

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCURY MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

VOL. 13.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 18, 1871.

NO. 334

Advertisements.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following prices per line for each insertion:

If ordered less than 4 times.....	20 cents per line.
" 4 times or more.....	16 "
" 9 " " ".....	14 "
" 13 " " ".....	12 "
" 25 " " ".....	10 "
" 52 " " ".....	8 "

If the advertisement occupies one column or upwards, a discount of 15 per cent on these rates will be allowed.

Space is measured in agate type, 14 lines to the inch.

Advertisements will have a favorable place when first put in, but no promise of continuous insertion in the best place can be given, as all advertisers must have equal opportunities.

WM. H. DANA & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
79 & 81 William St., N. Y.

For terms of Subscription see 5th page.

Financial.

Lockwood & Co.,

BANKERS,

94 BROADWAY.

Transact a General Banking business, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other securities, on commission.

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.,

BROKERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES,
50 Wall Street, AND NEW YORK.
323 North Third St., ST. LOUIS.

Western Investment securities for sale, and information furnished. Correspondence solicited.

CAMMANN & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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

Deposits received subject to check at sight.

E. S. BAILEY,

65 WALL STREET,

Buys and Sells

Insurance Stocks and Scrips; also, Bank Stocks and other Securities.
"SPECIALTY"

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

CHARLES G. JOHNSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Lock Box 334. New Orleans

Will purchase

EXCHANGE, COTTON, ETC.

Particular attention given to Receiving and Forwarding Bills.

Bankers and Brokers.

N. O. BARNEY. C. H. RAYMOND. E. D. FOSTER.

Barney Raymond & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
5 WALL STREET.

STOCKS, GOLD, BONDS AND ALL OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Interest paid on Deposits subject to check.

D. N. BARNEY, } Special.
A. H. BARNEY, }

Investment Securities and Collections.

A. C. KAUFMAN,

BANKER AND BROKER.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Dealer in Southern State, City and Railroad Securities, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coins, Exchange, &c., &c., also Government Bonds.

Investment Orders Solicited and carefully executed.

Collections of DIVIDENDS, COUPONS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &c., &c., upon all points in the Southern States, particularly South Carolina, made and promptly remitted for at current rate of Exchange.

Correspondents of this House may rely upon having their business attended to with fidelity and despatch.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS:

Henry Clews & Co., Kountze Brothers.

A. C. KAUFMAN.

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,

BANKERS,

54 WALL STREET

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers

Available in all part of Europe, etc.,

THROUGH THE

CITY BANK, LONDON,

OR

Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co., of Paris

Also COMMERCIAL CREDITS and DRAFTS on LONDON, PARIS, and SCOTLAND.

ADVANCES made on Consignments. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

R. T. WILSON & Co.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

44 BROAD STREET.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Cotton and Tobacco to our address; also to our friends in Liverpool and London.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission, and

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Accounts received and interest allowed on balances which may be checked for at sight.

A. D. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS,

40 Wall Street New York.

Stocks and Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

A. DENIS'N WILLIAMS, J. P. WILLIAMS,
Member of the Member of the
N. York Stock Exchange N. York Stock Exchange.

P. R. SMITH & Co.,

BANKERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

BYRAN, TEXAS.

Bankers and Brokers.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

No. 11 Nassau St., New York City,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR Letters of Credit available and payable in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD; also in the United States, Canada and West Indies.

Telegraphic Transfers of Money to and from London, Paris, San Francisco, Havana, &c.

Current Accounts received on such terms as may be agreed upon.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 8 Wall Street, New York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers, and Draw Bills on

MUNROE & Co.,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, and

ALEXANDERS CUNLIFFES & CO.,

30 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

MORTON, BLISS & Co.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES.

(Issued and paid free of Commission) and letters of Credit for

Credit for

TRAVELLERS,

ALSO,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

Available in all parts of the world on

MORTON, ROSE & CO

LONDON.

CHASE & HIGGINSON,

BROKERS IN

Government Securities, Stocks, State and Railroad Bonds,

NO. 6 BROAD STREET.

Buy and Sell on Commission the Bonds of the following Railroads

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD AND ITS BRANCHES—3 per cent.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD (IN IOWA)—3 per cent.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD (IN NEBRASKA)—3 per cent.

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD—3 and 10 per cent.

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

LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE AND GALVESTON RAILROAD—10 per cent.

FORT WAYNE JACKSON AND SAGINAW RAILROAD—8 per cent.

W. G. CHITTICK,

No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Buys and Sells, on Commission,

Commercial Paper, Sterling Exchange,

Government Securities, &c., &c.

And Transacts a General Banking Business.

Loans Negotiated and Investments made on Favorable Terms. Orders for Stocks and Gold carefully executed at the Regular Boards. Prompt attention given to every Branch of the business.

Foreign Bills.

Walker, Andrews & Co. No. 52 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Andrews & Co., No. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission. Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued. Loans Negotiated. Money received on deposit at interest. Exchange drawn on the Paris house and on UNION BANK OF LONDON

Bowles Brothers & Co., PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON. 19 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

Credits for Travelers in Europe, Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London, in sums to suit. Subscription agents for the CHRONICLE in Paris.

WILLIAMS & GUION, 63 Wall Street, New York.

TRAVELLERS and COMMERCIAL CREDITS ISSUED, available in all parts of Europe, &c. BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn in sums to suit purchasers also Cable Transfers. Country Bankers can be supplied with Bills of Exchange, in large or small amounts, on the principal cities of Europe, also with Tickets for Passage from, or to, Europe, by the GUION LINE of Mail Steamers; ADVANCES MADE UPON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, and other Produce to Ourselves or Correspondents.

Alex. S. Petrie & Co., London. Gufon & Co., Liverpool.

Brown Brothers & Co., NO. 59 WALL STREET, ISSUERS

Commercial and Travelers Credits Available in all parts of the world.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co. 86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Advances made on consignments. Orders for Government Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed.

S. G. & G. C. WARD, AGENTS FOR SARGENT BROTHERS & COMPANY, 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. 78 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

BANKING HOUSE OF KOUNTZE BROTHERS, 12 Wall Street, New York.

Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, and set to check at sight, and interest allowed thereon at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Collections made throughout the United States, the British Provinces and Europe. Governments Securities bought and sold.

AUG. J. BROWN. WA H. BROWN.

Augustus J. Brown & Son BANKERS, 72 Broadway, New York. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., BANKERS, 27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Receive the accounts of interler banks, bankers, corporations and Merchants. Agents for the sale of City, County and Railroad Bonds, issue Letters of Credit for foreign travel.

Cubbedge & Hazlehurst, BANKERS AND BROKERS, MACON, GA. Make Collections, and do a General Banking and Brokerage Business. REFER TO EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

Financial.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 48 Wall Street.

Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West India, and South America; also Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of the World. Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates, also cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills Collected, and other banking business transacted. JOHN PATON, APCH. MCKINLAY, Agents.

J. M. Weith & Arents, DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES, No. 9 NEW STREET.

Loans Negotiated.

TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co., BANKERS, No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

TAUSSIG, GEMPP & Co., BANKERS, 323 North Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

GEMPP & TAUSSIG, BANKERS, 24 Junghoff St., Frankfort On Main.

S. M. SWENSON. W. M. PERKINS. D. L. KEENION.

SWENSON, PERKINS & Co., 80 Wall Street New York.

PERKINS, SWENSON & Co., New Orleans Exchange sold on Texas and Louisiana. Collections made on all accessible points.

Miscellaneous.

EDWARD FLASH. EDWIN A. GRAVES.

FLASH & GRAVES, COTTON BROKERS, 53 Stone St., & 17 South William St., NEW YORK.

BOWMAN & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 29 Broadway, NEW YORK. Represented by BOROTT & BOWMAN, BANIA.

WALSH, SMITH, CRAWFORD & Co., 58 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

CRAWFORD, WALSH, SMITH & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Mobile, Ala.

R. B. WATSON, COTTON BUYER, MACON Georgia.

STEPHEN HIGGINSON, NO. 87 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK. P. O. Box No. 4,660. Representing: Messrs. DUMMLER & CO., Batavia and Padang. CHAS. THOREL & CO., Yokohama. CLARKE, SPENCE & CO., Galle & Colombo

Financial.

E. Judson Hawley & Co. Bankers, K. JUDSON HAWLEY, No. 50 WALL STREET, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, New York

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Exchange and Mercantile Paper bought and sold ON COMMISSION. Interest allowed on deposits, which may be checked for at sight.

W. B. LEONARD. W. O. SHELDON. W. H. FOSTER.

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

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

C. & G. WOODMAN, BANKERS, 30 PINE STREET, N. Y.

Dealers in STOCKS, BONDS, and LAND WARRANTS

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & Co, BANKERS, 24 Pine Street, NEW YORK, AND 161 22d Street, CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY. TEN PER CENT Registered Town and County Bonds payable by State Treasurer. TEN PER CENT Mortgage Loans, with wide margins. Our "Hand Book of Illinois Securities" sent free!

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, MICH., Oct. 23, 1871.

The Coupons to mature November 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid in GOLD COIN upon presentation on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Drake Brothers, No. 16 Broad Street, New York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

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

Gibson, Casanova & Co. BANKERS, No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms. INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks. ADVANCES made on all marketable securities. CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest. COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

AGENCY OF THE Spanish Popular Bank of Barcelona. The Capital of this Bank is - - - \$1,000,000. In addition to this amount, the Bank has been authorized, in accordance with their charter, to issue Eight Per Cent. Twenty Years, January and July, \$20 Coupon Bonds to the extent of \$300,000, secured by a deposit of the Spanish Government Perpetual Three Per Cent Funded Debt. These bonds are to be redeemed in gold, principal and interest, by a semi-annual drawing of \$30,000, commencing on the 1st December, 1871, with additional prizes for the first drawn 50 numbers of each series, and are made payable in Europe or America at the option of the bearer. A limited amount of these securities is offered for sale at par, in U. S. currency, with accrued interest added by the New York State Loan and Trust Company where the Coupons are to be paid at maturity. 119 BROADWAY Corner of Cedar St.

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 }
Marchand, Andre & Co., }
 Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of
 Europe and the East.

PARKER & COBB,

BANKERS, 31 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
BOSTON,
 Buy and sell Western City and Coun-
 ty bonds.

Philadelphia Bankers.

BK JAMISON & 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. BARRON, 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.

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,
MONTEOMERY, ALA.
 Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

CHAS. J. JENKINS, T. P. BRANCH, JES. S. HEAN
 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. BURESS, 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-
 tin Wills & Co.

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

Mississippi Valley Bank,
A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,
VICKSBURG, MISS.
 N. Y. Correspondents:—Bank of the Manhattan Co.

GEO. L. HOLMES. ALEX. MACBETH.
HOLMES & MACBETH,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
 Key box 41.

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

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

Board of Directors:

M. M. RIMMON, (of Bal- F. VAN BENTHUYSEN,
 mo & Simpson.) **WALTER PUGH,**
JOHN HILLES, VICTOR MRYER,
E. F. LA VILLEUREYRE, B. M. FOND,
H. W. FARLEY, W. HARTWELL,
LEON GODCHAUX, JR. J. VENABLE,
CARL KOHN, President
THEO. HELLMAN, Vice Pres't,
 (of Seligman Hellman & 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. HONEY, Vice-Pres't.
CHAS. L. C. DUPUY Cashier.

N. O. National Bank
OF
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

ALEX. WHELESS, President,
JAS. N. BRADLES, 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

JOHN PONDIR,
BROKER
In Government Bonds, Exchange,
Gold and Stocks,
No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE.

Particular attention given to the negotiation of
 Railway and other Corporate Loans.
 Union and Central Pacific Bonds and Stocks a spe-
 cialty.

RAILROADS.

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

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

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

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

Financial.

FIELD, KING & Co.,
38 Pine St., Room 4, New York, and
Chicago, Ill.,
Make Investments for Capitalists, in
FIRST MORTGAGE
RAILROAD BONDS.

BOND AND MORTGAGE on Improved Real Estate
in the CITY OF CHICAGO, for a term of years; Interest
payable when desired.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED RAILROAD BONDS,
bearing 7, 8 and 9 per cent interest.
MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS, 10 per cent.
NEBRASKA TOWN AND COUNTY, 7 per cent.
We always have a supply of the above bonds, of
the best class.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
59 LIBERTY STREET

Negotiate
Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,
Contract for
Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives
Cars, etc.
and undertake
all business connected with Railway

BANKING HOUSE OF
GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,
(Corner of Cedar street.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks
Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at
sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per
cent per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four
per cent interest, payable on demand, or after
fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the
United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends
and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly
accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed, for the purchase and
sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities,
on commission.
INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or ex-
change of Securities made for Investors.
NEGOTIATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange
effected.

SOUTTER & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds
Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable
Securities.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft
or Check.
Advances made on approved securities.
Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper.
Collections both inland and foreign promptly made.
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

DESIKABLE
HOME SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
MEAD & CLARK,
BANKERS, 141 BROADWAY.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors generally
is invited to the
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent Gold Bonds

OF THE
Walkill Valley Railway Company,
which we offer for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in
currency. The Railway is situated on the west side
of the Hudson River, and is now running for 20 miles
to New Paltz, and is under contract to be in working
order to Kingston next fall. The bonds are a first-
class investment, and we invite the closest investiga-
tion of them. The principal and interest are
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
The coupons are paid semi-annually in this city, on
the first days of April and October, free of govern-
ment tax; and the issue of bonds is limited to \$20,000
per mile of completed road. Any information con-
cerning them will be given at our office.
ERASTUS F. MEAD &
THOMAS CLARKE, Jr.
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Financial.

STATEMENT OF
THE SECURITY BANK
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
319 Broadway.

THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 5th, 1871.

Assets.	
Cash on hand (Legal Tender and National Bank Notes).....	\$338,056 69
Due from Banks.....	85,097 97
Bills Discounted, and Call Loans.....	1,231,865 49
U. S. Taxes paid.....	2,097 78
N. Y. State Stocks.....	5,534 95
United States Bonds.....	76,491 37
Expenses.....	9,573 39
Total.....	\$1,798,220 64
Liabilities.	
Capital.....	\$500,000 00
Deposits.....	1,267,167 55
Profits.....	31,053 09
Total.....	\$1,798,220 64

INCORPORATED A. D. 1870, UNDER THE GENERAL BANKING LAWS OF THE STATE OF N. Y.

Directors.

Joseph U. Orvis, President, 319 Broadway.
Edward Clark, of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Union Square and 16th street.
Hiram M. Cool, late of Millard & Cool, Wholesale Grocers, 46 Vesey street.
John Mack, retired merchant, 27 Howard street.
John F. Henry, the United States Medicine Warehouse, 8 Coleridge Place.
Charles A. Nazro, of Pool, Nazro, Kimball & Co., Wholesale Grocers, 35 Warren st., corner Church st.
Addison B. Hall, of Hall, Bradley & Co., Manufacturers of white Lead, and Wholesale Dealers in Paints and Oils, 181 Water street.
Andrew J. Wood, of A. J. Wood & Co., Refiners of Oil and Lard, 319 Washington street.
Silas H. Witherbee, of S. H. & J. G. Witherbee, Iron Ore, Port Henry, N. Y., and 229 Madison Avenue, New York City.
James H. Coval, of Coval & Mowry, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, 328 and 330 Seventh Avenue.
Henry Knickerbocker, Banker and Broker, New York, and Manufacturer of Scythes and Axes, Ballston, N. Y.
Sam'l T. W. Sandford, Vice-President Mutual Protection Life Insurance Company, 160 Broadway.
John T. Lee, President Lee Box and Lumber Company, West 21st street, and West Troy, N. Y.
George Hencken, Jr., Provision Merchant, 210 to 214 First Avenue.
John W. Stitt, of Stitt & Underhill, Manufacturers, Franklin Woolen Mills, and Meshaw Mills, and 132 Chambers street.
Charles A. Gills, of Beers & Edwards, Bankers, 23 Broad street, New York.
Jonathan Odell, of Odells & Mills, Bankers and Note Brokers, 19 Nassau street.
Henry Adams, of R. & H. Adams, Manufacturers of Cotton Goods, Fatterson, N. J., and 16 Green street, New York.
Geo. P. Rowell, of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, New York.
H. J. Clippely, of Morris Deming & Co., Hats, Caps and Furs, 250 Canal and 98 Walker streets, New York.
Montague Ward, of Ward, Southernland & Co., Druggists, 130 William street, New York, and 32 Platt st.
Isaac A. Hopper, President Singer Manufacturing Company, Union Square.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President,
HENRY D. LOWES, Cashier.

The Security Bank receives deposits, and collects on all parts of the Union. Business Paper Discounted for Merchants and Depositors. Accounts of Banks and Bankers solicited; arrangements for interest on daily balances may be made.

SOLOMON L. WITHEY, Pres't. HARVEY J. HOLLISTER, Cashier.
JAMES M. BARNETT, Vice-Pres't.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

32d Statement, October 2, 1871.

RESOURCES.	
Notes and Bills Discounted.....	\$682,421 08
Overdrafts.....	5,230 00
U. S. Bonds.....	408,000 00
Other Stocks and Bonds.....	14,949 43
Premium Account.....	14,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	5,369 02
Current expenses.....	2,513 36
Taxes.....	3,001 88
Cash Items, including Stamps.....	15,748 93
Due from redeeming and reserve agents.....	134,683 93
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	34,065 23
Cash on hand.....	45,323 61
Total.....	\$1,130,324 52
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock.....	\$400,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	88,381 25
Dividends Unpaid.....	648 00
Circulation Outstanding.....	180,000 00
Individual Deposits.....	457,165 26
Due to Banks and Bankers.....	9,629 99
Total.....	\$1,130,324 52

DIRECTORS:

SOLOMON L. WITHEY, President,
Judge United States District Court.
JAS. M. BARNETT, Vice President.
MARTIN L. SWEET,
Managing Director Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore R. R.
W. D. FOSTER, Hardware Merchant.
JOHN CLANCY, Lumber Dealer
AMOS RATHBONE,
Of G. H. White & Co., Plaster Dealers.
WM. D. ROBERTS, of A. Roberts & Son, Dry Goods.
L. H. RANDALL,
Of L. H. Randall & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
T. H. LYON, JR., Proprietor Sweet's Hotel.

Insurance.

HOME
INSURANCE
Company,

NO. 135 BROADWAY.

BRANCH OFFICE,

586 SIXTH AVENUE.

The Officers and Directors invite the attention of the Public to the following Certificate of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st November 1871.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President,
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, N. Y., November 10, 1871.

Having, at the request of the Officers, made an examination of the affairs of the Home Insurance Company of New York, I find that that Company had, on the first day of November, 1871, of well invested and available assets,

\$4,813,560 94

LIABILITIES WERE

Chicago Losses, (deducting amount reinsured) \$2,139,213 00
Other Liabilities - - - 291,326 79

\$2,430,539 79
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding Risks - - - - - \$1,375,000 00

\$3,805,539 79

Amount of Assets over all Liabilities, except Capital,

\$1,008,021 15.

The Capital Stock of the Company is

\$2,500,000.

The officers have this day been directed to require the Stockholders to pay up the deficiency, or SIXTY PER CENT of said Capital Stock within Forty Days.

The Present Assets and the Prospect of a Speedy Repairment of the Capital Stock of the Company are Quite Sufficient in the Opinion of the Superintendent, to Justify the Continuance of Public Confidence.

GEO. W. MILLER,
Superintendent.

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

AND

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 13.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871.

NO. 334.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
The Banks and the Financial Outlook.....	653
The Scarcity of Bonds.....	651
Wall Street and the Insurance Companies.....	655
Railroad Earnings for October, and from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.....	656
The Season for Pork-Packing—	
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND RAILWAY MONITOR.	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks	
1871-72.....	657
Changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks.....	657
Reserves of the National Banks.....	658
Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	658
Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	659
THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Commercial Epitome.....	669
Cotton.....	670
Breadstuffs.....	672
National Banks, etc.....	661
Quotations of Stocks and Bonds	664
Local Securities.....	665
Railway News.....	666
Groceries.....	673
Dry Goods.....	675
Prices Current.....	679

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
 For Six Months..... 6 00
 The CHRONICLE will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued by letter.
 Postage is 20 cents per year, and is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.
 WILLIAM B. DANA, } WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
 JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
 Post Office Box 4,592.

Mr. Alex. Holmes is our only travelling agent.

The Publishers cannot be responsible for Remittances unless made by Drafts or Post-Office Money Orders.
 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.

THE BANKS AND THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

We give elsewhere our usual tables of the reserves of the National Banks as exhibited in their last quarterly reports to the Comptroller of the Currency. These returns have not only their ordinary utility as showing the ample breadth and solidity of the foundations on which the credit of these institutions rests, and the vigor which the machinery of inspection and constant publicity imparts to our monetary organism; but they are of importance in view of the recent discussions which have arisen as to the value of the banking system, and its efficiency in face of such a stupendous national disaster as that which recently overwhelmed Chicago. It is now generally admitted that if we had not had such a centralized system comprehending in one mutually sustaining organism the vast banking machinery of the nation—if we had had to depend upon the heterogeneous banking arrangements of the old State bank system—the consequences of the disaster at Chicago would have been appalling; and that several years would have been required to repair the mischief, from which we hope confidently to see a recovery in as many months. There may indeed be grave doubts whether even in England notwithstanding her prodigious accumulations of fixed and floating capital, such a severe shock could have been sustained and

such a sudden destruction of one of her chief centres of industry and commerce, with so little disturbance of the general course of finance and trade. For these and many other reasons the figures we print to-day will be regarded with special interest; and they both illustrate the soundness of our national credit and suggest new proofs of the stability and permanence of that productive progress and material development which is going forward with a rapidity of which few examples are recorded in the history of nations.

We have never concealed the faults of our National Banking system, and have earnestly urged the adoption of certain reforms which it needs if it is to perform its functions satisfactorily, and to be relieved of the imperfection with which it is often charged. One of these has just unexpectedly developed itself in the accumulation of bank notes at this centre, and in the inconvenience thus caused in some of our city banks. If a judicious system of redemption were prescribed by law and rigidly enforced, such accumulations would be impossible, and the evils which are caused by this plethora of bank notes in the stock market and gold room, especially during the Summer months, are so great as to demand a remedy which we trust to see applied during the next session of Congress. The Comptroller of the Currency will no doubt take care to embody in his report, as he has heretofore done, a scheme of redemption constructed on a practical and efficient plan, with a recommendation that it shall be without delay adopted and enforced by the authority of law. It is, however, to the reserves of the banks that the public attention is chiefly directed in time of panic, and we are glad to find that the proportion held by these institutions all over the country compares favorably with former reports.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of these official frequent reports of the banks. They offer one of the most popular instances of a fit application of the principle of publicity. To a general confidence in our banks we owe it that the business of the country has sustained itself in so vigorous a condition in face of the violent financial convulsions of the past few years, and has never failed under whatever trouble to develop a swift and sure recovery. Still there are not wanting indications that these institutions are in danger of going astray into a policy of over-expansion. The time is past when they can make large dividends, and accumulate from extraordinary profits a handsome yearly surplus. Government bonds, in which a large part of their means is necessarily invested, do not now pay 7 or 8 per cent as formerly, and the directors of numerous banks in the country find it an extremely close task to pay their expenses and meet the just expectations of their stockholders at the end of the year. As the credit of the government is enhanced

and the profits on government bonds fall, the pressure from such causes will grow; but at present it is only in the incipient stage, and we simply call the attention of Mr. Hulburt to it without specifying more particularly the well-known expedients of bad banking which it is liable to produce, and which are already in some directions talked of.

Many persons are almost alarmed at the suddenness with which the financial troubles of the past month have passed off, and are anxiously inquiring whether there is anything trustworthy and firm in the promise of present and future tranquillity; or whether we are now simply in the lull of a storm which is to rise again with redoubled energy after a brief pause. Now it is certain that in the financial world storms do not arise by chance, or without adequate forces long preparing beforehand to produce them, and that a keen foresight may predict with almost unerring truth the advent of coming trouble. On the perfection of their gifts in this respect depends the chief difference between our most successful and our most unfortunate financial operators in Wall street. The problem proposed then resolves itself into this question, are there any such forces visible as are likely to project trouble into the working of our monetary machinery? If any there be, they must arise from one of three directions, either from the supplies of capital being disturbed, or from the derangement of public confidence, or from the disturbance of the banks and the currency. To one of these three causes, all monetary trouble may be traced. As to the supplies of capital there has been some apprehension that a destruction of many millions of the nation's wealth by the fire at Chicago would weaken our banks and produce impoverishment and scarcity. But the result seems to have been just the reverse. The vast losses there have set capital in motion, have caused large accumulations of fixed capital stored up in our Insurance Companies, to assume the shape of floating capital so as to impart new life to trade, and to give to the productive machinery of the whole country west, and east, an unwonted activity and force. From such facts the best observers tell us that in regard both to the needful supplies of capital, and the efficiency of public confidence we have passed the chief point of danger. From the banks, also, the augury is as we have shown satisfactory, though these institutions need to be looked after, and the importance of the part they have to play in the finances of the country will justify the most rigid vigilance on the part of Mr. Hulburt and his Bank Examiners.

THE SCARCITY OF BONDS.

It has been remarked by some financial critics that in any country whose industrial life has reached a high development, a somewhat curious law controls the growth of capital, and causes it to increase in a more rapid ratio, just in proportion as it can be more safely and more profitably invested. In view of this law it was predicted that the early issues of our Seven-Thirty war-bonds and Five-Twenties should be in small denominations, so that the savings of the people of every order of wealth might be attracted and stimulated and augmented by so lucrative an investment. To the constant action of this law during several years was ascribed in conjunction with many other causes the amazing growth in wealth which this country enjoyed notwithstanding the frightful losses and ravages of the war. How far the operation of this supposed law can be traced, is, perhaps, doubtful; but it has certainly operated in bringing foreign moneys here, so that the Government bonds to which is ascribed this quickening stimulus on the economic principles of society are now mostly gone abroad. They are so scarce in the market that large lots are supplied by our bankers with

difficulty, and a "corner" on the bonds of 1867 was lately attempted.

In view of this scarcity the Treasury purchases of bonds have been regarded with some interest, and consequently when 100 millions of Five-Twenties were called, we ventured to urge that the bonds indicated should not be required to stand till 1st December, but should be paid off on presentation, in order to save any trouble in the money market, which might arise from so large a sum being presented at the Treasury for payment at one time. The soundness of this view has received a new confirmation this week. Mr. Boutwell, for the first time, has found that he cannot buy the uncalled Five-Twenties below par in gold, in the amounts ordered for the Sinking Fund. The aggregate offered at the Treasury on Wednesday was only \$1,397,600, at prices ranging from 111.10 to 111.58. As gold was 111½ on that day, the directions of the Secretary were interpreted to mean that no bonds were to be bought above 111.24, and accordingly all were rejected but \$21,000. Of the remaining \$1,376,600, about \$250,000 were offered at 111.25, which was exactly the price of gold. Some surprise has been expressed that these were not taken. But for the reason above mentioned they were rejected by the Assistant Treasurer here, and his action is understood to have been approved at Washington. It is supposed now that most of the Five-Twenties will advance steadily above the price of gold, and that a further call will have to be made for Five-Twenties of 1862 to supply the Sinking Fund, and the statement has been made that Ten-Forties may also be bought at par in gold under the act of February, 1862. [This policy does not, however, find much favor; although it would no doubt operate on the price of the Ten-Forties in the market, and help the sale of the new bonds by the European Syndicate, who have bought them to sell again. But though the speculators might thus gain, why, it is asked, should their gain be made at the expense of the public, and what good will it do to the nation to call in its five per cents at par in gold? No answer to this question is satisfactory which does not show that the purchase of the fives would help to negotiate the 4½ and 4 per cents. And this would be difficult to prove so long as we have outstanding but \$194,000,000 of ten-forties which cannot be called for some years, and over \$1,000,000,000 of five-twenties liable to be called at any moment, and bearing one per cent. more interest. The object of disturbing and converting these bonds as contemplated by the law is not to affect the quotations of the Stock Exchange, nor to stimulate or reward speculative purchases, but simply to reduce the amount of interest, the burden of which presses too heavily on the tax-payers. For these and other reasons the new plan is vigorously opposed in Wall street, and it seems as if no Treasury purchases of five per cents will be popular so long as any part of the six per cents remain unredeemed.]

There is such a scarcity of five-twenties in the market, however, that the impossibility of their purchase at par in gold may necessitate a monthly call for an appropriate amount of registered or coupon bonds of the issue of 1862 as soon as possible after the negotiations with the Syndicate shall have been completed. This new loan has cost the Government a larger percentage in commissions and other outlay than was ever paid in the worst period of our war for the negotiation of a loan; and it is hoped that the arrangements will be satisfactorily concluded. Still it is believed that our Treasury will have to disburse some 20 or 25 millions early next month on account of these called bonds, and the novelty and magnitude of the operation throws an atmosphere of doubt about its probable result. Hence, it is perhaps as well that the temporary arrest has

occurred in the purchase of bonds; and should it be repeated, Mr. Boutwell will probably take counsel of prudence and curtail in conformity his sales of gold.

While, however, this scarcity of our bonds and their enhanced quotations at home and abroad offer to us a gratifying indication of the improvement in the national credit, it has another aspect. Never in the financial history of Europe has there been so active a demand for United States securities as now. The demand cannot be supplied by our Government bonds, for their aggregate is growing less and less every month. Such is the troubled condition of European politics that investments there lose a part of that element of undoubted security which depends on peace, and which wars and rumors of wars never fail to impair. While European investments are thus losing, to some extent, certain elements of their value; the credit of this country is rising, and the safety and attractiveness of its numerous fields for the investment of money is better known. Hence the streams of foreign capital pouring themselves into our securities are perpetually swelling and expanding, and now the question is agitated here and abroad—in what direction this foreign capital will shape its course? To this question some persons have eagerly responded by offering in Europe such securities as are worthy to rank with the Rockford and Rock Island bonds, which were received, as will be remembered, with no favor on this side. The day for such financiering is gone by. No second-rate bonds are wanted in Europe. Another answer given is that American securities, especially those of good railroads, will be sure to command a sale in Germany and England. But even here there may be doubt, delay, and possible disappointment. With the Erie scandals in view, and the frauds in our city government, and other notorious public swindles and frequent defalcations, we must expect foreigners to be cautious.

Still there is little doubt that of all the securities which we can offer in Europe to meet the demand which has already transcended the limited supply of our government bonds, those of sound railroads will now, as heretofore, have a prominent place; while securities of doubtful solidity will be refused with more positive discrimination than ever. Making allowance for some such limitations and restrictions as these European capital will certainly continue to flow this way; for the experience of the past has proved that foreign capital grows more safely, and augments more rapidly when sent hither than any where else in the world.

WALL STREET AND THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

On Wednesday some of the speculators attempted to augment the slight perturbation of the money market and to exaggerate it to a temporary panic by spreading reports that the fire insurance companies have large amounts lent out on call, and that as the sixty days grace will soon expire, the companies will need all their funds and will be obliged to call in their loans, thus materially contracting the amount of floating capital available for use in Wall street. This rapid movement of contraction was interpreted in a sense eminently favorable to those monetary speculators who make usurious gains by several well-known expedients in all such spasmodic turns of the market. But their allegations in this case did not answer the designed purpose, and their manoeuvre was a total failure except for a few hours in the afternoon. On inquiry it was discovered that very few insurance companies had money lent in the street on call, and that almost without exception such loans were from the 35 companies which had no losses at Chicago. These companies are reported by Mr. George W. Miller, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State,

as follows: Agricultural, Albany, Arctic, Broadway, Brooklyn, City, Clinton, Eagle, Empire City, Gabbard, Globe, Hamilton, Holland Purch., Hope, Long Island, Manufacturers & Builders, Metropolitan, Montauk, Nassau, N. Y. Bowery, N. Y. Central, N. Y. Equitable, North River, Park, People's Peter Cooper, Rutgers, St. Nicholas, Standard, Star, Stuyvesant, United States, Watertown, Knickerbocker, and Westchester.

The fact also transpired that our principal insurance companies are rapidly paying off their losses. One prominent company this week is said to have averaged over \$100,000 a day in its liquidations; and this without disturbing its mortgages, but simply by disposing of such assets as were marketable to advantage. Such prompt early disbursement is by no means exceptional, and cannot but tend both to aid in the resuscitation of general confidence, to stimulate the recovery of industrial activity, and to augment favorably the credit and future business of the companies themselves. With some of the companies there is, indeed, a sort of honorable emulation as to their prompt payments in certain cases; and if this movement had no other advantage it would be of service in distributing the prodigious payments which will have to be made, and extending them through a longer space of time. This is a great convenience. For such a heavy transportation of capital from one monetary centre to another must always produce more or less of pressure on the monetary machinery of the country; and the trouble would be more mischievous and predominant at this part of the year, because the monetary mechanism is always worked during the fall months up to its full tension by the ordinary demands of the interior commerce of the west and south. Of course it would be invidious in this place to point out the companies which have taken the lead in this prompt liquidation. We must content ourselves with giving the official list of the companies which are paying or preparing to pay their losses in full. The figures, as will be seen, are much more favorable than a month ago the most sanguine of our insurance authorities ventured to predict.

COMPANIES PAYING THEIR CHICAGO LOSSES IN FULL.

	Gross Assets.	Total Losses by Chicago Fire.
Adriatic.....	\$261,500	\$8,500
American.....	1,018,393	30,000
American Exchange.....	280,837	58,000
Buffalo German.....	308,116	5,000
Citizens'.....	722,088	33,000
Columbia.....	463,595	3,400
Commerce (Albany).....	762,000	450,000
Commerce Fire (N. Y.).....	233,865	26,000
Commercial.....	317,451	5,000
Continental.....	2,847,397	1,400,000
Corn Exchange.....	359,580	61,000
Exchange.....	207,374	2,500
Firemen's Fndd.....	182,090	32,500
Firemen's Trust.....	241,700	5,000
Germania.....	1,135,332	226,500
Glen's Falls.....	554,962	13,000
Greenwich.....	472,070	10,000
Guardian.....	286,984	45,000
Hanover.....	750,000	250,000
Hoffman.....	217,460	30,000
Home.....	4,613,551	2,139,218
Howard.....	694,360	473,118
Humboldt.....	392,785	24,000
Importers and Traders.....	308,189	23,000
International.....	1,465,720	546,911
Jefferson.....	447,391	41,500
Kings County.....	292,862	31,000
Lafayette.....	231,641	7,500
Lenox.....	237,800	37,000
Mechanics.....	236,356	32,500
Mechanics and Traders.....	518,062	57,000
Mercantile.....	392,323	112,000
Merchants.....	463,864	10,000
National.....	300,000	37,500
New York.....	389,904	15,000
Niagara.....	1,321,480	235,000
Pacific.....	451,405	12,500
Phoenix.....	1,670,076	350,000
Relief.....	323,125	40,000
Republie.....	682,332	20,140
Resolute.....	231,034	109,927
Sterling.....	265,541	7,000
Williamsburgh City.....	531,361	60,000
Total.....	\$28,006,854	\$7,969,201

It thus appears that the 43 solvent companies of this city will lose about one-fourth of their assets. This small relative proportion will account for their statement that in making arrangements for payment their mortgages will not need to be disturbed nor any other investments which might

derange the money market, and that only their more available means will have to be drawn upon. How the case stands with the 20 companies which have suspended, it is impossible as yet to say. Mr. Miller tells us, however, that the corporations which have suffered an impairment of capital have generally taken steps with every prospect of speedy success to secure a full repairment thereof. The stockholders are responding with promptness to the calls, and it is hoped that the new year will find all our fire insurance companies in this State in good condition with unimpaired capitals. The New York companies which have suspended and have gone into liquidation are reported as follows:

	Gross assets Jan. 1, 1871.		Gross assets Jan. 1, 1871.
Etna.....	\$442,709	North America.....	\$770,905
Astor.....	405,571	Security.....	1,860,333
Atlantic.....	648,194	Washington.....	774,411
Beekman.....	261,851	Albany City.....	397,646
Excelsior.....	335,724	Capital.....	293,766
Fulton.....	359,227	Buffalo City.....	370,934
Irving.....	321,745	Buffalo Fire Insurance.....	473,577
Lamar.....	548,402	Western.....	580,547
Lorillard.....	1,715,909	Yonkers, N. Y.....	868,933
Manhattan.....	1,407,788		
Market.....	704,684	Total.....	\$13,442,256

For the figures given above we have the authority of Mr. Miller, who has compiled them from the reports of the companies. On the 18th of October he issued a circular to all the companies doing business in this State, requiring a statement of the gross assets, gross liabilities, and the losses by the Chicago fire (separately stated), of each company. With the exception of companies known to have suspended, and one or two others, all the companies organized under the laws of the State of New York have returned the statements required; and from these and other official sources of information the tables have been compiled. They may, therefore, be relied on as accurate and they indicate that while the insured losses will not much exceed the 75 millions at which we computed them, the proportion falling on our New York companies will be a little over 20 millions, or about two-thirds of what was estimated at the time of the conflagration. Of course Mr. Miller's statement is limited to the companies organized under the laws of this State. The returns from the companies of other States and countries have not been received in sufficient numbers to give equal accuracy to the publication of results. Still, from the best information available, the following statistics have been made up which we have carefully compared with the latest returns, and we must wait for more complete correction hereafter. It seems that of the 335 insurance companies in the United States 87 were not sufferers by the fire, and that of their aggregate capital of 75 millions and assets 135 millions, 83 millions have been lost, 57 companies having in consequence succumbed, and 28 having been assessed. The foreign companies lose nearly 6 millions, most of which is already paid or in process of payment. In this country the Illinois companies suffer the most, losing 33 millions, while no other State loses 5 millions, except New York, 21 millions and Connecticut, 9 millions.

AGGREGATE LOSSES AND ASSETS OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

State.	No. of Companies.	Aggregate Capital	Total Gross Assets.	Total Losses.	No. Suspended.
New York.....	103	\$30,161,232	\$54,675,350	\$21,637,500	20
Ohio.....	50	5,896,753	7,988,076	4,818,657	6
Massachusetts.....	34	8,061,800	13,880,763	4,483,500	3
Pennsylvania.....	34	5,025,800	13,582,644	2,082,000	1
Missouri.....	25	2,783,254	3,068,034	575,000	1
Illinois.....	20	4,344,951	5,789,917	33,878,000	14
Maryland.....	18	2,837,651	4,133,003	397,165	1
Connecticut.....	11	6,700,000	13,829,884	9,325,000	7
Kentucky.....	11	2,000,000	2,224,543	6,800	0
Rhode Island.....	9	1,900,000	3,116,836	2,072,500	6
California.....	7	3,753,600	5,730,630	2,950,000	0
Michigan.....	3	400,000	690,463	175,000	0
Maine.....	3	550,000	900,161	30,000	0
Wisconsin.....	2	314,175	374,883	290,000	0
Minnesota.....	1	120,000	280,593	100,000	0
New Hampshire.....	1	100,000	134,586	.....	0
Total of U. S.....	335	\$74,939,216	\$135,420,426	\$82,821,122	..
Foreign.....	6	.....	10,459,065	5,813,000	..
Grand Total.....	341	.....	\$145,879,521	\$88,634,122	57

These established facts account for the small success of

those who have been trying to create disturbance in the money market by impairing public confidence in our New York insurance companies. These corporations have come out of the disaster with much less of trouble than had been deemed possible. How far this is due to the rash competition of New England companies which have successfully competed with ours for the Chicago and Western business of late, we do not now inquire; nor how far it may be due to the "cry" that has been got up in Chicago since the war in favor of "home" as against "foreign" insurance. Sufficient it is for the present purpose to show that our New York losses are but two-thirds of what was expected; that probably of the whole a very small percentage will fail of being met; and that little or no trouble through these payments is likely to arise in the money market from any of the causes which have this week been so freely canvassed.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN OCTOBER AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 1.

Railroad earnings continue to show a favorable exhibit, compared with 1870, and the decrease in business in consequence of the Chicago fire does not appear to have been very great, if we may judge by the returns of leading roads having termini in that city. Chicago and Alton reports an increase of \$16,031 over October, 1870, against an increase of only \$8,385 the previous month; Illinois Central reports a decrease of \$141,261, against a decrease of \$15,390 in September, and the company states that "the diminution of receipts shown is owing to the interruption of traffic for nearly two weeks following the Chicago fire of October 8th." The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road reports an increase of \$107,000 against \$85,006 in September; and Michigan Central an increase of \$71,325, against \$160,690 in September.

These reports show that there has been no such loss to railroad companies, in consequence of the interruption of their Chicago traffic, as was at first anticipated. While it is certainly true that freight business from the burned city must have been seriously checked for a few weeks, it is probable that some freights toward the city and passenger traffic, (exclusive of free passes), was largely increased, and hence the small decline in gross receipts reported by the leading roads. There was, in fact, from the first intelligence of the Chicago losses, less cause for alarm to the holders of railroad stocks than the panic in Wall street seemed to indicate. It is not by single misfortunes in the loss of depot and other property, or by the partial destruction of an energetic city like Chicago, that railroad companies are crippled, but by long-continued mismanagement, extravagance, or fraud on the part of directors and officers. A blow such as they received in the late fire, though serious enough at the time, is soon recovered from; but there is little hope for stockholders' interests, so long as a company's affairs are in the hands of incompetent or dishonest managers.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN OCTOBER.

	1871.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Chicago & Alton.....	\$475,608	\$459,577	\$16,031	\$.....
Central Pacific.....	1,005,475	828,447	177,028	.....
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indianapolis.....	338,724	399,250	.....	506
Illinois Central.....	761,964	903,225	.....	141,261
Kansas Pacific.....	392,500	355,899	36,601	.....
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	1,295,000	1,288,000	107,000	.....
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	176,438	153,581	21,857	.....
Michigan Central.....	582,802	511,477	71,325	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	841,150	908,313	.....	67,163
Pacific of Missouri.....	369,887	339,091	30,796	.....
St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	175,792	127,069	48,723	.....
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	600,205	451,293	148,912	.....
Union Pacific.....	800,000	719,622	80,377	.....
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.....	186,419	163,284	23,205	.....
Total.....	\$8,101,034	\$7,548,059	\$761,905	\$208,920
Net increase, 1871.....	.....	.....	552,975	.....

* Approximate.

For the ten months now elapsed of the year 1871, the table below shows that most of our railroads have done a

good business in comparison with the previous year. We observe, however, that in the annual reports of different companies south and west, which come under our notice, the complaint of competition for business in consequence of the opening of new roads, is becoming more and more frequent, and it is a question of some importance in the case of new roads, whether the increase of traffic from growth of business in the country, is going to be sufficient to compensate for the losses occasioned by the competition of new roads. In regard to this point it is proper to remark upon the importance of local traffic, as those roads which have a large proportion of this kind of business can not so easily be injured by the competition of new lines.

	1871.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Chicago & Alton.....	\$1,129,122	\$1,025,819	\$103,303	.....
Central Pacific.....	7,958,827	6,023,911	1,934,916	.....
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.....	3,106,046	2,681,471	424,575	.....
Illinois Central.....	7,041,865	7,174,491	.....	112,626
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.....	10,725,890	9,026,185	1,699,705	.....
Maricetta & Cincinnati.....	1,348,327	1,131,470	216,857	.....
Michigan Central.....	4,815,118	3,945,375	869,743	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	6,572,744	6,100,288	472,456	.....
Pacific of Missouri.....	2,976,306	2,901,001	75,305	.....
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	1,321,729	1,101,829	219,900	.....
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.....	1,580,326	1,531,037	49,289	.....
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	4,689,248	3,601,351	1,087,897	.....
Union Pacific.....	6,225,815	6,552,272	.....	317,457
Total.....	\$61,822,203	\$57,090,583	\$4,731,620	\$987,600
Net increase, 1871.....	.....	.....	4,731,620	.....

THE SEASON FOR PORK PACKING—1871-'72.

According to the custom of the trade, the season for marketing and slaughtering swine began in the Western markets on the 1st of November, and much interest is naturally felt in the probable result.

The last hog crop was almost ruinous in the losses which it brought to the packers. Opening with speculation stimulated and prices inflated by the demand caused by the war in Europe, it terminated with the cessation of hostilities between the principal belligerents, which was followed by a fall in prices of from 25 to 50 per cent. For some time after the surrender of Paris, quotations were pretty well sustained, but the decline which has taken place up to the present time will be seen by the following comparison:

	March 17, 1871.	Nov. 11, 1871.
Pork, Mess, per bbl.....	\$21 75	\$13 15
Prime Mess.....	20 25	11 25
Lard, prime steam, per lb.....	12½c.	9½c.
Bacon, long clear.....	10½c.	8½c.

It should be observed, however, that pork and lard are now higher than in October. On the day that Paris surrendered prime mess pork was quoted at \$23 in this market. It has since sold as low as \$10 50 per barrel.

As may be supposed, packers have approached the present packing season with much caution. It has been necessary to anticipate the usual date for its opening. Since the 1st of September the number of hogs slaughtered in this market has been double the number in the corresponding months last year. Large as was the product of last year, the supply of bacon was early exhausted, and that of lard would have proved deficient but for the large quantity made in the late summer and early fall months. As it is, we have no supply of old lard, and the demand has been so great as to cause a slight advance in prices in the face of a very large production.

The prospects for the current packing season are stated briefly by an accepted authority in such matters, thus: There will be an increase of one-sixth in the number of hogs slaughtered, making an aggregate for the season of about 4,200,000, against 3,600,000 last season; but there will be a falling off of about one-twelfth in the average weight. This, if correct, will reduce the net increase about 250,000; that is, the 4,200,000 hogs this year are not likely to weigh more than 3,850,000 hogs of the weight of last year. There are many reasons why they should be lighter this season than last. The new corn has reached a marketable condition much earlier in the season, and in many of the feeding districts brings good prices; the grower has therefore a strong

inducement to sell his corn in preference to feeding it to swine which sell at prices that will hardly pay for the labor required in attending them; and the meats most in demand require hogs of medium weight to make them. There is, however, one circumstance that may yet operate in favor of the heavier weights. Our readers have noted an advance of 20 to 30 per cent. in fish oils, based on the loss of a number of vessels from the whaling fleet; the demand for and production of lard oil may be greatly stimulated thereby, and ultimately influence the whole course of the packing season as well as the market for hog products. There is a large stock of pork now in the country, the largest for the period in many years; but for bacon and lard, buyers are wholly dependent on current supplies, while the demand for export, which has been almost without precedent, seems to increase rather than diminish. There is some discussion respecting the probable export demand in the future. The exports from the United States in the fiscal year ending July 1, 1871, aggregated 191,000,000 pounds; the average weight of hogs this season is 262 pounds each; the above export is therefore the product of nearly 730,000 hogs of this weight. But two seasons cannot thus be accurately compared. The product of last season was estimated at 60 per cent. greater than the preceding season. The exports from New York show an increase of nearly 200 per cent, as will be seen by the following statement:

EXPORTS OF BACON, PORK, LARD, &C., FROM NEW YORK, FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 1.

	1871.	1870.
Bacon, lbs.....	72,024,405	29,039,350
Pork, lbs.....	31,266,400	16,739,290
Lard, lbs.....	99,953,305	27,255,912
Total.....	203,244,110	73,034,552

The exports from other ports are inconsiderable, but we think the exports from the whole country for the current crop year cannot fall much below 300,000,000 pounds, absorbing the product of more than a million hogs.

We subjoin, as a matter of interest at this juncture, a statement showing the imports of American hog products into Liverpool for a series of years ending Oct. 1, and stocks there on that date:

	Imports.			Stocks, October 1.		
	Pork, bbls.	Bacon, boxes.	Lard, tons.	Pork, bbls.	Bacon, boxes.	Lard, tons.
1862.....	31,107	246,833	18,311	10,735	30,660	7,500
1863.....	22,587	386,536	20,159	6,846	47,040	8,500
1864.....	24,299	240,688	8,970	4,830	24,240	5,000
1865.....	21,716	101,601	4,147	1,439	1,780	100
1866.....	20,057	101,409	4,002	5,037	12,612	1,550
1867.....	19,812	72,161	6,503	4,125	2,071	200
1868.....	21,753	108,643	5,534	1,399	2,766	650
1869.....	28,997	136,600	6,956	476	4,907	200
1870.....	32,185	95,244	3,726	2,483	5,626	100
1871.....	61,215	146,009	12,986	9,650	6,054	3,500

There is nothing in the above exhibit to indicate that the demand from Great Britain will show any diminution, but rather a further increase, while the home consumption will be very large; and hence the whole state of the trade may be regarded as satisfactory.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 9th of November, 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.
Indiana— Aurora.....	The First National Bank.....	The Third National Bank of New York, approved as an additional redemption agent.
Illinois— Monmouth.....	The Monmouth National Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved in place of the Third National Bank of New York.
Indiana— Greensburgh.....	The Citizens' National Bank.....	The First National Bank of Cincinnati, approved.
Massachusetts— Quincy.....	The Nation's Mount Wallastou Bank..	The National Bank of the Commonwealth of Boston, approved in place of the National Bank of Redemption, Boston.
Massachusetts— Salem.....	The Naumkeag National Bank.....	The Second National Bank of Boston, approved in place of the Suffolk National Bank of Boston.
Iowa— Dubuque.....	The First National Bank.....	The St. Louis National Bank of St. Louis, approved in place of the Second National Bank of St. Louis.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of National Banks organized during the past week, viz.:

- Official No. 1,828—The Mutual National Bank of New Orleans, La. Authorized capital, \$500,000; paid in capital, \$250,000. Paul Fourchy, President; Joseph Mitchell, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Nov. 10, 1871.
- 1,829—The State National Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$25,000. Samuel H. Owen, President; Nelson C. Brock, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Nov. 10, 1871.

RESERVES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

TABLE OF THE STATE OF THE LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES, as shown by the reports of their condition at the close of business on the 2d day of October, 1871.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities to be protected by reserve.	Reserve required per cent. of liabilities.	Reserve held.	Per cent of reserve to liabilities.	Funds available for Reserve.				Due from redeeming agents.
						Specie.	Legal tenders.	Clearing House certificates.	Three per cent certificates.	
Maine.....	61	\$13,431,337	\$2,014,701	\$2,913,698	21 7-10	\$39,129	\$1,062,632	.....	\$5,000	\$1,756,937
New Hampshire.....	41	7,145,760	1,071,864	1,689,902	23 7-10	12,842	541,829	.....	.....	1,135,821
Vermont.....	41	9,820,883	1,473,132	2,039,487	20 8-10	36,471	725,554	.....	45,000	1,232,462
Massachusetts.....	160	58,173,090	8,725,964	12,031,275	20 7-10	104,237	4,581,030	.....	70,000	7,275,953
Rhode Island.....	62	20,854,452	3,132,668	3,938,673	19 9-10	39,184	1,406,796	.....	30,000	2,462,693
Connecticut.....	81	31,875,666	4,781,249	6,410,584	20 1-10	79,900	2,501,048	.....	85,000	3,741,636
New York.....	230	78,736,208	11,810,431	15,788,693	20	197,042	5,712,284	.....	350,000	9,521,967
New Jersey.....	57	29,418,590	4,412,738	6,616,827	22 5-10	90,031	2,195,963	.....	115,000	4,215,833
Pennsylvania.....	151	48,911,333	7,326,709	9,482,835	19 4-10	85,539	4,543,641	.....	290,000	4,563,655
Delaware.....	11	2,952,474	412,871	669,147	32 7-10	2,832	927,813	.....	80,000	355,512
Maryland.....	18	4,727,130	700,070	1,400,274	29 6-10	26,271	489,229	.....	.....	884,764
Virginia.....	23	9,102,536	1,365,350	1,565,198	17 2-10	74,682	807,542	.....	.....	683,514
West Virginia.....	14	4,624,075	693,611	936,372	20 3-10	9,352	379,917	.....	.....	547,103
North Carolina.....	9	3,556,836	533,525	641,775	18	27,092	321,641	.....	.....	293,042
South Carolina.....	7	2,767,905	415,096	557,432	20 1-10	16,687	356,610	.....	.....	184,185
Georgia.....	10	3,793,872	569,081	756,097	19 9-10	67,181	510,008	.....	50,000	128,604
Alabama.....	7	1,328,809	184,321	194,761	15 8-10	15,496	137,882	.....	.....	41,383
Texas.....	5	1,872,662	280,809	710,898	38	270,497	241,078	.....	.....	190,263
Arkansas.....	2	362,910	54,437	74,793	26 6-10	1,317	31,131	.....	.....	42,335
Kentucky.....	25	6,235,890	935,384	1,423,771	22 8-10	8,895	551,610	.....	.....	860,326
Tennessee.....	19	6,360,281	954,042	1,240,432	19 5-10	59,209	668,121	.....	.....	513,102
Ohio.....	119	31,038,695	4,655,804	6,716,622	21 6-10	55,655	3,280,105	.....	140,000	3,290,622
Indiana.....	72	23,503,793	3,525,569	5,408,266	23	67,001	2,414,366	.....	25,000	2,872,019
Illinois.....	92	19,952,721	2,992,909	4,498,261	22 5-10	75,394	1,835,997	.....	20,000	3,566,873
Michigan.....	57	10,528,558	1,549,284	2,522,018	24 4-10	43,870	1,047,915	.....	30,000	1,400,233
Wisconsin.....	37	5,890,207	838,031	1,311,334	23 3-10	10,254	567,922	.....	10,000	743,155
Iowa.....	57	11,551,699	1,732,755	2,786,435	24 1-10	49,295	1,276,822	.....	10,000	1,450,318
Minnesota.....	22	6,479,115	971,867	1,536,030	24 5-10	15,766	539,395	.....	.....	1,030,869
Missouri.....	21	4,373,404	656,011	853,350	19 5-10	20,841	470,203	.....	.....	862,306
Kansas.....	9	1,694,663	254,200	373,283	22	6,865	169,689	.....	.....	196,784
Nebraska.....	6	2,504,399	375,660	623,122	24 9-10	9,411	176,671	.....	.....	467,640
Oregon.....	1	1,143,408	172,261	347,821	30 3-10	26,028	113,647	.....	.....	203,146
New Mexico.....	1	181,489	27,223	51,633	28 4-10	.....	30,806	.....	.....	325,931
Colorado.....	4	1,897,184	284,578	535,292	28 2-10	74,161	135,180	.....	.....	500
Utah.....	1	435,448	65,317	54,902	12 6-10	29,134	26,268	.....	.....	21,408
Wyoming.....	1	81,966	12,295	39,819	40	.....	11,053	.....	.....	12,243
Idaho.....	1	213,782	31,917	43,131	20 3-10	11,603	19,281	.....	.....	23,253
Montana.....	1	372,941	55,941	57,645	15 5-10	6,992	27,400	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,536	\$467,619,031	\$70,142,854	\$98,885,576	21 1-10	\$1,814,927	\$40,119,085	.....	\$1,355,000	\$55,596,564

TABLE OF THE STATE OF THE LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES, as shown by the reports of their condition at the close of business on the 2d day of October, 1871.

CITIES OF REDEMPTION.	No. of Banks.	Liabilities to be protected by reserve.	Reserve required, 25 per cent. of liabilities.	Reserve held.	Per cent of reserve to liabilities.	Funds available for reserve.				Due from redeeming agents.
						Specie.	Legal tenders.	Clearing House certificates.	Three per cent certificates.	
Boston.....	48	\$84,152,222	\$21,033,055	\$22,835,508	27 1-10	\$877,093	9,849,550	.....	2,095,000	\$10,013,865
Albany.....	7	11,794,540	2,948,635	4,258,838	36 1-10	8,851	1,327,697	.....	165,000	2,757,287
Philadelphia.....	30	51,719,617	12,929,904	14,180,493	27 4-10	119,528	6,503,839	2,415,000	2,005,000	3,137,126
Pittsburgh.....	16	17,240,422	4,310,105	4,874,941	28 3-10	40,721	2,423,254	.....	85,000	2,325,066
Baltimore.....	14	20,105,539	5,026,385	5,219,198	26	92,712	2,821,259	.....	265,000	2,040,227
Washington.....	3	2,607,335	651,834	716,433	27 5-10	34,113	322,974	.....	135,000	224,346
New Orleans.....	7	7,751,883	1,937,971	1,755,081	22 6-10	116,741	999,907	.....	.....	638,433
Louisville.....	4	1,763,490	410,873	520,654	30	500	254,271	.....	5,000	260,913
Cincinnati.....	5	13,096,639	3,274,159	4,687,921	35 8-10	18,359	1,944,830	.....	100,000	2,624,732
Cleveland.....	6	6,500,809	1,640,215	1,905,064	29	7,516	967,320	12,070	55,000	843,156
Chicago.....	18	27,559,722	6,889,931	8,723,340	31 7-10	84,399	4,995,870	.....	205,000	3,438,071
Detroit.....	3	5,014,944	1,253,748	1,677,096	33 6-10	465	637,116	.....	60,000	979,515
Milwaukee.....	4	3,337,298	759,325	941,749	31	9,400	410,042	.....	.....	522,307
St. Louis.....	8	9,067,026	2,266,757	2,768,411	30 8-10	22,533	1,241,379	.....	140,000	1,384,499
Leavenworth.....	2	782,901	195,725	146,240	18 7-10	158	84,742	.....	10,000	51,340
Total.....	175	262,254,487	65,563,622	75,230,997	28 7-10	1,433,092	34,804,050	2,427,070	5,325,000	31,241,785
New York.....	54	221,937,487	55,484,371	59,151,814	26 7-10	8,712,131	32,044,183	17,895,000	500,000	.....
San Francisco.....	1	442,168	11,054	81,518	18 4-10	81,518	.....	.....	.....	.....

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— : NOVEMBER 3.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ..	short.	11.18% @ 11.19	Nov. 3.	short.	11.95
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.70 @ 25.80	"	"	26.60
Hamburg.....	"	13. 9 @ 13. 9½	"	"	13.5½
Paris.....	"	26.35 @ 26.45	"	"	26.02
Paris.....	short.	26. 2½ @ 26.12½	"	"	"
Vienna.....	3 months.	12. 5 @ 12.15	Nov. 3.	3 moa.	118.10
Berlin.....	"	6.23% @ 6.23½	"	short.	6.19%
Frankfort.....	"	118% @ 118½	"	"	117.62
St. Petersburg	"	31% @ 31½	"	3 mos.	32 31-32
Cadiz.....	"	49% @ 49½	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52% @ 52½	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	27.10 @ 27.20	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	Nov. 3.	60 days.	108½
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	Nov. 3.	"	21
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Oct. 7.	90 days	24
Bahia.....	"	"	Oct. 10.	"	24½
Valparaiso.....	"	"	"	"	"
Pernambuco.....	"	"	Oct. 12.	90 days.	31½
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	Nov. 1.	6 mos.	4s. 4½d.
Ceylon.....	"	1 per cent. dis.	"	"	"
Bombay.....	"	1s. 11½d.	"	"	"
Madras.....	"	1s. 11½d.	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	"	"	"	"
Sydney.....	30 da ya.	½ per cent dis.	"	"	"

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 4.

The position of the Bank continues to strengthen, but although the recovery has been considerable the directors of the Bank have made no change in the rates of discount. The minimum quotation is still, therefore, at 5 per cent. In the open market

the quotation for short dated paper is 3½ to 3¾ per cent, so that we are in the unusual position of an official rate at 5 per cent, and what may be termed a working rate of 3½ per cent. The Bank, in fact, require 5 per cent for the same commodity for which Lombard street only demands 3½ per cent. There can be but one reason for the failure to reduce their rate of discount, viz., a fear that the French Indemnity payments will cause a repetition of the late rapid diminution in our stock of bullion, and for that reason they seem to hold to the opinion that a 5 per cent official rate will attract gold, keep the exchanges favorable, even when the open market rate is at 3½ per cent. The position of affairs is obviously remarkable. Gold continues to arrive in considerable quantities from Paris, in spite of the fact that money in the discount market here is 3½ per cent (for that is thought to be the price which now regulates exchange operations), while at Paris it has been for some time as high as 5 per cent, and this week has been raised to 6 per cent. For bills on Germany, however, and also on Belgium and Holland, there is a very strong demand, and these facts seem to point to the conclusion that some important operations in connection with the Indemnity are now in progress. It is said that a large amount of bills on London will mature this month, and that Germany will draw gold for it. How far this is true it is difficult to ascertain, but at all events we know that £26,000,000 will have to be transmitted early next year between Paris and Berlin, in some shape or way, and it can be scarcely thought likely that we shall be unaffected by it.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England on the 23th of July last was £27,441,441, being the highest point ever reached. On the 12th of October it was reduced to £19,172,898, and since that date it has been increased to £22,512,363. It is still, therefore, £4,929,078 below the highest point of the year. We thought at the time that £27,000,000 of bullion was too great a supply ;

but the unusual magnitude of the Franco-German operators, and the rapidity with which it was reduced, rather point to the conclusion that it was not excessive. Only about one-half of what had been taken away has been returned, much of the balance being probably foreign money sent here during the war. But whether the Bank are acting wisely or not in maintaining their rate of discount at five per cent, it is satisfactory to notice that money is cheap, and although trade suffers some check from the uncertainty of the future, yet, from all quarters of the kingdom, the commercial accounts are very satisfactory, an extent of trade being in progress for which there is no parallel even in our own commercial history.

Yesterday the Bank of France advanced their minimum rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent. For some time past there has been an excessive amount of speculation on the Paris Bourse, and it is expected that the decision of the Bank of France will materially check it. If it should become necessary for the French to press their securities for sale, in order to check the outflow of gold, it is probable that not only shall we cease to receive supplies from Paris, but we may have to remit to France or to Germany. But this depends upon the future of Franco, as in the event of a possible collapse in that country, French securities would not find a ready market except at greatly depreciated values.

The demand for money during the week has been exceedingly moderate. The rate out of doors is about 3½ per cent., and six months' bank bills are purchased at the same figures. It is usual for the joint-stock banks and discount houses to allow one per cent. below the Bank rate for deposits, but they now only give three per cent. for money at call, and 3½ per cent with 7 or 14 days' notice of withdrawal. The Bank of England rate is 5 per cent.

The Paris exchange has not materially varied until late last night, when the rate came from Paris on the announcement of a rise in the rate of discount, at 26f. 2c.

For bills on Belgium, Holland and Germany there was a strong demand in the early part of the week, but it has somewhat abated during the last two days.

The gold market is in a peculiar and uncertain state, and a very general impression prevails that supplies are accumulating here to be sent away at an early date. There is a good demand for silver from India, and the quotations are firmer. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

GOLD.			
	a.	d.	s. d.
Bar Gold.....per oz. standard.	77	9	@.....
Bar Gold, Refinable.....per oz. standard, last price.	77	11	@.....
United States Gold Coin.....per oz. none here	.....	.....	@.....

SILVER.			
	a.	d.	s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....per oz. standard, last price.	5	0½	@ 5 0½
Bar Silver, containing 5 grains Gold, per oz. sta'd—last price.	5	1	@ 5 1½
Fine Cake Silver.....per oz.	.....	.....	no price.
Mexican Dollars.....per oz.—last price.	4	11	@ 5 0½
Six Franc Pieces.....none here.	3	11½	@.....

The rate of discount at Paris is 6; at Amsterdam, 3; Hamburg, 4; Berlin, 4½; Frankfort, 4; Trieste and Vienna, 7; Madrid, 6; Lisbon and Oporto, 7; St. Petersburg, 8; Belgium, 5; Turin, Florence, and Rome, 5; Barcelona and Cadiz, 6 per cent.

With the exception of Spanish Stock a healthy tone has pervaded the Stock Exchange markets. At a meeting of Spanish bondholders on Tuesday, strong resolutions were agreed to condemning the conduct of the Spanish Government, and there is a general impression that the Ministry will fail to carry their proposal. British railway shares continue to be steadily purchased for investment, and several of the Scotch lines have materially improved in value in consequence of a working agreement having been concluded. The railway companies of the Kingdom are now working more harmoniously together than for many years past, and further amalgamations are anticipated to take place. It is hoped that a great benefit will accrue both to shareholders and to the public.

American Government securities have been firm, but with an upward tendency. On Thursday, a report was spread that Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. had applied to the Bank for a loan of £2,000,000, and this, it was asserted, was the cause of the Bank not having reduced their rate of discount. This rumor is wholly untrue. No such negotiations have been, or are likely to be, undertaken. The loan is proving to be a great success, and cash subscriptions continue to be received. It is more than probable that the whole operation will be carried out without its influence being felt upon the money market. The following were the highest and lowest prices of Consols and the principal American Securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tues'd'y	Wednes'd'y	Thurs'd.	Friday.	Satur.
Consols.....	92½-92¾	92¾-93	.....	93-93½	93-93½	93½-93¾
U. S. 5-30's, 1881.....	93½-94	93½-94	.....	94-94½	94-94½	94-94
U. S. 5-30's, 1882.....	91½-91¾	91¾-92	.....	92-92½	92-92½	92½-93
U. S. 5-30's, 1883.....	91½-91¾	91¾-92	.....	92-92½	92-92½	92½-93
U. S. 5-30's, 1887.....	90-90½	90-90½	.....	90½-91	90½-91	91-91½
U. S. funded scrip.....	1½-1½	1½-2 dis.	.....	1½-1½	1½-2 dis.	1½-2 dis.
U. S. 10-40's, 1861.....	89½-90	89½-90	.....	89½-90	89½-90	89½-90
Atlantic & Gt. West. consol'd mort. bd's.....	90-90	90-90	.....	90-90	90-90	90-90
Eric shares (\$100).....	23¼-23	23¼-23	.....	23¼-23	23¼-23	23¼-23
Illinois shares (\$100).....	103¼-103	103¼-103	.....	103-103	107¼-109	109-109

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair second quality, compared with the four previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	25,156,722	25,156,589	24,690,949	25,293,494	26,613,899
Public deposits.....	5,309,899	4,241,114	3,063,115	4,709,879	4,509,095
Other deposits.....	18,716,995	18,621,065	17,648,738	18,196,219	23,294,099
Government securities.....	12,891,203	15,485,874	14,011,953	12,809,731	15,001,028
Other securities.....	16,788,612	15,728,291	15,721,646	16,160,992	19,061,249
Reserve of notes and coin.....	12,736,582	9,964,368	9,531,268	12,560,731	12,061,293
Gold and bullion.....	12,333,297	19,177,738	18,547,055	21,861,211	22,512,363
Bank rate.....	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	2½ p. c.	5 p. c.
Consols.....	94½	91½	93½	93	96
Price of wheat.....	68s. 11d.	62s. 11d.	46s. 2d.	48s. 6d.	56s. 7d.
Midd. Upland cotton.....	8½d.	11½d.	12½d.	9½d.	9½d.
No. 40 mule yarn.....	1s. ¾d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 2¾d.	1s. 1¾d.

Large importations fail to depress the wheat trade. The farmers continue to deliver freely; but of late the condition of the produce sent to market has been seriously affected by the recent wet weather. The weather is now more favorable, and not only will the condition of the wheat be improved by the dry easterly wind, which prevail, but autumn sowing will be completed under circumstances which should lead the farmer to anticipate a favorable result. It is well known that wet weather is not favorable for sowing, and that a wet autumn does not hold out great hopes to the farmer for the coming year. This autumn there has not been excessive rainfall, although for about a fortnight in October much rain fell. The weather is now very favorable, and there appears to be nothing to hinder the farmer in his work.

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

	IMPORTS.			
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Wheat.....cwt.	9,354,399	6,325,569	8,406,184	5,031,129
Barley.....	1,781,194	1,072,181	931,853	1,710,761
Oats.....	2,448,794	1,680,714	1,592,976	1,313,353
Peas.....	75,197	167,103	128,874	181,619
Beans.....	730,466	224,396	321,726	681,427
Indian Corn.....	4,783,849	4,623,790	4,396,129	2,393,297
Flour.....	658,802	816,321	1,288,816	607,900

EXPORTS.			
	1871.	1870.	1869.
Wheat.....cwt.	940,553	519,392	63,527
Barley.....	2,781	3,303	2,221
Oats.....	14,103	207,296	3,809
Peas.....	1,381	25,385	2,138
Beans.....	537	338	24
Indian Corn.....	2,211	16,429	2,029
Flour.....	15,832	318,196	3,390

Meat is rather cheaper, or, I should rather say, not so dear. The supply of food for the winter will be large, but "stores" or lean stock are purchased so dearly that meat must be at a high price during the winter months. The quality of the meat is exceedingly good, and as the Scotch season is now reopened, there will be good supplies of good meat, but at, I fear, a high price. Dairy produce is cheaper, and the price of bacon has declined considerably of late. There seems to be very little prospect of meat once more becoming cheap, for the consumption of the country, owing to the activity of trade, is so great that it is difficult to produce a supply in excess of the demand. The consumption of the manufacturing and mining districts is now very great, and large supplies of beasts and sheep are purchased every week in the London market by butchers in Macheater, Leeds, and Birmingham.

The arrivals of wool for the next public sales now amount to 40,467 bales, and 15,396 bales are afloat. The total is likely to reach 65,000 bales, but as about 5,000 bales have been sent direct to the manufacturing districts, about 60,000 bales will be brought forward. Mr. Helmuth Schwartz remarks that there is no change to report in the market. Prices remain firm, but, on the whole, not much business has been done since the close of last sales. Whatever was sold went to the home trade, which, notwithstanding its large purchases in September, appears much less stocked than its foreign rivals. Abroad things are very quiet, and a waiting policy is followed in all quarters. Manufacturers, however, are well employed, and, by the time the next sales begin, there will be requirements also for the Continent. The strength of the present position of the market lies in the circumstance that

the very large rate of consumption continues everywhere undiminished, that in no quarter is there any pressure of stocks, and that the supplies are exceedingly moderate.

The following relates to the trade of Manchester :

This market during the present week which is now approaching its termination has been under various and contrary influences. The movement towards an adoption of short time by manufacturers, which was begun a week since at Over Darwen, has further extended, and next week at Blackburn a large number of looms will only be worked at the rate of four days per week. This has not been without its effect upon prices. Yarns used in that district have been in less demand, while the various qualities of shirtings produced there have been rather steadier in consequence. This has improved the position of manufacturers to a certain extent. At the same time the price of cotton has remained wonderfully firm, and the sales have been large taking all things into consideration. Buyers for the large Eastern markets have operated pretty freely during the last ten days, not so much because advices from India and China are encouraging, but rather because it appeared that prices here had got down to a level below which they were not likely to fall for some time. It was confidently expected that the Bank rate would have been reduced this week, but notwithstanding the unusual discrepancy between the value of money at the Bank of England and outside, the Directors have acted with great caution, and the minimum rate remains at five per cent. There has, however, been no difficulty in the way of buyers of goods for shipment, and operators in cotton negotiating bills, and prices have remained steady on the whole in the absence of any pressure to sell. So far yarns have not been much affected by the stoppage of looms; but should the working of 40 hours per week be persisted in and increased, it may reasonably be assumed that stocks of yarns will increase, unless a sensible stoppage of spindles should occur, which has not yet taken place.

For export yarns there has only been a very moderate demand to-day, but prices remain pretty steady on the whole. Low numbers, 4's to 12's, are unchanged in value since Tuesday. Last week, a good business was done in water twist yarns, and several favorite marks of 16's to 24's were engaged for three or four weeks in advance. Spinners of these yarns could still sell at the same prices if they could make early deliveries. Mule yarns have also been in moderate demand during the week, and prices have altered very little. The tone of the market for shipping yarns has perhaps been a shade quieter to-day; but when buyers come actually to make purchases, they find that they cannot make much impression upon spinners.

The trade of Middlesbrough-on-Tees continues in a satisfactory state, and the ironworkers are generally regularly at work. In the engineering branches, however, there seems to be some little difficulty ahead regarding the nine hours concession. The export of pigs continue large, cargoes having been consigned to Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dantzig, Antwerp, St. Velyer, Stettin, Nantes, Gothenburg, &c. A good number of inquiries for rails come to hand, prices varying from £6 15s. to £7 per ton. The shipping season is now drawing to a close, but large cargoes have been despatched to Enos in Turkey, Trieste and Alicante. The continued prosperity of the shipbuilding trade renders it difficult for plate makers to meet the requirements of the local yards, and complaints are heard in this respect. Bar iron and pipes are inquired after, and in other branches satisfactory reports were made.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced 1 per cent, making it now 4 per cent. It is generally thought that the weekly returns of the Bank of England will show an increase of about £800,000. American securities close at somewhat higher figures than last Friday.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4
" account.....	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4
" old, 1865.....	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	92	92
" 1867.....	93 3/4	94	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4
U. S. 10-40s.....	90 3/4	90	90 3/4	90	90 3/4	90 3/4
New loan, 5a.....	2 1/2 dis.	....	1 12-16 dis.	1 12-16 dis.	1 1/2 dis.	1 1/2 dis

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

Frankfort.....	96 3/4	96 3/4	97 1/4
----------------	------	--------	--------	------	--------	------

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The prices of California and red winter wheat close a trifle higher than last Friday; other prices, with the exception of corn, which is 6d. lower, are unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red).....	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
" (Red Winter).....	11 6	11 6	11 7	11 8	11 8	11 9
" (California White).....	12 10	12 10	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Corn (W. m'd).....	33 5	33 3	33 3	33 3	33 3	32 9
Barley (Canadian).....	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Peas (Canadian).....	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—These prices, with the exception of lard, which is 1s. higher, and cheese, are all lower than last Friday.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	60 0	60 0	60 0	57 6	57 6	57 6
Pork (W. pr. mess).....	47 6	47 6	47 6	47 0	47 0	47 0
Bacon (Camb. cut).....	36 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Lard (American).....	45 9	46 0	46 6	46 6	46 6	46 6
Cheese (fine).....	59 0	59 0	59 0	59 0	59 0	59 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Rosin has advanced 1s., and tallow has advanced 3d., while petroleum has declined.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).....	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
" (fine pale).....	23 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
Petroleum (refined).....	1 5 1/2	1 5 1/2	1 5 1/2	1 5 1/2	1 5 1/2	1 5
" (spirits).....	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Tallow (American).....	48 3	48 6	48 9	48 9	48 9	48 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—The only change to note this week is an advance of 5s. in the prices of linseed oil,

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd oil (obl).....	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 5 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	61 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std)						
" 112 lb.....	31 9	31 9	31 9	31 9	31 9	31 9
Sperm oil.....	87 0 0	87 0 0	87 0 0	87 0 0	87 0 0	87 0 0
Whale oil.....	31 10 0	31 19 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0
Linseed oil.....	31 10 0	34 15 0	34 15 0	34 15 0	34 15 0	34 15 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in dry goods and an increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$6,323,017 this week, against \$6,485,160 last week, and \$7,826,357 the previous week. The exports are \$1,793,905 this week, against \$5,564,263 last week, and \$4,918,236 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 13,104 bales, against 12,357 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Nov. 10, and for the week ending for general merchandise Nov. 11.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$1,191,268	\$1,161,543	\$2,132,138	\$1,838,445
General merchandise...	2,403,256	2,988,017	2,774,472	4,481,572
Total for the week..	\$3,594,524	\$4,152,560	\$4,906,600	\$6,323,017
Previously reported...	2,539,715	256,961,253	259,134,882	314,918,954

Since Jan. 1..... \$219,125,269 \$261,114,213 \$264,011,483 \$338,266,971

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 November 14 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$3,775,896	\$3,890,927	\$5,808,002	\$4,793,905
Previously reported...	141,561,277	169,157,261	158,129,780	205,946,727

Since Jan. 1..... \$115,310,173 \$173,048,388 \$163,967,782 \$210,610,632

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending November 11, 1871 :

Nov. 7—St. Thuringia, Hamburg.....	American silver.....	4,900
Nov. 11—St. Main, Bremen.....	German silver coin.....	1,628
Nov. 11—St. City of Paris, Liverpool.....	British gold.....	14,610
Nov. 8—St. Russia, Liverpool.....	Silver bars.....	91,633
Nov. 9—St. Columbia, Havana.....	pool.....	
	Silver bars.....	244,875

Total for the week..... \$368,846
Previously reported..... 58,221,222

Total since Jan. 1, 1871..... \$58,590,068

Same time in	1870.	1869.	1868.
1870.....	\$55,113,369	1867.....	\$44,135,444
1869.....	29,889,341	1866.....	56,623,627
1868.....	68,207,430	1865.....	25,484,618

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

November 9—Steamer Missonri, Havana—	
Gold.....	\$546

Total for the week..... \$546
Previously reported..... 8,402,517

Total since January 1, 1871..... \$8,403,533

Same time in	1870.	1869.	1868.
1870.....	\$11,204,528	1867.....	\$6,404,299
1869.....	14,839,037	1867.....	2,592,411

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company officially announced that its entire loss will not exceed \$500,000, and that all the shops, engines, and passenger cars at the depot were saved.

The card of Mr. A. C. Kaufman, banker and broker in Charleston, S. C., will be found on the first page. Mr. Kaufman is an old resident of Charleston, and has given attention for a long time to dealings in Southern State, city and railroad securities; he also makes a specialty of collection upon all points in the Southern States, particularly South Carolina, and will execute all orders in that line to the satisfaction, we doubt not, of parties entrusting business to his care.

Messrs. Barney, Raymond & Company have recently formed a limited partnership. Messrs. A. C. Barney, C. H. Raymond and E. D. Foster being general partners, and Mr. Danford N. Barney, of Irvington, N. Y., and Mr. Ashbell H. Barney, of New York city, as special partners. The antecedents of the house, and its reputation, are such as to promise continued success, and will be increased by its larger capital, as the special partners contribute \$150,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLAWS & 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 draw 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, HATCH & Co.,

11 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

OF THE

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., New York.

Within a year the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD will be in operation as a through line from the Atlantic to the Ohio, crossing the great iron beds of Virginia and the remarkable coal deposits of the Kanawha Valley. After its Western connections are completed, it will form a favorable and popular through route between the coast cities and Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago and San Francisco.

We are now selling the last of the FIFTEEN MILLION GOLD LOAN, secured by mortgage on the whole railroad property. These bonds combine perfect safety with a fair income, and a prospective advantage in their future market value. Holders of Five-Twenties, or other high-priced securities, can exchange for these bonds, and realize a handsome increase in the amount of their invested principal and their annual income, without impairing the security of their investment.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are issued in \$100, \$500, \$1,000, either coupon or registered; interest, six per cent, gold, payable May and November. Price, for the present, 93 and accrued interest from November 1.

We recommend them to our friends and customers with the same confidence with which we have always recommended the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT and the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS.

We continue to buy and sell CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and fully expect they will, in time, reach the price of Five-Twenty Bonds. They are dealt in at all the principal money-centres of the world; the company have none left, and can issue no more, on their Main Line, as the amount was fixed by act of Congress at \$25,885,000: the property pledged to secure the bondholders is worth fully one hundred million dollars; the net receipts of the road for the year will be nearly three times the interest payments thereon.

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.

Deposit accounts of banks, bankers and others received, on which we allow four per cent interest. Checks payable on presentation, without notice, the same as at a National Bank.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

EIGHT PER CENT (8 p. c.) GOLD.

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 be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

These bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo. (an important railway centre), with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have a further security in

the fact that there is included in the mortgage the company's magnificent lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these lands at less than four (4) dollars per acre, and payable to the trustees under the mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at 8 per cent, free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The principal in New York. The interest in either New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

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 from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall street.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Northern (N. H.)	\$1	Dec. 1.	
Connecticut River	5	Jan. 1.	
Miscellaneous.			
American Merchants' Union Express	\$3	Jan. 2.	Dec. 13 to Jan. 3.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 1871.

The Money Market.—The improvement in money, noticed in our report of last week, has steadily gone on, and loans have been easily obtainable on call at 5 per cent on government collateral, and 6@7 per cent on miscellaneous securities. The banks have also shown more disposition to make time engagements and have offered money at 7 per cent for the balance of this year. There is an evident increase in confidence and a readiness to loan on some stocks and bonds which would have been rejected as collaterals a few weeks ago. Reports from London and Paris are favorable; the bank of England shows a further important gain in bullion reserve, and has reduced the minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent, though even this reduction was much criticized as a reduction to 3 per cent had been anticipated by many. Specie in the bank of France increased 1,500,000 francs, but the bank rate was advanced to 6 per cent. The last statement of our associated city banks on the 11th inst. showed that they had increased their loans \$2,701,800, and had made a total increase in legal tender reserve of \$3,063,700 against an increase of \$6,807,400, the net result being to leave the banks \$1,361,850 stronger in their excess over 25 per cent of legal tender reserves. Details were as follows: Loans, increased, \$2,701,800; Specie, increased, \$1,008,600; Circulation, decreased, \$40,600; Deposits, increased, \$6,848,000; Legal tenders, increased, \$2,055,100.

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

	Nov. 11, 1871.	Nov. 12, 1870.	Nov. 13, 1869.
Loans and discounts	12,453,700	12,000,176,200	12,180,267
Specie	3,991,500	17,124,400	26,707,000
Circulation	80,184,800	82,379,500	34,212,800
Net deposits	214,275,000	196,000,000	183,112,800
Legal Tenders	54,462,000	58,832,019	61,500,161

In commercial paper there has been more business done at easier prices, the best endorsed notes selling at 8@12 per cent, and paper not quite as good at 10@15 per cent, though generally lower than last week. We have heard of some parties who bought first-class notes at very low rates in the late panic, selling the same recently at a handsome profit.

United States Bonds.—Government securities have been conspicuous for their marked firmness, notwithstanding the weakness in gold. Both in London and this market prices have materially advanced, and 5-20's of 1867 are quoted to-day at 115½ against 114 last week, which makes them about 1½ per cent.

above par in gold at the present premium. Sixes of 1881 are 117½@117½, currency sixes 114, coupon bonds of 1862, "uncalled," 111½@112, and 10-40's 109½@110, against 109½ last week. The demand from foreign bankers for the coupon bonds of 1862, not "called," and the coupon 1867's is very good, while registered 6's of 1881 and 5-20's of 1867 are in request by home purchasers. One principal cause of the firmness seems to be found in the small amount of bonds on this market. Some parties who held considerable amounts were induced to sell by the expectation of very heavy sales to be made by insurance companies, and having been disappointed in the course of prices are ready to purchase again, while the large purchases by Government took much of the floating stock out of the market. The operations relating to the exchange or payment of five-twenties "called in" by the Treasury for Dec. 1 are awaited with considerable interest, although details of the movement are not definitely understood, in consequence of the limited amount of information which has been made public as to the whole "Syndicate" transactions. Quotations from London give the new loan to-day at ¼ discount, and it is quoted here at 109½@110. At the Government purchase on Wednesday offerings amounted to \$1,397,600, but only \$21,100 were accepted as only that amount was offered below par in gold. Closing prices are firm at the advance.

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

	Saturday, Nov. 11.	Monday, Nov. 13.	Tuesday, Nov. 14.	Wednesday, Nov. 15.	Thursday, Nov. 16.	Friday, Nov. 17.
66, 1881, reg....	115½	115½	115½	115½	116	116½
6's, 1861 coup....	117½	116½	117	117	117½	117½
5-20's, 1862 coup	114	114	114	114	114	114
5-20's, 1864 "	111	111	111	111	111	111
5-20's, 1865 "	112	111	111	111	111	111
5-20's, 1865 n "	113	113	114	114	114	114
5-20's, 1867 "	114	114	114	114	114	114
5-20's, 1868 "	114½	114	114	115	115	115
10-40s, reg....	109	109	109	110	109	109
10-40's "	109	109	109	110	110	109
Currency 6'a "	114	114	113	113	113	113

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—In State bonds, South Carolinas continue to be the chief feature and have further declined as indicated in the table of prices below. No further information has been given in regard to the finances of the State, and from all the facts obtainable the debt known to be outstanding is about \$12,000,000, but as it can not be much less, and may possibly be much more, the uncertainty works entirely against the firmness of prices. Other bonds have generally been firm. The Legislature of Tennessee is discussing the subject of taxation, but will probably not reduce the rate. In Virginia the new Legislature is considered quite favorable to the funding scheme already in progress. The new Texas bonds, 10 per cent, of 1876, have been admitted to the call on the Stock Exchange.

Railroad bonds have improved in demand both from home and foreign buyers. Central and Union Pacific first mortgages have both advanced; other bonds are also generally firmer, and new loans are reported by the agents to be more active. It may not be known to all our readers that their brokers in New York can purchase any of these new bonds on terms just as favorable as they can be had of the agents.

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

	Saturday, Nov. 11.	Monday, Nov. 13.	Tuesday, Nov. 14.	Wednesday, Nov. 15.	Thursday, Nov. 16.	Friday, Nov. 17.
6a Tenn., old....	67	67	68	68	68	68
6a Tenn., new....	67	67	68	68	68	68
6a N. Car., old....	37	37	38	38	38	38
6a N. Car., new....	19	21	19	21	19	21
6a Virg., old....	61	60	60	60	60	60
6a S. C., N. J. & J	35	35	36	36	36	36
6a Missour., old....	95	96	97	97	97	97
Cent. Pac. Gold	102½	102	103	103	103	103
Un. Pac. Ist....	103	103	103	103	103	103
U. P. L'd 6L....	78	78	78	78	78	78
U. P. Income....	80	80	80	80	80	80

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been generally dull at firm prices. The only activity of any consequence has been in a few specialties, as Pacific Mail, Union Pacific and Western Union Telegraph. Firmness in prices is encouraged by the growing ease in money, but on the other hand there is some uncertainty felt, and it is always difficult to induce outside parties to engage in active speculations immediately after a severe disturbance in the market, such as we have lately experienced. Earnings of most of the Western roads are good as will be seen by the statements on another page. The election for directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was held this week and a new board elected, Mr. A. B. Stockwell of the Howe Sewing Machine Company being chosen president; a statement of the resources of the company was also made, but no detailed information given as to the past or prospective earnings. It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph stock is being materially reduced by purchases on account of the company, and

the activity in this stock is partly owing to the impression that dividends will be resumed on the smaller capital.

At the recent election for directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, a New York board, including Messrs. Carver, Jay Gould, Henry Smith and others, was elected.

The Michigan Central Railroad offers new stock at par in the proportion of one new for each six shares of old stock to holders of record to-morrow, 18th inst.

Prices at the close of business were rather weak at a slight decline from the highest figures of the day.

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, Nov. 11.	Monday, Nov. 13.	Tuesday, Nov. 14.	Wednesday, Nov. 15.	Thursday, Nov. 16.	Friday, Nov. 17.
N.Y. Cent. & H.R.	91½	91½	91½	92	92	92
do scrip	86½	87	86½	87	87	87
Harlem.....	123	124	123	124	124	124
Erle.....	81	81½	81	81	81	81
Reading.....	109	109	109	111	110	110
Lack. Shore.....	85	85	85	86	86	86
do scrip 79	79	79	79	80	80	80
Wabash.....	61	62	62	63	63	63
Pittsburg.....	124	124	124	124	124	124
Northwest.....	60	61	60	61	61	61
do pref	89	89	89	90	90	90
Rock Island.....	101	102	101	102	102	102
Fort Wayne.....	85	85	85	86	86	86
St. Paul.....	66	66	66	67	67	67
do pref	77	77	77	77	78	78
Ohio, Mass. & O.	89	89	89	89	89	89
Central of N. J.	106	107	107	107	108	108
Chic. & Alton.....	115	116	115	116	116	116
do pref	117	117	117	118	118	118
Panama.....	55	55	55	55	55	55
Clev. C. & C. I. C.	83	83	83	83	83	83
Col. Chic. & I. C.	17	17	17	18	18	18
Del. Lack. & W.	107	107	107	108	108	108
Hann., St. Jos.	60	60	60	60	60	60
do pref	70	70	70	70	70	70
Illinois Central	139	139	139	139	139	139
Mich. Central.....	119	120	120	122	122	122
Morris & Essex	2	2	2	2	2	2
B. Hart. & Erie	2	2	2	2	2	2
Union Pacific.....	24	24	24	24	24	24
West. In. 3el.	61	61	61	62	62	62
Mariposa pref.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oakleafier.....	19	19	20	20	21	21
Pacific Mail.....	44	45	45	47	47	47
Adams Ex'press	86	86	86	86	86	86
Am. Merch. Trn	58	58	58	58	58	58
United States	56	56	56	58	58	58
Wells, Fargo..	52	54	53	53	54	54

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

The Gold Market.—Gold has been dull and the price weak, declining to 111 on Thursday and ranging to-day at 111½@111½. There is still a considerable "short" interest, and the bids for Government gold on Thursday amounted to \$5,508,000, although the sale was only of \$1,000,000. In the absence of precise information on the subject, it is supposed that the redemption of 5-20's by the Government, Dec. 1, may throw a considerable amount of gold on our market, and this idea unquestionably has an important effect upon the premium. It is the opinion of many of our best informed bankers, however, that the amount of gold which will be thrown on the market is generally much over estimated. Cash gold has been quite easy and a consideration paid for carrying during most of the week. To-day the rates for carrying were 1, 2, and 3 per cent, and "flat." Customs receipts amount to \$2,859,000.

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

	Open-Ing.	Quotations, est.	High-Ing.	Clos-Ing.	Total Clearings.	Balances, Gold.	Balances, Currency.
Saturday, Nov. 11.....	111	111	111	111	\$18,217,000	\$2,276,294	\$3,400,233
Monday, " 13.....	111	111	111	111	21,392,000	1,565,576	1,862,905
Tuesday, " 14.....	111	111	111	111	38,385,000	1,405,363	1,763,874
Wed'dny, " 15.....	111	111	111	111	41,838,000	1,211,513	1,549,332
Thursday, " 16.....	111	111	111	111	27,061,000	1,593,915	1,849,564
Friday, " 17.....	111	111	111	111	29,489,000	1,471,435	1,866,011
Current week.....	111	111	111	111			
Previous week.....	111	111	112	111	288,431,000	2,712,148	3,024,677
Jan. 1, 1871, to date.....	110	110	111	111			

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

American gold (old coinage)	American silver (old coinage)
Sovereigns..... 4 n. c. premium. \$4 86 @ \$4 90	Dimes and half dimes..... @ 96½ @ 96
Napoleons..... 3 82 @ 3 85	Five francs..... @ 95 @ 96
German X thalers..... 7 80 @ 7 95	Francs..... @ 19 @ 19½
Prussian X thalers..... 7 85 @ 8 10	English silver..... @ 4 75 @ 4 84
German Kronen..... 6 50 @ 6 60	Prussian thalers..... @ 70 @ 72
X guilders..... 3 90 @ 4 00	Spanish thalers..... @ 1 04 @ 1 06
Spanish doubloons..... 15 90 @ 16 35	Mexican dollars..... @ 1 08½ @ 1 04½
Patriot doubloons..... 15 55 @ 15 70	Spanish dollars..... @ 2 @ 3 p. c. premium
American silver (new)..... @ 87 @ 88	South American dollars..... @ par

Foreign Exchange.—The Exchange market has been firm and advancing all the week. Higher rates have been encouraged by the ease in cash gold, and by a temporary scarcity in commercial bills during the early part of the week. It is also said that some bills have been drawn in anticipation of the December payment of Five-Twenties, as parties having gold on hand which they were unable to lend for a consideration, deemed it advisable to purchase exchange at the low rates recently ruling.

Quotations are as follows:

	60 days.	3 days.
London prime bankers.....	109½ @ 109½	110 @ 110
Good bankers.....	109 @ 109	110 @ 110
" commercial.....	108½ @ 108½	109 @ 109
Paris (bankers).....	5.32½ @ 5.33	5.26½ @ 5.27
Antwerp.....	5.28½ @ 5.29	5.19 @ 5.20
Swiss.....	5.21½ @ 5.22	5.17½ @ 5.18
Amsterdam.....	40½ @ 41	41½ @ 41
Hamburg.....	96½ @ 96	96½ @ 96
Frankfurt.....	41½ @ 41	41½ @ 41
Prussia.....	72½ @ 72	72½ @ 72
Prussian thalers.....	72½ @ 72	72½ @ 72

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

Table with columns: Custom Receipts, Sub-Treasury Receipts (Gold, Currency), and Payments (Gold, Currency). Rows include dates from Saturday, Nov. 11 to Friday, Nov. 17, and a Total row.

Balance, Nov. 10..... \$66,864,519 29 \$2,785,492 77
Balance, Nov. 17..... \$65,631,951 04 \$7,927,930 27

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement of the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Nov. 11, 1871:

Table titled 'AVERAGE AMOUNT OF' with columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tender. Rows list various banks and institutions like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Dec. 217,937; Deposits, Dec. 49,621; Specie, Inc. 44,016; Legal Tender Notes, Inc. 85,777.

Table titled 'The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:' with columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Tenders, Aggregate. Rows include dates from Sept. 30 to Nov. 11.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Nov. 13, 1871:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Rows list Philadelphia, North America, Farmers and Mech., etc.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Decrease \$20,352; Specie, Increase 19,297; Legal Tender, Increase \$50,812.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Rows include dates from Oct. 2 to Nov. 13.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday Nov. 13, 1871:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circulation. Rows list Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, etc.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Dec. 217,937; Deposits, Dec. 49,621; Specie, Inc. 44,016; Legal Tender Notes, Inc. 85,777.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Rows include dates from Oct. 23 to Nov. 15.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Table with columns: SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Rows include titles like Mississippi Central, Alabama, etc.

Railroads.

Table with columns: Railroads, Bid, Ask. Rows include Ala. & Tenn., Atlantic & Gulf, etc.

Past Due Coupons.

Table with columns: Tennessee State Coupons, Virginia Coupons, etc.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

Table with columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for NEW YORK, State Bonds, Railroad Bonds, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, and CINCINNATI.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS, PRICE. Lists various banks and their financial details.

Insurance Stock List.

(Quotations by E. S. BAILY, broker, 15 Wall street.)

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS, PRICE. Lists various insurance companies and their financial details.

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

[Quotations by Charles O. F. Exchange Place.]

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS, PRICE. Lists gas and city railroad stocks and bonds.

City Securities.

Table with columns: INTEREST, Bonds due, PRICE. Lists various city securities and their interest/bond details.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS, PRICE. Continuation of Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

* This column shows last dividend on stocks, but date of maturity of bonds.

The Railway Monitor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD FINANCES.

EXPLANATION OF STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. Prices of the most Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette," previously. Full quotations of all other securities will be found on the two preceding pages.
2. The Complete Tables of State Securities, City Securities, and Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds will be regularly published on the last Saturday in each month, with an introductory article relating to investments in the several different classes of securities embraced in these lists. The publication of these tables, occupying fourteen pages, requires the issue of a supplement, which will be neatly stitched in with the regular edition.
3. Tables of Bank Stocks, Insurance Stocks, City Railroad Securities, Gas Stocks, and City Bonds, with quotations, will be published the first three weeks of each month.

The Atlanta and West Point Railroad.—The earnings of this road for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1870 and 1871, were as follows :

	1870.	1871.
From passengers.....	\$151,358 07	\$140,300 65
From freight.....	296,700 38	295,111 77
From mail.....	8,649 96	8,649 96
From United States Government, &c.....	2,082 77	1,009 18
Total.....	\$467,956 58	\$453,715 39
EXPENSES.		
Conducting transportation.....	\$69,715 55	\$75,495 26
Motive power.....	96,477 01	12,654 74
Maintenance of way.....	82,996 56	75,748 48
Maintenance of cars.....	19,609 23	20,344 92
Taxes, fees, &c.....	7,100 03	3,441 27
Total.....	\$375,898 35	\$267,704 67
Net earnings.....	\$192,058 23	\$186,010 71
From which deduct extraordinary expenses in 1870-71:		
New locomotives.....	\$36,000 00	
New cars.....	15,000 00	
Renewing iron rails.....	15,000 00	
New water stations.....	3,500 00	
Paid on Union Passenger Depot.....	16,000 00	
Additions to way depots.....	2,500 00	—88,000 00
Net over all expenses.....	\$98,010 72	

The President in his report says: All things considered, the exhibit is perhaps quite as favorable as the stockholders expected. The multiplication of rival roads, and the effect of increased and increasing competition, has been long foreseen, and officially noticed in previous reports. Very few roads of equal length and capital exhibit more reliable means for profits and fair dividends. Our capital is small, and we have no debt worth notice. The large profits of former years, of course, cannot be expected, but with close management and judicious economy it is hoped that the restoration of property may be continued, and fair dividends also continued to the stockholders.

Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad.—The earnings of this road for the years ending August 31, 1870 and 1871, were as follows :

	1870	1871.
From passengers.....	\$208,349 94	\$210,043 42
From freight.....	279,505 68	293,437 57
From express.....	14,334 36	15,418 03
From mails.....	9,583 34	10,500 00
From rents and storage.....	1,872 00	5,370 90
From use of engines and cars.....	3,158 83	3,403 31
Total.....	\$516,804 17	\$528,173 23
EXPENSES.		
Running road.....	\$80,972 99	\$82,313 30
Maintenance of track.....	128,620 53	137,200 75
Maintenance of structures.....	15,919 20	14,741 05
Repairs of machinery and cars.....	51,789 59	48,555 44
General expenses.....	70,021 17	80,560 21
Change of line at Vincennes.....	2,781 41	4,645 12
Total.....	\$350,104 98	\$368,015 87
Net earnings.....	\$166,699 28	\$170,157 36
Interest and taxes.....	116,652 48	111,147 59
Balance.....	\$50,046 80	\$59,009 77

The receipts from all sources during the year were \$538,373 23; and the expenditures \$564,682 21—showing an increase in expenditures of \$26,308 98. The report says: "The Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, our long-looked for direct Southern connection, was opened for business last April. As yet we have not received any great accession of business from this connection, but within the last two months it has drawn a considerable quantity of breadstuffs and other commodities down our line to the Southern markets. The lines destined to form our direct connection with Chicago are still delayed in their completion, but are expected to open for business before the closing in of the autumn. The direct line over our road, between Chicago and Nashville, being the shortest practicable line between those cities, must at an early day, by good management, very materially increase our traffic. The "St. Louis and South Eastern Railway" now being constructed between St. Louis and Evansville, on a line only 160 miles long, is expected to open for business in November next. This line, when opened, will so far affect our interests, as to take from us all our St. Louis and Evansville business, causing a loss of traffic which we shall sensibly feel, and which we think will be but partially compensated by any fresh traffic which it will bring to our road for the first year or more.

Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago.—Trains commenced running regularly over the whole length of this road, from Terre Haute northward to Danville, 54 miles, on the 26th ult. The last rail was laid on the 13th inst. All but about ten miles of the road has been in operation for some months. This will connect

the new Chicago and Danville road with Terre Haute, and, in connection with the old Evansville and Crawfordsville road, with Evansville. It is also likely to become one of the chief routes for carrying the large black coal to Chicago.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—The annual election of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was held on Wednesday. The entire number of shares voted on was 118,808, of which 116 were scattering, the remainder having been cast for the following gentlemen: A. B. Stockwell, L. G. Lockwood, H. Clews, J. D. Smith, Charles J. Osborn, H. H. Baxter, O. P. C. Billings, Alex. Masterton, E. C. Taylor. After the polls were closed, Messrs. Legrand Lockwood and H. Clews were declared by the inspectors to be ineligible for the position of directors, under section 4 of the company's charter, they not being personally stockholders of record. To prevent the risk of any future complications both gentlemen tendered their resignations, which were accepted. After this was done they made themselves stockholders as individuals, and were elected by the board to fill the vacancies created by their own resignation. Mr. A. B. Stockwell was elected president, and Mr. F. W. G. Bellows, vice-president.

The statement of the Company's affairs, November 1, is as follows :

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and call loans.....	\$690,410
Time loans.....	242,100
\$85,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds, cost.....	981,067
\$75,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds, cost.....	838,025
\$100,000 U. S. 5 per cent, new, cost.....	100,000
Cash in hands of agents and pursers.....	200,903
Total.....	\$3,052,506
27,149 shares P. M. S.S. Co.'s stock (being also a liability for the same amount).....	2,714,900
1,668 shares California Dry Dock Co., San Francisco.....	100,335
44,498 tons coal (\$11 77 per ton).....	523,506
Outfits and supplies.....	279,929
Total.....	\$6,671,177
Payments on steamers building.....	103,224
Real estate:—	
San Francisco, including wharf and franchise.....	931,819
Warehouses, San Francisco.....	133,230
Benicia.....	25,649
Oregon.....	2,367
Hong Kong, with wharf, storehouses, &c.....	170,941
Yokohama, with storehouses and coal sheds.....	62,317
Shanghai.....	8,986
Hiogo.....	991
Tsiboga waterworks, &c.....	40,000
Islands (Bay of Panama).....	25,000
Aspinwall, iron wharf, house, warehouse, &c.....	359,677
Canal street wharf.....	25,000
Total.....	\$1,785,982
Steamers—	
Colorado.....	\$750,000
Sacramento.....	600,000
Constitution.....	600,000
Henry Chauncey.....	600,000
Arizona.....	600,000
Rising Star.....	600,000
Montana.....	600,000
Oregonian.....	500,000
New York.....	500,000
Costa Rica.....	400,000
Total.....	\$11,843,534
Lighters.....	103,022
Sundry unsettled accounts.....	35,905
Total assets.....	\$20,542,846
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$20,000,000
Freights on coals in transitu.....	118,504
Unsettled accounts.....	3,635
Balance to Credit of profit and loss.....	420,646
Total liabilities.....	\$20,542,846

Ocean Queen.....	380,000	
Golden Age.....	300,000	
St. Louis.....	75,000	
Ariel.....	75,000	
America.....	1,011,942	
Great Republic.....	1,058,234	
Japan.....	1,049,434	
China.....	1,006,282	
Alaska.....	964,138	
Ancon.....	167,502	
Total.....	\$11,843,534	

It will be noticed that the cash assets of the company are given at \$3,052,506 06. From this should be deducted the \$200,903 37, in the possession of agents and pursers, which has been put in their hands for current payments, which would reduce the amount to \$2,851,602 69. The company has also made contracts for the construction of three new steamers, which will cost, when ready for sea, about \$1,500,000. Payments on these contracts have been made to the amount of \$103,224 04, which would further reduce the cash assets of the company to \$1,454,326 73. The profits of the company for the past six months have been about \$500,000. The twenty steamers of the company are put in at the same valuation as on May 1.—*Evening Post.*

Great Western Railway of Canada.—The following table exhibits the receipts and expenses for the half year ending with July in 1871, and four previous years :

RECEIPTS.				
Half year ending	Passengers, mails and sundries.	Freight and live stock.	Rents.	Total.
July, 1867.....	£165,365	£199,221	£1,116	£365,704
July, 1868.....	155,082	200,619	918	356,649
July, 1869.....	157,390	226,200	937	384,566
July, 1870.....	153,863	254,230	807	408,900
July, 1871.....	158,084	300,000	747	458,891
EXPENSES.				
Half year ending		Including renewals.	Per cent of gross receipts.	
July, 1867.....		£182,769	49 98	
July, 1868.....		208,462	58 45	
July, 1869.....		232,768	60 45	
July, 1870.....		211,821	61 58	
July, 1871.....		268,276	58 48	

The Boston and Maine Railroad.—The annual report of this road, just issued, shows that the undivided earnings are \$1,012,570. During the year ending May 31st the receipts from all sources amounted to \$1,964,922 56. This exceeds the amount of the previous year by \$98,860 86. The gross revenue for the sixteen months to October 1st is \$2,721,495 77. The expenditures

were \$1,888,151. Deducting tax on dividends and surplus (\$15,752.) and amount reserved for the purchase of rails and unadjusted liabilities (\$203,000), and the net earnings amount to \$613,591. The financial year has been made to close September 30th (instead of May 31st) so as to correspond with the time for making the annual legislative return.

Atlanta, Mississippi and Ohio.—This great Virginia Company have placed in the London market first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$6,000,000 (part of an issue of \$15,000,000 authorized by the State) for the purpose of increasing equipment and improving bridges and permanent way on the old line, and completing the new "Virginia and Kentucky railroad" 100 miles from Bristol, the western terminus of the old road, through Cumberland Gap. The old capital account of the road is light (about \$35,000 per mile) and as \$5,500,000 of the new loan is to take up old mortgages, the increase will make it about \$50,000 per mile for the old road, or \$40,000 including the new line which is to be built with proceeds of the bonds.—R. R. Gazette.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.—Judge Busted, sitting in a court of bankruptcy, at Montgomery, Ala., on November 4th, granted an order declaring the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company bankrupt, appointed Colonel Grindrat receiver, and designating November 27th, as the day for the election of an assignee. Colonel Grindrat was heretofore the custodian ad interim, appointed by the State. The State now runs the road two hundred miles, and it is said, will have the whole in day or two in active operation.

Toledo, Wabash and Western.—On the 22d inst., a meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held in Toledo for the purpose of taking into consideration the arrangements proposed with the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railway Company, together with its lease with the Lafayette, Muncio and Bloomington Railroad Company; the Hannibal and Central Missouri Railroad Company; and the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company, for the lease of their several railroads, which arrangements have been duly approved by the Wabash board of directors, and will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval or rejection.

Dubuque and Sioux City.—This company, which owns the railroad from Dubuque west to Iowa Falls, Iowa, 144 miles, which is operated under a lease by the Illinois Central, as a part of its line between Dubuque and Sioux City, will hold a meeting in Dubuque on the 10th inst., to consider and pass upon a new agreement for a perpetual lease to the Illinois Central, in place of the temporary lease heretofore existing.

Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile.—This railroad has been transferred in trust for the term of two years to F. H. Flagg, D. G. Ambler and C. S. Chase to secure the company's obligations to the Florida Construction Company, which has made a contract to extend the road. Mr. Ambler is a banker of Jacksonville, Fla.; Mr. Flagg, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Railroad Company, and Mr. Chase, a member of the Florida Construction Company, and, we believe, a resident of La Crosse, Wis.

Virginia Valley Railroad.—The affairs of the Virginia Valley Railroad have now reached a stage in which it may be realized as an actuality. The two commissioners appointed under the act of

Virginia, Messrs. M. G. Harman and M. Harvey Effinger, (all the Valley stock, \$1,200,000, required by the Baltimore city ordinance having been subscribed,) came to this city and opened books of subscription on October 30th last, when the million authorized by the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was subscribed by President Garrett, of that road, and on Tuesday, the thirty per cent. required on subscriptions by the ordinance of the Baltimore City Council of September 14th, 1869, having been paid, the Commissioners of Finance of the city of Baltimore, Mayor Banks, and Messrs. R. T. Baldwin, and Charles J. Baker made the subscription of one million authorized by the city of Baltimore. In regard to the thirty per cent. cash required on subscriptions, it may be well to state that it was on y required on such subscriptions as those made by the city of Staunton and the town of Lexington and individuals, and not on the county subscriptions. The Valley subscription to the road, by counties, towns, and individuals, was as follows: Rockbridge county, \$525,000; Botetourt county, \$200,000; Roanoke county, \$200,000; city of Staunton, \$150,000; town of Lexington, \$30,000; individuals, \$95,000—making the total of \$1,200,000.

Two corps of engineers are now in the field surveying for the route—one at Buchanan, in Botetourt county, and one between Lexington and Staunton. Two lines are located from Harrisonburg to Staunton, and engineering work is proceeding rapidly beyond the latter point. It may be added that the Valley road, of 116 miles, commences on a better stock basis—\$3,200,000—than any, perhaps, of which we have known in all this section of country. Its importance to Baltimore, as well as the rich region which it traverses, is hardly excelled by any other connection which we have, giving us, as it will, a direct new route to the great Southwest and the South.—Baltimore Sun, Nov. 2.

Cairo and Fulton Railroad.—The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company has effected the purchase of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad of Arkansas. The directory immediately afterwards appointed Thomas Allen and H. G. Marquand—the President and Vice-President of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad—to the same office in the newly-acquired railway. It is the intention of the directory to push forward the work of construction on the Arkansas branch of the Iron Mountain Road and the new road with increased vigor. The former is now in running operation to within forty miles of the Arkansas line. At this point the main road will connect with the Arkansas branch of the Cairo and Fulton Road.

Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw.—The holders of the several classes of the Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw Railroad bonds are notified that the Michigan Central Company proposes to work the road in future, and that the bonds of the former will be exchanged for Michigan Central eight per cent. bonds, free of Government tax, dated Nov. 1, 1871, and payable in twenty five years, and if parties holding the bonds desire to make the exchange they should notify Isaac Livermore, Treasurer, at Boston, on or before the 11th of December next.

Michigan Central Railroad.—The Michigan Central Railroad Company has voted to issue one share of new stock at par for every six shares of stock held by stockholders of record at the close of business on the 18th instant. The new stock will not be entitled to the next dividend.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Table with multiple columns for different railroads: Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chic. Rock Is and Pacific, Cleve. Col. Cin. & I., Illino. Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Kansas Pacific, Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Iron Mt., St. L., Alton & T. Hauts., Toledo, Wab. & Western, Union Pacific. Each column lists monthly earnings from 1870 to 1871, with a 'Year' total at the bottom.

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 November and December 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 exp use, 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, Erie, etc.) for the years 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, and 1867, with sub-columns for November and December. Includes a 'Range of gold' section and a 'Money market' section.

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.
Catua, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China	1,192	15,985	12,193	Cutlery	163	6,508	4,403
Earthenware	1,367	55,483	47,784	Hardware	246	6,291	6,611
Glass	2,922	509,381	842,000	Iron, & IR bars	16,140	1,122,101	784,262
Glassware	621	43,215	20,286	Lead, pigs	9,738	501,067	417,850
Glass plate	178	10,751	8,291	Spelter	2,187	7,818,471	7,330,479
Battons	124	5,723	4,926	Steel	8,519	2,230,1	124,797
Coal, tons	5,983	131,535	97,454	Tin, boxes	1,581	938,731	854,155
Cocoa, bags	90	20,512	20,681	Tin slabs, lbs.	74,286	5,889,065	5,280,857
Coffee, bags	26,943	558,599	599,428	Rags	594	151,804	93,929
Cotton bales		4,397	7,330	Sisal, bales, tons			
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	23,748	947,967	619,396
Bark, Paravlan.	2,299	27,285	15,591	Waxes	5,071	863,282	815,418
Blea powder	406	24,363	17,610	Tobacco	730	42,799	38,634
Brimstone, tons		39,114	17,225	Waste	92	4,066	1,747
Coccoline	77	10,314	6,929	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	13	2,536	1,133	Whanp'g's, bks	3,616	147,180	117,903
Gambier		10,691	13	Wool, bales	3,431	169,512	239,038
Gums, crude				Articles report'd by value—	1,544	73,248	25,680
Gum, Arabic	266	4,412	3,900	3 Cigars	\$41,691	\$1,633,042	\$1,232,978
Indigo	7	5,238	5,762	Corn	48,221	31,728	31,961
Madder	16	2,895	1,776	Fish	16,031	291,932	298,151
Oil, essential	19	528	3,535	Fruits, &c—			
Oil, Olive	1,775	37,890	38,234	Lemons	10,253	718,234	657,122
Opium	107	6,127	5,931	Oranges	1,193	139,565	799,253
Soda, bi-carb.	3,110	102,044	89,531	Nuts	9,996	992,537	514,331
Soda, sal.	3,013	51,230	48,691	Raisins	59,641	735,415	831,573
Soda, ash	491	41,484	31,432	Rice, madsred	334,956	1,323,637	6,284,216
Flax	287	11,061	2,979	Rice		637,777	519,865
Fura	132	6,089	4,960	Spices, &c—			
Gunny cloth	65	10,530	12,139	Cassia		833,201	182,610
Hair	91	4,314	2,273	Cork		79,277	39,272
Hemp, bales	34	11,575	97,971	Pepper	3,218	239,619	277,800
Hides, &c—				Saltpetre	4,750	214,500	230,144
Bratles	90	1,960	1,320	Wells		5,490	268,689
Hides, dressed	4	17,024	20,094	Fustic	6,324	32,375	56,505
India rubber	1,306	36,641	28,935	Logwood	4,101	802,633	272,169
Ivory	4	5,717	5,521	Wahogony		92,066	142,639
Jewelry, &c—							
Jawley	86	4,547	3,797				
Watches	81	1,482	1,074				
Linseed	45,100	931,318	305,192				
Molasses	833	143,401	133,098				

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.	90	6,009	6,872	Oil cake, pkgs.	1,947	59,792	99,380
Breadstuffs—				Peanuts, bags	117	6,421	4,762
Flour, bbls.	201,169	3,216,215	3,435,234	Provisions—	1,129	46,905	67,311
Wheat, bbls.	852,298	23,493,452	20,624,141	Butter, pkgs.	20,017	598,412	418,718
Corn	268,127	24,264,707	7,923,611	Cheese	20,067	1,320,399	323,538
Oats	84,568	10,530,784	2,231,231	Catmeat	2,657	139,306	81,747
Rye	81,375	772,687	501,631	Eggs	6,885	579,189	268,202
Barley, &c.	193,034	2,674,511	3,290,830	Pork	311	160,246	37,862
Grass seed	10,616	18,191	53,937	Beef, pkgs.	8,266	117,51	24,038
Beans	4,414	182,275	85,509	Lard, pkgs.	5,528	308,631	61,936
Peas	2,149	106,437	182,481	Lard, kegs.	11	19,903	23,512
C. meal, bbls.	4,512	183,369	70,140	Rice, pkgs.	260	15,302	13,471
Cotton bales	23,651	331,165	681,000	Starch	8,016	213,077	289,394
Stamp bales	113	2,748	3,501	Sealine	271	17,434	8,969
Hides, No.	6,043	396,312	355,037	Sugar, bbls., &c.	16	13,274	6,800
Hops, bales	876	51,211	30,832	Tallow, pkgs.	1,258	30,490	15,363
Leather, sides	95,412	3,126,739	2,120,306	Tobacco, pkgs.	4,421	2,0573	262,120
Molasses bbls.	508	42,431	15,457	Tobacco, bnds	461	94,781	67,804
Navy Stores				Whiskey, bbls.	3,393	147,731	170,837
Cr. tarp.	291	8,431	6,551	Wool, bales	976	105,238	118,268
Spirits turp.	800	39,333	61,431	Dressed hogs No.		91,515	65,635
Roan	6,699	429,477	442,724				
Tar	39	17,893	46,391				
Pitch		838	2,292				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Nov. 17, 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 Nov. 17. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 101,494 bales against 105,400 bales last week, 96,708 bales the previous week, and 93,969 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 666,608 bales against 799,329 bales for the same period of 1870, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 132,721 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS	1871.		1870.	
	Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.	Rec'd this week at—
New Orleans	80,614	39,672	537	230
Mobile	10,973	18,526	1,901	3,399
Charleston	11,006	14,589	1,268	11,251
Savannah	21,819	21,536		
Texas	5,329	2,301		
Tennessee, &c.	9,035	5,390		
Total receipts	101,494	122,183		
Decrease this year	20,889			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 59,889 bales, of which 55,690 were to Great Britain, 3,252 to France, and 957 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 329,165 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 Nov. 17.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	O. Brit	Cont'n't			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	14,726		14,726	21,501	95,054	163,927
Mobile	8,849		8,849	11,231	32,810	41,510
Charleston	3,464	1,411	4,875	9,920	25,173	27,850
Savannah	9,983	1,311	11,294	23,817	61,153	70,619
Texas	6,274		6,274	2,822	8,731	18,081
New York	12,591	413	13,004	17,161	51,962	47,500
Other ports	179	614	793	900	30,000	33,000
Total	55,890	4,209	60,099	87,656	329,165	312,507
Total since Sept.	257,035	82,330	339,365	869,968		

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 27,766 bales, while the stocks to-night are 13,332 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 Nov. 10, 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'gs	Total.		
New Orleans	137,221	132,761	47,025	11,692	7,151	65,898	99,025	83,200
Mobile	67,005	69,977	9,222			9,732	37,173	25,798
Charleston	75,595	104,463	11,019			4,018	40,360	25,017
Savannah	113,818	186,662	12,527	6,288	780	19,600	43,675	65,572
Texas	48,173	18,622	7,878			576	8,454	16,031
New York	17,121	19,136	106,238	24	1,415	106,787	106,787	49,743
Florida	1,421	1,211						1,194
North Carolina	16,388	22,980						13,901
Virginia	5,530	51,832						63,213
Other ports	16,379	8,519	4,916		120	5,036		16,000
Total this year	665,114		201,405	19,009	10,132	229,516	253,570	297,313
Total last year		677,146	259,194	1,494	21,683	282,313	283,319	316,731

The market the past week has been more active, and prices have advanced about 1/4c. This improvement has been due in part to the firmer tone and upward tendency at Liverpool, but chiefly to the falling off in the receipts at the ports and the unfavorable weather and rumors which have been current of frosts throughout a large portion of the South. Under these influences spinners have been led to increase their purchases, and the advance at Liverpool has enabled shippers to execute some outstanding orders. The results, therefore, are increased sales, and an improvement of 1/4c. in prices here, as noted above. Holders have shown less willingness to dispose of their stock as the week advanced, and yet the offerings have been fair of all grades, but at the close there is a growing indisposition to sell except at full prices. The movement for forward delivery has been less active, but prices have advanced to about the same extent as for spot cotton for all the winter months except November, and for November there being a special demand to cover contracts before close of the month the improvement has been fully 5-16c., closing for low middling at 18 5-16 for November, 18 1/2c. for December, 18 3/4c. for January, 18 1/2c. for February, 19c. for March, 19 1/4c. for April, and 19 1/4c. for May. The total sales of this description for the week are 67,600 bales, including 300 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 21,431 bales, including 11,078 for export, 7,928 for consumption, 423 for speculation, and 2,002 in transit. Of the above, 608 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15 1/2@	16 @	16 1/2@	16 @
Good Ordinary	17 @	17 1/2@	17 1/2@	17 @
Low Middling	18 1/2@	18 1/2@	18 1/2@	18 @
Middling	19 @	19 @	19 @	19 @
Good Middling	19 1/2@	19 1/2@	20 @	20 1/2@

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

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday	2,820	15 1/2@	17 @	18 1/2@	18 1/2@
Monday	4,730	15 1/2@	17 1/2@	18 1/2@	18 1/2@
Tuesday	2,067	15 1/2@	17 @	18 1/2@	18 1/2@
Wednesday	5,015	15 1/2@	17 1/2@	18 1/2@	18 1/2@
Thursday	2,519	15 1/2@	17 @	18 1/2@	18 1/2@
Friday	4,240	15 1/2@	17 1/2@	18 1/2@	18 1/2@

For forward delivery the sales (including 300 free on board) have reached during the week 67,600 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

	For November.	For January.	For March.	For May.
bales.				
400	18 1-16	200	18 2-16	100
400	18 1-16	4,400	18 7-16	300
1,500	18 3-16	6,000	18 1-16	300
500	18 1-16	5,400	18 9-16	300
900	18 5-16	5,700	18 1-16	700 total May.
		801	19 11-16	
		50	19 1-16	
3,700 total Nov'r.				
For December.	22,550 total Jan.	5,050 total March.		
300	18 9-16			
3,900	18 5-16	100	19 @	
10,000	18 1-16	200	19 1-16	

a considerable supply from the top crop. If this present frost proves to have been as severe as represented these hopes will hardly be realized. Our Galveston correspondent states that about all the Texas crop has been secured and the same in said of South Carolina in our Charleston despatch, while in our telegram from Montgomery only two thirds of the crop is stated to have been picked.

Considerable rain has also fallen in the South during the week. At Galveston and New Orleans they have had one day of rain, a severe storm, and at New Orleans another day when it was showery: at Selma and Columbus, two rainy days; at Montgomery and Macon, one day of rain; at Memphis, two days rain, one of which was severe and the balance of the week cold, and at Nashville one day of rain and one on which it snowed.

The Thermometer has averaged at Galveston 61, at Selma 62, at Montgomery 60, at Macon and Columbus 53, and at Charleston 56.

INDIA COTTON.—Our mail advices from India, which to-day are two weeks later than we published on the 4th instant, continue to show an improving condition of the crop. Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Bombay, October 14, state that "all appearances of the monsoon have now passed away, and the weather over the country generally has been dry and forcing. The crop is reported as for the most part in a satisfactory state, but the ultimate outcome is still uncertain. Natives estimate roughly that the yield will be about seven-eighths of a full crop, and our advices seem to favor this guess, though in Dharwar there will probably be a considerable increase." Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., under date of Bombay, October 6, write that "accounts from the districts continue very encouraging and, accidents excepted, a very full crop may be looked for from India next season. We have no particulars of special interest to give, our reports from all quarters being equally satisfactory." Messrs. Waltenbach, Heilgers & Co., of Calcutta, October 11, write that "the advices from the producing districts continue favorable as to outcome, and small parcels are already arriving, at this early period, in our Bazar, and are taken up immediately for local consumption. * * * The quality of the parcels we have seen does not come up to the first arrivals of last year, which it will be remembered were exceptionally fine."

It will be noticed that all the authorities we cite agree in giving a favorable account of the condition of the plant at the dates mentioned. Of course the crop is still subject to many contingencies which may materially reduce the yield.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—Early in the week there was a good demand for bags, with liberal sales at 15c.; in all about 1,100 bales were disposed of at this price, and 500 bales to arrive per "Winged Hunter" at 10c. gold, in bond. Since then the market has been quiet again, and further lots can be had at the same price. Cloth has been dull all the week and quite nominal. No sales reported. Manila hemp is without any transactions reported; quoted strong, however, at 13½c. Sisal has been in fair demand, with 1,500 bales sold on private terms. Jute has ruled rather quiet, we only heard of 1,000 bales at 5½c. gold. Jute butts have been in only moderate request, about 1,000 bales have changed hands here at 3½c. currency, cash, to 60 days time, of which 800 bales were to arrive; also in Boston 200 bales on spot at 3½c. currency, 60 days.

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

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	539,000	408,000
Stock in London.....	117,502	48,997
Stock in Glasgow.....	150	1,300
Stock in Havre.....	121,300	88,040
Stock in Marsellos.....	18,107	9,000
Stock in Bremen.....	14,841	8,759
Stock rest of Continent.....	90,000	25,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	94,000	169,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	21,444	1,494
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	1,851	1,400
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe.....	338,182	198,000
Stock in United States ports.....	320,165	342,507
Stock in inland towns.....	63,606	58,510
Total.....	1,749,238	1,355,007

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 394,231 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

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

	—Week ending Nov. 17, 1871.—		—Week ending Nov. 17, 1870.—	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.
Augusta.....	6,549	5,230	14,054	8,180
Columbus.....	1,600	1,147	5,623	3,225
Macon.....	3,040	2,306	9,580	4,701
Montgomery.....	2,109	2,028	7,529	3,300
Selma.....	2,420	1,988	5,210	3,083
Memphis.....	15,204	15,730	18,825	20,534
Nashville.....	1,803	1,756	2,155	2,270
Total.....	32,944	30,185	63,606	46,491

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 2,870 bales, and are to-night 5,096 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts have, however, been 13,550 bales less than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 13,104 bales, against 12,357 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.
	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 15.		
Liverpool.....	14,906	13,873	11,867	13,104	104,839	105,868
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	949	2,426
Total to Gt. Britain	14,906	13,873	11,867	13,104	105,888	108,294
Havre.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total French	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	800	.....	1,656	546
Hamburg.....	.....	49	150	.....	299	1,068
Other ports.....	.....	.....	140	.....	140	2,189
Total to N. Europe.....	.....	49	1,090	.....	1,475	2,782
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,015
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Spain, &c......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,015
Grand Total	14,980	13,922	12,357	13,104	106,787	113,986

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

REC'D'S FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	2,351	30,211	.....	1,542	374	296	.....	.....
Texas.....	1,068	10,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511
Savannah.....	3,349	31,725	1,992	6,570	473	4,821	21	1,753
Mobile.....	.....	1,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	327	1,511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S' th Carolina.....	4,572	36,951	.....	.....	214	2,767	704	2,285
N' th Carolina.....	836	12,257	.....	86	.....	439	310	2,199
Virginia.....	6,354	50,188	1,757	9,041	.....	.....	1,391	10,785
North'n Ports.....	2 6	1,880	878	10,998	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	4,225	21,460	3,099	9,369	991	5,445	690	5,900
Foreign.....	.....	1,003	.....	128	.....	742	.....	.....
Total this year	24,288	198,997	7,726	37,742	2,052	14,610	3,319	23,338
Total last year	28,436	251,785	7,114	41,639	1,036	10,505	3,892	27,192

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 37,963 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 Limerick, 1,273..... M.	1,273
Thomas, 870..... City of Paris 808..... Calabria, 822..... Java, 890.....	.....
Italy, 1,940..... Wyoming, 3,006..... Atlantic, 502..... per ships Har-	.....
vest Queen, 1,745..... Excelstor, 1,239.....	13,104
NEW ORLEANS —To Liverpool, per steamer Statesman, 4,167 and 3 bags	.....
..... per brig Catherine, 418.....	4,616
To Havre, per ship La Lonstace, 3,501.....	3,501
To Bremen, per steamer Frankfurt, 2,200.....	2,200
MOBILE —To Liverpool, per ship Progress, 4,261.....	4,261
CHARLESTON —To Liverpool, per ship Reunion, 3,631 Upland..... per bark	.....
Draupner, 1,601 Upland.....	5,232
SAVANNAH —To Havre, per bark Priscilla, 2,210 Upland.....	2,210
To Barcelona, per bark Virgen de las Nieves, 780 Upland.....	2,990
TEXAS —To Amsterdam, per brig Vier Gierbroeders, 576.....	576
BALTIMORE —To Liverpool, per bark Glenrollach, 208.....	208
BOSTON —To Liverpool, per steamer Siberia, 1,096.....	1,096
PHILADELPHIA —To Liverpool, per steamer Jose, 179.....	179
Total	37,963

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

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Am'dam.	Bar'lona.	Total.
New York.....	13,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,104
New Orleans.....	4,616	3,501	2,200	.....	.....	10,317
Mobile.....	4,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,261
Charleston.....	5,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,232
Savannah.....	.....	2,210	.....	.....	780	2,990
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	576	.....	576
Baltimore.....	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
Boston.....	1,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,096
Philadelphia.....	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	179
Total	28,696	5,711	2,200	576	780	37,963

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 111 and 111½, and the close was 111½. Foreign Exchange market is firm and higher to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109½@109½; short, 110@110½, and Commercial, 108½@108½. Freights closed at 5-16@d. by steam and ¼@5-16@d. by sail to Liverpool, 1c. gold by steam and ¼c. by sail to Havre, and ¼d. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—5 P. M.—The market has ruled firm to-day, with sales amounting to 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 98,000 bales, of which 14,000 bales were taken for export and 13,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 539,000 bales, of which 88,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 371,000 bales, of which 94,000 bales are American.

	Oct. 27.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 17.
Total sales.....	52,000	79,000	60,000	98,000
Sales for export.....	10,000	12,000	9,000	14,000
Sales on speculation.....	6,000	15,000	5,000	13,000
Total stock.....	518,000	517,000	497,000	639,000
Stock of American.....	134,000	117,000	111,000	88,000
Total afloat.....	367,000	369,000	405,000	371,000
American afloat.....	47,000	67,000	53,000	94,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9$\frac{3}{4}$@9$\frac{3}{4}$	9$\frac{3}{4}$@9$\frac{3}{4}$	9$\frac{3}{4}$@9$\frac{3}{4}$	9$\frac{3}{4}$@9$\frac{3}{4}$	9$\frac{3}{4}$@9$\frac{3}{4}$
Orleans. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Up. to arrive. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Nov. 4, states:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—The cotton market opened quietly this week, and prices gave way about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., but on Tuesday the demand increased, and has since continued good, with a steadier tone, and the quotations of Thursday last are resumed in most instances. The business in Sea Island has been of a retail character, at previous rates. American declined fully $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. at the commencement of the week, but has recovered, with the exception of the commoner qualities, which are heavy of sale, at about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. below former quotations. Brazil has been only in moderate request, and has generally given way $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Egyptian was much pressed upon the market in the early part of the week, and some sales were made at a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Since then a steadier feeling has prevailed, and last week's quotations are again obtainable. East Indian has been in moderate demand, and after some irregularity in the beginning of the week, previous quotations are generally resumed. For cotton "to arrive," and for future delivery, after many fluctuations, the latest quotations are—American, basis of Middling (from any port), not below good ordinary, shipment November-December, 9 7-16d., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 9 7-16d.; not below Low Middling, at sea, steamer 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; delivery November, 9 7-16d., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; New Orleans, not below Good Ordinary, delivery November, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; shipment October-November, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; November-December, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound. The sales of the week, including forwarded, amount to 79,390 bales, of which 14,970 are on speculation, and 11,850 declared for export, leaving 52,570 bales to the Trade. 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	30 33	41 50	15 17 26
Stained.....	19	20 25 28	30 34	15 17 26

	Ord.	G.Ord.	L.Mid.	Mid.	G.Mid.	M.F.	Mid.	G.Mid.	M.F.
Upland.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mobile.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
N.Orleans&Texas	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 7-16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10

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

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland d. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	Midland	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sea Island 21	21	15	22	22	Pernambuco.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Upland.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Broach.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mobile.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dhollersb....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Orleans.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7-16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$					

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

	Taken on spec. to this date				Actual Liv., Hull & other exports to date		Actual U.K. in	
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1871.	1870.	1870.	1870.	1870.
American... bales.	361,050	169,640	170,520	287,747	109,531	142,700	142,700	
Brazilian... bales.	114,890	14,420	35,880	48,460	41,182	49,050	49,050	
Egyptian... bales.	27,830	5,790	20,130	11,396	5,851	7,900	7,900	
W. Indian... bales.	11,810	2,350	2,250	7,816	5,149	12,480	12,480	
E. Indian... bales.	137,930	117,040	323,250	265,507	211,810	447,300	447,300	
Total.....	652,920	300,240	597,030	620,956	373,523	658,430	658,430	

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.									
Sales this week.					Total Same		Average		
Trade.		Ex-Specula.		Total.	this	year.	1870.	1871.	1870.
American... bales.	27,790	1,290	3,100	32,170	2,155,040	1,450,490	38,790	28,570	28,570
Brazilian.....	8,730	550	3,400	12,680	497,610	340,990	7,390	6,290	6,290
Egyptian.....	3,060	50	80	3,100	215,600	130,270	4,510	3,490	3,490
Smyrna & Greek.....	.....	.....	90	90	7,140	22,960	.....	.....	.....
West Indian, &c. 1,950	.....	80	2,030	114,860	62,930	2,090	1,180	1,180	
East Indian.....	11,040	9,970	8,310	29,320	823,550	922,140	9,220	11,690	11,690
Total.....	52,570	11,850	14,970	79,390	3,813,560	2,929,780	61,960	51,210	51,210

Imports.										
To this			Total.		Stocks.					
This	To this	date	Total.	This	date	Dec. 31.				
American.....	12,764	1,980,116	1,348,059	1,655,991	117,520	61,300	109,710			
Brazilian.....	18,615	412,052	348,447	390,564	75,450	55,380	28,150			
Egyptian.....	3,802	183,950	121,650	191,737	19,350	20,330	39,760			
Smyrna & Gr'k.....	395	3,652	26,499	27,131	.....	.....	.....
W. Indian.....	5,876	97,873	69,407	84,720	23,810	19,420	20,550			
East Indian.....	21,911	751,910	815,899	902,139	280,930	304,670	180,550			
Total.....	63,363	3,429,463	2,732,961	3,252,282	517,060	463,500	378,720			

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool nearly 23 per cent is American against nearly 14 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 54 per cent against 65 per cent.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—There is a considerable amount of business doing in cotton to arrive, but for produce on the spot the market is quiet. Annexed are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to Nov. 2	252,272	129,249	249,864
Deliveries.....	317,441	209,298	200,186
Stocks, Nov. 2.....	76,323	48,997	117,502

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., November 17, 1871.

Firmer markets abroad have stimulated speculation, and increased the demand for export, upon which there has been a pretty general improvement, but with some depression at the close.

Flour has continued to arrive freely, and declined early in the week, but most of the receipts have been ordered to store. Millers feel confident of a considerable advance in prices later in the season, and are unwilling to sell except at pretty full prices. There has been an improving export demand, commencing a \$6 40 @ 6 75 for shipping extras, Western and State, and advancing to \$6.60 @ 7, while in the medium and better grades there has been a corresponding improvement. Rye flour and cornmeal have shown little change. To-day, good extra State sold at \$6 85, but the market generally was dull and weak.

Wheat has ruled higher, with a good export as well as some milling and speculation. Receipts have been liberal, but as it is too late for boats to make another trip to Buffalo and back, there has not been so much pressure to sell and unload them. Besides, holders have shown great confidence, and shippers have been compelled to pay more money. But the market has not been buoyant, and it has been found difficult to effect free sales any day at the current quotations. This has been especially true of spring wheat, but white wheats are becoming scarce. The receipts at the Western markets have been greatly reduced since the Chicago fire, by the interruption of banking facilities and the destruction of the means of transportation, but have latterly compared favorably with former years. To-day the market was dull, and in spring wheat some weakness was perceptible. No. 2 Chicago selling at \$1 52, but winter wheats were scarce and firm.

Corn has fluctuated a little every day, and we may almost say every hour. Receipts have been moderate, and there has been a fair trade and export demand. The receipts of new corn from Ohio by rail have increased, and the condition thereof has been excellent—selling to the local trade almost as high as old corn. To-day, with a decline in Liverpool, the market was dull and lower; prime old Western mixed sold at 78c. in store, and 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79c. in store and afloat, closing firm at the decline.

Rye has been in demand for the continent, selling yesterday briskly at 92@94c. for Western, and 95@98c. for State, but ruled quiet to-day with 95c. bid for Western.

Barley has experienced a large speculative movement; selling on Tuesday at \$1 08@1 10 for Canada West, and 85c. for No. 2 Western; on Wednesday at \$1 12@1 13 for Canada West, and 90c. for No. 2 Western; on Thursday at \$1 14@1 15 for Canada West, and 95c. for No. 2 Western; and to-day, \$1 20 paid for the former with considerable activity.

Oats have not been active, and prices have shown little variation, closing to-day with several cargoes of No. 2 Chicago sold at 53c. afloat.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—	Superfine.....	Red Winter.....	Amber do.....	White.....	White California.....	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	Yellow Western.....	White Western.....	Rye.....	Oats.....	Barley.....	Malt.....	Peas, Canada.....
.....	6 00@ 6 35	6 70@ 7 00	.....	1 65@ 1 78	.....	78@ 79	80@ 82	83@ 85	95@ 1 00	51@ 56	85@ 1 20	.....	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		1871.		1870.	
For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	time Jan. 1.	1870.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.	101,162	3,216,215	3,495,231	30,445	1,485,243	48,809	1,725,873
C. meal, "	4,512	166,368	170,140	2,198	108,726	1,120	70,702
Wheat, bus.	859,291	23,493,438	20,624,142	422,550	20,745,535	499,461	15,760,963
Corn, "	268,127	24,264,707	7,826,441	308,548	10,893,180	10,926	386,803
Rye, "	80,375	772,687	504,631	33,818	437,592	.....	92,431
Barley, &c "	195,054	2,674,541	3,290,880	.....	90,293	.....	131
Oats, "	342,868	10,590,783	8,231,285	1,920	37,350	2,370	24,420

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. F. 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 NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	35,534	390,448	793,731	237,409	87,817	43,864
Milwaukee.....	25,816	372,222	40,038	19,880	12,761	3,933
Toledo.....	16,526	93,248	311,153	98,060	4,536	1,001
Detroit.....	27,862	76,146	10,495	28,000	10,736	50
Cleveland.....	5,500*	15,700	16,100	8,430	50,820	.....
St. Louis.....	26,817	120,663	56,112	71,074	43,843	8,158
Duluth.....	7,500*	81,218	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	144,775	1,145,615	1,233,617	397,813	210,513	57,006

Previous week.....	1,061,654	1,061,070	1,061,892	518,473	157,705	60,946
Correspond'g week, '70.	185,445	1,181,670	849,910	809,302	104,782	24,721
" '69.	197,481	1,065,418	571,129	496,237	313,862	24,288
" '68.	121,736	738,945	237,000	453,079	93,748	87,912
" '67.	140,670	1,136,483	498,237	313,975	68,923	51,789

* Estimated.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from August 1st to November 11th, both inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	1,065,387	2,057,014	2,078,697	2,365,701
Wheat, bush.....	25,705,983	22,600,866	21,585,746	22,603,807
Corn, bush.....	17,382,595	6,961,078	13,150,104	10,240,418
Oats, bush.....	12,908,804	9,579,461	7,780,672	13,420,007
Barley, bush.....	3,841,680	3,875,364	1,815,079	3,995,818
Rye, bush.....	1,667,692	845,488	881,892	1,617,377
Total grain, bush.....	61,509,491	43,862,257	48,213,427	52,187,547

SHIPMENTS OF Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland and Detroit for the week ending Nov. 11, 1871:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Nov. 11, '71.	100,481	1,042,816	860,185	579,488	130,117	47,309
Week ending Nov. 4, '71.	138,830	925,355	994,827	640,794	88,424	60,559
Week ending Nov. 11, '70.	149,869	1,583,230	579,103	321,119	114,018	45,708
Week ending Nov. 11, '69.	119,384	631,406	572,396	287,507	10,251	5,338

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to November 11, inclusive, for three years.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....bbls.	3,960,370	3,571,912	4,034,318	1,863
Wheat.....bush.	34,673,473	35,242,535	32,192,368	.....
Corn.....bush.	45,296,143	19,539,699	23,025,886	.....
Oats.....bush.	15,496,971	11,130,289	9,803,985	.....
Barley.....bush.	2,926,603	3,841,421	380,844	.....
Rye.....bush.	1,283,456	1,511,014	815,571	.....
Total.....	99,606,651	70,964,898	65,718,654	.....

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York.....	100,018	870,053	218,629	333,517	217,598	64,650
Boston.....	56,775	8,969	37,733	52,865	8,203	400
Portland.....	15,255	2,100	16,555	1,600	920	.....
Montreal.....	33,124	279,118	29,864	200	1,900	1,225
Philadelphia.....	18,039	77,800	93,200	81,100	60,700	3,850
Baltimore.....	19,242	45,590	80,717	27,420	.....	3,032
New Orleans.....	16,628	.....	59,822	36,593	.....	.....
Total.....	259,011	1,283,030	531,520	531,295	289,321	73,157
Week ending Nov. 4, '71.	269,208	1,352,471	709,774	741,429	279,029	30,942
Week ending Oct. 28, '71.	263,843	2,183,336	710,503	701,081	561,577	57,371
Week ending Oct. 21, '71.	238,248	1,866,351	972,086	819,760	411,741	37,187
Week ending Oct. 14, '71.	230,522	1,674,204	893,401	769,938	332,925	35,209
Week ending Oct. 7, '71.	237,459	1,806,391	968,467	1,090,651	134,771	58,550

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

Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
7,914,992	37,440,893	38,780,868	18,667,512	2,761,869	1,018,750
Total Grain.....bushels.	98,169,892				

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on lakes and on New York canals, Nov. 11, 1871:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
In store at New York.....	2,552,735	1,604,403	2,450,197	296,590	.....
In store at Albany.....	37,000	35,030	208,000	149,000	.....
In store at Buffalo.....	345,000	365,000	501,000	266,000	.....
In store at Chicago.....	656,478	915,335	213,452	437,251	.....
In store at Milwaukee.....	805,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
In store at Duluth.....	145,799	.....	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo.....	571,614	189,699	365,751	32,890	.....
In store at Detroit.....	299,509	6,683	134,285	22,146	.....
In store at Oswego.....	175,000	50,000	38,500	100,000	.....
In store at St. Louis.....	579,161	89,959	261,809	75,842	.....
In store at Boston.....	25,945	265,357	414,982	52,893	.....
In store at Toronto, Nov. 1.....	88,657	.....	31,066	147,672	.....
In store at Montreal, Nov. 1.....	344,817	254,202	6,700	200	.....
In store at Philadelphia.....	120,000	150,000	150,000	125,000	.....
In store at Baltimore.....	90,000	100,000	80,000	60,000	.....
Amount on New York canals.....	2,247,673	1,437,914	984,635	406,784	.....
Rail shipments for week.....	57,772	115,869	31,634	2,482	.....
Afloat on lakes.....	985,044	744,316	487,854	45,068	.....
Total in store and in transit Nov. 11, '71.	10,127,237	6,273,737	6,309,865	2,207,698	.....
" " " " Nov. 4, '71.	9,822,157	6,365,641	6,229,753	1,883,392	.....
" " " " Oct. 28, '71.	9,706,574	5,958,291	6,220,096	1,728,339	.....
" " " " +Nov. 1, '70.	9,321,346	1,656,824	3,844,439	2,861,878	.....
" " " " Oct. 21, '71.	8,440,080	6,249,414	5,899,343	5,683,541	.....
" " " " Oct. 14, '71.	8,909,390	7,088,425	5,683,541	1,713,578	.....

* Estimated.

† Philadelphia and Baltimore not included.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1871.

Although some few goods have sold with rather more freedom than last week, there can hardly be said to prevail any greater activity on the general market for groceries, and our reports below contain few interesting features. Values have not varied greatly and the stocks remain much the same in first hands, though jobbers have reduced their supplies a trifle. The Trade begin to think that the fall movement is pretty well over, and though a few spurts are not unlikely, no heavy business is looked for during the next two months all classes of buyers operating merely as necessity may compel, in order to have as small a stock on hand as possible at the close of the year.

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

Tea, black.....	4,992 pkgs.	Laguayra.....	600 b.ags.	Sugar, Brazil, 20,000 lbs.	bags.
Green.....	2,211 pkgs.	Other.....	413 b.ags.	Manilla, &c.....	bags.
Japan.....	2,891 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	7,751 b.ags.	Mas'g's, Cuba.....	171 b.ags.
Various.....	7,147 pkgs.	Cuba.....	4,024 hhd's.	Porto Rico.....	160 hhd's.
Coffee, Rio.....	5,257 bags.	Porto Rico.....	1,448 hhd's.	Demerara.....	30 hhd's.
Java.....	2,073 mats.	Other.....	1,499 hhd's.	Other.....	194 hhd's.
Maracaibo.....	1,341 bags.			Hhds. include bbls. and tea, reduced	

Withdrawn from warehouse for transportation to the interior in bond 219 pkgs. tea.

Imports this week have included 7,012 bags Rio and 5,035 bags of other kinds of coffee; 7,173 boxes, and 1,728 hhd's. of sugar; 268 hhd's. of molasses, and 473 bbls. New Orleans do.

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

	Stocks in New York at date	Imports at leading ports since January 1.
	1871.	1870.
Tea.....	.....	87,975,211
Tea (indirect import).....	.....	88,513,270
Coffee Rio.....	44,296	1,299,518
Coffee, other.....	19,665	632,911
Sugar.....	51,243	480,972
Sugar.....	89,510	615,269
Sugar.....	250,747	1,245,546
Molasses.....	5,499	252,269

TEA.

There is not much to say on this market for the week, the demand for invoices having proved moderate and few goods changing hands in a wholesale way. Jobbers are in many cases fairly stocked, and those who are not prefer buying their goods in small parcels as wanted, in view of the approaching close of the year. On values the tone appears to have remained pretty steady, the supplies offering showing only a small aggregate, no pressure to realize being developed, and brokers' limits standing on about a range of former quotations. The distribution has been rather light on Blacks and Japans, but a fair line trade was doing in Greens, and of these there is now probably less on hand than of any other grade. At the close there appears to be rather more inquiry for New Oolongs. Sales of 3,670 Greens, 6,300 Japans, 1,700 Oolongs and 1,000 Sonchongs.

There have been no imports this week. The receipts indirectly have been 1,555 pkgs. by steamer and 8,104 by rail overland.

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

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	11,514,665	13,775,888	9,683,635	37,974,211
1870.....	13,356,677	16,051,931	9,104,562	38,513,170

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 157,839 pkgs. since January 1, against 97,574 last year.

COFFEE.

A few odd invoice sales have been made, but the market throughout almost the entire period under review has continued in a dull state, and has developed scarcely any new features of much interest. Holders have, as before, made a show of firmness, and indulged in many expressions of confidence in the future, but they most certainly have failed to gain any advantage for the present, and all changes in values were on the downward scale, pretty much every kind of stock now being available at a modified cost, though there is no noticeable increase of the offerings, and apparently an entire absence of pressure to realize. The reduction on prices, however, does not appear to have any influence upon buyers, the majority of whom are still in a most indifferent mood, or at least assuming to be so, and can hardly be induced to look at samples or make any kind of a reasonable bid. Many jobbers are very scantily supplied, but as they distribute to small dealers, roasters, etc., in limited quantities, they manage to get along fairly with what they have on hand, or upon a necessity can purchase from their neighbors who have accumulated a larger quantity, and in some instances are willing to sell at even lower figures than the nominal wholesale rates. The general stocks in first hands have been added to somewhat, and though not now very large, are sufficient to stand a very fair call. Early in the week a further reduction of 1/2c. per lb., gold, was made on Brazils of every grade, as a good many sellers were found willing to allow this. Immediately after a more encouraging telegram from Rio Janeiro came to hand and had the effect to stiffen holders' views again, and cause the withdrawal of samples. Buyers, however, did not seem to have their interest awakened, and the demand proved quite moderate at the reduction, with business retaining a dull and dragging tone. For all other descriptions the inquiry has been equally light, and the cost is less than last week, but the amount of goods changing hands is too small to afford a good basis for quotations, and all figures must still be looked upon as nominal. Sales of 1,921 bags Rio and Santos, 81 bags Savanilla, 550 bags St. Domingo. From first hands, 600 bags St. Domingo have been shipped to Europe. By auction, sales of 738 bags damaged Ceylon. At the out-ports we learn of sales of 6,674 bags Rio.

Imports of Rio this week have included 4,360 bags per "Patria," 1,698 do. per str. "Washington," (from Havre), and 954 bags sundry lots from Europe. Of other sorts the imports have included 200 bags Java per str. "Atlantic" (from Liverpool), 457 do. per "Beatrice," 3,027 do. Maracaibo per "Spring Bird," 650 do. St. Domingo per "La Cayenne," and 571 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio Nov. 16, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	Savan. &c.	Gal- vention.	Total.
Stock.....	44,296	.....	2,011	8,000	1,558	4,000	59,865
Same date 1870.....	48,296	.....	18,892	8,298	5,579	7,900	89,947
Imports.....	564,783	14,505	464,941	157,185	63,611	22,220	2,229,518
" " " " in 1870.....	608,576	.....	409,259	113,762	87,252	20,112	1,169,881

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Nov. 16, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

In bags.	(New York) stock.	Import.	Boston.	Phladel. import.	Balt. import.	N. Ori'e's import.	Total imports at all the ports.
Java and Singapore.....	3,600	101,997	51,692	1,962	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	17,673	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	1,181	62,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	36,608	.....	17,005	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	40,831	5,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	6,834	62,473	2,144	722	3,242	7,643	.....
Total.....	19,545	312,176	99,056	20,719	2,213	7,898	438,091
Same time, 1870.....	39,413	274,117	65,309	15,737	4,102	1,911	2,881,309

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

SUGAR.

The confident expectations of holders noted by us for a week or two past have been, in a measure, realized, the market for raws showing both increased activity and an improvement in values. Refiners have been holding off so long as to allow their supplies, in some cases, to run out almost entirely, and they were forced to buy with some freedom, if only to keep workmen and machinery employed, and with the first hand accumulation of goods receiving few additions, and well under control, sellers were enabled to dictate rather stiffer terms. Stimulating advices from Europe have helped matters somewhat, but were hardly strong enough to have started any improvement here. It is to be noted, however, that most, if not all the calls, have been based upon quite positive necessities, and that refiners, when they had accrued such quantities as seemed likely to meet the wants of a few days, were pretty sure to withdraw their product, selling only slowly, and without any advance in price worth noting. The strength continues to be most marked on the good to prime grades of refining, common and fair still being comparatively plenty, and offered with a show of freedom. Grocery grades have undergone no important variation, the demand proving extremely moderate, and confined almost entirely to very small retail lots, though of late a few more buyers of this class of goods have been looking around the market. Refined have not varied greatly in price, and except on the finer qualities the demand has been only moderate, with supplies offering fully equal to the call. Sales of 4,000 hds. Cuba, 763 hds. Porto Rico, 682 hds. Demerara, 9,055 boxes Havana, 24,010 bags Manila, 1,306 hds. melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Nov. 16, were as follows: Table with columns for Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, and Melado, showing hds. and bags for imports and stock.

MOLASSES.

No new features can be found on the market for foreign grades, and we really have nothing interesting to present to our readers for the week. Now and then a grocer can be found looking up a small retail lot for immediate wants, or a refiner may be induced to give some little attention to a very desirable boiling cargo, but the demand is not general or quick, and scarcely enough goods change hands to form a good basis for quotations. The supply, though not large, is fair, and owners are anxious enough to realize to keep about everything available, while the terms are as easy as could reasonably be expected. Buyers, however, cannot be coaxed into operating with any freedom, and nothing is taken except under the most absolute necessity. Advices upon the next crop encourage the belief in a full average yield of all the leading qualities. Domestic has been fairly steady and met with a very good demand, this class of stock now supplying about all the wants of the regular trade. New crop was a little more plenty and attracted attention at 68@70c, but this, as well as old, was freely parted with on all full bids. Syrups have not been very active, but sold fairly for California and Canada. Sugar House Molasses dull at about 19c. in hds and 23c. in bbls. Sales of 405 hds. Porto Rico, 90 hds. Demerara, 200 hds. St. Croix, and 1,277 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Nov. 16, were as follows: Table with columns for Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, and N. O., showing hds. and bbls. for imports and stock.

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

Table showing imports of Sugar and Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871, with columns for Boxes, Hds., and Bags for Sugar, and Hds. for Molasses, across various years and ports.

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

There has been some irregularity and withal a little weakness on this market, a reduced demand and rather indifferent tone on the part of buyers, generally inducing the offerings of somewhat easier terms on most of the leading styles by one or two of the principle holders. As a rule, however, holders keep their stocks off the market, and refuse to be forced into accepting lower rates, as the position here now is virtually much below the cost of any of the large points of supply abroad, and foreign advices are not only firm but better than any yet received in some cases, so far as the points of production are concerned. At one or two European ports pepper begins to weaken somewhat, and though holders do not give way, yet there is no doubt that to sell a concession would be necessary. The jobbing distribution has been confined to a few very small lots, and about former prices were asked and obtained.

FRUITS, &c.

Foreign dried fruits have ruled quiet, and prices in most instances are easier. Fresh arrivals of raisins have been thrown on the market, and prices show a decided falling off, especially on layers. Currants have ruled fairly active at a shade lower figure, but close firm for both spot delivery and to arrive, on reports of higher quotations abroad. Citron continues scarce, and the price of Leghorn is firmly held at 15c. Sardines are dull and lower, and holders find it difficult to sell, unless at a further concession from our quoted rates. Fresh arrivals of Turkish prunes have been placed at higher prices. French prunes continue quiet, and prices are decidedly lower. Almonds are moderately active, but prices are slightly shaded. Figs are in fair request, but prices do not show much strength.

There is a better assortment of foreign green fruit on the market, and a fair trade has been reported. We quote Jamaica bananas at \$2@3.50 per bunch.; do. coconuts, \$40 per 1,000. Carthagena coconuts, \$60@65 per

1,000, and Malaga lemons at \$4@4.25. The stock of oranges here is rather slim, except a lot of Jamaica, which are in very poor condition, and the price not yet fully established.

Domestic Green fruit has ruled moderately active. Good winter apples have brought full prices. Perishable fall stock is about all gone. Pears continue scarce, and extreme prices are realized for all that arrives. Fresh supplies of California fruit are daily expected, a load having now been nineteen days on the way. Grapes continue plenty and dull; the stock held back in the country is supposed to be much larger than the wine makers can use, and there is nothing, therefore, to stimulate the market. We quote Iabellas at 26@5c., and Catawbas at 6@7c. The receipts of Cranberries have been large, and prices are a shade lower. We quote at \$3@3.50 per crate, and \$9@10.25 per bbl.

In domestic dried fruit, Apples continue quiet, and prices do not show much strength. Peaches generally sell slowly at steady prices. Blackberries are quiet and unchanged. Pecan Nuts have been moderately active, and prices unless for very fancy extra size, a little lower. Chestnuts are generally in very poor order, and rule irregular, selling all the way from \$2.00@4 per bushel. Hickory Nuts are in heavy receipt, and not quite so firm. We quote at \$2@2.25 per bushel.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Cuba Sugar.—CLAYED.—HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The Weekly Report says:—Much dullness continues to prevail for this class of sugar, and the sales that have been closed are, with few exceptions, altogether unimportant. Foreign accounts this week have been better, showing a fair movement in the New York and London markets, at a small advance in the former and steady prices in the latter; but buyers here are still reluctant to operate at the high prices at which the reduced stock in first hands of really dry suitable goods is held. The values of 9 1/2 @ 10 rs, per arroba for No. 12, current class of common train, on which our last quotations were based, have ruled quite nominally throughout the week and close thus.

MOLASSES SUGARS.—Continue quiet, there being little stock of desirable classes obtainable. We quote nominally at from 7@8 rs. for Nos. 8 to 10.

CENTRIFUGALS.—The market is firm for what is left of good sorts in first hands. There has been one sale of 750 boxes No. 11, inferior, closed at 8 1/2 rs. per arroba.

MUSCOVADOS.—No sales here, and prices are nominal at from 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 rs. for refining grades. Several lots have been sold at Matanzas for shipment to the States, at 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4 rs. for fair refining.

Shipments this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows: Table with columns for To (New York, Boston) and Hhds., showing boxes and hhd. counts.

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

Table showing Rec'ts this week and Exports since January 1, with columns for Boxes, Hhds., and Stock at date, across various ports and countries.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table of prices for Tea, Coffee, and other goods, including items like Hyson, Gunp. & Imp., and various grades of coffee and tea.

Table of prices for Sugar, including items like Cuba, Hav'a, Box, D.S., and various grades of sugar.

Table of prices for Molasses, including items like New Orleans old, New Orleans new, and English Islands.

Table of prices for Rice, including Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond.

Table of prices for Spices, including items like Cassia, in cases, and various types of pepper and nutmeg.

Table of prices for Fruits and Nuts, including items like Raisins, Seedless, and various types of nuts and dried fruits.

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3 1/2 @	3 1/2 @	Alc. Licorice.....	15 @	...
Bi-Carb. Soda (Eng.).....	5 1/2 @	5 1/2 @	Catbra. imitating.....	20 @	...
Borax.....	80 @	81 @	gonuloc.....	25 @	...
Sul Soda, Cook.....	2 1/2 @	2 1/2 @	Madder.....	12 @	...
Sulphur.....	8 @	17 @	Indigo, Madras.....	1 00 @	1 07 1/2 @
Salpêtre.....	8 @	17 @	do Manila.....	80 @	1 05 @
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @	1 1/2 @	Cordage, Manila, 3/4 and 1/2.....	15 @	19 @
Camphor, in bbls.....	15 @	15 @	do do Laguaira.....	14 @	19 @
Castile Soap.....	12 1/2 @	12 1/2 @	Bisal.....	14 @	...
Kpsom Salts.....	2 1/2 @	2 1/2 @			

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., NOV. 17, 1871

The package trade has fallen off somewhat during the week, and the only trade doing is with jobbers, who find a moderate demand for all classes of goods adapted to the current distribution. Package dealers in some of the larger Western towns are buying moderately, but there is rather less demand than was noted last week. The Chicago dealers have not sufficient room to store large amounts of goods, and the consequence is that they buy in smaller lots than formerly, though the leading houses there purchase steadily as their stocks need replenishing. There is a little order trade doing with the South, and near-by dealers are taking limited amounts of seasonable fabrics to supply the immediate wants of consumers. The city retail trade is good, and as the weather grows colder there is a more general inquiry for all of the heavier descriptions of goods, which have heretofore been dull. The financial condition of the trade remains tolerably easy here, though collections from the interior are somewhat backward.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The market for brown cottons is rather less firm than has been previously noted, and several makes of the finer qualities are off 1/2c. Medium grades remain in limited demand and are relatively firmer than finer goods. Bleached goods are quiet, and, as stocks accumulate, there is more disposition on the part of agents to effect sales, even at a slight concession from the quoted rates. As the rule, quotations are nominally unchanged. Prints are selling fairly for this period of the season, and, with the decreased production, agents manage to keep prices steady. Many of the mills are turning their attention to light work, though samples are not shown as yet. Cloths remain quiet, but are firm at 7 1/2c. Colored cottons sell fairly at unchanged figures. Canton flannels are quiet, with prices chiefly nominal.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The woolen goods market lacks spirit, and the feeling among manufacturers is one of despondency. Fancy cassimeres are dull, and very few goods find purchasers at near the present cost of production. Wool continues firm, while the views of buyers remain low and the prospects for the spring trade are not gratifying. Cloths are firmer, being more staple, although the present trade in these goods is small. Flannels are selling a little better, especially in gray mixtures, which are becoming scarce. Plain scarlets are also in good demand, but are almost entirely sold out. Hosiery is rather dull, and sells at about previous prices. Blankets are quiet and off a trifle.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The market in first hands is dull and wholly unchanged. Jobbers are doing a little better business in all fabrics adapted to current distribution, and some styles of dress goods are rather scarce. This is especially the case with the better qualities of satines, which have been in active demand during the season, and are now well sold out, though still in demand. There is a good inquiry for poplins at prices ranging from \$1 to \$2 1/2. French poplins have sold well this season, their relatively low price placing them within the means of a large class of consumers. Plaids are jobbing well at 22 1/2 @ 75c. Merinos continue in fair demand at prices ranging from 80c. to \$1 50. Staples sell fairly. The demand for tailoring linens continues active, and the market is firm and advancing. Housekeeping linens are quiet, but the stock is held firm at full prices. Ribbons and millinery goods are quiet, though dark shades are selling a little more freely than when last reported.

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

Brown SERTINGS AND SHIRTINGS are quiet, and the better grades are off a trifle. Lower quantities are steady and unchanged. Amoskeag A 36 1/2, do B 36 1/2, Atlantic A 36 1/2, do D 36 1/2, do H 36 1/2, Appleton A 36 1/2, Augusta 36 1/2, do 30 1/2. Bidder R 30 1/2, Boott O 34 1/2, Commonwealth O 27 6 1/2. Grafton A, 27 9, Crest Falls M 36 1/2, do S 33 1/2, Indian Head 36 1/2, do 30 1/2, Indian Orchard A 40 1/2, do O 37 1/2, Laconia O 39 1/2, do B 37 1/2, Lawrence A 36 1/2, Lyman O 36 1/2, do E 36 1/2, Medford 36 1/2, Nashua fine O 33 1/2, do R 36 1/2, do E 40 1/2, Newmarket

A 36 1/2, Pacific extra 36 1/2, do L 36 1/2, Pepperell 7-4 25, do 5-4 30, do 3-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, do 11-4 42 1/2, Pepperell E fine 39 1/2, do R 36 1/2, Pocommet F 30 9 1/2, Saranac fine O 33 1/2, do R 36 1/2, Stark A 36 1/2, Swift River 36 1/2, Tiger 27 9. BLEACHERS SERTINGS AND SHIRTINGS sell slowly at nominally unchanged figures, though the range of prices lacks firmness. Amoskeag 46 1/2, do 42 1/2, do A 36 1/2-15, Androscoogin L 36 1/2-17, Arkwright W T 36 1/2, Ballou & Son 36 1/2, Bartlett's 36 1/2, do 38 1/2, Bates XX 36 1/2, Blackstone AA 36 1/2, Boott B 36 1/2, do O 30 1/2, do R 26 1/2, Clark's 36 1/2, Dwight D 40 1/2, Ellerton 10-4 — Fruit of the Loom 36 1/2, Globe 27 7 1/2, Gold Medal 36 1/2, Great Falls Q 36 1/2, Hill's 36 1/2, Idem 36 1/2, Hops 36 1/2, James 36 1/2, Leonada 36 1/2, Masonville 36 1/2, Newmarket O 36 1/2, New York Mills 36 2 1/2, Pepperell 6-4 25, do 10-4 42 1/2, Tuscarora XX 36 1/2, Utica 5-4 27 1/2, do 6-4 35, do 9-4 30, do 10-4 35, Waltham X 33 1/2, do 42 1/2, 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.

PAINTING CLOTHS are quiet but firm at 7 1/2c. for 64s on hand, and some manufacturers asking 7 1/2c. for contracts.

PAINTS are quiet but fairly firm at the former prices. We continue to quote dark colorings as follows: American 1 1/2, Albion solid 1 1/2, Allen's 1 1/2, do pinks 1 1/2, do purples 1 1/2, Arnold's 1 1/2, Atlantic —, Duncannon's 1 1/2, Hamilton 1 1/2, London mourning 1 1/2, Mallory pink 1 1/2, do purples 1 1/2, Manchester 1 1/2, Merrimac D dk. 1 1/2, do W 1 1/2, and purple 1 1/2, do W fancy —, Oriental shirtings 1 1/2, Pacific 1 1/2, Richmond's 1 1/2, Simpson Mourning 1 1/2, Sprague's pink 1 1/2, do blue and white 1 1/2, do shirtings —, Wamsutta 8 1/2.

CANTON FLANNELS.—Brown—Tremont H 1 1/2, do T 1 1/2, do A 1 1/2, do Y 1 1/2, do X 1 1/2, do XX 2 1/2, do XXX 2 1/2, Everett XX 1 1/2, Nashua A 1 1/2, do XX 2 1/2, Arlington 1 1/2, Eureka 1 1/2, Ellerton P 1 1/2, do H 2 1/2, do N 2 1/2, do O 1 1/2. Bleached—Tremont H 1 1/2, do T 1 1/2, do A 1 1/2, do Y 1 1/2, do X 2 1/2, do XX 2 1/2, do XXX 2 1/2, Everett 1 1/2, Salmon Falls 1 1/2, Pemberton Y 1 1/2, Ellerton P 1 1/2, do N 2 1/2, do O 2 1/2, do NN 2 1/2, do WH 3 1/2.

CHEEKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 21, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 16 1/2, do 11 22, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 1 1/2, Jos Greens 55 15 1/2, do 65 18, Kennebeck 20, Lanark No. 2 9 1/2, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 2 1/2.

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

COURT JEANS.—Amoskeag 18 1/2, Androscoogin Sat. 15-15 1/2, Bates 10, Everetts 1 1/2, Indian Orchard Imp. 1 1/2, Laconia 1 1/2, Newmarket 1 1/2. COTTON BAGA.—American \$32 50, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston \$33 00, Ontario A \$37 50, Stark A \$37 50.

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

STRIPES.—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 1/2-24, do C 18 1/2-19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 24 1/2-22, do C 30 24 1/2-25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 23, Hamilton 20-21, Swift River 1 1/2, Thordike A 14, Whittendon XXX 27 1/2, York 30 22 1/2.

GINGHAM.—Glyde 11 1/2, Earleton extra —, Glasgow 13, Gloucester 12, Hadley —, Hampden —, Hartford 12, Lancaster 15, Launceston —, Pequa 12 1/2, Park Mills 14.

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 20, Hamilton 20, Pacific Mills armure 20, do Imperial repe 22 1/2, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 2 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 67 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 Nov. 16, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 16, 1871.

	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkcs.	Value.	Pkcs.	Value.	Pkcs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	421	\$119,881	907	\$342,725	558	\$214,423
do cotton.....	233	63,829	1,154	287,968	711	202,804
do silk.....	228	168,498	541	397,724	280	269,819
do flax.....	815	70,346	1,321	241,220	1,115	211,211
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	229	78,205	827	138,455	425	160,512
Total.....	1,466	\$530,959	4,250	\$1,408,122	2,189	\$1,089,529

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

Manufactures of wool.....	225	\$83,366	398	\$113,236	407	\$133,279
do cotton.....	97	28,144	284	63,597	194	56,213
do silk.....	43	53,627	53	48,723	65	53,463
do flax.....	185	99,081	611	87,873	450	72,581
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	390	18,193	363	22,246	1,158	31,414
Total.....	816	\$231,411	1,609	\$337,781	1,274	\$419,750
Add ent'd for consumption.....	1,466	\$530,959	4,250	\$1,408,122	3,189	\$1,089,529
Total th'upon m'k't.....	2,312	\$762,370	5,859	\$1,745,903	4,463	\$1,517,779

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool.....	314	\$123,446	706	\$265,463	580	\$210,745
do cotton.....	177	48,151	594	108,573	239	108,110
do silk.....	73	52,005	69	82,425	44	50,172
do flax.....	456	109,383	550	117,827	483	121,380
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	568	22,636	17	8,704	47	23,978
Total.....	1,588	\$354,621	1,936	\$578,996	1,423	\$518,301
Add ent'd for consumption.....	1,466	\$530,959	4,250	\$1,408,122	3,189	\$1,089,529
Total enter'd at the port.....	3,054	\$885,580	6,186	\$2,187,118	4,612	\$1,617,830

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC
Mutual Insurance Co.

New York, January 26, 1871.

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

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from
1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870... \$5,270,690 09
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
January, 1870..... 2,155,713 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$7,426,413 73

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

Premiums marked Off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870..... \$5,392,738 55
Losses paid during the same period..... \$2,258,560 39

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

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York
Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks..... \$3,843,740 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise... 2,377,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages..... 217,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 399,352 03
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,089,915 95
Cash in Bank..... 316,125 45
Total amount of Assets..... \$14,183,983 43

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

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

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

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones, Joseph Galliard, Jr.
Charles Dennis, C. A. Hand,
W. H. H. Moors, James Low,
Henry Coit, B. J. Howland,
Wm. C. Pickersgill, Benj. Babcock,
Lewis Curtis, Robt. B. Minturn,
Charles H. Russell, Gordon W. Burnham,
Loell Holbrook, Frederick Chauncey,
R. Warren Weston, R. L. Taylor,
Royal Phelps, Geo. S. Stephenson,
Caleb Barstow, William H. Webb,
A. P. Elliot, Sheppard Gandy,
William E. Dodge, Francis Skiddy,
David Lane, Charles P. Burdett,
James Bryce, Robt. C. Fergusson,
Daniel S. Miller, William E. Bunker,
Wm. Sturgle, Samuel L. Mitchell,
Henry K. Bogert, James O. DeForest,
Dennis Perkins, Robert L. Sturt.
Alexander V. Blake.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Pres.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres.
S. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE
Pacific Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.

HOWARD BUILDING, 176 BROADWAY,
New York, January 12, 1871.

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

Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1870..... \$106,924 04
Premiums received from January 1 to December 31, 1870, inclusive 484,840 67

Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$591,764 71
This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo and Freight for the Voyage.

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

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

The Company has the following Assets:

Cash in Bank..... \$76,532 35
United States and other Stocks..... 417,918 83
Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest. 272,510 00
Premium Notes & Bills Receivable..... \$766,990 73
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums..... 175,133 84
Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at..... 56,000 00
Total Assets..... \$1,016,000 40

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February.

FIFTY PER CENT OF THE OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES OF THE COMPANY, OF THE ISSUE OF 1866, will be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, from which date interest on the portion redeemed will cease. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled to the extent paid.

A Dividend in scrip of TWENTY PER CENT, is declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1870, for which Certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of April next.

TRUSTEES:

John K. Myers, William Leconey,
A. C. Richards, Wm. T. Blodgett,
G. D. H. Gillespie, H. C. Southwick,
C. E. Milnor, Wm. Hegeman,
Martin Bates, James K. Taylor,
Moses A. Hoppock, Adam T. Bruce,
B. W. Bull, Albert B. Strange,
Horace B. Clafin, A. Augustus Low,
W. M. Richards, Emil Heineman,
A. S. Barnes, Jehiel Reed,
Egbert Starr, John H. Walker,
A. Wesson, William A. Hall,
John A. Bartow, Francis Moran,
Oliver K. Klieg, Wm. W. Morris,
Alex. J. Earle, Stephen C. Southmayd,
JOHN K. MYERS, President,
WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1855.

HEAD OFFICE { (Corner of Finch Lane), Thread-needle Street
BRANCH { No. 84, Old Bond Street
OFFICES. { Nos. 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Road
{ No. 25, Ludgate Hill

Subscribed Capital - - - £1,000,000
(50,000 Shares of £20 each).
Paid-up Capital - - - 500,000
Reserved Fund - - - 105,000

DIRECTORS

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

MANAGER—Alfred George Kennedy.

SECRETARY—C. J. Worth

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

Demand Cheques and Exchange honored against approved promissory or other financial documents. Credits opened against First-class Securities negotiable in London. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are issued, as also Letters of Credit upon any leading Commercial City.

Travelers' Credits

encashed when issued by Cheats, and every description of general Banking Business transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

Miscellaneous.

Established
1871.

ANTHONY S. SNYDER,
EDWARD N. SNYDER,
WILLIAM B. MCKEWOOD.

U. S. Bonded Warehouse
SNYDER, SON & Co.,

236 & 237 SOUTH ST, NEW YORK.

Storage for
TEAS, MATTING, LIQUORS, and BONDED GOOD
Of every description.

Insurance at Lowest Rates.

EVERETT & Co.,

66 State Street, Boston,

AGENTS FOR

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

152 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

John Dwight & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SALERATUS,

SUPER CARB. SODA, &C.,

No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

12 FINE STREET,

NEW YORK.

Railway Commission Merchants.

Contract for STEEL and IRON RAILS, LOCOMOTIVES, CARs, and other Supplies, and negotiate RAILWAY BONDS, LOANS, &c.

Publication.

MORE THAN
ONE HUNDRED VOLUMES OF

LITTELL'S
LIVING AGE

have been issued, and it admittedly "continues to stand at the head of its class."

Issued every Saturday.

It gives fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each or more than

Three Thousand Double-Column Octavo Pages

of reading matter yearly; and is the ONLY COMPILATION that presents, with a SATISFACTORY COMPLETENESS as well as freshness, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the

ABLEST LIVING WRITERS.

It is therefore indispensable to every one who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.

The Nation, N. Y., pronounces it—

"The best of all our eclectic publications."

The Philadelphia Press says—

"Frankly speaking, we aver that 'The Living Age has no equal in any country."

The Advance, Chicago (September, 1870), says—

"Every weekly number of 'Littell's Living Age now-a-days is equal to a first class monthly. For solid merit, it is the cheapest magazine in the land."

Published weekly at \$8 00 a year, free of postage.

An extra copy sent gratis to any one getting up a Club of five New Subscribers. Address,

LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

The Best Home and Foreign Literature at Club Prices.

For Ten Dollars, LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, weekly containing the cream of Foreign Periodical Literature, and either one of the Leading Magazines of Home Literature named below, will be sent to one address for one year, viz.:

HARPER'S MONTHLY (OR WEEKLY, OR PAZAR), THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, THE OXLEY, OLD AND NEW, OF APPLETON'S JOURNAL (weekly); or, for \$8 50, THE LIVING AGE and OUR YOUNG PEOPLE. Address as above.



Publication.

HUNT'S
Merchants' Magazine
YEAR BOOK,
1871.

A volume of 475 pages, forming the most complete
**ANNUAL OF COMMERCIAL AND
FINANCIAL INFORMATION**
ever issued in the United States.

CONTENTS:

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING OF HIRAM
WALBRIDGE.

Financial Review for 1870.—National Progress in Wealth; Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; Report of the Treasurer of the United States; Report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Internal Revenue Receipts for Three Years. Daily Price of Gold for Nine Years; Treasure Movement at New York for Twelve Years; Treasure Movement at San Francisco; Range of Government Securities, Monthly, for Two Years; Highest and Lowest Prices, Monthly of every Stock Sold at the New York Stock Exchange for Five Years Past. Foreign Exchange, Weekly, Four Years Past; Debt of the United States in Detail, with Acts; Director of the Mints' Report; Gold and Silver Coins in Different Countries; Receipts and Disbursements of United States since 1791; American Shipping and Foreign Commerce; Purchases by Government. United States Bonds.

Debt and Finances of each State.—Containing Complete Articles upon the Debt and Financial Condition of the Several States of the Union, with the most Detailed Statement of all their Bonds Outstanding.

Banking.—The National Banking System; Comptroller of the Currency's Report; Totals of Quarterly Reports since 1863; New York Savings Banks; Clearing House Banks, Three Years; European Money Market.

Railroads.—Review of Railroad Progress in Europe and America for 1870; New York Railroads; Ohio Railroads; Massachusetts Railroads; Railroad Bonds in Detail; Railroad Stocks in Detail.

Population, etc.—EUROPE AND AMERICA.—European Progress in Wealth and Population; British Income Tax; France, Income and Resources; European Armies and Navies; Germany; Immigration into the United States; Census of the United States.

Trade and Commerce.—Review of the Year 1870; Mercantile Failures; Prices of Merchandise; New York, Foreign Trade of, for 1870; Foreign Imports, United States Foreign Exports; Cereals; Average Factory Wages.

Cotton.—Review of 1870 and Prospects for 1871; Crop of 1869-70; Crop of Cotton each Year since 1821; Weekly Receipts for Five Years; Manufacturers' Association Report for 1869-70; Consumption of United States Mills; Consumption in Europe.

Commercial Reports.—Breadstuffs; Tobacco; Coal; Petroleum; Iron.

Biographical.—Hiram Walbridge; Robert L. Maitland; Joseph Wesley Harper; James De Peyster Ogden; Henry A. Willmerding; Abraham M. Binlgee.

Price \$5.00.

On receipt of which sum it will be mailed, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO.,

Publishers of the

Commercial & Financial Chronicle,

79 & 81 WILLIAM STREET,
New York.

Publication.

THE NEW YORK
DAILY BULLETIN,
A First-Class Daily Commercial
and Financial Journal.

The BULLETIN furnishes—

1st. The most complete **FINANCIAL REPORT** published in any daily paper, embracing:

The daily sales and quotations of every Security dealt in at the Stock Exchange and the Mining Board.

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

A transcript of the official register of the Gold Room, showing every quotation from the formal opening to the formal closing of the Room—published in no other paper.

A summary of the daily transactions at the **SUB-TREASURY**, the **GOLD EXCHANGE BANK**, and the **CLEARING-HOUSE**.

A full table of quotations of **STERLING** and **CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE**.

THE CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS, AND THE OFFICIAL PERIODICAL STATEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE, as furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency—published by no other daily paper.

2d. The most accurate and the **ONLY DAILY** report of the **DRY GOODS MARKET**, including a full **PRICE CURRENT** of staple and domestic fabrics, which is corrected daily.

3d. A carefully prepared report on the **PRODUCE MARKETS**, much fuller in its details than that of any other daily journal, embracing a full **Price Current** semi-weekly.

4th. A daily statement of the **RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE**, the **IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN PORTS**, and the **MANIFESTS OF VESSELS CLEARED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE**.

5th. Its **CITY COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS** is fuller than that of any other journal.

6th. In its **EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT** the BULLETIN gives a fuller discussion of current commercial and financial topics than any other journal in the United States; and in this especially its influence ranks second to that of no other paper in the country.

7th. Its **PRICE** IS ONLY ABOUT ONE-HALF that of other leading commercial papers, and yet its information is fuller and in all respects as valuable.

N. Y. DAILY BULLETIN ASSOCIATION,
30 & 32 Cedar St., near William, N. Y.
20, BOX 3,906.

PRICE \$10 PER ANNUM.

Press Notices.

**INVESTMENT OF MONEY
IN STOCKS AND BONDS.**

The safest and best paying stocks and bonds or purchase for investment may be ascertained by reading regularly the weekly numbers of the **COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE**. The **CHRONICLE** is published in New York, and is now well known as the standard financial newspaper of the country, giving the most complete information in regard to financial matters, U. S. Bonds, State Bonds, City Bonds, and Railroad Stocks and Bonds. For all parties having occasion to invest any money in stocks or bonds, even in small amounts, the reliable and unbiased information contained in the **CHRONICLE** will be worth much more than the subscription price of the paper.

**A Perfect Record of Commercial and
Financial Affairs.**

The **CHRONICLE** is published in convenient shape to be preserved on file and bound at the end of each volume, making a complete history of commercial and financial affairs, which every person interested in such matters, either as an intelligent reader or a practical business man, will find of the greatest value.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine,

Established in 1839 and published for over thirty years as one of the most successful and best known of American magazines, was consolidated Jan. 1, 1871, into the **COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE**, and all the valuable statistics and extensive information formerly given in the magazine are now contained in the current numbers and bound volumes of the **Chronicle**.
Subscription per year, \$10. Single copies, 25 cents.

WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers,

79 and 81 William Street, N. Y.

PRESS NOTICES:

FROM THE

New York Times.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is established on a successful and remunerative basis. This success has been legitimately earned by a faithful and intelligent devotion to the industrial, commercial and financial interests of the country. . . . The admirable manner in which its contents are presented to the reader, and the convenient form in which it is published, renders the **CHRONICLE** eminently useful for reference purposes, in connection with the discussions of important economical topics, to which so liberal an amount of space is regularly allowed in its attractively printed pages.

N. Y. Evening Post.

A VALUABLE COMMERCIAL PAPER.—This weekly journal is an able representative of the commercial and financial interests of the United States. It presents clear and well written statements of the business of the country, in all its branches, and its editorials are among the best upon the class of subjects to which it is especially devoted. It is worth to any business man tenfold more than its cost.

New York World.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is improving with every number. It is fast becoming a worthy peer of the *London Economist*, on which it is modeled, and is already far superior to any similar publication ever issued in this country.

FROM THE SAME.

Every banker and merchant ought to keep on hand for reference all the volumes of this valuable commercial journal.

Commercial Advertiser.

THE CHRONICLE has become an almost indispensable paper for every man interested in business affairs in the United States.

THE CHRONICLE is the best newspaper of the sort published in this country; its files, when preserved, form a record which ought to be in the counting room of every merchant and banker.

Texas Bankers.

T. H. McMahan & Co.,

Bankers,

And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, GALVESTON, Texas.

We have prompt and reliable correspondents at all the principal points throughout this State, and upon all collections payable in this City or Houston, make no charge for collecting, and only actual charge upon interior collections. Immediate and prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us. Refer to Nat. Park Bank, Howes & Macy, and Spofford Tileston & Co., N. Y., 2d Nat. Bank, Boston, Pike Lepeyre & Bro., N. O., Drexel & Co., Phila.

National Bank of Texas

GALVESTON,

Collections made on all accessible points. M. KOPPEL, President, J. J. HENDLEY, Vice-Pres't, CHARLES F. NOYES, Assistant Cashier. N. Y. Correspondents, Amer. Ex. National Bank, Imp. & Traders Nat. Bank.

M. BRANDON, Pres't, J. C. WALLIS, Vice-Pres't, O. LAUVE, Secretary, ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier.

Texas Banking & Ins.,

GALVESTON.

Cash Capital, \$238,000 DIRECTORS: J. M. Brandon, J. C. Wallis, F. R. Lubbock, M. Quid, E. S. Jemison, M. W. Baker, Leon Blum, Geo. Schneider, R. S. Willis, T. A. Gary, W. B. Wall, Rob't. Mills, T. J. H. Anderson. Special attention given to collections at all points in the State, and remittances promptly made, without any charge except customary rates of exchange.

THE CITY BANK OF HOUSTON, Capital, \$325,000.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

We give special attention to collections on all accessible points. DIRECTORS: W. J. Hinchlins, P. W. Gray, A. J. Berke, Cor. Ennis, W. M. Rice, E. H. Cushing, BENJ. A. BUTTS, President, B. F. WEEMS, Cashier.

MOORE & WILSON,

(Successors to H. M. Moore,

BANKERS, BRYAN, TEXAS.

Collections made and promptly remitted for current rate of exchange. Correspondents: Messrs. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., New York.

BASSETT & BASSETT, BANKERS, Brenham, Texas.

Correspondents: Houston—First National Bank; Galveston—Ball, Hochings & Co; New Orleans—Pike, Brother & Co.; New York—Duncan, Sherman & Co. Sayles & Bassett, Attys at Law, Brenham, Texas.

JAMES ARBUCKLE, RISON D. GRIBBLE.

NORTH EASTERN TEXAS.

Collections made on all accessible points by JAMES ARBUCKLE & CO., BANKERS, Jefferson, Texas.

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO., N. Y. Correspondents. O. S. JOHNS, J. C. KIRBY, F. EVERETT, W. VON BOSENBERG

C. R. JOHNS & Co.,

TEXAS LAND AGENCY BANKING & EXCHANGE, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Purchase and sell real estate, pay taxes and adjust titles, prosecute land and money claims against the State and Federal Governments; make collections. Receive deposits and execute Trusts.

ADAMS, Leonard & Co.,

BANKERS,

TERMINUS OF CENTRAL RAILROAD Groesbeck, Texas.

M. A. FORT, Late Fort & Trice. GEORGE W. JACKSON, Late Cashier 1st Nat. Bank Gallipolis, O

FORT & JACKSON,

BANKERS, WACO, TEXAS.

REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENCE:—New York Winslow, Lanier & Co., David Downs & Co. Cincinnati: First National Bank, Merchants National Bank. New Orleans: Louisiana National Bank, Wheelock & Pratt, Bankers. Galveston: T. H. McMahan & Co.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to

CHAS. W. HASSLER,

No. 7 Wall Street, New York.

Miscellaneous.

TOWNSEND & YALE,

New York and Boston,

SOLE AGENTS.



- KEYSTONE, NUBIAS, LACE EDGE, PRINCESS LOUISE, BEATRICE, ADELAIDE, CLARISSA, SURF EDGE.

J. S. & E. Wright & Co.,

92 & 94 Franklin street NEW YORK. 69 Franklin street BOSTON. 211 Chestnut street PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

- Pepperell Mfg. Co., Otis Company, Bates Mfg. Co., Columbia Mfg. Co., Androscoggin Mills, Continental Mills., Warren Cotton Mills, Laconia Co., Boston Duck Co., Franklin Co., Thorndike Co., Cordis Mills.

MUSCOGEE

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COLUMBUS, GA. MANUFACTURERS OF Sheetings Drillings, Yarns, Rope, &c. G. P. SWIFT, Pres't. W. A. SWIFT, Sec. & Tr.

Brinckerhoff, Turner & Polhemus,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTON SAIL DUCK

And all kinds of

COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVERING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES & C. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS, "AWNING STRIPES."

Also, Agents

United States Bunting Company.

A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock. 13 & 15 Lispenard Street.

Transportation.



New York & Liverpool.

New and magnificent Belfast-built steamships—the six largest afloat. OCEANIC, BALTIC, ATLANTIC, REPUBLIC, ADRIATIC, ANTAETIC. Passenger accommodations unrivalled, combining

Safety, Speed & Comfort.

Saloon accommodations in midship sections, where little motion is felt. OCEANIC - - - Sat., Dec. 2, 9 A.M. ATLANTIC - - - Sat., Dec. 16, 10 A.M. Apply at White Star Line offices, 19 Broadway. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Cap T. W. Freeman, Nov. 22, at 2 1/2 P.M. IDAHO, Capt. Price, Nov 24, at 7 1/2 A.M. MANHATTAN, Captain J. B. Price, Dec. 1. COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Dec. 6, at 1 P.M. WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams, Dec. 13, at 7 1/2 A.M. NEVADA, Captain Forsyth, Nov. 20, at 1 P.M.

Cabin passage, \$80 gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$30 currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA & CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THROUGH FARES—NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, First Class \$125 to \$150 Steerage \$60

According to location of berth These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave PIER No. 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal Street, at 12 o'clock, noon,

On 15th and 30th of Each Month except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

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

Departure of 15th touches at KINGSTON, Ja. Steamer will leave San Francisco 1st every month for China and Japan.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, AND MOBILE—ALL RAIL.



Let us New York At 8.40 A.M. for RICHMOND, and Points on the Coast At 9.20 P.M. from foot of Cortland street, via New York and Philadelphia Line, by GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE TRAIN, for Richmond, New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville Atlanta, Macon, and intermediate points.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Miles, GO'G SOUTH (Time), GO'G NORTH (Time). Rows include New York, Washington, Gordonsville, Bristol, Knoxville, Cleveland, Chattanooga, Nashville, Corinth, Grand Junction, Memphis, Macon, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans.

J. B. YATES, General Eastern Passenger Agent.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities such as Potatoes, Hides, Breadstuffs, Butter, and Coffee, with their respective prices and market status.

Table listing various commodities including Mustard seed, Iron, Lead, Lumber, Fish, and Hides, with their respective prices and market status.

Table listing various commodities including Iron, Lead, Lumber, Fish, and Hides, with their respective prices and market status.

Table listing various commodities including Wool, Tea, and Wine, with their respective prices and market status.

Cotton and Southern Cards.

REESE, RIGNEY & Co.,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
COTTON BUYING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

COTTON TIES.

SOLE AGENCY IN NEW YORK FOR SALE OF
"ARROW," "BUCKEE" AND "ANCHOR" TIES
SWENSON, PERKINS & Co.,
80 Wall Street.

John C. Graham & Co.,
SELMA, ALABAMA,
BUYERS OF COTTON
For a Commission.

H. S. FULKERSON,
COTTON BROKER,
CORNER MULBERRY AND WASHINGTON STS.
VICKSBURG, MISS.
Refer to G. M. KLEIN, Cashier, Mississippi Valley
Bank, Vicksburg.

R. A. Young & Bro.,
COTTON & TOBACCO BROKERS,
Petersburg, Va.

CAPITAL STATE BANK,
JACKSON, MISS.
THOS. E. HELM.....President.
M. A. VAN HOOK.....Cashier.
A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
New York Correspondants.....M. Morgan's Sons

DAVIS & FRERET,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND GENERAL LAND AGENTS
For the States of LOUISIANA, TEXAS, MISSIS-
SIPPI, ALABAMA, &c.
85 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Prompt attention given to buying, selling and leas-
ing of plantations and other real estate, paying of
taxes, collecting rents, etc.

D. S. ARNOLD,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
Cotton Factor,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

H. CASTLEMAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HAWKS & CASTLEMAN,
BROKER,
COLUMBUS, Georgia.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks, and Bonds of
every description; and Real Estate bought and sold.
Collections made on all "accessible points."

Reynolds & Brothers,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,
Buy Cotton, Grain, &c., on Commission.

LEACH BROTHERS,
BUYERS OF COTTON,
FOR A COMMISSION.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES FURNISHED.
RALEIGH,
North Carolina.

WILLIAM LAMB,
AGENT
ALLAN LINE
LIVERPOOL
STEAMERS.
NORFOLK, VA.
Particular attention given to the purchase of Southern
Produce.

Insurance.

Fire Insurance Agency,
No. 62 WALL STREET.

Ætna Insurance Comp'y,
OF HARTFORD.

Capital \$3,000,000 00

SPRINGFIELD

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

Capital \$500,000 00

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1871.

The above-named Companies, after paying the heavy
losses sustained at CHICAGO, still are enabled to
offer the security of an unimpaired capital against
loss and damage by fire.

Policies issued and losses adjusted by

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

The North British
and Mercantile Ins. Co.
of London and Edinburgh.
Capital Coin \$10,000,000.
Assets in the
United States 1,200,000.
50 William St.

FIRE INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICAN
Fire Insurance Company
OFFICE 192 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices,
Cooper Institute & 1429 Broadway.
INCORPORATED 1823.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - \$500,000 00
SURPLUS - - - - - 295,237 93
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1, 1860,
\$795,237 93.

Insures Property against Loss or Damage by Fire at
usual rates.
Policies issued and Losses paid at the Office of the
Company, or at its various Agencies in the principal
cities of the United States.

R. W. BLEECKER, President,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Vice-Pres't,
F. H. CARTER, Secretary,
J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Assets - - - - \$8,000,000, Gold
CHIEF OFFICE IN THE U. S.
Nos. 40 and 42 Pine Street, New York.

The Liverpool & Lon-
don & Globe Ins. Co.
Assets Gold, \$20,000,000
Assets in the
U. States, \$3,000,000
45 William St.

Iron and Railroad Material

JOHN S. KENNEDY, HENRY M. BAKER, JOHN S. BARNES
J. S. KENNEDY & Co.,
41 CEDAR ST., COR. OF WILLIAM ST.
GENERAL RAILWAY AGENTS AND
MERCHANTS.

Buy and sell Railway Bonds and Negotiate Loans to
Railways.

IMPORTERS OF
Iron Rails, Steel Rails, Old Rails,
Bessemer Pig Iron, Scrap,
Steel Tyres, boiler plates, &c.

AGENTS FOR
The Bowling Iron Company, Bradford England.
The West Cumberland Hambleton Iron Co., Workington
England.
Supply all Railway Equipment and undertake a
Railway business generally.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, ALEX. P. FOOTE
EMERSON FOOTE,

Vibbard, Foote & Co.,
40 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Steel Rails,

Iron Rails,
Old Rails,

AND
RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS.

HALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS
M. BAIRD & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

All work accurately fitted to gauges and thorough
ly interchangeable. Plan, Material, Workmanship
Finish and Efficiency fully guaranteed.
M. Baird, Chas. T. Parry, Wm. P. Henzey
Geo. Barnham, Edw. H. Williams, Ed. Longstreth.
Wm. P. Converse & Co.,
54 Pine St., New York, Agent

Gilead A. Smith & Co.,
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON
AND
NO. 62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RAILROAD IRON.
In Ports of New York and New
Orleans.

Bills of Exchange on London and circular Notes
amounts to suit remitters or travelers.

MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,

Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Weld,
Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street
Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools,
Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

NAYLOR & CO.,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILA.,
99 John street. 80 State street. 208 So. 4th street
CAST STEEL RAILS,

CAST STEEL TYRES,
Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for
Railway Use.

HOUSE IN LONDON
NAYLOR, RENZON & CO.
34 Old Broad Street,
who give special attention to orders for

Railroad Iron,
as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

WRIGHT & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.
Represented in the United States by our House,
Wright, Brown & Co.,
No. 69 WALL STREET, NEW YORK