 9%
N. Orleans & Texas	8% 9% 9 9-16	10 1-16 10% 11	9 9% 9% 9%	9% 9% 9% 9%

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

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Midland	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Sea Island d. d.	23	15	22	22	Pernambuco.	10% 12% 8% 9%			
Upland..... 10% 12% 8% 9%	.....	.....	.....	.....	Egyptian....	8% 9% 6% 8%
Mobile..... 10% 12% 8% 9%	.....	.....	.....	.....	Broach.....	7 8% 5 5%
Orleans... 10% 12% 9 10-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dholerah....	6% 8% 5 6

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

	—Taken on spec. to this date—	—Actual exp. from Lrv., Hull & other outports to date—	—Actual exp't from U. K. in 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871.
American... 346,080	187,000	169,960	282,868
Brazilian... 106,020	156,310	35,270	94,439
Egyptian... 26,231	5,310	19,760	36,778
W. Indian... 10,310	1,831	2,010	5,212
E. Indian... 100,800	89,450	279,190	6,347
Total.... 589,440	266,130	506,190	302,687

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.									
Sales this week.					Stocks.				
Trade.		Ex-Specula.		Total.	This date.		Same date.		Average weekly sales.
American... bales	54,080	2,540	20,700	77,320	2,098,000	1,310,890	40,240	28,440	28,440
Brazilian.....	30,600	660	5,290	36,550	445,510	292,270	7,100	5,810	5,810
Egyptian.....	9,540	200	1,040	10,260	198,550	113,980	4,700	3,420	3,420
West Indian, &c.	6,920	910	710	8,540	101,380	46,800	2,010	930	930
East Indian.....	17,120	11,140	21,750	50,010	710,270	763,530	9,010	11,160	11,160
Total.....	118,260	15,450	49,490	183,200	3,500,340	2,549,490	63,190	49,760	49,760

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 31 per cent is American against 28 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 45-50 per cent against nearly 53 per cent.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—There has been an active demand for cotton, and a large business has been transacted, at an advance of ½d. to

¾d. per lb., on the spot, and ½d. to ¾d. for arrival. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to Oct. 5.....	bales, 210,307	bales, 113,933	bales, 219,454
Deliveries.....	295,059	200,316	176,000
Stocks, Oct. 5.....	56,440	35,863	111,397

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., October 20, 1871.

It is a short story with Breadstuffs, this week. With a severe monetary pressure, receivers have been free sellers, and prices have rapidly declined, the supply being augmented by offerings from stores.

The receipts of Flour show some increase, though still not excessive. Under a general desire to sell, prices have declined for all grades. Even the family brands have felt the declining tendency. The most important feature in the business of the week, was the sale on Wednesday of some 9,000 bbls. extra State, mostly for November delivery, at \$7 30, with considerable lines of shipping extras from Winter Wheat, City and Southern; but since then the market has been dull and drooping, with shipping extras of Western and State brands from Spring Wheat, quoted in the range of \$6 70@7 15. Rye Flour and Corn Meal have also declined, and close very dull.

Wheat has arrived by canal in large quantities, over 300,000 bush, being reported in to-day, and prices have daily declined. On Wednesday afternoon and yesterday morning there was some speculation, on the expectation, apparently, that the decline of 10c. in a short time would be followed by some reaction; but it had only a momentary influence, and prices again gave way to-day some 2@3c per bush. At this concession there was a large export demand, and the close was firm at \$1 47@1 48 for No. 2 Chicago- \$1 50@1 51; for No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1 51@1 56 for No. 2 and No. 1 Toledo, with \$1 58 bid and \$1 60 asked for Amber Michigan. There has been some export movement in White Wheat at \$1 55 @1 70 for inferior to choice, but the close is quiet. Corn has not arrived freely, although the receipts embrace some parcels by rail; lots in store have been pressed on the market, and prices have declined, prime Western mixed closing at 75c. in store and 76c. afloat. Rye has been held higher, but without business of moment. Barley has sold more freely. Yesterday and to-day the business has been active, mainly at 80c. for No. 2 Western and \$1 05@1 08 for good to choice Canada West. Barley Malt unsettled. Canada Peas entirely nominal. Oats declined yesterday to 50c. for No. 2 Chicago, but recovered to day with more doing at 50½@51c.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour.....	Superfine..... 7 bbl, \$6 20@ 6 50	Wheat, Spring, ... bush, \$1 45@ 1 54
	Extra State..... 6 80@ 7 15	Red Winter, 1 53@ 1 56
	Extra Western, com- mon..... 6 70@ 7 10	Amber do. 1 58@ 1 60
	Extra and double extra Western & St. Louis.. 7 25@ 9 25	White..... 1 55@ 1 70
	Southern shipp'g extras. 7 00@ 7 50	White California..... @.....
	Southern, trade and family brands..... 8 00@ 9 75	Corn, Western Mix'd, 75@ 76
	Rye Flour, super & extra 5 00@ 5 70	Yellow Western..... 78@
	Corn Meal, Western and Southern.. 3 80@ 4 40	White Western..... 80@
		Rye..... 92@ 1 00
		Oats..... 48@ 53
		Barley..... 77@ 1 08
		Malt..... 85@ 1 10
		Peas, Canada..... 1 05@ 1 30

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

—RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.—				—EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.—			
—1871.—		—Same time Jan. 1, 1870.		—1871.—		—1870.—	
For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls..	93,993	2,794,010	3,051,630	32,200	1,379,663	47,938	1,557,168
C. meal, "	2,773	153,191	158,997	3,082	99,866	3,568	65,906
Wheat, bus.,	1,417,473	18,979,682	16,874,052	709,185	17,777,232	246,732	14,326,706
Corn, "	511,089	23,64,754	7,118,164	456,783	9,965,539	20,362	354,528
Rye, "	25,412	572,805	442,033	8,087	335,006	26,697	92,431
Barley, &c "	280,479	1,558,870	2,316,955	8,337	90,233	.....	134
Oats, "	371,111	8,272,311	7,335,571	2,900	10,704	280	17,774

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

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
	(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(66 lbs.)
+Chicago.....	.....	.....	26,223	28,291	41,071	18,331
Milwaukee.....	22,245	713,757	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo.....	20,475	219,894	148,884	73,495	2,300	1,520
Detroit.....	30,984	158,833	11,915	73,464	7,008	.....
Cleveland.....	6,250*	83,600	13,140	25,950	16,800	.....
St. Louis.....	30,697	194,729	72,915	73,133	64,260	19,808
Duluth.....	5,700*	113,034	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	106,351	1,433,847	272,477	274,336	131,529	39,719
Previous week.....	133,129	2,637,262	1,384,391	979,692	445,707	165,563
Correspond'g week, '70.	156,303	2,113,205	550,102	606,846	364,403	70,388
" '69.	167,277	1,713,632	508,777	533,145	229,682	83,310
" '68.	180,823	1,593,548	426,630	995,176	335,971	141,877
" '67.	192,974	2,045,011	682,245	971,822	224,032	66,909

* Flour at Cleveland and Duluth estimated.
† No report, in consequence of the fire.

In bags.	New York— stock.	Import.	Boston.	Philadel.	Balt.	N. Orle's.	Total imports at all the ports
Java and Singapore.....	101,797	51,492	1,962	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	17,679	.....	1,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macao.....	5,923	169,487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	3,686	.....	16,816	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	87,681	4,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	283	55,112	2,144	723	2,043	7,589	.....
Total.....	169,197	315,442	37,496	20,560	2,043	7,772	404,623
Same time, 1870.....	43,545	247,834	61,206	12,400	4,109	1,850	327,319

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

† Also 12,476 mats.

SUGAR.

For Raws we have a rather more encouraging market report and a pretty general loss of the advantage held by buyers at the date of our last review. There is no decided reaction on prices, indeed most grades are selling at pretty much former figures, but the bids are quicker and more positive, and the amount of goods changing hands from day to day has increased. The call came in the main from refiners, though the trade appeared to want a little more stock, and have taken quite a number of comparatively fair sized parcels. The demand was evidently a purely legitimate one, and based on the actual wants of buyers. In addition to this stimulating influence, however, holders have been strengthened in their views from other points, among which may be noted less favorable accounts from the domestic crop, a falling off in the beet root crop of Europe, and stronger English markets, some private advices on the latter speaking very strong. This of course has a tendency to induce greater caution on the part of sellers, and in a few cases supplies have been nearly all withdrawn for the present. The market, however, was at no time bare of stock, and selections have been made without any great amount of difficulty throughout the week. Quite a number of lots of poor box sugars were crowded off. Refined have shown irregularity, but on the whole a pretty firm tone and some improvement to the most desirable styles. Sales of Raw include 7,398 hds. Cuba; 1,396 hds. Porto Rico; 250 hds. Demerara; 200 hds. St. Croix; 100 hds. Scotch refined; 13,783 boxes Havana; 7,000 bags Pernambuco; 147 bags St. Domingo, and 205 hds Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Oct. 19, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, hds.	P. Rico, hds.	Other, hds.	Brazil, bags.	Manilla, bags.	c. Melado, hds.
Imports this week..	5,324	2,119	599	1,634	21,594	50	50
since Jan. 1.	310,338	194,951	34,416	50,773	56,159	572,753	42,946
same time '70	239,351	212,179	85,346	23,783	68,534	377,191	18,673
Stock in first hands.	65,798	.....	81,801	.....	330,960	.....	6,558
Same time 1870.....	83,217	.....	51,630	.....	456,575	.....	862
1869.....	108,806	.....	84,691	.....	117,516	.....	626

MOLASSES.

All kinds of foreign stock remains in a dull, uncertain condition, though if anything the general tendency is rather more strongly downward than for some time past. Holders have carried supplies until they are heartily tired of them, and not only found sales difficult, but even bids so scarce as to admit no just idea of values, and they now seem inclined to force matters until they are enabled to find out just about what would be paid. Buyers, however, are just about as scarce as ever, and the only demand we can learn of is from refiners taking cargoes for early use. Grocers find an ample supply for their use in the offering of domestic, and nothing is wanted for distilling purposes. Domestic has been dull and heavy. The first of the new crop was sold at 58½c for 10 bbls., and 68½c. for 8 half bbls., the quality syrupy, and hardly affording a fair test. The old crop, however, has been offered with great freedom, and sold at gradually receding rates, holders feeling a strong desire to sell out as quickly as possible, in order to carry nothing over at the advent of the new crop in large quantities. Syrups have been rather dull, and somewhat irregular. Sugar-House molasses in very good demand, and firm at 20@24c. in bbls. and bbls. Sales during the week of 575 hds. Cuba Muscovado, 375 hds. Porto Rico, 50 hds. Demerara, 450 hds. St. Croix, 381 puncheons St. Kitts, 910 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Oct. 19, were as follows:

	Cuba, hds.	P. Rico, hds.	Demerara, hds.	Other, hds.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week..	183	1,170	132	53	33
since Jan. 1.	75,685	22,821	2,998	20,983	85,861
same time 1870	79,131	24,650	4,596	15,177	9,44
Stock in first hands.....	811	5,817	1,195	2,000	.....
same time '70	11,033	2,497	2,157	.....	.....
same time '69	6,712	8,291	1,288	.....	.....

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

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

	Boxes.		Sugar. Hds.		Bsgs.		Molasses. Hds.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
New York.....	610,828	239,851	831,755	281,547	629,312	168,264	150,558	123,655
Boston.....	32,920	20,651	81,087	80,777	360,472	146,107	46,259	54,229
Philadelphia.....	25,947	24,457	63,533	60,382	86,441	81,704	78,877	77,976
Baltimore.....	40,162	48,023	107,183	91,953	28,935	25,741	21,088	22,064
New Orleans.....	36,879	44,296	9,769	5,432	.....	.....	576	7,940
Total.....	415,876	374,879	595,593	514,596	1,405,160	669,819	216,856	288,831

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

With no stock of consequence offering, and what there is supposed to be available held at very extreme figures, the market for invoices has not only been quiet during the greater portion of the past week, but really without interesting features, the whole position being about simply this: Present holders have all the stock here or likely to arrive for some time under the most complete control, and if they sell at all it must be for their own figures, while each buyer as a rule is likely to want their goods not being pressed as yet refused to submit, hoping that before they are ready to operate something favorable may transpire. From second hands there has been a large and free distribution, with full prices realized in all cases, and now and then a slight advance.

FRUITS, &c.

The general tone of this market has been rather slow, and some brokers complain that they have handled a smaller amount of goods than for many weeks preceding. This, however, may in part be attributed to the absence of attractive supplies, very few additions of the new coming to hand, and a good

many orders having to fall back on the old crop for want of a better assortment, though in some instances where there was no particular haste, purchases were made to arrive. The feeling on prices has been pretty firm for all the leading grades, and some of the best selections of old crop commanded a trifle better figures. Layer Raisins moved pretty freely whenever sellers had anything desirable to offer, though the amounts taken would hardly be considered large on a well supplied market. Loose Mascatsels did very well also, and a fair aggregate of sales could be shown on Valenciass. A few hundred bbls. Currants changed hands, but all other foreign dried fruits sold only in job lots on ordinary trade orders.

Foreign Green have sold very fairly when offered, and there is no accumulation of stock on hand except a small number of Havana Oranges. Receivers, as a rule, are inclined to dispose of their consignments as fast as they come to hand.

Domestic Green in very good supply and somewhat irregular, though in the main the tendency is in buyer's favor under the very liberal supplies. Pears at times were a perfect glut and very low, and Apples not much better, though of the latter we hear of a few sales of selected Newtown Pippins for export at \$4@5 per bbl. Cranberries selling fairly but on easy terms. Choice grapes are scarce and steady, but common sorts plenty, dull and heavy.

Domestic Dried continue in demand and favorable to the selling interest. Apples are up a little. Unpeeled Peaches are decidedly higher, and berries generally are well sustained, though blackberries appear to have lost the previous buoyancy.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Rio Coffee.—From Messrs. Boje & Co.'s circular, dated Rio de Janeiro, September 21 and 23, we learn that the coffee market for first three weeks of the month had been an active one, until holders raised their asking price to a point which restricted business. Transactions from Sept. 5 to Sept. 23, were about 53,000 bags. The brokers endeavored to check the upward movement, seeing it would cause a diminishing of business, and have not advanced their quotations equal to the demands of dealers. Some of the latter are so firm that they refuse to show their samples. Having succeeded in obtaining their demands heretofore they are the more willing to venture on the same course again, aided as they are by the general impression that the present crop will fall considerably short of the previous one, and in view too of the fact that the period when supplies begin to fall off is approaching. Stock at date was about 150,000 bags, and receipts for past month have averaged about 7,000 bags per diem. Freight was firm, owing to a scarcity of vessels. No advance can be quoted to United States over last American mail, but for Europe about 5s. per ton higher is asked.

Vessels sailed since Aug. 25.....	bags.	115,073
" cleared and ready.....	.....	10,016
" loading or about to load.....	.....	33,400

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Tea.		Coffee.	
	-Duty paid-		-Duty paid-
Hysan, Common to fair.....	40 @ 35	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to first	55 @ 60
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	Uncl. Japan, Com. to fair.....	55 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	80 @ 115	do Sup'r to fine.....	65 @ 70
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.....	40 @ 55	do Ex. f. to fine.....	75 @ 80
do Super. to fine.....	60 @ 80	Oolong, Common to fair.....	45 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest.....	80 @ 100	do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75
Gamp. & Imp., Com. to fair.....	58 @ 70	do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 125
do Super. to fine.....	80 @ 100	Sonc. & Cong., Com. to fair.....	45 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest.....	100 @ 125	do Ex. f. to finest.....	80 @ 125
Hyson Sk. & Tw C. to fair.....	80 @ 40	do Ex. f. to finest.....	80 @ 125
do Super. to fine.....	45 @ 50		

Rio Prime, duty paid.....	gold.	28 @ 13 1/2	Nattys Ceylon.....	gold.	18 1/2 @ 20
do good.....	gold.	18 @ 18 1/2	Macao.....	gold.	17 @ 20
do fair.....	gold.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	Laguayra.....	gold.	17 @ 19 1/2
do ordinary.....	gold.	17 @ 17 1/2	St Domingo, in bond.....	gold.	12 1/2 @ 13
Java, mats and bags.....	gold.	24 @ 25	Jamaica.....	gold.	1 1/2 @ 18 1/2
do Brown.....	.....	25 @ 28			

Sugar.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining.....	3 @ 8 1/2	Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do fair to good refining.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Havana, Box, white.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do prime.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do fair to good grocery.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do grocery grades.....	8 1/2 @ 11
do pr. to choice grocery.....	10 @ 11 1/2	Brazil, bags.....	7 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do centrifugal, bbls. & bxs.....	8 @ 11 1/2	Manilla, bags.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
do Melado.....	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2	White Sugars, A.....	..... @ 12 1/2
do mo. assea.....	7 @ 9	do do B.....	..... @ 12 1/2
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	do do extra C.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do do do 10 to 12.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Yellow sugars.....	..... @ 11
do do do 13 to 15.....	10 1/2 @ 16 1/2	Crushed and granulated.....	12 1/2 @ 13
do do do 16 to 18.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Powdered.....	12 1/2 @ 13

Molasses.

New Orleans new.....	7/8 gall.	45 @ 85	Cuba Clayed.....	31 @ 85
Porto Rico.....	85 @ 50	85 @ 50	Cuba centrifugal.....	21 @ 25
Cuba Muscovado.....	80 @ 38	80 @ 38	English Islands.....	31 @ 25

Rice.

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Carolina.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases.....	gold 7 lb.	37 @ 87 1/2	Pepper, in bond.....	(gold)	18 1/2 @ 15
Cassia in mats.....	do	37 @ 87 1/2	do Sama ra & Singapore	18 1/2 @ 20
Ginger, Race and Af (gold)	.....	9 1/2 @ 11	Pimento, Jamaica.....	(G. d)	8 @ 8
Mace.....	do	1 45 @ 1 50	do in bond.....	do	4 1/2 @ 4
Nutmeg casks.....	1 00 @ 1 05	1 00 @ 1 05	Cloves.....	do	12 1/2 @ 13
do cases Penang.....	1 00 @ 1 05	1 00 @ 1 05	do in bond.....	do	7 1/2 @ 8

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new 7 mat.	..... @ 5 50	Filberts, Selly.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do Layer, 1870, 7 box.	..... @ 2 20	do Barcelona.....	9 1/2 @ 10
do do 1871.....	4 00 @ 4 12 1/2	African Peanuts.....	..... @ 10
do Sultan, 7 b.....	17 1/2 @ 18	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	10 @ 10 1/2
do Valencia, 7 b.....	..... @ 12 1/2	Macaroni, Italian.....	12 @ 13
do London Layer.....	..... @ 12 1/2	Fire Crack, heat No 1 7 box	8 00 @ 8 15
Currants, new.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Citron, Leghorn (new).....	52 @ 53	Apples, State.....	7 b. 8 1/2 @ 9
Prunes, French.....	15 @ 12	do Western.....	..... @ 1 1/2
Fruits, Turkish.....	7 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do Southern, common	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Dates.....	7 @ 7 1/2	do prime.....	8 @ 9 1/2
Figs, Smyrna.....	13 @ 30	do allied, new.....	11 @ 13 1/2
Canton Ginger, case.....	5 50 @ 9 00	Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 19
Almonds, Languedoc.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	do unpared, qrs & hlv	8 @ 15
do Tarragona.....	15 1/2 @ 17	Blackberries.....	14 @ 15
do Lucerne.....	15 1/2 @ 17	Cherries, fitted.....	2 1/2 @ 3
do Selly and shell.....	14 1/2 @ 15	Peanut Nuts.....	..... @ 20
do Shelled, Selly.....	30 @ 34	Hickory Nuts.....	..... @ 22
do paper shell.....	29 @ 30	Peanuts, Va., d' to ficy do	2 00 @ 2 10
Sardines.....	7 b. 87 1/2 @ 87 1/2	do com. to fair do	1 00 @ 1 75
Bardines.....	7 or. box. 24 @ 25	do de Wil, r'd to best do	2 00 @ 2 00
Brazil Nuts.....	8 1/2 @ 9		

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum	24	...	Sic. Licorice	18	...
Bl. Carb. Soda (Eng.)	34	...	Calabra, imitation	20	...
Borax	34	...	genuine	26	...
Sal Soda & Carb.	34	...	Wadler	12	...
Sulphur	24	...	Indigo, Madras	103	...
Balticrs.	8	...	do Manila	90	...
Copperas	18	...	Cordage, Manila, 1/2 and 3/4	18	...
Camphor, in bbles	70	...	do do Large sizes	18	...
Castile Soap	12	...	Sisal	16	...
Bosom Balls	24	...			

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Oct. 20, 1871

There was a good trade done during the early part of the current week, but the market has relapsed into the state of dulness previously reported, and closes with very little movement in any description of goods. The weather having become cooler the retail demand is more animated, and the heavier classes of goods are in better request. The close money market and the severe losses which many of our business men have sustained through Chicago connections cause a feeling of depression among all classes of people, and the result is that for the present, at least, family expenses are curtailed as much as possible. This, of course, reduces the demand for dry goods, and consumers confine their wants mainly to such limited amounts as their immediate wants require. Agents have not been doing much business this week, as but few package buyers have been in the market at any time. There have been some sales to Chicago buyers, one or two houses there having got in running order again, though their purchases as yet are not heavy. Collections are coming in fairly, the only complaints being from the West and Southwest.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There has been a moderate jobbing movement in the leading cotton fabrics during the past week, but sales have not been sufficiently large to make it necessary for jobbers generally to replenish their stocks. As has been noted heretofore the demand is mainly for the medium and lower grades of goods, and the supply of these in first hands is very limited. The fine and heavier qualities of brown and bleached goods are not selling very actively, and stocks are accumulating. The range of prices is well maintained on nearly all lines, and no important changes have occurred. Prints of the more popular brands are selling fairly, but the advanced prices are not so firmly sustained as agents expected.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The prospective late demand from the West for woolen fabrics has created a better feeling among holders, and prices are a little firmer, though still unchanged. Knit goods and shawls, which have been slow for some time past, are moving a little more freely since the weather became colder, and agents are looking forward to a good trade in these articles during the remainder of the Fall season. Heavy woollens have not sold very freely, but are held more firmly. Flannels are in good demand, and the medium grades are scarce.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The market for imported goods has been quiet in sympathy with the general dulness, and movements are unimportant. Values have not been affected, so far as can be learned, since the concessions necessary to move goods in the present condition of the market would be so great that dealers prefer to hold their stocks, believing that there will be a revival of trade later in the season. Goods are selling fairly through the auction houses, as compared with the general trade, but only the most desirable fabrics bring satisfactory prices.

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in fair demand in the lower grades, while standards are quiet. Prices are steady on all grades with no important changes. Amoskeag A 36 13, B 36 12 1/2, Atlantic A 36 13 1/2, do D 36 11 1/2, do L 36 13, Appleton A 36 13, Augusta 36 12, do 30 10 1/2, Bedford R 30 9 1/2, Boot O 34 11, Commonwealth O 27 6 1/2, Grafton A 27 8 1/2, Great Falls M 36 11 1/2, do S 38 11, Indian Head 36 13 1/2, do 30 11, Indian Orchard A 40 14, do O 37 12 1/2, Laconia O 39, 18 do B 37 12 1/2, Lawrence A 36 11 1/2, Lyman O 36 11 1/2, do E 38 12 1/2, Medford 36 12 1/2, Nashua B 36 12 1/2, do R 36 13 1/2, do E 40 15, Newmarket A 36 12, Pacific extra 36 13, do L 36 12 1/2, Pepperell 7-4 25, do 8-4 —, do 9-4 —, do 10-4 34 1/2-37 1/2, do 11-4 39 1/2-42 1/2, Pepperell E fine 39 13 1/2, do R 36 12 1/2, Pucasset F 30 9 1/2, Saranac fine O 22 2, do R 36 13 1/2, Stark A 36 13, Swift River 36 10 1/2, Tiger 27 9.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS sell moderately at unchanged prices and quotations are well maintained. Amoskeag 46 16 1/2-17 do 42 15 1/2-16, do A 36 14 1/2-15, Androscoggin L 36 16 1/2-17 Arkwright WT 36 13, Ballou & Son 36 13 1/2, Bartletts 36 16 1/2 do 33 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 17 1/2, Blackstone AA 36 15, Boot B 36 14 1/2 do O 30 11 1/2, do R 28 9 1/2, Clarks 36 18, Dwight D 40 19, Ellerton 10-4 —, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe

27 7 1/2, Gold Medal 36 14, Great Falls Q 36 15 1/2-16 1/2, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, Hope 36 14, James 36 15, Londale 36 17, Masonville 36 17 1/2, Newmarket O 36 13 1/2, New York Mills 36 21, Pepperell 6-4 25, do 10-4 42 1/2, Tuscarora XX 36 18, Utica 5-4 27 1/2, do 6-4 35, do 9-4 40 do 10-4 56, Waltham X 38 12, do 42 16, do 6-4 24 1/2 25, do 8-4 29 1/2-30 do 9-4 34 1/2-35, do 10-4 39 1/2-40, Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are dull with 64x84's still held at 3@5 1/2c for goods on the spot, and 7 1/2c@7 3/4c for future.

PRINTS are in steady request at the recently advanced quotations, but prices lack firmness. American 12, Albion solid 11 1/2, Allens 12, do pink 12, do purple 11 1/2, Arnolds 10, Atlantic —, Durnell's 12, Hamilton 12, London mourning 11, Mallory pink 12, do purples 11 1/2, Manchester 12, Merrimac B dk. 12, do W pink and purple 13, do W fancy —, Oriental shittings 11, Pacific 12, Richmond's 12, Simpson Mourning 11, Sprague's pink 12, do blue and white 12, do shittinge —, Wamsutta 8 1/2.

CANTON FLANNELS.—Brown—Tremont H 12 1/2, do T 15 1/2, do A 16 1/2 do Y 17 1/2, do X 19, do XX 22, do XXX 25, Everett XX 18, Nashua A 15, do XX 22, Arlington 14 1/2, Eureka 14, Ellerton P 17 1/2, do H 25, do N 22, do O 19. Bleached—Tremont H 14, do T 16 1/2, do A 17 1/2, do Y 18 1/2, do X 21, do XX 23 1/2, do XXX 26, Everett 19 1/2, Salmon Falls 17 1/2, Pemberton Y 19, Ellerton P 19, do N 24, do O 21, do NN 27, do WH 31.

CHEEKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 21, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 16 do 11 22, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 12 1/2, Jos Greens 55 15 1/2, do 65 13 Kennebeck 20, Lanark No. 2 9 1/2, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 25, Bedford 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 18 1/2, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22, do BB 20.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 13 1/2, Androscoggin Sat. 15-15 1/2, Bates 10, Everett 15 1/2, Indian Orchard Imp. 12 1/2, Laconia 13 1/2, Newmarket 13.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$82 50, Great Falls A \$82 50, Lewiston \$83 00, Oularios A \$85 00, Stark A \$87 50.

BROWN DAILIES.—Appleton 14, Amoskeag 14 1/2, Augusta 14, Pacific 14, Pepperell 13 1/2, Stark A 14.

STAIRS.—Albany 7 1/2, Algodon 12 1/2, American 11 1/2-12 1/2, Amoskeag 18-19, Hamilton 18-19, Haymaker 11-11 1/2, Sheridan A 10, do G 11, Uncasville A 12 1/2-13, Whittenton A 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany —, Amoskeag ACA 29 1/2-30, do A 24 1/2-25, do B 20 1/2-21, do C 18 1/2-19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 21 1/2-22, do dc 36 24 1/2-25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 28, Hamilton 20-21, Swift River 11 1/2, Thorndike A 14, Whittenton XXX 27 1/2, York 30 22 1/2.

GINGHAMS.—Glyde 11 1/2, Earlston extra —, Glasgow 13, Gloucester 12, Hadley —, Hampden —, Hartford 12, Lancaster 15, Lancaire —, Pequa 12 1/2, Park Mills 14.

MOSERLINE DELAINES.—Pacific 20, Hamilton 20, Pacific Mills armures 20, do Imperial repa 25, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientale 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22 1/2.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain 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 62 1/2 for extra 3-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 15 for medium superfine, \$1 30 for superfine, \$1 55 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 62 1/2 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 Oct. 19, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 19, 1871.

	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	866	\$309,308	1,591	\$396,410	1,037	\$413,387
do cotton	468	134,271	1,077	329,071	665	229,994
do silk	424	291,179	660	472,313	509	447,566
do flax	934	164,346	1,540	278,655	713	141,434
Miscellaneous dry goods	306	105,598	465	179,229	960	162,726
Total	3,018	\$1,004,702	5,333	\$1,855,678	3,884	\$1,416,007

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1869.	1870.	1871.			
Manufacturers of wool...	423	\$154,562	608	\$218,002	498	\$186,964
do cotton	111	31,255	163	45,273	148	41,566
do silk	60	72,550	119	131,614	73	92,459
do flax	296	68,845	396	68,701	200	51,625
Miscellaneous dry goods	129	32,792	165	26,453	42	12,948
Total	1,121	\$360,108	1,451	\$511,981	966	\$388,562
Add ent'd for cons'n p'n	3,018	1,004,702	5,333	1,855,678	3,884	1,416,007
Total th'n upon m'k't.	4,039	\$1,364,810	6,784	\$2,370,629	4,850	\$1,804,569

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1869.	1870.	1871.			
Manufacturers of wool...	699	\$247,966	533	\$196,599	499	\$190,607
do cotton	110	59,185	117	47,331	174	62,680
do silk	100	111,964	16	19,637	36	54,488
do flax	760	178,357	337	62,868	2,279	53,629
Miscellaneous dry goods	55	17,164	79	27,734	1,344	23,176
Total	1,824	\$618,956	1,117	\$378,519	4,835	\$378,980
Add ent'd for cons'n p'n	3,018	1,004,702	5,333	1,855,678	3,884	1,416,007
Total enter'd at the port	4,842	\$1,618,658	6,450	\$1,239,190	8,739	\$1,791,137

Boston Bankers.

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

PARKER & COBB,
BANKERS, 36 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
BOSTON,
 Buy and sell Western City and County
 bonds.

Philadelphia Bankers.

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

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,
 108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
 Dealers in **GOLD, SILVER** and all kinds of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible
 points and remitted for on day of payment.
CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS
FOR SALE

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.
Stock and Bond Brokers,
 NO. 323 NORTH THIRD STREET
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
OF MISSOURI.
In St. Louis.
 ESTABLISHED 1837.
 Capital paid in \$3,410,300
 This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank
 is now prepared to do a general banking business.
 Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion
 bought and sold at current rates. Special attention
 given to collections throughout the West
AMES H. BRITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DICKSON, V Pres't
EDWARD P. CURTIS Cashier

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

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

Southern Bankers.

A. C. KAUFMAN,
HANKER AND BROKER,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
 Uncurrent Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Specie Ex-
 change, &c., &c., bought and sold.
COLLECTIONS ON ALL ACCESSIBLE
POINTS
 in South Carolina made and promptly remitted for.
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS:
 Henry Clews & Co., Kounze Brothers,
 J. M. Weith & Arents.

JAMES ISBELL. R. H. ISBELL.
ISBELL & SON,
BANKERS,
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA,
 Special attention to collections.
 New York Correspondent.—HOWES & MACY.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
THE CITY BANK
OF SELMA.
 Capital - - - - - \$100,000
JAS. ISBELL, of Talladega, President.
WM. P. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.
JNO. W. LOVE, Assistant Cashier.
 N.Y. Correspondent—Importers and Traders National
 Bank.

T. J. PERKINS,
BANKER,
EUFULA, ALABAMA.
EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES AND COIN BOUGHT
AND SOLD.
 Collections made on all accessible points in the
 Southern States.
WM. FOWLER. R. H. SOMMERVILLE.
Fowler & Sommerville,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
 Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

CHAS. J. JENKINS, T. P. BRANCH, JOS. S. BEAN
Pres't. Vice-Pres't. Cash'r.
Merchants & Planters
NATIONAL BANK,
AUGUSTA, GA.
 Cash Capital, - - - - - \$200,000
 Special attention paid to Collections.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.
BANKER, FACTOR AND
Commission Merchant,
Savannah, Ga.
 Special attention given to consignments of Cotton.
 Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic
 Exchange, bought and sold.
 Collections promptly remitted for
 Orders solicited for the purchase or sales of Produce
 and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.
 New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. &

J. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
AMERICUS, GA.
 Do a general banking business. Cotton purchased
 on order. Collections made and promptly remitted
 for.
 New York Correspondents—Messrs. Wm. Bryce
 & Co.
E. E. BURRUSS, Pres't. A. K. WALKER, Cashier,

First National Bank,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
 Collections made on all parts of the United States.
G. TOWNSEND. P. O. FAZENDE. W. R. LYMAN.

Townsend, Lyman & Co.
BANKERS & BROKERS,
NEW ORLEANS.
 Particular attention given to business of Corres-
 pondents. Collections remitted for at current rate of
 Exchange.
 New York Correspondents: Trevor & Colgate, Mor-
 ton, Bliss & Co.

Southern Bankers.

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

Mississippi Valley Bank,
A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,
VICKSBURG, MISS.
 N. Y. Correspondent:—Bank of the Manhattan Co.
GEO. L. HOLMES. ALEX. MACBETH.
HOLMES & MACBETH,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
 Key box 44.

G. P. CURRY,
EXCHANGE BANK, AUGUSTA, GA.
 Southern Securities of every description, viz.: Un-
 current Bank Notes; State, City & Railroad Stocks
 Bonds and Coupons;
 Collections made in all parts of this State and
 South 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
 intact, is now fully prepared for business.
 As the first of the Old Institutions of the State to
 improve the opportunity of furnishing our population
 with the facilities of a local circulation by which the
 interest accrues to our people we respectfully solicit
 a portion of your business.

Board of Directors:
M. M. SIMPSON, (of Salo- F. VAN HENTHUYSEN, :
men & Simpson), WALTER PUGH, :
JOHN PHELPS, VICTOR MEYER,
E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, B. M. POND,
H. W. FARLEY, W. HARTWELL,
LEON GODCHAUX, (R. J. VENABLE,
CARL KOHN, President
THEO. BELLMAN, Vice Pres't,
 (of Seligman Heiman & Co.)
JAMES CHALARON, Cashier.

STATE NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW ORLEANS,
 formerly LOUISIANA STATE BANK, Incorporated
1818.
Capital, \$500,000 | Limit, \$1,000,000
 Prompt attention given to Collections upon all points
 in the Southern States. Collections free of charge
 other than actual cost upon distant places.
 Remittances promptly made at current rates of
 exchange on the day of maturity.
 Exchange purchased and sold upon all points.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres't.
E. RIGNEY, Vice-Pres't.
CHAS. L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

N. O. National Bank
OF
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
ALEX. WHEELER, President,
JAS. N. BEADLES, Vice-President.
RICHARD JONES, Cashier.

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

CHASE & HIGGINSON,
BROKERS IN
Government Securities, Stocks, State
and Railroad Bonds,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
 Buy and Sell on Commission the Bonds of the follow-
 ing Railroads
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAIL-
ROAD AND ITS BRANCHES—8 per cent.
BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD
(IN IOWA)—8 per cent.
BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD
(IN NEBRASKA)—8 per cent.
KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL
BLUFFS RAILROAD—8 and 10 per cent.
MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAIL-
ROAD—10 per cent.
LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE AND OALVESTON
RAILROAD—10 per cent.
FORT WAYNE JACKSON AND SAGINAW RAIL,
ROAD—8 per cent.

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC Mutual Insurance Co.

New York, January 29, 1871.

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

Table with 2 columns: Description of premiums and assets, and Amount. Includes 'Premiums received on Marine Risks' and 'Total amount of Marine Premiums'.

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, \$5,392,733 55

Losses paid during the same period, \$2,253,590 99

Reserves of Premiums and Expenses, \$1,063,263 57

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

Table listing assets: United States and State of New York Stock, Loans secured by Stocks, Real Estate and Bonds, Interest and annuity notes, Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, Cash in Bank, Total amount of Assets.

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.

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.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

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Table with 2 columns: Description of premiums and assets, and Amount. Includes 'Total amount of Marine Premiums' and 'The Company has the following Assets'.

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