

THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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Advertisements.

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WM. B. DANA & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,
79 & 81 William St., N. Y.

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Financial.

T. B. BALDWIN. G. A. KIMBALL.
Member N. Y. Stock and Gold Exchange.

Baldwin & Kimball,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
2½ WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Interest allowed on deposits.

Lockwood & Co.,

BANKERS,

94 BROADWAY.

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

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Collections made promptly on all parts of Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE

TEN PER CENT

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MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SMITH & HANNAMAN,

BROKERS, Indianapolis.

CHARLES G. JOHNSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Lock Box 834. New Orleans.
Will purchase

EXCHANGE, COTTON, ETC.

Particular attention given to Receiving and Forwarding Bills.

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BANKERS,

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Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, State, County and City Bonds, also

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COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS FOR TRAVELLERS ISSUED,

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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STOCKS, GOLD, BONDS AND ALL OTHER SECURITIES;

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Interest paid on Deposits subject to check.

D. N. BARNEY, } special.

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Investment Securities and Collections.

A. C. KAUFMAN,

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

Investment Orders Solicited and carefully executed.

Collections of DIVIDENDS, COUPONS, NOTES, DEBITS, &c., &c., upon six 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., Rountree Brothers.

A. C. KAUFMAN.

BRYAN & HUNTER,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

101 BAY ST., SAVANNAH, Georgia.

P. O. Box 823.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin and Securities.

Collections on Savannah remitted for at one-eighth per cent under buying rate for New York Exchange the day they mature. We have facilities also for collections in other cities in Georgia, Alabama and Florida; also for the transaction of any Financial business on Collaterals, recognized as good here. We do not deal in any Southern State Bonds issued since the war.

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.

Financial.

MORTON, BLISS & Co.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES.

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

TRAVELLERS,

ALSO,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

Available in all parts of the world on

MORTON, ROSE & CO'

LONDON.

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.

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BANKERS,

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MUNROE & Co.,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBEE, PARIS, and

ALEXANDERS CUNLIFFES & CO.,

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BANKING HOUSE OF

GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,

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(Corner of Cedar street.)

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COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points to 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.

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NEGOTIATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange effected.

Edward Haight & Co.,

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No. 9 Wall Street, New York.

FIVE PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON

DEPOSITS.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow 5 per cent interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect business notes and drafts through out the United States, giving prompt returns.

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Andrews & Co.,

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Bowles Brothers & Co.,

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19 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

ISSUE

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., Guion & Co. London. Liverpool.

Brown Brothers & Co.,

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ISSUE

Commercial and Travelers Credits

Available in all parts of the world.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

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Issue Sterling Exchange and demand notes in sums to suit purchasers, payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and available for the Continent of Europe on

Messrs. PRYSCOTT, GROTE & CO., Bankers, London, W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Old Hall, Liverpool.

Orders for Government Bonds, stocks and Merchandise executed, and Foreign Exchange and Drafts bought.

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AGENTS FOR

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SUCCESSOR TO

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Government Securities, Gold, Stocks, and Bonds of every description; and Real Estate bought and sold. Collections made on all "accessible points."

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS, AND GENERAL LAND AGENTS

For the States of LOUISIANA, TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, &c.

85 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA. Prompt attention given to buying, selling and issuing of plantations and other real estate, paying of rents, collecting rents, etc.

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 specialty.

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X. H. ALLEN, Vice-Pres't First Nat. Bank, President. H. M. HOLDEN, Cashier First National Bank Treasurer SAMUEL MCKEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

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No. 17 West Fifth Street.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.

The operations of the Western Bond Board are devoted specially to the Negotiation of Western County Bonds, Municipal Bonds, and the Bonds of the several School Districts of Missouri and Kansas. All Bonds offered are thoroughly examined as to the legality of their issue, and none are presented except such as we believe to be reliable in every particular. Full statistics and every information given upon application to

SAMUEL MCKEE, Secretary.

DESIRABLE

HOME SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD BONDS

OF THE

WALKILL VALLEY

Railway Company.

OFFERED FOR SALE AT

NINETY

AND ACCRUED INTEREST, IN CURRENCY,

BY

MEAD & CLARK, Financial Agents,

141 Broadway, NEW YORK,

AND

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By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you can increase your income over 40 per cent. and your principal about 25 per cent. and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & Co,

BANKERS.

24 Pine Street, NEW YORK,

AND

164 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!

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Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.

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Advances made on approved securities. Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper. Collections both inland and foreign promptly made. Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,

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No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

TAUSSIG, GEMPP & Co.,

BANKERS,

323 North Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

GEMPP & TAUSSIG,

BANKERS,

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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 exact 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.

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Collections made on all accessible points.

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O. LAUVE, Secretary, ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier.

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Cash Capital, \$238,000

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Special attention given to collections at all points in the State, and remittances promptly made, without any charge except customary rates of exchange.

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Collections made and promptly remitted for current rate of exchange. Correspondents:

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BRYAN, TEXAS.

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

FORT & JACKSON,

BANKERS,

WACO, TEXAS.

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Winslow, Lanier & Co., David Dow & Co. Cincinnati: First National Bank, Merchants National Bank,

New Orleans: Louisiana National Bank, Wheel & Pratt, Bankers. Galveston: T. H. McMahan & Co.

CAPITAL STATE BANK, JACKSON, MISS.

EHOS. E. HELM, President

M. A. VAN HOOK, Cashier.

A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

New York Correspondents, Morgan's Sons

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

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

PARKER & COBB,

BANKERS, 33 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, Buy and sell Western City and County bonds.

Philadelphia Bankers.

BKJAMISON & Co.

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

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and kind 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.,

BROKERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES, 33 Wall Street, AND NEW YORK. 323 North Third St., ST. LOUIS.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

TITUSVILLE, PENN., Capital - - - - - \$300,000 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, Coins, Gold Dust and Bullion bought and sold at current rates. Special attention given to collections throughout the West. A. H. H. BITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DIXON, 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. 17

W. M. F. HEWSON,

STOCK BROKER, Office No. 21 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Refer to: All Cincinnati Banks, and Messrs. LOCKWOOD & 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.

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BANKER, EUPAULA, ALABAMA. EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES AND COIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. Collections made on all accessible points in the Southern States.

WM. FOWLER. R. H. SOMMERVILLE.

Fowler & Sommerville, BANKERS & BROKERS, MONTGOMERY, ALA., Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

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

Merchants & Planters NATIONAL BANK,

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

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.

BANKER, FACTOR AND Commission Merchant, Savannah, Ga.

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

J. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, AMERICUS, GA. Do a general banking business. Cotton purchased on order. Collections made and promptly remitted for. New York Correspondents—Messrs. Wm. Bryce & Co. R. 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 Correspondents. Collections remitted for at current rate of Exchange. New York Correspondents Trevor & Colgate, Morton Blye & Co.

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Mississippi Valley Bank,

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

GEO. L. HOLMERS. ALEX. MACBETH.

HOLMES & MACBETH,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, CHARLESTON, S. C. Key box 44.

G. P. CURRY,

EXCHANGE BANK, AUGUSTA, GA. Southern Securities of every description, viz.: Un current Bank Notes; State, City & Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Coupons. Collections made in all parts of this State and South Carolina and remitted for on day of collection, at current rate of New York Exchange.

New Orleans Cards.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF New Orleans.

This Bank, organized under the general law of Louisiana with its capital of \$600,000 intact, is now fully prepared for Business. As the first of the Old Institutions of the State to improve the opportunity of furnishing our population with the facilities of a local circulation on which the interest accrues to our people we respectfully solicit a portion of your Business.

Board of Directors:

M. M. SIMPSON, (of Salomon & Simpson.) JOHN PHELPS, E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, H. W. FARLEY, LEON GODCHAUX, F. VAN BENTHUYZEN, WALTER PUGH, VICTOR MKYER, B. M. POND, W. HARTWELL, (R. J. VENABLES, CARL KOHN, President THEO. HELLMAN, Vice Pres't, (of Sellman 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. RIGNEY, Vice-Pres't. CHAS. L. C. DUPUY Cashier.

N. O. National Bank

OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

ALEX. WHELESS, President, JAS. N. BEADLES, Vice-President. RICHARD JONES, Cashier.

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

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT NINTH NATIONAL BANK

Publication.



MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED VOLUMES OF LITTLE'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 COMPI-LATION 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 of 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 \$3 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 ZEPHYR), THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, THE GALAXY, OLD AND NEW, OR APPLETON'S JOURNAL (weekly); or, for \$3 50, THE LIVING AGE and OUR YOUNG FOLKS, Address as above.

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 Indies and South America also Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers 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 FATON,
AGCH. McKINLAY, Agents.

**JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,
BANKERS,**

58 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.

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

Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, subject 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.
Government Securities bought and sold.

**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.

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

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

Pay 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.

**OFFICE OF
U. S. Assistant Treasurer,**

New York, January 2, 1872.
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1872, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

- BIDS FOR GOLD.**
THURSDAY, January 11—One Million.
THURSDAY, January 25—One Million.
OFFERS OF BONDS.
THURSDAY, January 4—One Million.
THURSDAY, January 18—One Million.

A certified check for Five per cent of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treas. U. S.

**OFFICE OF
U. S. Assistant Treasurer,**

New York, January 3, 1872.

In conformity with instructions from the secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 3 Per Cent Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the Act of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date May 15, 1868, of the denomination of \$5,000, between the numbers two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two (2,952) and three thousand two hundred and one (3,201) inclusive and of the denomination of \$10,000, between the numbers two thousand nine hundred and sixty-three (2,963) and three thousand one hundred and ninety-seven (3,197) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office; and that from and after the 29th day of February, 1872, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

Financial.

**Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
BANKERS,
21 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.**

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

AEQ. J. BROWN. WA H. BROWN.
**Augustus J. Brown & Son
BANKERS,**

59 Liberty Street, New York.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF
RAILROAD SECURITIES

22d DIVIDEND.
**GERMANIA
Fire Insurance Company,**

NO. 175 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, \$500,000.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, payable to stockholders on demand, and free of Government tax.

The Company has passed through all the extraordinary fire of the past year, paying losses exceeding

**HALF A MILLION DOLLARS,
WITHOUT CALLING FOR A DOLLAR FROM ITS STOCKHOLDERS.**

With its habitual promptness, it has settled all CHICAGO LOSSES IN FULL. The GERMANIA closes its annual account with assets amounting to \$1,022,531 23, and so let a continuance of that public confidence which it has honorably striven to deserve.

CASH ASSETS \$1,022,531 23.

RUD. GARRIGUE, President.
JOHN ED. KAHL, Vice-Pres.
HUGO SCHAMANN, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 3, 1872.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

**CLINTON
Fire Insurance Company,**

OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 4, 1872.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

**HANOVER
Fire Insurance Company.**

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent, free of Government tax, is payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2.
J. L. EMSEN LANE, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 1, 1872.

**FOR SALE
AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE**

A three (3) years lease of buildings, &c., also, machinery and fixtures contained therein, located in Texas, for the manufacture of
COTTONSEED OIL.
For full particulars address
N. Y. P. O. Box 1,393.

Financial.

**8 PER CENT GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BOND.**

(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)
Interest payable quarterly

Free of Government Tax.
ISSUE LIMITED TO \$16,300 PER MILE,
OF THE
**LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE
AND
SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY
OF INDIANA.**
Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

This road, 92 miles in length, 70 of which are in actual operation, runs Southwesterly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for twelve miles at its Southern Terminus, the celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport, and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal (now in such large demand), Lumber, Cattle, Grain, and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS at NINETY-TWO AND A HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST, in currency, or will exchange them for U. S. Bonds or other marketable securities, at the rates of the day. At the above price these bonds yield to the investor SIXTY PER CENT more income than the bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, 12 Pine St.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under firm name of J. M. WEITH & AGENTS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. M. Weith retiring on account of ill health. Either party will sign the firm name in liquidation.
New York, Jan. 2, 1872.
J. M. WEITH.
GEO. ARENTS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of ARENTS & YOUNG, for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of J. M. Weith & Arents, and will have their office at No. 9 New street.
New York, Jan. 2, 1872.
GEO. ARENTS.
ALBERT YOUNG.

In retiring from active business, I respectfully desire to return thanks to my friends for past favors, and with much pleasure heartily solicit for my successors the liberal patronage and favor so long enjoyed by the late firm.
J. M. WEITH.

**GEO. ARENTS. ALBERT YOUNG.
ARENTS & YOUNG,
DEALERS IN**

**SOUTHERN AND
MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.**
No. 19 NEW STREET.
Loans Negotiated.

THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 14.

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The Chronicle.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage),	
For One Year.....	\$10 00
For Six Months.....	6 00
<i>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.</i>	
WILLIAM B. DANA, } JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. }	WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers, 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK. Post Office Box 4,592.

Mr. Alex. Holmes is our only agent in the New England States. His address is P. O. Box 2,279, Boston.

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

THE "CHRONICLE" FOR 1872.

In opening our fourteenth volume we congratulate our readers on the happy auspices under which it is begun: The past year has been much more free from commercial trouble and more favorable to material growth and industrial progress than any previous year since the war. We have partaken of the general prosperity, and as in previous years the public approval of our labors has surpassed very far our most sanguine expectations. We are not unmindful of the obligations imposed on us by the generous support we have received, and we are making new arrangements to extend the usefulness and influence of THE CHRONICLE. The area of that influence is rapidly extending in various parts of the country; and some of our more sanguine friends in the South assure us that at certain important centres of the cotton trade we circulate a larger number of papers than any journal, either daily or weekly, that is published in New York. Our foreign circulation, which has been large and influential, has of late received a notable enlargement. From the financial circles at home, as well as from our merchants and moneyed institutions we receive frequent indications of the growing confidence ac-

corded to the unbiassed views of current events which we endeavor to give in our columns.

With such evidences of success to stimulate and encourage us, we hope to enlarge the scope of THE CHRONICLE, and to raise it more nearly than heretofore to the ideal we set before us when its first number was issued six years ago. We intend especially to make it a useful, trustworthy manual for investors, and with that view we shall give the fullest and most accurate information as to the multitude of financial schemes which are so eagerly asking for money in Wall street, and in which the present year promises to be more prolific than any that has preceded it. With a view to assist the choice and inform the judgment of bank officers in the country, and of others who have trust money to put out, or their own frugal savings to invest, we have during the last few months added a new set of tables of 14 pages, containing a vast mass of information, collected with scrupulous fidelity from authentic sources; and we shall publish them, with the needful additions and corrections, in a supplement once a month. This country is rapidly developing a new era in the history of its investments. In accordance with the national habit of self-reliance, many of our people are beginning to discriminate between the various classes of securities which solicit their confidence and to examine the evidence for themselves, instead of trusting wholly to the opinion of some city banker as heretofore. This is especially the case with the managers of savings institutions, banks, and other fiduciary officials all over the country. For aid in such scrutiny this class of enquirers have been accustomed to rely on THE CHRONICLE, as we have abundant reason to know. To render them still greater services in the future is one of the great objects we shall keep in view.

Arrangements are just completing for a further improvement in our weekly cotton report, which has long been acknowledged as of authority in every country where cotton is grown or cotton manufactures flourish. By means of special cable despatches we shall be able to report every week the exact visible supply of cotton throughout the whole world. Notwithstanding the importance of this information about a commodity whose value is so sensitive as cotton and whose movements involve such vast aggregates of capital, no tables of this kind have ever been published in this city, except such as take the cable report from Liverpool, and add thereto reports from London, Havre and other ports which have been received by mail and are really two or three weeks old. The numerous evils of this imperfect information have frequently been complained of, but under our new arrangement the more conspicuous of them will, we hope, be effectually removed; as we shall publish every Saturday the cable report of Friday's stock in Liverpool

and London, with the total India cotton afloat as made up on that day; also, the stock at Bremen, Havre and Marseilles, and the amount of American and Brazil cotton afloat for those ports. To these we shall add the aggregate stocks at all other European ports, as made up by telegraph from the Continent on Thursday. To these comprehensive statistics we expect also to add the Bombay figures of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., showing the week's receipts of cotton at Bombay, distinguishing the separate shipments to Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

We have other improvements preparing, which will be duly announced hereafter. Our intention is to make THE CHRONICLE, at whatever cost, a worthy exponent of the financial and commercial interests of the American people, and a useful monitor to all persons in every quarter of the globe who may do business in any of the great staples produced in this country. With these objects in view we shall continue to discuss in the light of the great principles of practical finance, the course of our State and National legislation, the successive movements of our industrial development, with the sources and perils of that rapid material progress and prosperity which have so long distinguished this country among other nations.

THE MONEY MARKET AND THE RUMORED LOAN OF 600 MILLIONS.

To the other causes of monetary perturbation which have prevailed of late have just been added a new set of anxieties arising out of the rumored negotiation of 600 millions of bonds abroad. The Rothschilds are said to be engaged in it, and the bonds are to be partly $4\frac{1}{2}$ and partly 5 per cents. So much trouble has arisen from the recent Syndicate operation of exchanging bonds, and duplicating the interest, that the present negotiation is to be conducted on a totally different basis. The proposition is for the foreign contractors to buy the bonds outright from the Treasury, and with the proceeds the outstanding Five-Twenties are to be redeemed as the money is paid. The details of this new scheme have not transpired, and its success is said to be not finally assured. But the rumor has such a consistency and proceeds from quarters which are usually so well informed, that it has been received with less of doubt than might have been expected, and has tended both to prevent the rise of gold and especially to check some of those movements which had begun to relax the stringency of the loan market. Of course it is premature until we receive some further evidence in confirmation of this project to attempt to measure its legitimate effect on our finances. In any case, the negotiation if closed will probably not be consummated for some time to come, as ninety days' notice will have to be given by Mr. Boutwell of the redemption of the Five-Twenties, and no heavy accumulations of the money either here or in London will, after the recent experiences, be for a moment tolerated by public opinion.

Under these circumstances the probability is that our loan market will gradually work itself free from the disturbing forces which have caused the recent spasms, although the amelioration can scarcely be very rapid for several reasons. In the first place our great want in the money market, just now, is greenbacks, of which there is an unusual scarcity in bank. It is true the return current from the interior has begun to set in, but the recent run on one or two savings banks has prompted many of these institutions to strengthen their reserves, and three millions of greenbacks have probably disappeared from the bank reserve since Monday in obedience to this precautionary impulse. If the same circumstances should continue, it is probable that next week five millions more will be withdrawn. Hence, the currency influx from the country will scarcely make itself visible in

the bank aggregates; and we may, perhaps, see the result of this new movement in the Clearing House statement to-day.

Secondly, the January dividends, which were expected to return to bank next week, and to restore the equilibrium of the loan market, may probably be somewhat retarded in their flow by the movement above referred to, and thus the influence they were believed likely to exert may be deferred. Still this is merely a question of time; and if no unforeseen contingency should arise to disturb public confidence, there will soon be an abundant supply both of capital and of currency in the market, so that a moderate degree of ease and monetary tranquility may safely be looked for.

The great deficiency, however, we repeat, on which the trouble in the money market has arisen, is that of currency. And experience shows that for monetary ease an adequate supply of the circulating medium is just as indispensable a condition as are an abundance of floating capital and a confidence among the owners of that capital making them desirous of lending it. Two of these three conditions, for aught we can see, are in full force at present, and it is on this expectation that the favorable opinion is based as to the future.

It must indeed be remembered that the stringency which has recently prevailed has not been so severe as might be supposed by an inexperienced observer who is practically unacquainted with the facts. Money was lending yesterday on the street, for example, and for several previous days, at rates equivalent to 14@28 per cent., or even higher. But it must not be forgotten that these were merely exceptional loans, and that the amount of capital in the aggregate which ever seeks employment in the street at these usurious rates is relatively small, seldom exceeding 5 millions; and usually, even in severe spasms, it falls much below one half of that sum. The leading banks and money-lenders charge but the legal rate of 7 per cent, and it is only when the supply from these legitimate sources falls short that the most active speculators in gold and stocks seek exceptional accommodation, and bid for it exceptional rates.

Moreover, in forecasting the future of the money market we must not forget the demands upon it. Prominent among them is the demand for capital for the construction of new railroads, a larger number of which are now projected and under construction than even last year, and yet we built more railroads in 1871 than in any one year before. Last January we had but 54,435 miles of railroad in the whole Union. To-day we have 62,646 miles, and next year we shall probably have increased the aggregate to 70,000 miles. All this rapid construction of new routes for transportation costs money, depletes the loan market, converts floating capital into fixed capital, and thus enters very prominently into any calculations and estimates we may make as to the monetary outlook. It is true that these railroads and the ten thousand other extensions of our productive power which consume capital, very soon begin to return to us this capital with large increase. Still this increase is slow to be fully realized; and, meanwhile, it is well for us to be able to rely on such copious supplies of foreign capital pouring into the market as we assuredly shall receive from Germany and Continental Europe, whether the rumor of the foreign loan, above referred to, for 600 millions, from London, should prove true or not.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN ON THE SITUATION.

The Message which Governor Hoffman sent on Tuesday to the Legislature of this State commands unusual attention, and his suggestions have the good fortune to be equally well received by all sections of the people irrespective of politics. Last year nearly 3 millions of the State debt were paid off, and the aggregate is now

reduced to \$29,482,702. Of this sum nearly two-thirds represent the war bounty debt, which amounts to \$16,887,206, and will be paid off in about five years by the annual tax provided in the law authorizing the loan. The rest of the State debt is 12½ millions, and as it was contracted before the war, in gold, Mr. Hoffman argues that the good faith and honor of the State demand that it shall be paid both principal and interest in coin. This obvious rule we have ourselves frequently urged, and it should without delay receive the sanction of the Legislature. The aggregate State taxation for the year amounts to \$11,613,943, of which more than one-half was contributed by this city. Never, probably, has the credit of the State of New York been in a more satisfactory condition.

A large part of the message is taken up with the discussion of two or three topics which are of paramount concern at present. The first of these is the condition of the savings banks. For half a century these institutions have been regarded with unlimited confidence by the people, and in all that period but two banks have until recently failed both of which years ago paid their depositors almost in full. Relying on this general trust, and being much in want of money, a shrewd clique of greedy politicians connected with the Ring have attempted of late to start several savings banks in various parts of this city. Three of these have lately collapsed, and their failure has given such a shock to the public mind that the deposits in other savings institutions of undoubted solvency have been drawn down to an unusual extent; and another run has this week been started on the Third Avenue Savings Bank, an institution which has enjoyed a good reputation, although some years ago it had some heavy losses, which, as we were assured, had been so provided for that the bank would not be eventually weakened. This bank is paying promptly, and so far promises to weather the storm. Far different, however, was the fate of the mushroom banks of the Ring, which were so rotten that they fell at the first attack, and almost without a solitary symptom of vitality. How much worse mischief might have been spread abroad had the Ring started all its savings bank projects, it is impossible to say. Governor Hoffman evidently thinks that the calamity would have been appalling. He reminds the Legislature that during the three years of his administration he has vetoed no less than 68 bills for incorporating, or for increasing the powers of, savings banks and other monied institutions under various names. He adds as follows several suggestions on the subject that are eminently practical and timely:

There were, on the 1st of July last, 143 savings banks doing business in the State, with assets to the amount, in the aggregate, of \$206,253,594. These assets may now be estimated, upon the ratio of increase of the year before, at \$280,000,000. The number of persons having deposits in these institutions was, on Jan. 1, 1871, \$712,109. I ask your especial attention to the necessity of being very cautious in the enactment of charters for savings banks. Being intended to induce saving habits among those of small means, it is the duty of the Legislature to provide in their charters every possible safeguard for the protection of the depositors. The object kept in view should be security more than high interest. At my instance a law was passed at the Legislative session of 1869 (chapter 213 of the laws of that year), requiring that all persons desiring to organize a savings bank should execute a certificate, containing a declaration from each one of them that he is willing to accept the duties of a trustee in such institution; and requiring that such certificate, with a copy of the proposed charter, be filed with the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at least 60 days before the annual session of the Legislature. The law provides also that notice of intention to organize such an institution, giving the particulars contained in the certificate, shall be published in a newspaper of the neighborhood where it is proposed to be established, for six weeks. It then makes it the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department to transmit to the Legislature at its next meeting a report concerning the expediency of incorporating each one of such proposed institutions. Of course, this law may be disregarded by a subsequent Legislature; but I recommend a strict compliance, on your part, with its provisions, as calculated to avoid a needless increase of these institutions and to guard against carelessly framed charters. I recommend to your consideration the propriety of restricting, by a general law, applicable to all savings banks, the amount which

may be held on deposit for any one depositor, to a moderate sum. Those who deal in large amounts are usually capable of providing investments for themselves. It is not right that the funds of this latter class of persons should be mingled with those of less means, whose circumstances require a peculiar class of institutions, and for whom, specially, savings banks were created.

Recent events warn us that these provisions, wise as they undoubtedly are, need to be supplemented by further safeguards of the solvency of institutions where our poorer citizens store up their frugal savings. Why could we not, for example, require each bank to have a paid up capital as a guarantee fund to its depositors? and why should not the officers and managers of these institutions be summarily punishable in case of any neglect or dereliction in their fiduciary obligations? Such questions are being earnestly agitated by multitudes of depositors in savings banks, whose confidence, though tottering, is not overthrown. To restore their quietude may not be a very prolonged or difficult task, if proper precautions are adopted. For there is no doubt that our savings banks for the most part are as strong and as efficiently conducted as ever, and that none of our other monetary institutions can present a fairer record during the last half century.

A considerable part of the document before us is taken up with the question of revising the taxes. The proposition of the Commissioner is, on the whole, approved by Mr. Hoffman; and consists, first, in taxing real estate and moneyed corporations as at present, but enforcing a more equitable and well defined standard of valuation; secondly, in freeing personal property from taxation, but creating in lieu thereof a new tax on an assessment equal to three times the annual rental value of all premises occupied by the taxpayer, either as a dwelling or for business purposes. At a later period of the session this novel proposition is to be presented with a further report to the Legislature, and a draft of a proposed law in conformity. This scheme, though new and untried in this country, is borrowed from one of the provisions of the English income tax, which we described some months ago. We are inclined to doubt whether it will be found practicable to introduce it here, but must defer our discussion of it to a future time.

The only other part of the message we have space to notice is that devoted to the revolution in our city government, and the prospective changes in the organic law of our municipal administration. "The people," says Mr. Hoffman, "have spoken in a way not to be misinterpreted," and the recent exposure of great wrongs in the administration of the local government of New York has aroused public attention, in an extraordinary but wholesome extent, to the necessity of a reform in the conduct of affairs; and they demand legislation which shall have neither party politics nor personal gain in view, but the general welfare, and the interests of commerce, industry, and good government. The evils of the past he traces to their remote as well as their more obvious causes. Among the remote causes which have long been accumulating the materials for the recent explosion, he blames the interference of the Legislature with the local self-government of the city, and the frequent changes that have been made in the interest of factions and partizan schemes. New York has been at one time governed, he says, under local laws, which failed to fix responsibility anywhere. At other times disconnected and irresponsible commissions, created partly to give to political minorities in the city some political control, and partly for other purposes, have opened the door to confusion, mismanagement, and extravagance; the responsible authors thereof concealed themselves under the complicated machinery which was unwisely substituted for a single government of the people.

As to the present charter he acknowledges it as a failure,

and as deserving the popular disfavor it has aroused. But its great defect, he declares to be, that it contains no provision for the summary removal of unfaithful officers. It is true that bad men who were previously in office, held fast by their positions, served under the charter, and prostituted it to their selfish ends. But the Governor ignores the fact that these very officials were the authors of the scheme; they were the men who compiled the charter, and secured its passage through the Legislature. This charter was, perhaps, as Mr. Hoffman says, a great improvement in its main features over the former methods of governing our city. Still if it had been much more perfect the people would demand its abrogation; and he proposes to remodel it in such a way as to retain all its best provisions, and to supplement them by some that are new. Among the suggestions he offers for this purpose are the following, which well deserve respectful consideration. First, he says, New York needs a permanent charter, and this organic law should not be liable to be abrogated or nullified by the surreptitious insertion of a blind clause in a hastily passed act of the Legislature. The recent robbery of this city by the payment on fictitious claims of six millions, were due, not to a defect in the charter, but to a brief clause in the tax levy which was so obscure that scarcely any body noticed its insertion. The clause appointed four officials, Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and Hall, to audit and pay past due claims against the city. No such temporary outside boards, which are virtually irresponsible, should be created or allowed. But the administration of the government should be concentrated in certain permanent officials, who should always be responsible to the Mayor and removable by him, while he himself is removable by the Governor.

Secondly, no debt whatever should be incurred without the consent of the people expressed by a specific vote; and every law creating such a debt should specify its object, and provide for a direct tax to pay the annual interest and the principal in a specified period.

Thirdly, the taxpayers should have some well-defined, summary and effectual remedy in the courts against abuses of trust by municipal officers.

Finally, the fullest publicity should be enforced, especially in the Treasury department. Full monthly reports should be published of all receipts and expenditures, and of all indebtedness incurred or bonds issued, with a regular publication of all contracts and pay-rolls.

Such are some of the chief provisions of the Governor's proposed new charter, which are so sensible and of such obvious utility that we trust the Committee of Seventy will not fail to incorporate them in its draft, and to watch closely that they be not eliminated at Albany in any of the successive stages of the bill.

THE TREASURY, THE DEBT, AND THE PEOPLE.

The usual Treasury schedule of the public debt will be found elsewhere, and presents several very satisfactory statements. The aggregate of the debt has diminished during the month of December by \$4,412,956, so that the aggregate decrease since March 1, 1869, is 281 millions. The disasters of the past few months would thus seem not to have reversed the tide of national prosperity, or destroyed public confidence, or checked the growth of public wealth, the most sensitive index of which is the surplus revenue pouring itself into the coffers of the government. The conflagration of Chicago, the failure of fifty insurance companies, of half a dozen banks and three or four savings institutions, the unprecedented defalcations in our city government, and the severe spasms which have invaded

the money market would in any other country have resulted in some greater disaster, or at least must have caused protracted depression. Here, however, these violent movements produce scarcely a ripple on the surface of the financial current, and we still go on paying the national debt as if no such trouble were in the air. Of course the process of debt liquidation is not to be so rapid; as the people have decided that the money shall be left to fructify in the pockets of the taxpayers, and that the taxes shall be reduced till their product approaches more nearly to the necessary expenses of carrying on the government with the most economical efficiency. What has been done is, however, well calculated to excite our wonder at the unparalleled recuperative power which has accomplished so much debt liquidation in so short a time, and with so little of apparent effort. The sources of this amazing power are not far to seek. They consist partly in the rapid march of our civilization across this vast continent, in the opening of millions of acres of wild lands to settlement and cultivation, in the spread of skilled industry to many sections of the country where it had been before unknown, in the opening of vast stores of mineral wealth, in the spread of our railroads and telegraphs, in the growth of the various departments of our productive power. Still it is decided that this rapid liquidation shall be stopped, and during the coming year much less will be effected in this direction.

Another important feature in the report is the coin balance, which amounts to \$111,432,826, of which 36 millions are represented by coin certificates, so that the balance belonging to the government is 75 millions, or 4 millions more than last month. Many persons have urged that a part of this coin accumulation should be disbursed. But it is evident that seventy-five millions is by no means a large coin balance, considering the functions it has to perform, as a guarantee not only for the prompt payment of the interest on the national debt, but also for the ultimate redemption of 398 millions of paper money. Besides, the January interest is now being paid out; and deducting this the gold balance would not much exceed 50 millions. In view of all the aspects of this discussion we incline to the opinion that the coin balance, owned by the Treasury, can never safely sink below 50 millions, and should usually rise to 75 millions, or even more, especially in proportion as the value of our currency approaches nearer to the specie standard.

A third point which has attracted attention is the rapid calling in of the three per cent certificates. Since the recent trouble in the money market it has been contended that they have been retired with too great rapidity, as the aggregate has now declined to 22 millions. But this is a misapprehension. The law of July, 1870, prescribes that these certificates shall be withdrawn from circulation in exact proportion as the new banks then authorized shall issue their currency. This rule has been strictly followed, and in accordance with it a further withdrawal will be made this month.

Several of the aggregates in the debt statement have been regarded with more just dissatisfaction. There is, for example, the currency balance which has been locked up and allowed to accumulate in the Treasury vaults during this busy period of the year to an extent which has inconvenienced the business community, disturbed the operations of the banks, and operated as an irksome tax on our industrial interests. A month ago the greenback balance was \$10,123,589. Now it has increased to \$15,861,493, and the hoarding process is still going on. In whose interest this is doing, or for what reasons, it is impossible to discover. The Treasury itself is not benefited, because every dollar of this currency increase represents gold

thrown on the market at the recent low prices, and as the greenbacks are not wanted for use, the Treasury, it is argued, might just as well keep the coin; especially as our gold market is glutted, and a heavy commission has to be paid in the market for carrying the coin, so that the premium has been artificially depressed and the Treasury has been parting with its coin at a loss. Hence, it appears, that Mr. Boutwell has been swelling his currency balance at a considerable loss to the Government, and in incurring this loss to the Treasury he has also caused derangement and disturbance in the banks by depleting their greenback reserve at the very season when that reserve was suffering from one of its severest tidal drains to the interior. This policy on the part of the Secretary would be of the less moment if the Treasury were not in our financial system the depository of the only power we have for giving elasticity to our monetary system. Such is the rigidity of our currency, and its incapability for expansion, that, as we have often explained, one of the most delicate and important functions of the Treasury is to absorb currency at certain dull seasons of the year, and to let that currency flow out at other seasons, when, as of late, the periodical drains set in to the interior.

As to the Syndicate loan, the statement is unintelligible. The outstanding aggregate is reported at \$96,997,650, being an increase of \$34,201,250 during the month of December. Where the residue of 103 millions may be we must wait till next month to learn. Meanwhile, the whole of these bonds, we are informed, have been drawing interest just as if they had been actually accounted for and negotiated.

COCHINEAL.

The failure of the cochineal crop of Teneriffe and the revolution at Oajaca (Mexico), important sources of supply, have caused a decided upward movement in this dye, and may make a few facts with regard to its production of general interest. Aside from indigo and madder, it is the most important dyestuff which we consume, New York being, next to London, the leading market in it. The native country of this diminutive insect are the Mexican States of Tlascala and Oajaca, as well as Guatemala and Honduras. Quite recently travellers have brought specimens from Eriwan and the Ararat; upon a close examination in the British Museum the little insects were, however, found to belong to an altogether different species.

Many historians, and among others Reynal, pretend that the Mexicans, previous to the arrival of Cortez and his little band of conquerors, 1518, already extensively used cochineal in dyeing their cotton fabrics and painting their dwellings. Herrera, in his history (Madrid, 1601), asserts the same thing. He says that "as early as 1523 the King of Spain wrote to Cortez, and asked him whether it were true that kermes (grana) was found in abundance in Mexico, and if so, ordered him to collect it in quantities and forward it to Castile." Humboldt confirms the same thing. Acosta described the gathering of cochineal in 1530. According to Guicciardini, Antwerp imported the first cochineal in 1540.

Notwithstanding the description of Acosta, it was long a subject of dispute in trade circles in Europe whether cochineal was an insect or the grains of a plant. The dispute was continued with much warmth at Amsterdam as late as 1725. It is related that Melchior de Ruuscher insisting at a private party that such was the origin of cochineal, another Dutchman disputed it, and offered to bet his fortune to the contrary, and a considerable fortune it was. A friend of Melchior's, Don Martin de Reynosa, chancing about the same time to start on a trip to Mexico, was deputed to obtain evidence on the point, and draw up legal documents on his arrival out, proving the origin of the dye. In October, 1725, the documents were legally certified at Antiquera in Oajaca (Mexico), and arrived at Amsterdam the year following. The fortune of the loser of the bet was now duly transferred to Melchior, who, however, after a while generously restored it less his travelling and documentary expenses, and those of publishing a book of 175 octavo pages, printed at Amsterdam in 1729; embodying all the documents, in Spanish, Dutch and French. The book, which still exists, is so thorough in all its details and so valuable as a historical record, that it is still considered the

best work on the subject, and as such deserves the notice we herewith give it. It is nevertheless a striking fact that during two centuries the world was in doubt as to the origin of this important dye.

Although the cochineal cactus, on which the animal lives grows wild in Mexico, it is cultivated in plantations for the purpose of propagating the insect in the very best condition. The name of the plant is "Opuntia Cochinellifera," called "Nopal" by the Mexicans. During the dry season the cochineal is allowed to remain on the plant in the open air, but the moment the rains set in, the branches with the animals on them are broken off and removed under shelter, and as these fleshy branches remain fresh a long time, the animal continues to thrive till it breeds. They multiply with astonishing rapidity, five crops succeed each other in a single year, and in good seasons 300 pounds per acre are obtained as a maximum yield. The female animals and young ones contain the greatest intensity of coloring matter.

As this kind of "Opuntia" requires a peculiar soil and climate, however, the production of cochineal is limited to few countries and few privileged localities in these countries. The United States draw their supplies (the same as England) from Oajaca and other parts of Mexico, Central America, Caracas and the Canary Islands (the so-called Teneriffe).

As it appears in trade cochineal is a small grain of the size of small lentils, shrivelled and rugged. Its usual color is either a dark brown or a silvery grey. A greasy substance surrounds it like a sprinkling of starch. On breaking the grain it shows a dark purple color. It is almost entirely devoid of smell, and has a bitterish taste, dyeing the saliva a deep red. It will remain unaltered and without deteriorating a hundred years, if kept in a dry place. On soaking it in water and applying the magnifying glass, the little legs and horns are often seen to have been preserved. To make the weight of an ounce 4,050 dry insects are required, or about 65,000 to the pound.

The general division of cochineal is A, into tame cochineal, "Grana fina," and B, wild cochineal, "Grana silvestre." Tame cochineal appears in trade in four different subdivisions: 1. Renegrida, dark brown, killed in boiling water. 2. Jaspeada, silver colored, killed in a kiln. 3. Negra, black, killed on metal plates. 4. Granilla, all sizes mixed and sifted, refuse added.

Cochineal contains a peculiar red dye stuff called carmine, which can be chemically separated from it and granulated, upon which the air has no effect. The excellence of its qualities is such that nothing can replace it. An attempt has been made with lac-dye as a substitute, but it is only partially successful.

Cochineal appears in trade in seroons of 200 pounds, and the trade in it of the United States and Great Britain has been as follows:

IMPORT AND CONSUMPTION OF COCHINEAL IN THE UNITED STATES.			
1870.....lbs.	1,257,783	1871.....lbs.	1,849,812
EXPORT—NONE.			
IMPORT AND CONSUMPTION OF COCHINEAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.			
1870.....lbs.	4,107,264	1869.....lbs.	3,554,224
Retained for home consumption, 1870.....		lbs.	1,573,824
Retained for home consumption, 1869.....		lbs.	569,063
PRESENT VALUE IN GOLD AT NEW YORK.			
Honduras 1sts.....	68@67c.	Mexican.....	62@62c.
" 2ds.....	65@—	Teneriffe.....	64@65c.

Minne State Finances.—Governor Perham was inaugurated Jan. 4, and delivered his message. He called attention to the favorable exhibit of the State finances, as given in the State Treasurer's report. They are as follows:

Receipts for the past year.....	\$2,190,109 61
Disbursements.....	2,115,911 21
Public debt Jan. 1, 1871.....	6,167,900 00
Public debt Jan. 1, 1872.....	7,227,900 00
Sinking fund in the Treasury.....	798,265 00
Cash in the Treasury.....	155,295 00
Debt, deducting sinking fund and cash in Treasury.....	6,271,810 00
Trust funds, exclusive of the sinking fund.....	847,831 00
Appropriations made by the last Legislature.....	2,041,834 20
Amount of warrants drawn.....	1,565,733 81
Balance remaining.....	86,061 41

In consequence of the large reduction of the debt during the year, and the resulting diminution of interest due, the Treasurer recommends a reduction of the State tax for 1872 of four and three-fourths mills per dollar of valuation. The Governor recommends the most rigid economy in all appropriations for the ensuing year.

Maryland State Finances.—The Governor's message states the aggregate debt of the State on Sept. 30, 1871, at \$12,436,718; the State held productive assets to the amount of \$7,718,425; leaving the State debt \$4,718,293. In addition to productive, the State holds non-productive stock and assets amounting to over \$20,000,000, of which over \$19,000,000 is in stock, bonds and interest due of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which, for nearly a quarter of a century, have been looked upon as worthless; but, as shown by the Company's returns within the last two years, and with similar results in the future, the State will soon be in receipt of \$500,000 yearly revenue from this source.

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1872.

The following is the official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of December, 1871:

Table with columns: Character of Issue, Authoriz- ing Act, When Payable, Registered, Coupon, Interest, Accru'd Overdru., Interest. Rows include various bond issues from 1862 to 1871.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin. 746,932,200 Nov. 521,500 6,313,006 \$7,446,251 (a) Interest payable Jan. & July. (b) May & Nov. (c) March & Sept., except coupons \$50 & \$100 paid annually in March. (d) Feb., May, Aug. & Nov. (e) Reg. \$5, 000; coupon \$1,000; \$10,000; coupon \$1,000. (f) \$50, \$100 & \$200. (g) \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 & \$10,000; coupons, \$50, \$100, \$500 & \$1,000.

Table with columns: 3 percent Certifis., Acts March 2, '67 and July 25, '68., Payable on demand, with interest (issued in \$5,000 & \$10,000.), \$8, New York bonds, Oct. 17, '63., Int. only appl'd to pens'na., 4 1/2, Certifis. of indebtedness., Act July 31, '70., Due in 1875. Columns: Principal, Interest.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money..... \$36,703,000 \$329,040

Table with columns: 5 to 6s, Bonds, Matur'd at vari's dates prior to Jan. 1, '71., 6s, Bonds, Matur'd Dec. 31, 1862., 5s, Mex. Indem., Matur'd at various dates in '58 and '59., 6s, Bonds, Matur'd Dec. 31, 1867., 6s, Bounty L'cep., Matur'd July 1, 1849., 6s, Bonds, Matur'd July 1, 1868., 5s, Texas Indem., Matur'd Dec. 31, 1861., 5s, Bonds, Matur'd Jan. 1, 1871., 1-10/16s Tr. notes, Matur'd at various dates from '47 and '48., 7-10/16s Tr. notes, Matur'd at various dates in '48 and '49., 3-10/16s Tr. notes, Matur'd at various dates in '58 and '59., 6s, Tr'y notes, Matur'd March 1, 1863., 7-3-10's, 3 years, Matur'd Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1861., 5s, one year, Matur'd at various dates in 1865., 5s, 2 years, Matur'd at various dates in 1866., 6s, Com. Int., Matur'd June 10, '67, and May 15, '68., 7-3-10's, 3 years, Matur'd Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868., 6s, Certif. of Ind., Matur'd at various dates in 1866., 4, 5 & 6s, Tem. 1, Matur'd Oct. 15, 1866.

Agg. of debt on which int. has ceased since mat'y..... \$1,739,337 \$20,213

Table with columns: Authorizing Acts, Character of issue, Amt. outstand. Rows include Demand notes, U. S. legal-tender notes, Fractional Currency, Fractional currency, Certifs. for gold deposited.

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest..... \$134,410,373

Table with columns: DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN—Bonds at 6 p. cent., DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY—Certificates at 4 per cent., Navy pension fund, at 5 per cent., Certificates at 3 per cent., Total debt bearing interest in lawful money, DEBT ON WHICH INT. HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY—Demand and legal tender notes, Fractional currency, Certificates of gold deposited, Total debt bearing no interest, Unclaimed P. R. Interest.

Total..... \$2,326,710,016 \$4,422,715 Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due not presented for payment..... \$2,311,132,731

AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY—Coin..... \$111,472,833 Currency..... 15,867,493

Total..... \$127,340,326 Debt, less amount in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1872..... 2,243,834,111 Debt, less amount in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1871..... 2,248,251,367

Decrease of debt during the past month..... \$1,412,935 Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871..... \$16,651,871 Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871..... \$20,754,433

Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Table with columns: Character of Issue, Amount outstanding, Interest accrued and not paid, Interest paid by United States, Interest repaid by Int. transp'n by United States, Balance of Int. paid. Rows include Central Pacific, Kan. Pac., Intc U.P.E.D., Union Pacific Co., Gen. Br'n Un. Pacific., Western Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific.

Total issued..... \$61,613,832 \$1,938,561 \$12,092,475 \$3,334,264 \$9,356,210 The Pacific Railroad bonds are all issued under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1861; they are registered bonds, in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 & \$10,000; bear six per cent. interest in currency, payable January 1 and July 1, and mature 30 years from their date.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOR YEAR 1871.

ACTUAL SALES.

Table with columns: 1871 5-20s, 5-20s, 5-20s, 5-20s, 5-20s, 5-20s, 10-40, 6s Coupon. Rows include January (Opening, Highest, Lowest, Closing) and February (Opening, Highest, Lowest, Closing).

Table with columns: March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Rows include Opening, Highest, Lowest, Closing for various interest rates (114%, 112%, 111%, 110%, 109%, 108%, 107%, 106%).

Table with columns: Yearly Table of Gold at New York for 1871—Showing Daily Range of Prices. Rows include months from January to December, with daily price ranges for gold.

COURSE OF STOCK FOR 1871.

The following is the course of prices at the New York Stock Exchange Board, each month for 1871, showing the Highest and Lowest Prices in each month, as Compiled from Actual Sales at the Board.

Table with columns for months (January-December) and rows for various stock categories: 1-Railroad Shares, 2-Steamship Shares, 3-Telegraph, 4-Coal Share List, 5-Gas Share List, 6-Mining Share List, 7-Express Share List, 8-Land Imp'm't Co., 9-Miscellaneous. Each cell contains price ranges for the respective month.

TABLE OF STERLING EXCHANGE FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR 1871.

Table of Sterling Exchange for every day in the year 1871, showing rates for months from January to December with columns for days and exchange rates.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 28th of December, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with, an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency :

Table listing changes in redeeming agents for National Banks across various locations including Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, and New York.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of National Banks organized since the 23th instant, viz. :

- List of new national banks including: 1,911-The First National Bank of Owatonna, Minn.; 1,912-The National Bank of Wooster, Ohio.; 1,913-The First National Bank of Weehita, Kansas.; 1,914-The First National Bank of Plattsburgh, N.Y.; 1,915-The First National Bank of Emporia, Kansas.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—American securities have ruled quiet and steady throughout the week, 10-40s having shown some advance on last Friday, while the prices of all other securities have declined.

Table showing daily closing quotations for Consols for money, U.S. 6s, U.S. 10-40s, and New loan, 6s, with columns for days of the week and exchange rates.

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

Table showing daily quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt for the week.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—On Wednesday the wheat supply fell 200,000 quarters below the estimate, causing a general

advance in prices, which has been maintained; and the close to-night was active.

Table of Liverpool Provisions Market prices for Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Peas, with columns for days of the week and prices.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—This market closed dull, beef having declined 1s. 6d., and lard 1s.

Table of Liverpool Produce Market prices for Beef, Pork, Bacon, Lard, and Cheese, with columns for days of the week and prices.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Common rosin and tallow are lower than last week, otherwise prices are unchanged.

Table of Liverpool Produce Market prices for Rosin, Petroleum, and Tallow, with columns for days of the week and prices.

London Produce and Oil Markets.—The only change to note this week is a decline of 2s. in the prices of Linsed Cake.

Table of London Produce and Oil Markets prices for Linsed cake, Linsed oil, and other goods, with columns for days of the week and prices.

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 \$4,912,151 this week, against \$5,235,030 last week, and \$5,861,617 the previous week.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table showing foreign imports at New York for the week, with columns for 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, and rows for Dry goods and General merchandise.

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 January 2 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table showing exports from New York for the week, with columns for 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, and rows for For the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending December 30, 1871 :

Dec. 27—Steamer Cuba, Liverpool— Silver bars..... \$240,374 Gold bars..... 7,000	U. S. silver coin.... \$10,600
Dec. 28—Str. Clmbria, London— Foreign silver..... 44,700 Gold bars..... 43,100	Dec. 30—Str. America, Southampton— Mexican dollars..... 8,370 Silver bullion..... 2,250 Gold bullion..... 1,280
For Hamburg— Silver bars..... 9,700	For Bremen— Foreign silver coin..... 2,600
Dec. 28—Str. Mis-souri, Havana— American gold..... 1,500	Dec. 30—Str. City of Baltimore, Liverpool— Silver bars..... 78,341
Dec. 30—Str. Il'y Cbauncey, San Jose—	Total for the week..... \$419,716
Previously reported..... 63,415,831	

Total since Jan. 1, 1871 (corrected)..... \$63,865,547	Same time in 1867..... \$51,801,918
Same time in 1870..... \$58,191,475	1866..... 62,558,700
1869..... 32,108,443	1865..... 30,003,683
1868..... 70,811,599	

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

Dec. 25—Steamer St. Laurent, Havre— Gold..... \$279	Dec. 25—Brig Emma Dean, Curacao— Silver..... 400
Dec. 26—Str. City of Mexico, Progreso— Gold..... 33,391	Dec. 30—Str. Morro Castle, Nassau— Gold..... 1,238
Dec. 27—Brig S. Hinckley, Savannah—	
Total for the week..... \$35,611	
Previously reported..... 8,682,079	

Total since January 1, 1871..... \$8,618,290	Same time in 1868..... \$7,163,071
Same time in 1870..... \$11,581,771	
1869..... 14,918,725	

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

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

Week ending	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	(Bal. in Treasury.) Coin.	Currency.	Coin certificates outst'd'g.
April 8.	355,152,450	15,833,500	370,985,950			
April 15.	355,662,500	13,927,500	371,590,000			
April 22.	355,369,450	15,716,500	371,085,950			
April 29.	355,757,600	15,716,500	371,474,100			
May 6.	356,191,000	15,816,000	372,007,000	103,450,000	8,389,000	21,340,000
May 13.	356,942,700	15,816,000	372,758,700	98,781,000	9,412,000	19,891,000
May 20.	357,122,700	15,716,500	372,839,200	95,985,674	6,377,611	19,072,000
May 27.	357,507,250	15,716,500	373,223,750			
June 3.	358,527,950	15,765,500	374,293,450			
June 10.	358,579,400	15,712,500	374,291,900	89,589,000	5,294,879	32,555,000
June 17.	358,943,400	15,716,500	374,659,900	90,945,000	3,750,000	16,251,000
June 24.	359,437,550	15,866,500	375,304,050			
July 1.	359,885,550	15,890,599	375,776,149			
July 8.	360,073,550	15,791,500	375,865,050	88,591,000	3,630,000	20,600,000
July 15.	360,057,400	15,816,500	375,873,900	85,735,000	3,207,000	21,619,000
July 22.	361,760,550	15,766,500	377,527,050			
July 29.	362,069,350	15,766,500	377,835,850	86,650,000	6,332,000	19,601,000
Aug. 5.	362,728,000	15,716,500	378,444,500			
Aug. 12.	363,286,800	15,691,500	378,978,300	90,076,000	4,624,000	18,924,000
Aug. 19.	363,400,600	15,691,500	379,092,100			
Aug. 26.	363,153,000	15,691,500	378,844,500			
Sept. 2.	364,529,700	15,569,500	380,099,200	95,000,000	4,593,400	17,380,600
Sept. 9.	365,067,450	15,401,500	381,468,950	95,933,973	6,015,335	15,818,500
Sept. 16.	365,389,900	15,519,400	380,909,300	95,544,034	8,809,611	15,233,500
Sept. 23.	365,940,350	15,655,500	381,595,850			
Sept. 30.	366,205,800	15,519,500	381,725,300	93,045,223	8,546,892	16,294,400
Oct. 7.	366,368,650	15,619,500	381,988,150	94,164,227	9,764,436	16,041,000
Oct. 14.	366,910,050	15,569,500	382,479,550	97,086,115	7,621,365	15,824,500
Oct. 21.	369,398,350	15,274,900	384,673,250	94,658,545	7,874,924	17,081,900
Oct. 28.	367,702,450	15,279,000	382,981,450	95,242,490	6,022,725	18,715,400
Nov. 4.	367,946,950	15,279,000	383,225,950	93,061,448	6,576,998	19,029,906
Nov. 11.	368,288,200	15,278,000	383,566,200	92,756,575	7,055,507	20,354,900
Nov. 18.	368,695,700	15,229,000	383,924,700			
Nov. 25.	369,041,000	15,224,000	384,265,000	103,076,290	8,642,092	20,486,640
Dec. 2.	369,534,500	15,249,000	384,783,500	106,393,919	8,125,171	21,887,500
Dec. 9.	369,652,500	15,249,000	384,901,500			

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

Week ending	Notes in Circulation.	Fractional Received.	Currency Distributed.	Leg. Ten. Distrib'd.
April 8.	313,625,631	628,000	542,153	3,442,616
April 15.	313,773,741	672,500	445,442	3,669,342
April 22.	314,155,420	742,000	732,000	358,293
April 29.	315,034,590	722,000	685,296	375,211
May 6.	314,972,440	559,500	461,520	85,941
May 13.	315,370,645	564,000	394,809	1,990,853
May 20.	315,808,453	620,500	873,746	319,541
May 27.	316,316,893	558,000	602,273	2,016,600
June 3.	316,746,023	459,000	602,206	2,384,670
June 10.	317,071,973	660,000	574,065	1,043,106
June 17.	316,922,094	626,500	453,000	752,500
June 24.	319,140,534	634,500	1,021,800	
July 1.	317,476,919	490,000	142,179	2,358,035
July 8.	317,587,099	100,000	535,592	2,763,754
July 15.	318,024,049	336,000	693,500	637,500
July 22.	318,761,729	353,500	643,766	1,041,386
July 29.	319,384,679	245,300	715,104	634,981
Aug. 5.		325,800	625,733	253,297
Aug. 12.	320,874,894	375,000	589,167	1,512,429
Aug. 19.	321,816,919	445,500	736,893	505,574
Aug. 26.	321,373,890	492,000	548,000	1,146,000
Sept. 2.	321,750,225	502,600	555,800	1,150,500
Sept. 9.	322,068,085	508,500	775,835	473,116
Sept. 16.	322,429,245	598,000	763,603	1,059,134
Sept. 23.	323,056,375	256,500	462,200	1,256,500
Sept. 30.		780,300	902,200	728,500
Oct. 7.	323,259,270	864,400	525,800	4,113,000
Oct. 14.	323,596,692	868,500	501,969	1,541,892
Oct. 21.	323,985,382	697,300	1,070,100	3,785,000
Oct. 28.	324,526,652			
Nov. 4.	324,722,827	853,600	348,200	1,402,500
Nov. 11.	324,046,862	774,300	819,000	1,168,000
Nov. 18.	325,634,497	750,200	551,449	281,756
Nov. 25.	325,605,600	786,600	505,795	1,071,607
Dec. 2.	326,004,550	653,500	278,600	789,896
Dec. 9.	326,773,456	766,100	991,703	2,522,458
Dec. 16.	329,265,566	753,600	339,400	2,300,000
Dec. 23.	327,678,628			

Massachusetts Railroads.—The reports of the principal Massachusetts railroads, recently made to the Railroad Commissioner of that State, present a satisfactory result as compared with similar returns in other States. There has been an increase of passenger traffic on all the lines with the exception of the Fitchburg. This line appears to have lost 8 per cent. The total number of passengers carried by eight roads during the year ending September, 1871, was 25,202,333, showing a gain of 11½ per cent. over last year. The gross earnings were \$17,862,492, an increase of 9 per cent. During the same period the goods traffic increased from 4,159,000 to 4,849,000 tons, nearly 17 per cent.

—Messrs. T. B. Baldwin and G. S. Kimball, the former a member of the New York Stock Exchange, have formed a partnership under the name of Baldwin & Kimball for the transaction of a banking and stock brokerage business, with offices at 2½ Wall street. Both these young gentlemen have been identified with the house of Jay Cooke & Co., and have for a long time had charge of the stock brokerage department of that house. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have notified their customers by circular that they have turned over to them their stock brokerage business. The new firm starts under the most favorable auspices.

—Among the most promising bonds now inviting the attention of investors in New York, the first mortgage seven per cents of the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, seem to hold a leading position. In addition to the security by mortgage on the road, these bonds are guaranteed principal and interest by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which is known as one of the old and well established roads of the country, paying dividends of 7 to 8 per cent for some years past. The bonds are offered at 90, making them pay nearly 8 per cent interest.

—With the first of a new year we again call attention to the regular card of the Bank of British North America, published in our advertising columns. This bank stands among the very first drawers of foreign exchange in this city, and does a large business also in commercial and travelers' letters of credit on all parts of the world, and in collections and other general banking business.

—The firm of J. M. Weith & Arents has been dissolved, Mr. Weith retiring from active business on account of ill health. Mr. Arents has associated with himself Mr. Albert Young, and will continue the banking and brokerage business at the same office under the firm name of Arents & Young. The new firm will continue to make a specialty of Southern securities; we invite attention to their card in this number of THE CHRONICLE.

—Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son, bankers, offer, in this number of THE CHRONICLE, the first mortgage seven per cent gold bonds of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, at 90 and interest. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road and land grant of 10 sections per mile, issued to Messrs. Sheperd Knapp and W. Walter Phelps, trustees. The part of the road already in operation is developing a fine country and building up a profitable and rapidly increasing business.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

No. 27 Pine street, New York,

OFFER FOR SALE

any part of \$1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent interest, payable in gold, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the \$8,000,000 first mortgage bonds, which are also secured by a land grant of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the Bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports December 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of \$15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less than \$10,000,000 clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

Seven Per Cent Gold Bonds.

Principal and interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New York.

These are in every respect first class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price 90 and accrued interest. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 90 Wall street.

INVESTMENTS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AND RAILWAY LOANS.

The merits of investment securities are canvassed and discussed to a great extent at the present time in consequence of the immense amount of money to be disbursed in January for the account of interest and dividends. During the rebellion the people, impelled by strong feelings of patriotism, invested a very large portion of their surplus money in government bonds. At intervals the gigantic struggle for the life of the nation assumed a dubious aspect, and the outlook was gloomy in the extreme; but the people continued to pour their money into the government treasury in exchange for government bonds. The noble and generous manner in which the American people responded to the call of the government for money must ever remain one of the brightest examples of patriotism the civilized world affords. The final result of the great struggle and the rapid stride of the country in prosperity, have amply repaid a patriotic people for the financial assistance rendered to their country in the time of need. When the gold premium reached its highest point the legal tender notes of the government were worth only thirty-five cents in gold on the dollar, and at this juncture large amounts of government bonds were bought by the people. These same bonds are now selling at par or a premium in gold, thus showing a very large profit to parties holding them up to the present time. It is no longer considered a patriotic duty to invest in Government bonds, but, on the contrary, the Government is anxious to have the people sell its bonds to the Treasury in order to decrease the debt more rapidly than can be done by calling in the bonds on three months' notice. The chances for large profits on Government bonds are a matter of the past. This has caused the people to look elsewhere for the investment of their money, so that they can obtain a fair rate of interest—not possible in Government bonds at their present quotations—and at the same time feel that they have a security closely approximating that of Government bonds. The favorite investment at present, and for some years past, are the bonds of first-class railways. The drift of investment capital is now running largely into the bonds of new railways, which have valuable land grants in populous sections and a good future. Prominent among this class of securities are the 8 PER CENT GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION. This enterprise is in process of rapid construction, and is nearly completed. It will extend from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, forming an air line between the two points, and greatly decreasing the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, which will divert to it a large portion of the through traffic. The line of the road is well populated, which insures a good local traffic from the start. In addition, the Company has a grant of 1,500,000 acres of fertile and valuable lands. That portion of the road in operation is a complete success. The lands cannot be sold for less than four dollars per acre, and the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY use all the proceeds in the retirement of the bonds of the Company. Thus it will be seen that this loan is surrounded by great and unusual safeguards. The principal and interest of the bonds are both payable in gold, the interest free of tax.

The greater part of the loan has already been absorbed by investors conversant with its merits. We are offering the limited amount of the loan now unsold at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. In recommending the 8 PER CENT GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION, we would respectfully call the attention of investors to the important fact that the bonds of the Eastern Division, sold by us at 97½, are now current at 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

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

**NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE**

Seven Per Cent Sinking Fund Bonds,
Redeemable July 1, 1900.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, for sale at ninety and accrued interest from January 1, by

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
36 Wall street.

**REINVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS,
INTEREST AND CALLED-IN FIVE-TWENTIES.**

During the first three months of 1872 there will be disbursed for the redemption of Five-Twenties, interest on the United States, Central Pacific and other bonds, dividends on stocks, &c., not far from \$150,000,000, a considerable portion of which will seek reinvestment.

Government Bonds at present market prices (estimating the length of time for which they are likely to run) yield but little over 4 per cent on the investment, and it is now apparent that no higher rate of interest can hereafter be derived from investment in our National Securities.

The amount of really first-class and absolutely safe six per cent Gold Bonds, which can now be had at anything less than par, is very limited. Prominent among them are the SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY which we offer and recommend, believing them to be as safe as the Bonds of the Government. Less than \$2,000,000 new remain unsold, and they will be rapidly taken up.

Present price, 94, and accrued interest. Interest and principal payable in gold in New York City. Interest May 1 and November 1. Denominations, \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, coupon or registered.

Upward of 300 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are now completed and equipped, and the remainder will be finished within a few months; when we believe these bonds will take rank in market price with the CENTRAL PACIFICS, now, and for a long time past, above par, and current in all the money markets of the world.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A small amount of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only \$18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a thoroughly safe bond on a completed road can obtain full particulars on application to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
23 Nassau street, New York.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Patterson & Ramapo	4	Jan. 4.	— — — —
Patterson & Hudson River	4	Jan. 4.	— — — —
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	6	Jan. 20.	Dec. 29 to Jan. 20.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	4	Feb. 1.	Jan. 6 to Feb. 1.
Illinois Central	5	Feb. 1.	Jan. 13 to Feb. 1.
Winchester & Potomac	3	Jan. 2.	— — — —
Banks.			
Park	6	Jan. 2.	— — — —
First National	5	Jan. 2.	— — — —
Insurance.			
People's	5	Jan. 2.	— — — —
Park	7	on dem.	— — — —

Nesman	10	Jan. 5	
Commerce Fire	5	Jan. 10	
Star	5	on dem.	
Commercial	6	on dem.	
Clinton	10	on dem.	
Flanover	5	Jan. 2	
New York Equitable	10	Jan. 9	
Germania	7	on dem.	
Tradesmen's	5	Jan. 10	
Importers' and Traders'	5	Jan. 5	
Mechanics' Fire, Brooklyn	5	Jan. 2	
United States Fire	7	Jan. 2	
Miscellaneous			
Little Schuylkill Navigation Co.	3½	on dem.	

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1872

The Money Market.—The high rates for money which were paid by brokers during the last ten days of December continued to prevail during the first business days of the new year, and the ruling price has been as high as 3-16@ per cent commission on all ordinary stock transactions. To-day, however, there was a perceptibly easier feeling and money is evidently becoming more abundant. Leading government dealers have paid, as usual, 7 per cent to 7 gold. Heavy disbursements, on account of dividends and interest, are made in numerous payments of relatively small amounts each, and several days must necessarily elapse before the funds thus disbursed can find their way back to Wall street, for employment in call loans and other business transactions. In January, 1871, the market relaxed rather sooner, and on the 6th of the month loans were obtainable at 6@7 per cent. In the previous year also, 1870, the rates for money had declined to 7 per cent on the 7th of the month; but in neither of those years was the scarcity of money as great or the rates as high as they have been this season. The Treasury programme for January embraces the sale of \$1,000,000 gold, on Thursdays the 11th and 25th, and the purchase of \$1,000,000 five-twenties on the 4th and 18th; at the first purchase, yesterday, \$566,200 were taken.

Whatever may be the actual course of the market, however, it is evident that a general expectation prevails of much easier rates to come soon. The last bank statement showed an increase of \$1,094,475 in the excess over 25 per cent legal reserves, in consequence of the increase of \$2,284,800 in specie; the total liabilities were \$298,943,600, of which 25 per cent in reserves would be \$74,735,900, leaving the excess above legal requirement, \$3,096,400.

The following statement shows the changes from previous week, and a comparison with 1870 and 1869:

	1871		Differences.	1870.		1869.	
	Dec. 23.	Dec. 31.		Dec. 31.	Dec. 31.	Dec. 31.	Dec. 31.
Loans and dis.	\$271,388,000	\$270,534,000	Dec. \$854,000	\$263,417,418	\$150,406,387		
Specie	22,761,700	25,049,500	Inc. 2,287,800	20,824,814	31,166,908		
Circulation	28,575,600	28,542,800	Dec. 32,800	32,153,514	34,150,857		
Net deposits	199,345,700	200,400,900	Inc. 1,055,200	188,228,995	179,129,394		
Legal Tenders	41,217,300	40,282,500	Dec. 935,000	45,215,353	45,091,619		

In commercial paper business there has been greatly increased by the stringency in money, which has prevented the sale of first-class endorsed notes at better rates than 10@12 per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in \$3,600,000 more of the three per cent legal tender certificates to be paid Feb. 20, proximo; the denominations being \$5,000 from numbers 2,952 to 3,201, inclusive, and \$10,000 from 2,963 to 3,197, inclusive.

United States Bonds.—Government Securities were strong during the early part of the week, notwithstanding the high rates for money. The home and foreign demand for these bonds has been pretty steady, and even without the support of the Government purchases during last month, of which the total footed up but an insignificant amount, and notwithstanding the sales by insurance companies since October, the supply on the market has been less than sufficient to meet the inquiry.

The coupon bonds, Sixes of 1881, and Five-Twenties of 1867, 1865, new, and 1868, are all now quoted ex interest. The registered bonds were quoted ex interest, December 1, when the Treasury books closed. Purchases by the Government in January are to be \$1,000,000 on the 4th and 18th; at the purchase on Thursday, the 4th inst., \$566,200 bonds were taken, the total offerings amounting to \$1,229,700. Towards the close prices have been a fraction lower in consequence of the unsettled feeling in stocks, and sales by some parties who required money.

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

	Saturday, Dec. 30.	Monday, Jan. 1.	Tuesday, Jan. 2.	Wednesday, Jan. 3.	Thursday, Jan. 4.	Friday, Jan. 5.
5s, 1881, cou.	109½	109	110	109½	110	109½
5s, 1881, reg.	114½	114	114½	114	114½	114
5s, 1861 coup.	115	115	115	115	114½	115½
5 20s, 1862 comp.	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 20s, 1864	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 20s, 1865	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 20s, 1867	115	115	115	115	115	115
5 20s, 1868	115	115	115	115	115	115
10 40s, reg.	113	113	113	113	113	113
10 40s, reg.	109	109	109	109	109	109
10 40s, reg.	110	110	110	110	110	110
10 40s, reg.	115	115	115	115	115	115
10 40s, reg.	115	115	115	115	115	115

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—The Southern State bonds continue to be depressed, as a general rule, by the unfavorable advices in regard to financial legislation in several States. The latest reports from Virginia state that the Governor had vetoed the resolution to stop funding, and that the Legislature would probably pass it over his veto; in the meantime funding is not actually stopped, but the January interest can not be paid without an appropriation by the Legislature, although the money is in the Treasury. The currency interest on Georgia bonds issued prior

to July, 1868, is paid by the Fourth National bank; Messrs. Henry Clews & Co. pay the gold interest on bonds of 1870, in New York and London. South Carolina January interest is not paid. Full quotations of all State bonds are given on a subsequent page. Railroad bonds continue in active demand from private investors and also from the foreign bankers. A number of loans have recently been brought forward, either *de novo*, or after having been withdrawn during the month of December, on account of the tight money market, and many of these loans are undoubtedly based upon substantial properties and are good investments. These bonds can always be purchased by any broker in New York on terms just as favorable as they can be had of the financial agents who advertise them.

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

	Saturday, Dec. 30.	Monday, Jan. 1.	Tuesday, Jan. 2.	Wednesday, Jan. 3.	Thursday, Jan. 4.	Friday, Jan. 5.
6s Tenn. old	63½	64	63½	64	64	63½
6s Tenn. new	63½	64	63½	64	64	63½
6s N. Car. old	31½	32	31	32	31	31½
6s N. Car. new	15½	16	15	16	15	15½
6s Virg. old	60	60	60	60	60	60
6s S. C. n. J. & J	25	25	25	25	25	25
6s Missouri	94	94	94	94	94	94
Cent. Pac. Gold	103½	103½	100	100	100	100
U. P. Pac. 1st	84	84½	81½	81½	81	81½
U. P. L'd 2d	79	80	79	80	80	81
U. P. Income	83½	84	83	84	83	84

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market closed strong on Saturday, Dec. 30, and so continued during the early days of this week. Prices were buoyant and advanced materially, with some reaction at intervals, which proved to be only temporary. On Thursday and to-day, however, there has been a more unsettled feeling, and prices declined from 1 to 2½ per cent on large sales made to realize the recent advance. The market has for a long time past been influenced by large speculative contracts, or "puts," which are agreements to receive stock at a specified price, within a time named, in consideration of a certain amount of cash paid at the time of the contract, frequently \$1 per share. The interest of parties putting out such contracts, is, of course, on the side of higher prices.

The market was much excited on Saturday last over the sales of 10,000 to 15,000 shares of Wabash stock, on the previous day, by a broker who professed to represent substantial parties, but who failed to meet his contracts, and showed his operations to have been entirely fraudulent.

A further advance in prices is confidently expected by many, as the money market becomes easier. For the purpose of showing the relative prices of stocks at the present time, we compile the following statement of the prices at this time in January, 1871, the range during the year 1871, and the closing prices to-day on several of the most active stocks:

	Jan. 5, 1872.	Range to 1871.	Jan. 6, 1871.
	Highest.	Lowest.	1871.
New York Central & Hudson	95	103½	94
do scrip	90½	97	80
Erie	35	35	18½
Reading	111½	119	97
Lake Shore	113	116	88½
Wabash	72	72	48
Ohio & Mississippi	45	55	27
Chicago & Northwest	67	92	51
do pref.	90	100	81
Milwaukee & St. Paul	54	64	48
do pref.	79	84	71
Rock Island	107	130	94
Union Pacific	29	37	11
Pacific Mail	54	5	39
Western Union Telegraph	69	71	44

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, Dec. 30.	Monday, Jan. 1.	Tuesday, Jan. 2.	Wednesday, Jan. 3.	Thursday, Jan. 4.	Friday, Jan. 5.
N.Y. Cent & H.R. do	94½	95	95	95	94	94
do scrip	90	90	90	91	90	90
Erie	32½	33	33	33	31	31
Reading	111	111	112	112	111	111
Lake Shore	94	94	94	94	92	93
do scrip	84	84	85	85	84	84
Wabash	71	71	72	72	71	71
Pittsburgh	124	124	124	124	124	124
Northwest	67	67	67	67	67	67
do pref.	91	92	92	92	91	91
Rock Island	107	108	107	108	106	106
Port Wayne	55	55	55	55	55	55
St. Paul	55	55	55	55	57	57
do pref.	79	80	80	80	79	79
Ohio, Missisipi	45	46	46	46	45	45
Central of N.J.	109	109	109	109	109	109
Chic. & Alton	109	109	109	109	109	109
do do pref.	117	117	117	117	117	117
Panama	72	71	71	71	72	72
Clev. C. C. & I.	89	90	90	90	89	89
Col. Chic. & I. C.	19	19	20	20	20	20
Del. Lack. & W.	109	109	109	109	109	109
Hann. St. Jos.	55	55	55	55	54	54
Illinois Cent'l	111	111	111	111	111	111
Mich. Central	111	111	111	111	111	111
Morris & Essex	92	92	92	92	92	92
B. Hart & Erie	2	2	2	2	2	2
Union Pacific	29	29	29	29	29	29
West. Un. Tel.	70	71	70	71	70	70
Western Pac.	28	28	28	28	28	28
Quickfaller	28	28	28	28	28	28
Pacific Mail	53	54	53	54	53	53
Adams Express	91	91	91	91	91	91
Am. Merch. Un	59	60	59	60	59	59
United States	65	66	65	66	66	66
Wells, Fargo.	56	56	56	56	56	56

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

The Gold Market.—The tendency of gold has been towards firmness, but the extremely high rates for carrying have had a counter-balancing effect and prevented any material advance in prices. The position of the market has not changed materially in the past week, though the "short" interest is probably less than it was a few weeks ago. The supply of cash gold must continue to be large for some time to come, but the anticipation of prices lower than those recently made is not generally entertained. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 1-10, 3-64, 5-64, and 1-32 per

cent. At a late hour there was a report that Jay Cooke and the Rothschilds are negotiating with Mr. Boutwell for the purchase of \$600,000,000 of 5 and 4 per cents., and if this is true, in whole or in part, a new element of uncertainty may be thrown into the market. The Assistant Treasurer has now paid out \$22,602,000 gold in redemption of five-twenties, and \$8,400,000 for January interest. The government sales this month will be \$1,000,000 on the 11th and 25th instant. Customs receipts this week amount to \$2,261,000.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium:

Date	Quotations				Total Clearings	Balances	
	Open-Ing.	Low-est.	High-est.	Clos-Ing.		Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Dec 30.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	\$70,778,000	\$3,610,000	\$4,158,862
Monday, Jan. 1.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	40,600,000	2,146,484	2,442,164
Tuesday, " 2.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	54,538,000	2,300,064	2,580,349
Wednesday, " 3.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	47,778,000	2,032,600	2,227,000
Thursday, " 4.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	51,220,000	1,714,045	2,061,445
Friday, " 5.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	284,854,000	1,714,045	2,061,445
Current week.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	215,051,000	2,009,447	2,195,005
Previous week.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2			
Jan. 1, 1872, to date.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2			

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

American gold (old coinage)		American silver (old coinage)	
4 p. c. premium.	@ \$1 96	1 @ 2 p. c. premium.	
Sovereigns	\$4 90	Dimes and half dimes	96 1/2 @ - 96
Napoleon	3 50	Five francs	95 @ - 96
German X thalers	7 80	French francs	19 @ - 19 1/2
Prussian X thalers	8 00	English silver	4 75 @ 4 84
German Kreuzer	6 50	Prussian thalers	70 @ - 72
X gulden	3 90	Specie thalers	1 04 @ 1 06
Spanish doubloons	15 90	Mexican dollars	1 03 1/2 @ 1 04 1/2
Patriot doubloons	15 55	Spanish dollars	3 @ 3 p. c. premium
American silver (new)	- 97	South American dollars	par

Foreign Exchange.—Foreign exchange was quite firm during the early part of the week, without being particularly active. To-day, however, the market was weak, and rates declined to 109 1/2 for the best bankers' 60 days' sterling, and 109 1/2 for short sight, though business was actually done at 109 @ 109 1/2, and at 109 1/2 for short sight.

This decline in rates is attributed partly to the fact that drawers had previously advanced prices a little too far, partly to the circumstance that a large proportion of the bills for first of January remittances have previously been bought, and further, to the fact that a prominent drawer was offering short sight freely to-day at 109 1/2. Borrowed bills are also named as a cause for weakness. The market closes dull at the following nominal rates:

	60 days.	3 days.
London prime bankers	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
Good bankers	109 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
Commercial	108 1/2 @ 109	
Paris (bankers)	5.27 1/2 @ 5.28 1/2	5.22 1/2 @ 5.23 1/2
Antwerp	5.11 @ 5.12 1/2	5.11 1/2 @ 5.12 1/2
Brussels	5.30 @ 5.31 1/2	5.15 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2
Amsterdam	41 @ 41 1/2	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
Hamburg	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2
Frankfort	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
Bremen	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2
Prussian thalers	72 1/2 @ 72 1/2	73 @ 73 1/2

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

Date	Custom House		Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Gold.	Receipts.	Gold.
Saturday, Dec. 30	\$302,000	\$1,794,532 83	\$34,025 54	\$1,094,666 33
Monday, Jan. 1			401,147 27	
Tuesday, " 2	424,000	513,250 11	790,238 18	7,010,547 74
Wednesday, " 3	540,000	931,216 63	33,429 69	765,383 13
Thursday, " 4	513,000	994,951 43	303,107 07	1,101,591 54
Friday, " 5	423,000	1,614,344 71	296,199 34	569,931 84
Total	\$2,261,000			

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Dec. 30, 1871:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF				
	Capital	Loans and Discounts	Specie	Circulation	Net Deposits.
New York	\$3,000,000	\$10,872,000	\$2,493,000	\$914,000	\$9,137,600
Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	6,625,000	431,100		6,987,400
Merchants	3,000,000	7,124,000	1,743,000	875,200	5,492,800
Mechanics	2,000,000	5,393,800	509,400	3,531,000	551,900
Union	1,500,000	4,626,900	514,000	2,253,600	414,000
America	1,000,000	7,704,900	1,514,700	1,800	5,202,100
Phoenix	1,500,000	4,940,000	506,500	3,104,000	306,000
City	1,000,000	3,171,500	621,700	74,200	2,475,600
Traders	1,000,000	3,122,400	76,300	1,572,000	1,572,000
Fulton	600,000	1,840,000	216,900		1,409,400
Chemical	800,000	6,149,500		4,387,000	1,149,000
Merchants' Exchange	2,000,000	2,914,000	224,000	460,700	2,305,000
Gallatin, Nations	1,800,000	3,374,000	27,800	1,310,200	329,500
Banciers & Drovers	800,000	2,276,500	28,500	1,516,700	439,300
Mechanics and Traders	600,000	1,899,100	18,200	358,900	1,512,000
Greenwich	200,000	667,800		2,000	665,800
Leather, Mand.	600,000	8,120,100	891,100	2,619,200	5,100,000
Bevint Ward	500,000	1,083,200	124,300	65,100	1,168,200
Bank of New York	2,000,000	4,532,700	468,900	3,873,500	9,041,600
American Exchange	5,000,000	9,697,800	678,400	564,800	2,561,200
Commerce	10,000,000	24,388,500	1,889,200	3,373,500	4,392,200
Broadway	1,000,000	10,427,900	147,000	900,000	9,257,900
Wholesale	1,000,000	3,574,200	311,300	479,400	3,262,500
Specie	422,700	1,664,900	29,500	4,300	1,541,800
Republic	2,000,000	5,459,700	1,416,100	958,500	3,245,000
City and	450,000	1,167,400	21,800	9,800	1,135,800
People's	412,500	1,421,700	5,900	130,100	2,389,100
North America	1,000,000	3,079,900	241,300	4,000	2,388,700
Hanover	1,000,000	2,252,400	251,700	292,200	1,209,200
Living	600,000	2,041,000	25,200	1,111,000	645,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	10,719,200	1,800,000	1,279,000	6,640,200
Citizens	400,000	1,402,000	18,600	1,150,000	349,600
Nassau	1,000,000	1,685,000	86,800	3,900	1,594,300
Market	1,000,000	2,122,800	228,500	477,500	1,775,800
St. Nicholas	1,000,000	2,793,000	73,400	739,200	1,775,800
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	3,301,000	61,100	783,900	2,245,900
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	6,635,900	60,000	5,000	1,829,700
Continental	2,000,000	1,402,000	210,000	125,000	2,179,900
Commonwealth	750,000	1,519,500	76,800	576,400	1,206,700
Oriental	800,000	1,425,900	3,800	4,500	1,218,000
Marine	400,000	1,747,700	128,200	360,000	1,159,500
Atlantic	800,000	813,400	101,100	98,200	56,000
Importers and Traders	1,500,000	10,157,700	498,100	495,800	9,869,000
Park	2,000,000	16,417,800	1,299,000	892,800	11,676,100
Mechanics' Banking Ass.	500,000	1,447,000	148,800	805,800	1,068,000
Grocers	800,000	597,100	5,600	1,000	277,800
North River	400,000	1,148,100	16,500	812,800	318,800
East River	850,000	920,000	7,900	224,500	628,600
Manufacturers & Mer.	500,000	1,105,400	46,800	700	1,234,800

Bank	Capital	Loans	Specie	Circulation	Deposits	Legal Tender	Total
Fourth National	5,000,000	13,756,000	2,522,500	2,938,700	15,168,200	2,617,700	26,952,600
First National	3,000,000	9,321,000	738,000	1,534,700	9,188,000	2,152,400	22,932,100
Second National	3,000,000	1,819,000			254,000	994,000	3,447,000
Third National	1,500,000	6,270,000	780,000	666,000	4,941,000	794,000	13,931,000
First National	500,000	3,700,000	67,500	282,800	8,760,000	444,800	13,394,100
Third National	1,000,000	5,861,200	437,700	787,500	5,794,000	1,511,000	13,426,400
New York N. Exchange	500,000	1,117,700	33,200	263,600	721,200	274,900	2,810,600
South National	1,000,000	2,358,000	282,800	97,800	1,861,700	781,800	5,584,100
Bowen National	250,000	403,600	4,300	2,500	682,100	282,700	1,343,200
New York County	2,000,000	1,064,000	100,800	177,800	999,500	172,000	3,354,100
German American	1,000,000	8,625,000	237,100		8,007,400	247,500	17,887,000
Dry Goods	1,000,000	1,662,700	59,900		1,404,800	225,500	3,152,900
Totals	\$4,620,200	\$20,534,000	\$2,945,500	\$2,842,800	\$20,400,800	\$4,022,800	\$48,368,100

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

Loans	Dec.	Inc.	Net Deposits	Inc.	Legal Tenders	Dec.	Inc.
Loans	\$849,000		\$1,054,100				
Specie	2,381,800		2,381,800				
Circulation	32,600		32,600				

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

Date	Loans	Specie	Circulation	Deposits	Legal Tender	Aggregate
Nov. 15	286,344,500	15,239,970	31,138,670	219,136,000	53,181,570	569,834,710
Nov. 25	289,403,700	16,232,500	30,089,500	219,229,000	53,914,000	587,948,700
Dec. 2	292,316,900	18,074,700	30,106,900	223,514,500	52,468,900	592,586,000
Dec. 9	291,038,400	23,185,100	30,122,800	233,406,800	45,667,400	606,628,400
Dec. 16	293,179,700	25,751,000	29,033,800	217,891,000	44,532,400	700,980,700
Dec. 23	271,383,000	23,764,700	28,575,600	193,816,700	41,217,800	631,578,200
Dec. 30	270,554,000	25,049,500	28,512,500	200,400,000	40,252,600	561,902,900

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Jan. 1, 1872:

Bank	Capital	Loans	Specie	L. Tender	Total net
Philadelphia	\$1,500,000	\$3,415,000	\$309,000	\$733,000	\$5,957,000
North America	1,000,000	4,111,831	32,810	617,450	5,762,091
Farmer and Mech.	2,000,000	5,222,000	285,000	1,229,500	6,736,500
Commercial	810,000	2,340,000	23,000	625,000	3,798,000
Mechanics	800,000	2,261,000	5,127	382,000	3,448,127
Bank N. Liberties	500,000	2,420,000	7,000	732,000	3,759,000
Southwark	250,000	1,458,000	38,200	477,800	2,213,800
Kingston	250,000	1,076,000	1,810	221,000	1,948,810
Penn.	500,000	1,347,356	7,000	199,155	2,853,511
Western	400,000	1,446,070	26,322	245,258	3,157,650
Manufacturers	1,000,000	2,141,000		213,000	3,595,000
Bank of Commerce	250,000	759,936	697	240,253	1,241,686
Girard	1,000,000	3,679,000	19,000	1,046,000	5,744,000
Traders	200,000	1,414,535	23,904	348,271	2,80

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

Table with multiple columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for NEW YORK, State Bonds, Railroad Bonds, and various regional securities.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Par, Amount), DIVIDENDS (Periods, 1869, 1870, Last Paid), PRICE (Bid, Askd). Lists various banks like America, American Exchange, Atlantic, Bowery, Broadway, Bull's Head, Butchers & Drivers, Central, Chatham, Chemical, Citizens, Commerce, Commonwealth, Continental, Corn Exchange, Currency, Dry Goods, East River, Eighth, Eleventh Ward, Fifth, Fourth, Fulton, German American, Germania, Greenwich, Grocers, Hanover, Harlem, Importers & Traders, Ironing, Manufacturers & Build., Leather Manufacturers, Manhattan, Mann & Merchants, Marine, Market, Mechanics, Mech. Bkq Assn Hon., Mechanics & Traders, Mercantile, Merchants, Merchants' Ex., Metropolit., Mutual, Nassau, National Gallatin, New York, New York County, N. Y. Nat. Exchange, N. Y. Gold Exchange, Ninth, North America, North River, Ocean, Oriental, Pacific, Park, Peoples, Phenix, Republic, Security, St. Nicholas, Seventh Ward, Second, Shoe and Leather, Sixth, State of New York, Tenth, Third, Tradesmen's, Union, Union Square, West Side.

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

[Quotations by Charles Otis, 47 Exchange Place.]

Table with columns: COMPANY, CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS, PRICE. Lists gas and R.R. securities like Brooklyn Gas Light Co., Citizens' Gas Co., Harlem, Jersey City & Hoboken, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Mutual, Nassau, New York, People's (Brooklyn), Westchester County, Williamsburg, Brecker St. & Fulton Ferry, Broadway & Seventh Ave., Brooklyn City, Brooklyn Prospe, Bklyn, Prospect Pk & Flatbush, Broadway (Brooklyn), Brooklyn & Hunter's Pt., Brooklyn & Jamaica, 1st mortgage, 2d do, 3rd do, 4th do, 5th do, Central Pk. N. E. River, Coney Island & Brooklyn, Dry Dock, E. B. & Battery, Eighth Avenue, 1st mortgage, 2d do, 3d do, 4th do, Grand St. & Grand St. Ferry, Grand Street & Veltouch, Ninth Avenue, 1st mortgage, Second Avenue, 1st mortgage, 2d mortgage, 3d mortgage, Sixth Avenue, 1st mortgage, Third Avenue, 1st mortgage, Williamsburg & Flatbush, 1st mortgage.

Insurance Stock List.

(Quotations by E. S. BAILEY, broker, 45 Wall street.)

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Par, Amount), DIVIDENDS (Periods, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, Last Paid), PRICE (Bid, Askd). Lists insurance companies like Ad latic, Aetna, American, American Exch'e, Arctic, Atlantic (B'klyn), Bowery, Brewers & M'etrs, Brooklyn, Citizens, City, Clinton, Columbia, Commerce Fire, Commercial, Continental, Corn Exchange, Eagle, Empire City, Exchange, Firemen's, Firemen's Fund, Firemen's Trust, Gebhard, Germania, Hamilton, Hanover, Hoffmann, Home, Hope, Howard, Humboldt, Importers & Traders, International, Jefferson, Kings Co. (B'klyn), Knickerbocker, Lafayette (B'klyn), Long Island (B'kly.), Lorillard, Manuf & Builders, Mech. & Trad'rs, Mechanics (B'klyn), Mercantile, Merchants, Metropolitan, Moutank (B'klyn), Nassau (B'klyn), National, N. Y. Equitable, Niagara, North River, Pacific, Park, Peoples (B'klyn), Peter Cooper, Phenix (B'klyn), Relief, Republic, Resolute, Integers, St. Nicholas, Standard, Sterling, Stuyvesant, Tradesmen's, United States, Washington, Williamsburg City.

* Reorganized since Chicago fire.

City Securities.

Table with columns: INTEREST, PRICE, Rate, Months Payable, Bonds due, Bid, Askd. Lists securities like New York Water stock, Croton water stock, Croton Aqueduct stock, Central Park bonds, Real estate bonds, Dock bonds, Floating debt stock, Market stock, Soldiers' aid fund, Improvement stock, Consolidated bonds, Street Imp. stock, Brooklyn City bonds, Local Imp. bonds, N. Y. Bridge bonds, Park bonds, Water bonds, Sewerage bonds, Assessment bonds, Jersey City Water loan, Sewerage bonds, Bergen bonds, Assessment 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. Government Securities, with full information in regard to each issue, the periods of interest payment, size or denomination of bonds, and numerous other details, are given in the U. S. Debt statement published in THE CHRONICLE on the first of each month.

3. 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; THE CHRONICLE containing this supplement will be printed in sufficient numbers to supply regular subscribers only.

4. 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.

New York State Debt and Finances.—The following is the detailed statement of the State's finances, its debt and resources, as made by Comptroller Asher P. Nichols to the Legislature:

DEBT.

"On the 30th September, 1870, the total funded debt was \$38,641,606 40, classified as follows:

General Fund	\$4,040,026 40	Canal	\$11,966,580 00
Contingent	68,000 00	Bounty	22,567,000 00
Total			\$38,641,606 40

The following statement shows the amount of the State debt on the 30th September, 1871, after deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking funds at that date:

	Debt on the 30th September, 1871.	Balances of sinking funds on the 30th Sept. 1871.	Balance of debt after applying sinking funds.
General Fund	\$4,040,026 40	*\$1,805,744 29	\$2,234,282 11
Contingent	68,000 00	19,139 89	48,860 11
Canal	11,996,580 00	1,654,226 27	10,312,353 73
Bounty	22,047,000 00	45,159,793 43	16,877,206 57
Total	\$38,121,606 40	\$8,638,903 88	\$29,482,702 52

The State debt on the 30th September, 1870, after deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking funds, amounted to \$32,409,144 26. On the 30th September, 1871, to \$29,482,702 52.

Showing a reduction of \$2,926,441 74

* Includes \$981,588 68 received since the close of the fiscal year.
 † Deducting interest accrued to Oct. 1, 1871, payable Jan. 1, 1872.

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

Receipts.

Balance in the Treasury October 1, 1870	\$439,061 13
Received from surplus canal revenues	569,974 61
Transferred from the general fund, for interest on money in the treasury, during the year	43,552 78
Total	\$1,052,528 52

Payments.

Interest on general fund debt	\$211,440 45
Premium on coin to interest on debt	9,129 10
Indian annuities	7,361 66
Premium on coin to pay annuities	441 66
Total	\$228,372 91

Balance in the treasury September 30, 1871 \$824,155 61

The contribution to the general fund debt sinking fund, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, under section 2, article 7, of the constitution, amounting to \$981,588 68, and since paid in, makes the actual balance as of that day, \$1,805,744 29. This contribution, it will be seen, was \$411,614 07 more than in the previous year, but still \$518,411 32 less than the contribution contemplated by section 2, article 7. Another year, it is believed the contribution will come up to the full constitutional measure.

CANAL DEBT AND CANAL REVENUES.

The aggregate of the canal debt on the 30th day of September, 1870, was \$11,966,580, with an aggregate unapplied balance of sinking funds of \$2,149,884 61, leaving the real balance unprovided for of \$9,816,695 39.

On the 30th day of September, 1871, the account stood as follows:

Aggregate debt	\$11,966,580 00
Aggregate of sinking funds	1,654,226 27
Real balance unprovided for	\$10,312,353 73

CANAL REVENUES.

The tolls collected for the year ending September 30, 1870, were \$3,080,893 57. For the year ending September 30, 1871, they were 2,813,686 29.

A falling off of	\$262,207 28
The receipts from all sources for the year ending September 30, 1870, were	\$3,107,138 00
For the year ending September 30, 1871, they were	2,842,519 91

A falling off of	\$264,588 96
The expenses for the year ending September 30, 1870, were	\$2,537,164 29
For the year ending September 30, 1871, they were	1,890,961 26

A falling off of	\$876,203 03
The net revenues for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870 were	\$569,974 61
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1871 they were	981,588 68

An increase of \$411,614 07

This result stands in gratifying contrast with that of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870."

California State Finances.—From Governor Haight's message we learn that the total funded debt on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1867, was \$5,146,500, independent of Indian war bonds, of which \$668 78 have been paid since that date. Bonds to the amount of \$250,000 were issued for the completion of the State

capitol, under the act of the last session. The present funded debt is \$3,462,000, and of this amount \$1,133,500 are held by the State in the School Fund, and \$57,500 in the University Fund. The amount of bonds redeemed since the 1st day of July A. D. 1869, is \$856,000.

There is in the Treasury at present, applicable to the redemption of bonds, the sum of \$149,500, so that the funded debt of the State, after deducting the amount of cash on hand devoted to the redemption of bonds, is \$3,312,500, a reduction of \$1,834,000 within the past four years. At the present rate of redemption the funded debt, aside from bonds in the School Fund, would be extinguished within the next four years.

Georgia State Finances.—The Legislature has appointed an investigation committee to meet March 1, 1872. The holders of state bonds or of those having the State indorsement, issued since July, 1868, are required to report the same to said committee for registration prior to April 1, or the same shall be deemed (*prima facie*) fraudulent. Messrs. Henry Clews & Co. publish a card in the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, in which they relate their operations acting as financial agents for Gov. Bullock. They state that they were advised by competent counsel that the issues were "legal," and that the proceeds of the State loan were devoted to expenses attending the removal of the capitol of the State to the new seat of government, to the redemption of past due bonds, and paying floating obligations of the State. Admitting that it is now patent that the proceeds of the bonds were misapplied and the State failed to receive value for them, Messrs. Clews counsel the people, as they value their credit, not to repudiate them. The January interest on the gold bonds is being paid by Messrs. Clews & Co., in New York and London; the currency interest on bonds prior to 1868 is paid by the Fourth National Bank in New York.

Virginia Finances.—The statement made by the Second Auditor of Virginia, in his late report, shows that the total debt of the State, old and new, is \$47,090,866 43, of which \$44,759,616 43 is fundable under the Funding act, \$2,331,250 (known as the sterling debt) to remain in the original bonds at five per cent interest. The two-thirds of the debt which the State assumes and has promised to pay interest on, amounts to the sum of \$31,393,910 96, of which \$29,575,535 96 is at six per cent, and \$1,818,375 (of the sterling debt) is at five per cent. The annual interest (payable semi-annually) on the debt thus assumed is \$1,865,450 90, fell due on the 1st of January, 1872. There is now about \$2,000,000 in the State Treasury, but no interest is paid, except to the incorporated colleges and other institutions of learning in the State, for whose benefit a special act has been passed. The joint resolution suspending the funding has been vetoed by Gov. Walker, but will probably be passed over his veto.

New York City Finances.—The following is taken from the memorial addressed to the State Legislature by Comptroller Green, relative to New York City finances:

"That the expenditures of the city and county governments during the first eight months of the present year amounted to nearly, if not quite as much as the whole sum authorized to be expended for the whole year, and that engagements had been entered into by the various departments of these governments that will require large sums for their liquidation. Many of the departments are largely in arrears for their current expenses; the creditors of the city are pressing for payment. There are no means in the treasury to meet their demands, and no lawful authority exists to provide the means for them. A statement of the affairs of the finance department, on the 16th day of December, 1871, is given below. The revenue bonds and the interest thereon amount to the sum of \$6,617,916 30, mature on the 15th day of the present month, to provide for the payment of a considerable part of which immediate legislation is necessary. With all the demands upon the treasury, the Comptroller entertains no doubt that, under the influence of proper legislation, the expenses of the several departments may be very largely reduced without either diminishing the public comfort or convenience, and that the resources of the City of New York are fully adequate to meet all its engagements and to carry on the important public works now in progress.

Appended to the memorial is a statement of the city and county debt on the 16th of December, as follows:

City stocks and bonds, redeemable from the sinking fund	\$22,820,216 50
Stocks and bonds of the City and County of New York:	
City	\$31,572,092 01
County	29,979,500 00
Total	\$87,371,808 51
Less assets in sinking fund, consisting of stocks and cash in bank on the 16th of December, 1871	20,117,093 02
Net funded debt	\$67,234,715 49

TEMPORARY AND FLOATING DEBT.

Assessment bonds	\$14,950,700 00
Revenue bonds at:	
City	\$5,479,100 00
County	890,000 00
Interest on same	6-3 9,100 00
Due the State on tax of 1871	248,816 80
Unpaid warrants on the treasury:	
City	4,581,601 85
County	\$392,997 56
Balance, Park fund, Croton Aqueduct, and Ninth District Court House fund	1,158,679 31
Total	1,551,676 87

Total	\$95,493,786 84
The cash in the city and county treasury on the 16th December, 1871, was	\$6,969,919 62
Total	\$88,523,867 22
In addition to the above debt claims have already been presented on unsettled accounts amounting to about	\$6,000,000 00
Total ascertained debts and claims presented, after deducting sinking fund and cash in bank	\$94,523,867 22

It is known that a large amount of claims will yet come in for 1871.

Claims to a considerable amount for previous years are also likely to be presented.

The assessment bonds, and much of the temporary and floating debt are redeemable from collection of assessments, taxes and arrears of taxes, but the amount that will be realized from these sources is liable to diminution to the extent that assessments are uncollectable.

There are also bonds and mortgages taken on sales of real estate, amounting to \$1,133,392 26, the proceeds of which, when collected, are applicable to the payment of stocks and bonds redeemable by the sinking fund.

The carrying on of works such as court houses, water works, docks and piers, parks, New York Bridge to Brooklyn, bridges or tunnels across Harlem River, under authority of various acts of the Legislature, some of which are in progress, will add, in a greater or less extent, to the funded debt of the city, according to the amount of expenditure that is required to be made upon them.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

The Erie Road.—The following statements are from the Erie Railway report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, in addition to what has previously been published in THE CHRONICLE: The total length of track owned and leased by the Erie Road for the year ending December 30, 1871 is 1,422½ miles; it operates by contract 111½ miles additional. There were in use 475 engines, 283 passenger cars, 71 baggage, express and mail cars, 3,352 box freight cars, 1,007 stock cars, 26 milk cars, 2,351 flat cars, 1,555 eight-wheel coal cars, 2,706, four-wheel coal cars, and 222 cabooses cars.

The earnings, from all sources, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, were.....	\$17,163,005 16
Expenses of operating and repairs (72.5 per cent).....	12,446,355 87
Net earnings.....	\$4,721,649 29
Interest and other payments, for details see accompanying statement.....	4,603,381 64
Surplus.....	\$118,264 65

The sources of the passenger and freight business during the year are as follows:

PASSENGER BUSINESS, OCT. 1, 1870, TO SEPT. 30, 1871.

	Total No. carried in cars.	Carried one mile.	Revenue.
Through, East.....	128,175	19,525,340	\$405,493 41
Through, West.....	133,470	30,759,486	557,179 77
Way, East.....	1,613,701	46,809,363	1,115,274 21
Way, West.....	1,624,116	51,148,651	1,119,714 88
Total, East and West.....	3,509,462	148,242,790	\$3,247,667 27

FREIGHT BUSINESS.

	Total tons carried in cars.	Tons carried one mile.	Revenue.
Through, East.....	811,351	231,235,035	\$4,361,615 76
Through, West.....	342,354	95,859,120	1,758,852 18
Way, East.....	2,633,995	493,840,333	5,128,573 71
Way, West.....	1,006,568	76,512,240	1,991,193 75
Total, East and West.....	4,344,208	897,446,728	\$13,232,235 40

COAL TRAFFIC, YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1871.

From	No. of cars loaded.	Tons.	Revenue.
Hawley.....	83,373	770,277	\$1,007,861 14
Honesdale.....	44,946	288,077	519,598 19
Carbondale.....	21,611	177,717	369,596 38
Bingham.....	9,634	57,954	35,115 91
Waverley.....	44,492	533,713	785,168 95
Corning.....	74,562	729,901	275,911 39
Alton.....	1,590	18,924	17,712 20
Total.....	280,228	2,576,562	\$3,010,964 13

The following table shows the cost of the road and equipment:

	By last report.	By present report.
For gradation and masonry.....	\$2,427,315	\$2,480,545
For bridges.....	12,666	12,666
Superstructure, including iron.....	3,406,046	3,981,773
Passenger and freight stations, buildings and fixtures.....	1,312,790	1,600,328
Engine and car houses, machine shops, machinery and fixtures.....	1,837,618	1,858,095
Land, land damages and fences.....	572,104	534,779
Locomotives and fixtures and snow plows.....	3,515,035	4,087,606
Passenger and baggage cars.....	914,023	989,456
Freight and other cars.....	4,008,468	4,763,374
Pavments and Twenty-third street ferries.....	532,548	549,385
New York and Erie Railroad.....	55,443,905	86,026,350
Total cost of road and equipment.....	\$73,965,587	\$106,904,362

Boston and Albany Railroad.—The annual report of the Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad has been issued. Its date is to Sept. 30. The statistics show that the income was from passengers, \$2,776,405.46; from freight, \$4,747,180.21; from mails and other sources, \$438,756.73; total receipts, \$7,962,342.40. The expenses were \$5,807,359.41, leaving a net balance of income of \$2,154,982.96. Deducting from this interest, taxes and dividends, amounting to \$2,148,475.84, there will remain an undivided surplus of 6,507.12, which, added to surplus at the beginning of the year, gives \$2,397,012.71. Taking from this the dividend of December, 1870, payment to sinking fund last year, Pittsfield and North Adams dividend, January, 1871, and claim against Grand Junction Railroad, amounting to \$1,055,127.62, there remains a total surplus of \$1,341,885.09. In reference to their debt the Directors say: To meet the sterling bonds which fell due on the first day of April last, the Commissioners of the Massachusetts Sinking Fund remitted to Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., of London, all the available funds in their hands, the corporation arranging for any deficiency that might exist upon the final closing of the account. The Albany sinking fund is more than sufficient to pay the Albany bonds, \$129,000, of which is now outstanding. These bonds, although not yet due, will be paid, principal and interest,

on presentation to the Treasurer of the corporation. Of the dollar bonds, \$692,500 due in 1875, are yet outstanding. These, with an obligation given to the State for the purchase, upon certain conditions, of fifty acres of the South Boston flats, constitute the entire present indebtedness of the corporation. On the first day of May, before the passage of the Legislative act of May, and the day upon which the value of the stock is taken for the purpose of taxation, our shares were worth in open market \$157½. After the law was passed, and its full effect was understood by the shareholders, the shares sold down to \$144. This fact serves to show one of the unfortunate workings of the law, affecting, as it does, not only the interests of the stockholder, but also those of the State at large, its assessable property having been thereby reduced over two millions of dollars. As before stated, the only alternative for raising money is by borrowing, and to meet engagements already made, we have been compelled now to go on to the market for a million and a half of dollars.

Connecticut River Railroad.—The Directors' report for the year ending Sept. 30, shows that the income of the road last year was \$725,391, and the expenses, \$477,489, making the net earnings \$247,901. These earnings, except the sum of \$992, was disbursed in the payment of interest, taxes and two dividends, and an addition of \$8,000 to the sinking fund. The corporation has a surplus fund of \$217,102. The business of the road has been good, showing an increase of 6½ per cent. over the previous year. The road and its equipment have been kept at a high standard. The bonded debt, amounting to \$250,000, is provided for by a sinking fund, which now amounts to \$117,755.37, and will probably equal the entire debt when it shall have matured.

Pennsylvania Central and Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroads.—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has agreed to endorse the bonds of Mahone's consolidated roads, extending from Norfolk to Bristol, that these may extend their connections to the Mississippi River, and ultimately to the Pacific. London and New York capitalists advance the funds required for the purpose. The fact that capitalists of these two cities make these advances justifies the conclusion that Mahone's plans are well and wisely defined. Whether he proposes to reach the West solely through Louisville and St. Louis, or will scale the Cumberland range, making Gen. Mancy's Central or the Memphis and Charleston road parts of his line, is not yet known. In any event, Mahone has an abundance of money. Such is the story told by European papers. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, having paid \$1,000,000 for 10,000 shares—a controlling interest—in East Tennessee roads, and having furnished Mahone, it is alleged, with facilities for money-getting, it is probable that the latter, in conjunction with Scott, will seek a route to the Mississippi, either over Scranton's Chattanooga, Meridian and Vicksburg route, or over the Memphis and Charleston road to Memphis.—*Memphis Appeal.*

RAILROAD AND FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Boston and Maine Railroad: The Directors of this Company voted, December 13, to issue \$2,000,000 new stock, at par, to stockholders, in the proportion of two new shares to five old, to be paid in five instalments. An injunction has since been granted restraining the Company from issuing the stock.

Burlington and Southwestern Railroad is completed to Bloomfield, Iowa, where it joins the North Missouri Railroad.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad: Track completed between Willimantic and Putnam, Conn.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad invites proposals for building a double track tunnel under Church Hill, with a view to building a depot at Rockett's, on James River. The City Council of Richmond has voted to issue \$300,000 city bonds to the Company for this purpose.

Central Railroad of Georgia (including Macon and Western and Southwestern roads) earned in 1871, \$3,689,654; operating expenses, \$2,234,796; dividends and taxes, \$1,113,836.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad is open to Menominee, 50 miles north of Green Bay, also to Reedsburg, on the Madison extension. The Company has purchased a large tract of land on the borders of Chicago, to accommodate its lumber trade.

Cape Girardeau and State Line Railroad: Trains are running to the junction of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad has been seized by the Governor of Georgia for non-payment of interest on bonds endorsed by the State.

Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railroad is completed from Columbus, Ohio, to London, Ohio, the terminus of the Springfield and Columbus Railroad, 20 miles. This line is owned by the B. & O., C. C. C. & I., N. Y. C. & H. R. and C. S. & C. Railroads.

Detroit and Bay City Railroad is under contract. **Dubuque, Plattville and Monroe Railroad:** Survey of this proposed road is completed.

Eastern Railroad of New Hampshire has leased the Wolfborough Railroad, now in process of construction.

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad has formed a junction with the Holly, Wayne and Monroe, opening a through line from Toledo, Ohio, to Saginaw, Mich.

Grand Rapids and Holland Railroad is completed, 25½ miles. This road shortens the distance by rail between Grand Rapids and Chicago by 7 miles.

Illinois Central Railroad has opened its new passenger depot at Chicago.

Lehigh Valley Railroad has completed the Penn Haven and Hazleton branch west to Deringer Central coal works, connecting with the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans Railroad has 80 miles of road bed graded; on 18 miles the track is laid,

Long Island Railroad: Work has begun on the double track from Hunters Point to Winfield. The Smithtown and Port Jefferson Branch is progressing rapidly. The Rockaway branch is complete to Ocean Point.

Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railroad is completed to Rockville, Ind., where it connects with the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad.

Maine: Gov. Perham's message gives the total State debt on Jan. 1, 1872, as \$7,227,900. Same time 1871, \$8,067,900. Sinking fund in the Treasury, \$798,295. The Governor recommends a reduction in the tax for 1872.

Midland Pacific Railroad: Lincoln, Neb., has voted to subscribe \$100,000 in aid of the extension of this road, on condition that the shops of the company shall be located there.

Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad has 42 miles graded, and track laid on 21 miles.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad: The Government commissioners recently appointed to examine that part of this road in the Indian Territory, 87 miles to Gibson station, have made a favorable report. The bridge across Kansas River is progressing rapidly.

Northern Pacific Railroad is finished to Morehead, 260 miles west of Duluth.

New Jersey West Line Railroad is completed from Summit to Bernardsville.

North Missouri Central Railroad has been sold to the St. Joseph and Iowa Railroad Company.

North Missouri Railroad is open to Pattonsburg, 40 miles beyond Chillicothe, on the St. Louis and Council Bluffs branch.

Oregon and California Railroad: Work is progressing on this line toward North Umpqua River.

Pennsylvania Railroad is reported to have secured control of the Memphis and Little Rock and Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroads.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has leased the Susquehanna Canal for 999 years, and intends making, at Havre de Grace, a general depot for shipping coal.

Portland and Rochester Railroad is now open from Portland, Me., to Rochester, N. H., 52 miles.

Quincy, Alton and St. Louis Railroad is completed from Quincy, 42 miles south, to the Louisiana branch of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

Rondout and Oscego Railroad has 67 miles in operation. The heaviest work on the line is already done.

Saginaw and St. Louis Railroad is under contract 20 miles, commencing at the south bank of the Tittabawassee River, and 6 miles are nearly ready for iron.

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad: Stockholders of this road will meet on the 10th inst. to consider the proposed increase of preferred stock. Holders of preferred second mortgage bonds and income bonds will meet for the same purpose Jan. 17th.

Troy and Greenfield Railroad is under contract from North Adams to the Hoosic tunnel.

Union Pacific Railroad earned in the six months, ending Oct. 31st, 1871, \$4,385,964; for the year ending April 30th, 1871, \$7,333,961, and for the year ending April 30th, 1870, \$8,364,592. Expenses first year, 63 30-100 per cent; second year, 53 16-100 per cent; first half of third year, 44 13-100 per cent.

Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad will apply to next Legislature of Massachusetts for permission to change their track between Fitchburg and Gardner; also, between Erving and Turner's Falls, and will ask for authority to issue stock or convertible bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000.

Wilton Railroad: The city of Nashua has appropriated \$15,000, and the Nashua and Lowell Railroad pledges \$280,000, which secures completion of the road to Greenfield.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Table of Southern Securities with columns for Securities, Bid, Ask, and Bid, Ask. Includes sections for Cities, Railroads, and Past Due Coupons.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table showing monthly earnings for various railroads including Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & North Western, Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific, Clev. Col. Cin. & I., Illino. Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Kansas Pacific, Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Pacific of Mo., Iron Mt., St. L. Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. & Western, and Union Pacific.

Imports of Lending 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.
Cutlery, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China.....	178	19,947	14,374	Cutlery.....	92	7,423	5,301
Earthenware.....	79	63,761	50,839	Hardware.....	47	5,877	7,213
Glass.....	8,332	633,118	570,771	Iron, Kit bars.....	19,835	1,246,328	995,076
Glass plate.....	441	17,784	24,415	Lead, pigs.....	9,384	545,974	544,789
Buttons.....	38	6,319	9,334	Spelter.....	393,619	5,711,062	5,163,736
Coal, tons.....	3,845	150,021	210,247	Steele.....	4,981	231,320	247,813
Coal, bags.....	379	2,547	21,200	Tin, boxes.....	18,745	1,060,550	9,32,829
Coffee, bags.....	31,971	1,251,336	966,543	Tin slabs, lbs.....	5,631	6,391,380	6,725,115
Cotton bales.....	113	5,387	6,943	Rags.....	1,251	148,399	111,222
Drugs, &c.....				Sugar, bhds, tea & bbls.....	1,581	427,142	899,769
Bark, Peruvian.....	23	33,129	16,735	Sugars, boxes & bags.....	12,649	1,017,106	736,408
Bleach powder.....	1,000	23,674	22,569	Tea.....	20,547	959,169	923,983
Brilliantine, tone.....	312	41,253	22,775	Tobacco.....	4,616	60,272	51,013
Crucible.....	77	11,177	7,295	Waste.....	77	4,375	2,001
Cream Tartar.....	70	2,641	3,411	Wines, &c.....			
Gambier.....		20,031	28,105	Cubaupag's, bks.....	711	166,395	188,154
Gums, embo.....			158	Wines.....	2,275	184,731	268,795
Gum, Arabic.....	27	5,319	5,129	Wood, bales.....	1,037	89,413	28,521
Indigo.....	64	5,587	6,520	Articles reported by value—			
Madder.....	48	2,641	1,284	Cigars.....	\$62,898	1,851,762	1,576,314
Oil, essential.....	46	640	451	Corse.....	3,322	59,010	84,029
Oil, Olive.....	836	39,517	35,001	Foreign goods.....	16,008	1,613,459	2,579,101
Opium.....	65	1,923	1,761	Flax.....	5,401	532,875	364,121
Soda, bicarb.....	105	3,311	6,611	Leads.....	1,981	72,502	880,909
Soda, ash.....	157	58,419	57,210	Lemons.....	20,538	1,232,217	1,522,442
Soda, sal.....	934	47,881	36,893	Nuts.....	40,626	1,193,134	637,967
Flax.....		12,141	6,115	Raisins.....	51,522	2,269,801	1,375,039
Furs.....	30	6,851	5,956	Hides dressed.....	124,391	1,093,538	9,850,761
Gunny cloth.....	200	10,130	17,400	Rice.....	5,696	771,090	592,583
Half.....	116	7,014	3,835	Silks, &c.....			
Hoop, bales.....		119,242	110,737	Spices.....	29,910	436,670	189,643
Hides, &c.....				Ginger.....	1,395	87,185	43,588
Bristles.....		2,160	1,641	Pepper.....		252,916	475,996
Hides, dressed.....	114	18,291	41,717	Saltpetre.....		234,282	345,901
India rubber.....	431	42,389	35,787	Wool—			
Ivory.....		5,527	6,387	Cork.....		296,100	190,055
Jewelry, &c.....		58	5,071	Plastic.....		56,758	61,301
Watches.....		23	1,336	Logwood.....		355,400	269,839
Unseed.....	13,000	92,154	77,985	Wahogany.....		182	93,817
Molasses.....	571	15,613	139,071				

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.....	96	6,905	7,562	Oil cake, pkgs.....	2,035	75,557	109,086
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard.....	50	6,881	4,576
Flour, bbls.....	44,137	3,619,015	4,111,993	Peasants, bags.....	2,045	61,998	81,058
Wheat, bus.....	32,820	2,618,560	2,403,742	Provisions—			
Corn.....	28,061	27,108,156	9,143,478	Butter, pkgs.....	14,057	709,473	530,513
Oats.....	91,700	12,346,966	9,238,606	Cheese.....	6,197	467,653	1,544,924
Rye.....		1,053,821	594,769	Conmeats.....	16,347	1,934,821	1,628,262
Barley, &c.....	77,230	3,861,819	3,000,713	Eggs.....	3,659	113,904	291,865
Grass seed.....	41,242	350,742	103,533	Pork.....	6,417	175,896	123,296
Beans.....	5,517	167,637	118,563	Beef, pkgs.....	2,916	164,603	127,299
Peas.....	816	117,314	201,127	Lard, pkgs.....	18,835	286,521	93,523
C. meal, bbls.....	4,163	185,452	291,596	Lard, kegs.....	322	22,207	24,989
Cotton bales.....	24,625	996,349	881,226	Rice, pkgs.....	196	17,516	22,447
Temp. bales.....	26	3,893	2,771	Tarsh.....	5,255	27,443	267,339
Hides, No. O.....	4,029	410,103	405,170	Stearine.....	9,211	19,913	11,512
Hops, bales.....	547	35,075	64,367	Sugar, bhds, & c.....	417	14,287	2,149
Leather, atdes.....	51,730	3,560,853	2,480,502	Tallow, pkgs.....	619	41,926	19,825
Molasses, bbls.....	6,247	62,853	86,316	Tobacco, pkgs.....	8,744	244,715	277,930
Nava's Stores—				Tobacco, bhds.....	218	96,003	69,510
Wool, No. O.....		8,935	8,661	Whiskey, bbls.....	2,551	168,084	180,244
Spirits turp.....		57,917	70,321	Logwood, bales.....	50	119,222	121,138
Hops, No. O.....	3,894	549,889	496,243	Dressed hogs No.....	12,693	117,420	67,968
Tar.....	419	19,976	46,973				
Pitch.....		1,111	2,342				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Jan. 5, 1872.

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 Jan. 5. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 110,623 bales against 126,929 bales last week, 130,013 bales the previous week, and 120,918 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 1,486,412 bales against 1,765,036 bales for the same period of 1870-71, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 278,614 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1871 are as follows:

RECEIPTS			RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at—	1872.	1871.	Rec'd this week at—	1872.	1871.
New Orleans..... bales	49,261	41,917	Florida..... bales	413	400
Mobile.....	12,881	15,350	North Carolina.....	1,106	3,731
Charleston.....	8,390	16,185	Virginia.....	11,417	12,899
Savannah.....	15,995	27,819			
Texas.....	6,231	11,801	Total receipts.....	110,623	139,631
Tennessee, &c.....	6,528	11,047	Decrease this year.....	29,008	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 45,572 bales, of which 29,027 were to Great Britain, none to France, and 16,545 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 500,180 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 Jan. 5.	Exported to—			Total this week.	Same w'k 1871.	Stock.	
	G. Brit.	France	Cont'n't			1872.	1871.
New Orleans.....	12,999		6,476	19,475	27,045	190,788	220,667
Mobile.....	1,774		3,250	5,024	6,711	62,111	59,211
Charleston.....	890		2,116	3,006	5,718	82,840	82,762
Savannah.....	4,243		6,683	10,926	15,361	79,875	81,879
Texas.....	4,263			4,263	8,716	43,927	53,007
New York.....	4,598		20	4,618	17,583	64,029	88,666
Other ports.....	165			165	1,019	28,000	30,000
Total.....	29,027		16,515	45,572	68,476	500,180	555,696
Ince Sept. 1.....	561,156	99,790	83,996	737,942	988,445		

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 42,914 bales, while the stocks to-night are 55,503 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 Dec. 29, 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 TO—		REPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—			Crat. w'k.	Stock.
	1871.	1870.	Great Britain	France	Other Forgn		
New Orleans.....	407,044	509,669	159,168	64,292	30,759	753,157	60,496
Mobile.....	169,728	1,910	89,417	1,66	39,954	79,244	59,459
Charleston.....	167,764	185,965	45,155	2,285	7,083	64,478	77,104
Savannah.....	285,911	896,499	69,607	27,000	19,020	115,099	75,780
Texas.....	103,001	79,456	49,538		969	40,122	32,198
New York.....	11,633	60,818	171,731	213	5,529	177,473	58,225
Florida.....	7,102	3,250				126	
North Carolina.....	81,406	47,651				28,099	6,094
Virginia.....	145,736	142,881				138,560	6,739
Other ports.....	40,855	23,936	9,260		2,788	12,098	16,600
Total this year.....	1,575,784		631,129	93,790	67,161	692,370	513,674
Total last year.....	1,627,196		770,422	1,494	129,705	501,621	541,111

We have had an excited, and at times, feverish market, the past week, with prices moving upwards almost daily. This change in tone and feeling is the result of a more general belief in a smaller crop, on account of the smaller receipts at the ports during the week. Last Friday we stated that holders and operators were compelled to act with great caution on account of the doubt felt on this very point; the large receipts during that and the previous week having led to the more general adoption of larger crop estimates. Now smaller arrivals have strengthened the opposite view, and hence we have a revival of confidence and speculative feeling. The same facts appear to have also acted on Liverpool, increasing the animation there and improving prices, and that market has again reacted on this, helping forward the upward movement in progress here. In spot cotton there has been a fair degree of activity, in which both shippers and spinners have taken part, and the close to-night was firm at 20 1/2c for middling uplands. For forward delivery there has been more doing, a large portion of the transactions being reported on Southern account. The latest quotations were (for low middling) 20 7/16c for January, 21 1/4c for February, 21 1/2c for March, 21 3/4c for April, 21 1/2c for May, and 21 1/4c for June. The total sales of this description for the week are 81,500 bales, including 650 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 14,629 bales, including 5,900 for export, 4,944 for consumption, 752 for speculation, and 3,024 in transit. Of the above, 5 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..... per lb.	18 1/2c	18 1/2c	18 1/2c	18 1/2c
Good Ordinary.....	19 1/2c	19 1/2c	19 1/2c	20
Low Middling.....	20 1/2c	20 1/2c	20 1/2c	21 1/2c
Middling.....	21 1/2c	21 1/2c	21 1/2c	22 1/2c
Good Middling.....	22 1/2c	22 1/2c	22 1/2c	23 1/2c

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

	SALES.				PRICES.				
	Exp't.	Con. amp.	Spec.	Transit.	Total.	Ord'y.	Good	Low	Middling.
Saturday.....	752	462	4	400	1,648	17	18 1/2	19 1/2	20
Monday.....					Holiday				
Tuesday.....	1,252	748	7		1,997	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Wednesday.....	759	1,459	316		2,564	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Thursday.....	1,218	1,000	15	2,449	4,683	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Friday.....	1,897	1,817	986	175	3,775	18	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Total.....	5,909	4,914	752	3,624	14,629				

For forward delivery the sales (including 650 free on board) have reached during the week 81,500 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For December.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
10.....	19 1/2	300	19 15-16	800	20 3/8	200	21 7-16
100.....	19 5-16	1,200	20 1-16	800	20 3/8	3,650	21 1/2
200 total Dec'r.		1,500	20 3/8</				

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—It has rained on two days at Galveston the past week. At New Orleans they have had showery weather two days also. Rain is likewise reported by our correspondents for the same time at Montgomery and Selma. At Columbus and Macon it has rained on one day; at Savannah they had rain the early part of the week, but the latter part has been pleasant; at Charleston it has been cloudy and damp, but closes clear; at Memphis it has rained two days, and the rest of the week has been cloudy. The telegram from Memphis also states that the fields are muddy and picking progresses slowly. Several of our correspondents state that contracts for the new year are now being made with the freedmen at about last year's rates. The thermometer at Galveston has averaged 63; at Montgomery 55; at Selma 60; at Macon 57; Charleston 55, and at Memphis 49.

RECEIPTS.—The receipts at the outports and also at the interior ports show a considerable falling off this week as will be seen in our tables. This is not unusual for the first week of the new year, although last year was an exception, the previous receipts having been small when we consider the size of the last crop. It will be noticed that the arrivals at Memphis are only 10,267 bales, and yet our correspondents telegraph that the planters are not holding back the crop but are sending their cotton to market freely. Later in January 1871, the arrivals were very free, so that we shall soon have to compare with very large receipts.

COTTON SEED AND COTTON RAISING.—The Northern farmer has been taught by experience that it is alone through saving, his gains come. In the South, where the soil is more generous in its production, a less provident system has prevailed. The bank of a river, for instance, was frequently selected in anti-war times for ginning cotton, such a situation affording the easiest mode of getting rid of the seed. But of late years this same seed has been utilized; more especially, however, since the results of the war have enforced economy; first, it was found to be the best of manures, and now it is discovered that from it can be produced a very valuable oil.

Some of our readers may not know the extent and importance of this new industry. It had its beginning in a small way before the war, but to-day there are twenty-four mills in the country which crush cotton seed exclusively, and they produce from two and a half to three million gallons of oil. One ton of seed is said to produce thirty-three gallons of oil, and after the oil is expressed there are left seven hundred pounds of cooked cake, almost if not quite equal to linseed cake for fattening cattle. Cotton yields about one ton of seed to two bales of cotton, so we see that only a very small part of the seed produced has thus far found its way into oil; but this industry is as yet in its infancy. The seed has commanded for this purpose during the year from ten to twelve dollars per ton delivered. Many of the planters prefer hulling their own seed at home, and this would usually be the more economical plan, as the hulls are an excellent fertilizer on heavy or moist land, and from each ton of seed several pounds of lint cotton can be obtained, which brings a good price, besides having the kernel left to be disposed of for oil; though there is some objection, we believe, to purchasing it in this form on account of its greater liability to sour.

INDIA COTTON.—The weather, as reported at Bombay since our last advices, does not appear to have been wholly favorable. Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., under date of Nov. 25, state that "on the 12th and 13th instant we had a strong gale of wind, accompanied by heavy rain. * * * The rain appears to have been pretty general in the Mofussil, and in some districts occasional showers have since fallen. From Hingunghat the accounts slightly differ, but as about half the crop was still unpicked, some slight damage by stain and black leaf has no doubt taken place. In the Berars the growing plants have been strengthened by the rain, and the pods are not sufficiently developed to suffer from damp. Khandeish has been singularly free from rain, and the crops throughout almost all the talooks are in a most unsatisfactory condition. In Guzerat and Kattywar the crops have been greatly benefited, and although some of the early plants have suffered a little damaged by pods being knocked off, the ultimate yield will be increased. From the Dharwar Collectorate the accounts continue very favorable." Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., under date of Nov. 17, write that "on the night of the 12th inst. very heavy rain fell here, continuing almost without cessation until the following afternoon. Since then we have had several heavy showers, and at the present moment rain is still falling. Such extraordinary weather at this season has caused a good deal of anxiety, but we are happy to say that so far no serious harm appears to have resulted."

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The cloth market has ruled very quiet during the week, there having been no transactions of any note in this market, but prices are very steady. In Boston there has been a great deal doing in domestic rolls and the price has been advanced. The sales were, however, mostly on speculation, and the close is again rather quiet. Sales 600 rolls "Crown," future delivery, at 16c.; 300 do. do. at 16½c.; 750 rolls "Tudor" at 14½c., preempt delivery; 200 do., future delivery, at 16c.; 1,000 rolls "India," future delivery, at 16c., and 2,500 rolls, future delivery on private terms; also 250 bales native cloth at 9c. gold, in bond. Bags early this week were very active and advanced in price, but the close is again rather quiet with the advance sustained. Sales 100 bales at 15½c.; 500 bales at 15½c.; 200 bales, to arrive, at 11c. gold, in bond; 1,247 bales, to arrive, at 11c. gold, in bond; 225 bales, on spot, in Boston, and 655 at 9½c. gold, in bond, for export. Manila hemp rules very quiet, with scarcely so much firmness, though not offered at a decline. No sales reported for the week. Jute butts here are in fair demand, and rule steady in value. The sales here are 500 bales, on spot, at 3½c. cash; 1,000 bales,

to arrive, 3½c., and in Boston 300 bales at 3½c.; 1,000 at 3 7-16c.; 100 bales at 3½c., and 500 bales to arrive, per "George H. Warren," at at 3½c., all currency.

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

	1872.	1871.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	569,000	520,000
Stock in London.....	136,754	59,456
Stock in Glasgow.....	300	800
Stock in Havre.....	117,770	51,409
Stock in Marseilles.....	15,400	6,750
Stock in Bremen.....	12,639	3,600
Stock rest of Continent.....	79,580	25,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	182,000	280,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	83,000	none
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	14,071	31,680
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe.....	261,000	103,000
Stock in United States ports.....	500,180	555,686
Stock in inland towns.....	92,933	109,235
Total.....	2,066,927	1,746,616

These figures indicate an *increase* in the cotton in sight to-night of 320,311 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 Jan. 5, 1872.—			—Week ending Jan. 5, 1871.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	3,941	3,557	19,691	3,019	7,704	16,165
Columbus.....	1,105	771	10,428	1,709	1,562	12,275
Macon.....	1,294	1,045	14,725	2,591	2,089	13,696
Montgomery.....	1,278	1,692	11,251	3,108	3,011	12,690
Selma.....	1,593	2,570	7,393	2,567	3,511	9,862
Memphis.....	10,267	11,472	24,954	16,936	17,042	38,908
Nashville.....	1,578	2,574	4,491	2,356	1,989	5,639
Total.....	21,056	23,690	92,933	32,286	36,908	109,235

The above totals show that the interior stocks have *decreased* during the week 2,634 bales, and are to-night 16,302 bales *less* than at the same period last year. The receipts have also been 11,230 bales *less* than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 4,006 bales, against 7,272 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.
	Dec. 13.	Dec. 20.	Dec. 27.	Jan. 3.		
Liverpool.....	7,478	11,662	7,072	3,446	170,782	234,831
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	949	5,538
Total to Gt. Britain	7,478	11,662	7,072	3,646	171,731	240,369
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	160	213	.....
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	160	213	.....
Bremen and Hanover.....	573	659	.....	120	4,097	5,852
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	80	299	4,405
Other ports.....	.....	50	200	.....	1,133	3,410
Total to N. Europe.	573	709	200	200	5,529	13,697
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,215
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total Spain, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,217
Grand Total.....	8,051	12,371	7,272	4,006	177,473	256,289

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

REC'TS 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..	2,309	49,299	2,529	9,514	220	616	.....	.....
Texas.....	1,675	20,239	.....	.....	.....	803	.....	511
Savannah.....	4,121	50,411	1,561	13,753	453	6,943	232	2,213
Mobile.....	.....	1,047	1,679	5,734	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	4,269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'ch Carolina..	4,884	69,546	.....	2,233	211	4,157	262	4,110
N'ch Carolina..	607	19,547	.....	.....	.....	1,022	222	4,431
Virginia.....	5,050	88,153	6,188	39,023	.....	.....	.....	953
Northern Ports	.....	2,523	520	19,072	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c	3,401	47,399	1,435	20,612	682	11,432	810	11,338
Foreign.....	287	1,653	.....	148	246	988	.....	.....
Total this year	22,134	352,209	13,912	103,297	1,812	25,961	2,479	41,980
Total last year	39,807	487,909	9,867	93,909	944	23,421	4,989	60,846

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per *latest mail* returns, have reached 55,002 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 Baltimore, 237... Italy, 1,500... Minnesota, 1,850...		3,646
To Havre—per steamer St. Laurent, 155... per ship Hopo, 6...		160
To Bremen—per steamer America, 120...		120
To Antwerp—per bark Vice Admiral de Tegethoff, 80...		80
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamers Jorge, 3,401... Memphis, 4,902... per ships Scota, 2,644... J. Montgomery, 3,235... Advacce, 4,671... per brig L. C. Henning, 542...		19,615
To Havre—per ship Montebello, 3,407...		3,407
To Amsterdam—per bark Poeldon, 1,151...		1,151
To Barcelona—per steamer Castilla, 2,707...		2,707
To Malaga—per bark Andujas, 730...		730
MORILE—To Liverpool, per ship William A. Campbell, 4,491...		4,491
To Queenstown—per brig Eleanora, 500...		500
To Barcelona—per brig Urbana, 340...		340
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per bark David McNatt, 1,713 Upland and 29 Sea Island... Agra, 2,005 Upland and 13 Sea Island...		3,770
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ship Virginia, 3,006 Upland... Per bark Merrington, 1,860 Upland...		4,866
To Havre—Per ship C. B. Hæzeltine, 2,603 Upland...		2,603
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per ship Lord Dalhousie, 2,481 and 21 Sea Island... Per bark Jennie Armstrong, 1,029... Iris, 1,405... Wild Hunter, 1,059... Clara Eaton, 60 (additional)...		6,044
BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per steamer Baltimore, 518...		518
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Tripoli, 254...		254
Total.....		55,002

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

	Liver-	Queens-	Bre-	Amster-	Ant-	Bar-	Mal-	Total.
	pool.	lowd.	havre.	mech.	dam.	werp.	colona.	aga.
New York.....	3,616	160	120	80	2,707	730	27,610	4,006
New Orleans.....	19,475	3,407	1,151	340	730	730	27,610	5,331
Mobile.....	4,491	600						3,770
Charleston.....	3,770							4,866
Savannah.....	4,866	2,603						6,044
Texas.....	6,044							518
Baltimore.....								254
Boston.....	254							
Total.....	42,686	500	6,170	638	1,151	80	3,047	730

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 109 and 109½, and the close was 109½. Foreign Exchange market is heavy and lower to-day on the pressure of borrowed bills. The following were the last quotations: London bankers' long, 109½@109¾; short, 109¼@109½, and Commercial, 108½@109. Freights closed at ½d. by steam and 3-16@7-32 by sail to Liverpool, 1c. gold by steam and ¾c. by sail to Havre, and ½d. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—5 P. M.—The market opened firm and closed strong to-day, with sales amounting to 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 103,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export and 24,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 569,000 bales, of which 167,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 358,000 bales, of which 182,000 bales are American.

	Dec. 15.	Dec. 22.	Dec. 29.	Jan. 5.
Total sales.....	132,000	73,000	59,000	103,000
Sales for export.....	13,000	8,000	9,000	8,000
Sales on speculation.....	23,000	7,000	5,000	24,000
Total stock.....	458,000	438,000	567,000	569,000
Stock of American.....	69,000	77,000	169,000	167,000
Total afloat.....	400,000	406,000	401,000	358,000
American afloat.....	147,000	190,000	187,000	182,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands.....	Holl- 97½@10	Holl- 10½@10	10½@10	10½@10	10½@10	10½@10
“ Orleans.....	day. 10½@10	day. 10½@10	10½@10	10½@10	10½@10	10½@10
“ Up to arrive.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Dec. 15, states:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—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—
	Ord. G. Ord. L. Mid.	Mid. G. Mid. M. F.	Mid. G. Mid. M. F.	Mid. Fair. Good.
Sea Island.....	24	30	38	41 50 15 17 26
Stained.....	14	21	26	32 36 15 17 26
Upland.....	8½ 9½ 9½ 10	10 5-16 10½ 5½	8 7-16 8 9-16	
Mobile.....	8½ 9½ 9½ 10½	10½ 10½ 8 5-16 8 7-16	8½ 9	
N. Orleans & Texas.....	8½ 9½ 10½	10 5-16 10½ 10½	8½ 8½ 9	

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.	23	21	15	24	23	21	15	24
Sea Island 23 21 15 24								
Upland.....	10½ 11½ 8½ 10							
Mobile.....	10½ 11½ 8½ 10½							
Orleans.....	10½ 12 8½ 10 5-16							

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

	(Taken on spec. to this date)	(Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other ports to date)	(Actual exp. from U.K. to 1870.)
	1871. 1870. 1869.	1871. 1870.	1870.
American.....	392,520 165,190 173,670	296,830 131,291	142,700
Brazilian.....	122,570 16,810 37,600	55,375 45,718	48,050
Egyptian.....	30,870 7,050 20,990	12,189 7,295	7,900
W. Indian.....	11,660 2,741 2,490	8,696 5,173	12,480
E. Indian.....	199,150 112,490 403,440	313,116 284,898	447,300
Total.....	756,770 334,280 638,190	686,206 474,676	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.		Total		Average	
Sales this week.		this period		weekly sales.	
Trade.	Specula-	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
American.....	33,430	4,890	6,810	44,130	2,468,240
Brazilian.....	23,310	3,130	2,310	28,680	607,430
Egyptian.....	12,620	410	1,460	13,800	268,630
Smyrna & Greek.....	4,880	210	690	9,030	24,120
West Indian, &c.....	1,480	210	5,090	139,050	82,030
East Indian.....	16,350	10,840	12,780	39,910	1,028,340
Total.....	89,490	19,480	23,360	132,330	4,455,730

	Imports.				Stocks.		
	This week.	To this date 1871.	To this date 1870.	Total.	This day.	1870.	1871.
American.....	0,542	2,130,923	1,527,810	1,655,991	69,610	81,560	109,710
Brazilian.....	7,691	481,208	381,462	890,564	43,4 0	83,290	28,150
Egyptian.....	19,681	291,445	175,853	191,737	35,750	44,000	69,760
Smyrna & Gr'k.....	5,235	26,603	27,131	27,131	13,190	11,000	20,550
W. Indian.....	3,334	110,750	79,037	84,720	5	5	5
East Indian.....	23,516	885,121	893,105	902,139	256,450	214,980	180,550
Total.....	117,661	3,872,702	3,081,100	3,252,282	458,470	381,940	378,720

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 15 per cent is American against nearly 21 per cent. The proportion of Indian cotton is nearly 65 per cent against nearly 55 per cent.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—There has been a good demand for cotton during the week, and the quotations have risen ½d. per pound. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
	bales.	bales.	bales.
Imports, January 1 to Dec. 14.....	335,623	162,514	306,113
Deliveries.....	864,908	226,923	237,183
Stocks, Dec. 14.....	112,177	59,456	136,734

The following telegram has been received by Messrs. Smith Fleming & Co.:

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.—
COTTON.—Market is quiet.
Dhollerah..... 7½d per lb. c. and f. via Cape.
Omrav uttee..... 8 3-16d do do do March delivery.
Total shipments to Europe since January 1 are estimated at balcs. 1,092,000 including to the Continent..... 283,000
Shipments overland for week..... 4,200
Imports into Bombay for week are..... 26,800
Export entries for week..... 11,100
PRICE GOODS.—Market is steady, with a good business doing.
Fair ordinary, 7 lb shirtings..... 4r. 9a@
do 8½ lb do..... 5r. 8a@
30's water twist..... 11 snnps.
FRUITS.—
Cotton to Liverpool, via Cape..... 50s. 0d@52s. 6d
do do Overland..... 70s. 0d@
EXCHANGE.—Is. 11 15-16d per R. for six months' eight bank bills.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., January 5, 1872.

The market generally has shown an improved tone, and there has been a decided advance in prices of flour and wheat.

The receipts of flour have continued on a comparatively liberal scale, but the stocks in store were found on the 1st inst to be 150,000 bbls. less than at the corresponding period last year. A better demand sprung up from the trade, which having operated on a reduced scale for several weeks, was fairly forced to come forward, and there was more done for shipment in flours from winter wheat as well as the spring growth. Under these circumstances sellers have had the advantage, and our quotations are advanced 25@40c. per bbl. To-day the market was again higher, but less active.

Wheat has been held for higher prices, and the demand has gradually improved, being about equally divided between speculators, shippers and sellers, all not amounting to much, yet sufficient to enable holders to obtain higher prices. Among late transactions of importance are No. 2 Spring, \$1 58@1 60, afloat; No. 1 do., \$1 60, in store; amber Michigan at \$1 65, in store, and Diel Genesee at \$1 74, afloat. To-day there was some excitement, closing with \$1 62 bid for No. 1 Spring in store, and \$1 70 paid for amber Michigan Winter in store, making advance of about 10c. in the past fortnight. The sales to-day embraced about 75,000 bush. for export, with some speculation. The Western markets were excited and higher.

Corn was active and advancing until yesterday, when it became dull, owing to the attention of shippers being diverted to wheat. The Baltimore corn market is competing with ours, and a British bark was chartered here yesterday, to go there and load corn for Cork, etc. To-day new Western mixed was active for export at 78@79c., afloat.

Rye and barley have shown slight upward tendency, but without activity. Rye sold to-day at 91c. for Western, in store. On Wednesday, 8,000 bush. Canada peas, in bulk afloat, sold at \$1 05 in bond, for shipment to Liverpool. Oats have ruled quiet, but very firm.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.		GRAIN.	
Superfine State and West-ern.....	\$ 6 15@ 6 50	Wheat—No. 2 spring, bush.....	\$ 1 57@ 1 62
Extra State, &c.....	6 70@ 7 00	No. 1 spring.....	1 62@ 1 65
Western Spring Wheat.....	6 50@ 6 85	Red Western.....	1 58@ 1 65
do double extras.....	7 10@ 8 75	Amber do.....	1 68@ 1 70
do winter wheat extras.....	7 25@ 10 00	White.....	1 65@ 1 72
do double extras.....	6 80@ 6 90	Corn—Western mixed.....	70@ 80
City shipping extras.....	8 00@ 9 80	White Western.....	78@ 80
City trade and family brands.....	8 25@ 10 25	Yellow Western.....	80@ 81
Southern bakers' and family brands.....	7 40@ 7 85	Southern white, new.....	78@ 80
Southern shipp'g extras.....	4 50@ 5 20	Rye—State.....	95@ 97
Rye flour.....	3 65@ 4 10	Western.....	90@ 93
Corn meal—Western, &c.....	4 10@ 4 20	Oats—Black Illinois.....	53@ 54
Corn meal—Br'wine, &c.....	3 20@ 3 60	Chicago mixed.....	56@ 57
Buckwheat flour, p.100lb.....	3 20@ 3 60	White Ohio and State.....	57@ 58½

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.		EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.	
	1871.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.	1872.	1871.
Flour, bbls.	42,137	3,649,015	4,143,993	20,748
C. meal, "	4,163	185,352	190,596	3,037
Wheat, bus.	34,920	26,518,360	21,033,742	35,716
Corn, "	203,001	27,108,156	9,143,478	310,237
Rye, "		1,055,621	550,169	17,990
Barley, &c	77,950	3,869,103	5,030,713	
Oats, "	91,700	12,040,966	9,626,606	822

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

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 30, 1871.

	Flour, bbls. (196 lbs.)	Wheat, bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn, bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats, bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley, bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye, bush. (56 lbs.)
Chicago	19,664	74,106	621,286	132,837	41,343	11,141
Milwaukee	5,687	56,295	27,574	16,002	13,997	4,988
Toledo	2,757	38,018	20,456	21,967	2,160	
Detroit	4,259	16,480	20,495	9,875	2,499	
Cleveland	3,850	6,450	6,850	17,700	2,400	
St. Louis	15,965	59,100	155,453	32,442	9,939	9,977
Duluth			No report			
Totals	52,180	219,419	1,041,119	230,814	72,333	16,106
Previous week	70,157	897,832	1,146,766	274,802	126,733	33,594
Correspond'g week, '70	134,402	833,130	543,431	119,178	24,716	20,158
" '69	274,402	921,735	293,401	177,241	28,018	20,532
" '68	250,133	516,922	369,704	200,662	36,210	34,933
" '67	62,360	180,154	359,322	66,479	59,547	10,723

* Estimated. The week's receipts from '67 to '70 inclusive include the receipts at St. Louis from wagon for the year.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from August 1st to Dec 31, both inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.	2,598,503	2,981,721	3,061,104	3,173,125
Wheat, bush.	29,152,972	29,246,285	30,693,921	26,509,906
Corn, bush.	25,359,506	20,611,582	19,348,247	13,059,410
Oats, bush.	15,108,387	11,349,505	9,066,692	14,975,978
Barley, bush.	4,713,182	4,396,659	2,514,811	4,318,779
Rye, bush.	1,933,609	1,030,821	1,020,586	1,664,167
Total grain, bush.	71,227,716	66,415,152	62,646,187	60,728,330
Flour to wheat, bush.	12,992,515	14,908,605	15,405,520	15,890,625
Grand total, bush.	89,220,231	81,323,757	78,051,707	76,618,955

THE CROP MOVEMENT at Lake Ports from Aug. 1 to July 31, inclusive, for the undermentioned crop years has been as follows:

	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Flour, bbls.	5,960,421	5,960,914	6,436,252	4,737,971
Wheat, bush.	51,771,086	53,957,422	48,339,471	36,148,616
Corn, bush.	41,326,253	32,340,945	31,340,869	36,337,522
Oats, bush.	17,730,118	17,444,187	22,444,759	19,103,704
Barley, bush.	4,935,422	5,034,764	3,310,113	2,583,841
Rye, bush.	2,195,451	2,060,037	2,505,538	1,565,438
Total grain, bush.	117,918,390	110,846,355	107,949,750	95,539,121
Flour to wheat, bush.	29,21,205	29,849,570	23,689,570	23,689,570
Grand total, bush.	147,720,135	140,695,925	140,131,010	119,228,976

The crop movement in wheat and flour for the season of 1869-70 was equal to 83,806,902 bushels, in 1870-71 to 81,573,191 bushels, and for the five months of from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, 44,151,890 bushels, against 42,145,487 bushels for the five months from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871. The wheat crop of 1871 was estimated at considerably less than the crop of 1870. The amount to come forward during the remaining portion of the crop year, 1871-72, will be less than last year.

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland and Detroit for the week ending Dec. 30, 1871:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Dec. 30, '71.	67,010	26,297	235,731	64,604	33,031	3,709
Week ending Dec. 21, '71.	77,656	59,060	308,727	85,824	38,105	6,402
* Week ending Dec. 31, '70.	35,866	18,830	189,785	34,928	15,675	1,832
* Week ending Dec. 31, '69.	47,921	35,045	84,056	16,261	7,626	2,870

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to December 31, inclusive, for three years.

	1871.	1870.*	1869.*	1868.
Flour, bbls.	4,518,430	4,225,467	4,572,407	....
Wheat, bush.	35,982,979	37,711,197	34,277,957	....
Corn, bush.	49,912,978	22,187,537	23,697,154	....
Oats, bush.	16,840,206	11,992,194	9,932,592	....
Barley, bush.	3,397,872	3,027,197	412,107	....
Rye, bush.	1,392,954	1,574,227	897,256	....
Total	107,527,089	76,492,351	69,207,066	....
Flour to wheat, bush.	22,592,150	21,127,335	22,862,035	....
Total grain, bush.	130,119,239	97,619,636	92,069,101	....

* St. Louis and Duluth not included in 1869 and 1870.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1872.

Although it is probably a little early as yet to obtain a fair idea of the prospect, the year has opened without any discouraging features, and for many of the leading styles of goods holders entertain a feeling of much confidence. Stocks are not large, appear to be well assorted and fairly under control, with the prospective additions light, and most advices from the producing countries calculated to at least sustain ruling values. The probable distribution of goods is open to some discussion, but there appears to be a pretty general belief that the supplies in the interior are small and that buyers are likely to call for considerable quantities during the next two months.

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

Tea, black, 2,938 pkgs.	Laguayrs., 459 b. g.	Sugar, Brazil, 8,520 bags.
Green, 627 pkgs.	Other, 3,392 b. g.	Manila &c., 14,449 bags.
Japan, 934 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba, 4,591 b. g.	Molasses, Cuba, 681 hds.
Various, 2,031 pkgs.	Cuba, 1,658 hds.	Porto Rico, 160 hds.
Coffee, Rio, 4,317 bags.	Porto Rico, 20 hds.	Demerara, 50 hds.
Java, 4,324 mats.	Other, 91 hds.	Other, 50 hds.
Maracibo, 147 bags.		

Withdrawn from warehouse for transportation to the interior in bond 214 pkgs. tea and 2,145 bags coffee.

Imports this week have included 6 cargoes of tea, 5,191 bags Rio, 16,296 mats and 458 bags Java, and 4,194 bags of other kinds of coffee; 9,179 boxes, 2,768 hds., 2,445 baskets, 14,000 peckets, and 39,317 bags of sugar; 1,974 hds. of molasses, and 4,503 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.	1871.	1870.
Tea, direct import, pkgs.	52,383	14,228	1,513,996	1,373,459
Coffee, other, bags.	14,860	63,055	551,490	146,428
Sugar, other, boxes.	34,220	6,051	517,106	453,656
Sugar, hds.	25,592	90,958	438,510	514,220
Sugar, bags.	259,982	895,189	1,715,465	893,376
Molasses, hds.	6,533	3,112	293,319	292,534

TEA.

The general movement is still a little slow, but on the whole the market has a better tone, and importers are encouraged in the belief of a gradual improvement of business as the month advances, as jobbers are thought to be rather moderately stocked, and interior dealers, in many cases, almost bare of supplies. Japans remain in a somewhat neglected condition, and feel the improved tone the least of any grade. Oologas, however, have attracted a fair share of attention with steady figures, and greens have been the most anxiously sought after, with prices firm; indeed, so firm were holders in their ideas as to frequently retard operations, buyers being unprepared to pay any advance as yet. The line trade has improved, and as on invoices greens have received the greatest share of attention, with full prices asked, and in most cases obtained. Sales in invoices of 11,250 greens, 5,250 Oologas, and 300 Souchongs.

Imports this week have included 60,938 lbs. Black, 792,465 lbs. Green, and 2,028 lbs. Japan per "Serica," from Shanghai; 28,000 lbs. Black per "Pekin," from Whampoa; 324,449 lbs. Japan, per "Inventory," from Yokohama; 682,694 lbs. Black, per "Sichallion," from Foo-chow; 588,980 lbs. Black, per "Benefactor," from Foo-chow, and 357,561 lbs. Black, per "Lanercost," from Amoy. The receipts indirectly have been 2,473 pkgs. 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	18,047,563	14,613,306	10,011,132	42,671,999
1870	15,712,500	17,277,531	9,703,625	42,693,656

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 289,567 pkgs. since January 1, against 98,005 last year.

COFFEE.

There is nothing decidedly new to advise on this market, the general tone remaining very firm, the offerings of supplies moderate, and holders somewhat indifferent, even when bids approach very closely to the asking rates, while on the part of buyers there is the natural caution growing out of increased cost, and the demand develops slowly. Jobbers also are yet, in many cases, engaged in closing up their books, and though the country inquiry increases a trifle, it is not as yet sufficiently active to make it necessary to purchase fresh invoices for the purpose of making good depleted stocks in store. Of Brazil the accumulation in first hands is moderate, but including that held by speculators and large jobbers, who are as ready to sell by cargo as by invoice, a considerable amount could be made available. None of it, however, could be reached except at very extreme figures; indeed, prices as compared with one week ago are higher, with sellers confident that a still further advantage will accrue to them before the season has advanced materially, and this simply on the legitimate call from the regular trade. The prevailing cost is likely to check any great demand for investment without a further decided stimulus, but those goods now held on speculation are said to be most thoroughly controlled, and not to be parted with until they pay a handsome profit. West India stock not very plenty and somewhat quiet, but the few sales made revealed a very firm market, and extreme quotations are insisted upon, both for first and second-hand lots. East India grades have continued under quiet negotiation, and the evidences of firmness and confidence much more marked than last week, with a good many holders now unwilling to part with their supplies except at a considerable improvement in value, the cost being looked upon as too low compared with other grades. The entire market closes strong, with a good business doing from second hands. Sales for the week, 2,324 bags Rio; 200 bags Maracibo; 534 bags Savanilla; 1,510 bags Ceylon; 3,000 bags St. Domingo; 29 bags Curacao; 1 150 bags Java; before arrival, 8,971 mats Java. At Baltimore, 10,500 bags Rio; at New Orleans, 6,000 do.; at Philadelphia, 1,200 do. to arrive; at other out-ports, 2,652 bags Rio.

Imports of Rio this week have included 2,100 bags per "Prince Albert," from Hamburg, and 3,091 do. per "Cordelia Maria." Of other sorts the imports have included 16,296 mats Java per "Fearless;" 458 bags do. per "Chasman;" 1,510 bags Ceylon per "Life Brigade;" 500 bags St. Domingo per "Maid of the Mist;" 2,100 do. do. per "Crescent," and 84 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio Jan. 4, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balt. more.	New Orleans.	Savan. &c.	Gal. veston.	Total.
Stock	52,383	36,200	11,000	5,100	1,500	16,683	112,866
Same date 1871	14,228	1,550	9,843	4,090	4,000	4,000	39,621
Imports	638,622	14,805	548,081	205,297	74,411	22,220	1,518,986
In 1870	673,503	....	459,979	149,742	41,222	20,112	1,374,418

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Jan. 4, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

In bags.	(New York) stock.	(New York) import.	Boston import.	Philadel. import.	Balt. import.	N. Orleans import.	Total imports at all the ports.
Java and Singapore	12,165	171,841	52,538	1,962	....	....	185,406
Ceylon	....	18,159	....	1,030	....	....	19,189
Maracibo	6,612	....	....	....	....	....	6,612
Laguayra	....	40,532	....	....	....	....	40,532
St. Domingo	....	47,272	5,720	....	....	....	52,992
Other	88	75,708	2,944	722	2,514	8,487	80,053
Total	14,860	457,414	61,290	2,532	2,514	8,720	551,460
Same time, 1870	63,055	846,427	72,899	18,516	4,178	2,909	446,429

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

† Also, 2,551 mats.

SUGAR.

The demand has not been very quick, and though the volume of trade probably slightly exceeds that of last week, business still shows a slightly slow tone. Holders have endeavored to give the position as hopeful a look as possible, and have succeeded in preserving a steady tone on all grades, but could not infuse any buoyancy in the absence of fresh stimulating influences. Foreign advices generally indicate a favorable condition of the crop, with the movement about up to an ordinary average and the prospect for receipts very fair, and as the accumulation of old stock is not small enough to be easily controlled, full bids are generally accepted whenever made. On the other hand, however, any material increase of the demand would undoubtedly soon show itself on the supplies, and buyers apparently recognizing that they have only about the slight advantage the dull movement naturally gives them, make no decided effort to change the position. The grocery trade is still rather poorly represented, the demand coming almost entirely from refiners, and they, as before, buy only to the extent of their most positive wants, as few are as yet prepared to fully resume operations, and others are about shutting off entirely for repairs, &c. Refined goods have met with a better demand, the accumulation has been marked down, and with the reduced production of the moment, sellers gained advantage enough to bring prices up on most of the leading grades and preserve a fairly steady tone throughout. At the close the general market has a more encouraging tone, though the selling interest do not gain any decided advantage on either raw or refined. Sales of 1,973 hhd. Cuba, 268 hhd. Porto Rico, 175 hhd. Demerara, 200 hhd. Guadalupe, 8,129 boxes Havana, 3,000 bags Pernambuco, 5,593 bags Manila, and 197 hhd. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Jan. 4, were as follows:

Table with columns: Imports this week, since Jan. 1, same time, Stock in first hands, Same time 1871, Same time 1870. Sub-headers: Cuba, P. Rico, Other, Brazil, Manila, &c. Melado.

MOLASSES.

The year opens without any decided change in the general condition of the market for foreign grades. A few very choice parcels of grocery stock, in a small way, have changed hands at full prices, and we have heard of one or two bids ventured upon by refiners, but there is nothing in the shape of a general or positive demand, and the accumulated stock remains in store adding up expenses. Holders refuse to name further concessions, claiming that prices are already as low as could reasonably be expected, but quotations, of course, are merely nominal for the time being. Domestic has sold fairly, and was somewhat irregular, but on the whole the turn has been mainly in sellers' favor, and all prime lots are pretty firm, with the accumulation in store increasing, receivers refraining from pressure to realize. Syrups are dull, and only a few retail parcels changing hands. Sugar house molasses dull and a little nominal. Sales of 114 hhd. Cuba, 490 hhd. Porto Rico, 250 hhd. Barbadoes, and 3,739 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Jan. 4, were as follows:

Table with columns: Imports this week, since Jan. 1, same time 1870, Stock in first hands, same time 1871, same time 1870. Sub-headers: Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, N. O.

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

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

Table with columns: Sugar, Molasses. Sub-headers: Boxes, Hhds, Bags, Hhds. Rows: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Total.

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhd.

SPICES.

Buyers are still a little slow and cautious about handling invoices to any extent, and the market in a general way has shown a dull tone. On the whole, however, the feeling has somewhat improved with the opening of the New Year, and the indications seem to be that pretty near lowest figures have been reached. Advices from abroad recently at hand proved quite favorable, and had a direct influence on several leading articles, and some holders previously half inclined to realize even at the expense of forcing have withdrawn stocks for the present. Pepper, Cloves and Pimento seem to be the most directly affected in holders favor, while Cassia continues a little slack and the most difficult to move. The jobbing trade fair but not very active, prices sympathy with the wholesale market.

FRUITS, &c.

Foreign dried fruits have been a very little more active during the past week than the previous, but the feeling is not so strong, and to effect sales a concession on the part of holders has to be submitted to. Still buyers cannot be induced to take hold at all liberally and the market can only be called dull. The free arrivals noted last week, which had been partly sold previously, supply most of the wants of the trade. Layer raisins have declined about 15c. per box since our last and close dull, with no signs of the downward tendency being checked. Turkish prunes are selling fairly in small lots at 10c. French have sold to some extent, to arrive, at 12@12 1/2c. Currants have ruled quiet, and we note but few transactions at 8c. Sardines are in light request at 32@31c. for halves. Nuts are dull and business confined entirely to jobbers. Citron steady, but is not selling from first hands.

Foreign green have been in moderate request, but with continued free arrivals the tendency for most kinds is downward. We note several lots of Jamaica coconuts having been sold. Aspinwall bananas are a little easier. Oranges continue in full supply. Malaga lemons are jobbing at 37; Palermo do. \$3 25@3 50, and Messina \$3 25@4 50. Valencia oranges, \$6 50@7 for cases;

Porto Rico, \$8@10 for good; Havana, \$9@10, and Jamaica \$6@7 50. Aspinwall, bananas are quoted at \$2@3. Jamaica coconuts, \$27 50 @ 1,000.

Domestic dried, as a whole, have been very quiet, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. There is some inquiry for prime new apples, but the bids made by buyers are not up to the ideas of holders, and therefore trade is very limited. Pared peaches of prime quality also meet with request, but not being plenty, there are no important sales to report. Unpeeled peaches are dull, and the tendency is to favor buyers. Blackberries slow of sale. There is a free movement in Virginia peanuts, and prices look upward Pecans are selling slowly.

Domestic green apples are in small demand, and prices are barely steady; holders would be glad to accept former bids. Cranberries are in full supply; the quality is poor, and buyers want only the best at reasonable prices. Grapes abundant and cheap. We quote: Apples, Michigan, &c. bbl., \$3 00@3 50; do State, good, \$4@4 25; do selections, \$4 25@4 50; grapes, Isabella, D, 2@3c do Catawba, 4@6c; cranberries, fine, bbl, \$9@10; do common to fair, \$7@8 do crates, fine, \$3@3 50; do do, common, \$2@2 50.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Cuba Sugar.—HAVANA, December 29, 1871.—The Weekly Report says: CLAYED.—The market closed quiet on Saturday last, and after the holidays, reopened on Thursday in the same state, continuing so up to the close of business to-day. There have been no sales of any note reported. As the stock of old sugars, in first hands, is reduced, and new does not come to market fast, holders continue firm for previous prices, which contributes to the quietness of the market. We do not expect to see a sufficient supply of new produce, to enable the selection of cargoes, before the middle or end of next month, and consequently think that the old stocks will continue to be held firmly until then.

MOLASSES SUGARS.—Nothing has been made this week in lots on the spot, nor in future deliveries, and we quote nominally 8 1/2@9 rs. for Nos. 819.

CENTRIFUGALS.—There being few crops unengaged and little available stock on hand, planters continue to ask high prices, which has abated the excited demand which has been prevailing during the past weeks. No sales here of actual stock. In Matanzas, some 1,500 boxes, Nos. 11, 13, at 11@11 1/2 rs. bbl. gold, have been bought.

MUSCOVADOES.—There is a fair demand on the coast, at previous prices, say at 8 1/2@8 3/4 rs. for common to fair refining. Nothing has been done here. We quote nominally, 8 1/2@9 rs. for fair to good refining, and 9 1/2 rs. for prime.

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

Table with columns: To, Boxes, Hhds. Rows: New York, Boston, New Orleans.

Total to all countries, 16,303 336

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

Table with columns: Rec'ts this week, Exports since January 1, Stock at date. Sub-headers: Boxes, Hhds, Boxes, Hhds, Boxes, Hhds, Hhds.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table with columns: Tea, Duty paid, H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. i. to first, Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair, do Sup'r to fine, do Ex. i. to finest, Oolong, Common to fair, do Superior to fine, do Ex. fine to finest, Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair, do Sup'r to fine, do Ex. i. to finest.

Table with columns: Coffee, Rio Prime, duty paid, do good, do fair, do ordinary, Java, mats and bags, Native Ceylon, Maracalbo, Laguayra, St. Domingo, in bond, Jamaica.

Table with columns: Sugar, Cuba, inf. to com. refining, do fair to good refining, do prime, do fair to good grocery, do pr. to choice grocery, do centrifugal, hhd. & bxa, do Melado, do molasses, Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to B., do do do 10 to 12, do do do 13 to 15, do do do 16 to 18, Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 19 to 20, Havann, box, white, Porto Rico, refining grades, do grocery grades, Brazil, bags, Manila, bags, White Sugar, A, do do B, do do extra C, Yellow sugar, Crushed and granulated, Powdered.

Table with columns: Molasses, New Orleans new, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, Cuba Clayed, Cuba centrifugal, English Islands.

Table with columns: Rpec, Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond, Carolina.

Table with columns: Spices, Cassia, in cases, Cassia in mats, Ginger, Race and Af. gold, Mace, Nutmegs, casca Penang, Pepper, in bond, do Sama ra & Singapore, Pimento, Jamaica, do in bond, Cloves, do in bond, do do.

Table with columns: Fruits and Nuts, Raisins, Seedless, new, Layer, do do 1871, do Sultana, do Valencia, do London Layer, Currants, new, Citron, Leghorn (new), Prunes, French, Prunes, Turkish, old, Dates, Figs, Smyrna, Canton Ginger, Almonds, Laguedoc, do Tarragon, do Ivica, do Sicily, soft shell, do Shelled, Sicily, do paper shell, Sardines, h. box, Sardines, or, box, Brazil Nuts.

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Table listing various goods such as Alum, Bicarb. Soda, Borax, Sal Soda, and their prices.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M. Jan. 5, 1872

The dry goods trade has not fully recovered from the effects of the holidays, but toward the latter part of the current week there has been a little more animation in the market...

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There has been a slightly increased demand for cotton goods of all descriptions during the past two days, but the demand is still light and the sales are mainly of the more popular brands of goods...

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There has not been much stir in the woolen goods market during the past week, as dealers have been well occupied by the annual closing of accounts...

FOREIGN GOODS.—As the trade in spring fabrics has not yet opened, the market for imported goods is very dull. Goods are arriving in limited amounts by every steamer...

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

Table listing domestic goods such as Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Agawam F., Amoskeag A., and their prices.

Large table listing various goods including Brown Drills, Bleached Sheetings & Shirtings, American Dress Goods, and their prices.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Jan. 4, 1872, and the corresponding weeks of 1871 and 1870 have been as follows:

Table showing importations of dry goods for the week ending Jan. 4, 1872, comparing 1870, 1871, and 1872.

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

Table showing goods withdrawn from warehouse and thrown into the market during the same period.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING SAME PERIOD.

Table showing goods entered for warehousing during the same period.

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OCEANIC --- Sat., Jan. 6 1:30 P.M.

ATLANTIC --- Sat., Jan. 20, 1:30 P.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

IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Jan. 10, at 2 1/2 P.M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman Jan. 17, at 1 1/2 A.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman Jan. 24, at 2 1/2 P.M.
NEVADA, Captain Forsyth.....Jan. 31, at 10 1/2 A.M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whinery.....Feb. 7, at 2 1/2 P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan.....Jan. 14, at 10 1/2 A.M.

Cabin passage, \$80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$30 cur-
rency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUNION, No. 68 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 neces-
saries 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
precedes.

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 other infor-
mation, apply at the Company's ticket office on the
wharf, foot of Canal St.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

WILLIAM LAMB,

AGENT

ALLAN LINE

LIVERPOOL

STEAMERS.

NORFOLK, Va.

Particular attention given to the purchase of Southern
Produce.

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..... 2,155,733 64
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..... \$5,332,733 55
Losses paid during the same period..... \$2,233,590 39

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

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks..... \$8,843,740 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise.. 2,377,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.... 217,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 339,333 03
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,089,915 55
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 Gaillet, Jr. |
| Charles Dennis, | C. A. Hand, |
| W. H. H. Moore, | James Low, |
| Henry Colt, | B. J. Howland, |
| Wm C. Pickersgill, | Benj. Babcock, |
| Lewis Curtis, | Robt. B. Minturn, |
| Charles H. Russell, | Gordon W. Burnham, |
| Lowell Holbrook, | Frederick Chauncey, |
| R. Warren Westcott, | R. L. Taylor, |
| Royal Phelps, | Geo. S. Stephenson, |
| Caleb Barstow, | William H. Webb, |
| A. P. Pillot, | Sheppard Gandy, |
| William E. Dodge, | Francis Skiddy, |
| David Lane, | Charles P. Burdett, |
| James Bryce, | Robt. C. Ferguson, |
| Daniel S. Miller, | William E. Banker, |
| Wm. Sturgis, | Samuel L. Mitchell, |
| Henry K. Sogert, | James G. DeForest, |
| Dennis Perkins, | Robert L. Stuart, |

Alexander V. Blake.

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

Insurance.

MERCHANTS
MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.
OF SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

OFFICE, No. 60 WALL STREET.

Assets, - - - - - \$800,000, Gold.
No Fire Risks Disconnected with Marine Taken by this Company.

This Company issues Policies on Vessels, Freights, and cargoes, at current rates.
Losses payable in New York, London, or San Francisco, at the option of the Assured.
J. B. SCOTCHLER, Pres., JAMES HOWES, Vice-Pres.
R. W. BOURNE, Sec. retary.
Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & CO., Bankers in London.
SUTTON & CO., Agents.

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.

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.

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, 1869,
\$705,237 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.,
F. H. CARTER, Secretary,
J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,

DEALER IN

INSURANCE SCRIP,
AND

Fire and Marine Insurance Stock,
46 Pine Street, corner of William Street, N.Y

Insurance.

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.

E. S. BAILEY,
65 WALL STREET,

Buyer and Seller

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.

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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.

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STOCK BROKERS,

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Member of the N. York Stock Exchange. Member of the N. York Stock Exchange.

A. M. SWENSON. W. M. PERKINS. D. L. KERNIXON.
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.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

MACON GA.

Mak Collections and do a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

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BUYERS OF COTTON,

FOR A COMMISSION.

SATISFACTORY REFERENCES FURNISHED.

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North Carolina.

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

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John C. Graham & Co.,
SELMA, ALABAMA,

BUYERS OF COTTON

For a Commission.

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Locomotive Works.

MANUFACTURERS OF
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MANCHESTER, N. H.

ARETAS BLOOD, W. G. MEANS,
Superintendent Tre-asurer.
Manchester, N. H. 42 Devonshire at., Boston.

Geo. D. Putnam,
BOSTON.

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OF ALL KINDS.
Manufacturers Agent of
HAIR AND WOOL FELT.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,
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Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives,
Cars, etc.
and undertake
all business connected with Railway
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General Agents.

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CUMBERLAND COALS,
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FALL RIVER IRON WORKS CO.'S
Nails, Bands, Hoops and Rods.
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Grain, Malt, Hops, Barley, Hay, and
New York Straw,
AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
BOSTON.

Rosendale Cement Co.,
CEMENT OF THE BEST QUALITY.
No. 102 Wall Street,
New York.
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JACOB W. SEAVER & Co.,
COTTON
Commission Merchants,
BOSTON.

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

R. B. WATSON,
COTTON BUYER.

Macon Georgia.

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

Railroads.

James A. Cottingham,
SHIPPER OF

Locomotives, Cars

AND

RAILROAD IRON,

ON FIRST CLASS

SCHOONERS, BARGES, AND LIGHTERS.

FORWARDING
OF

Iron and Steel Rails
A Specialty.

Having for many years been identified with this
business, our great experience enables us to offer
UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS
to the trade, and to ensure safety and despatch in
shipments of the above.
Below we furnish a brief statement of our business
for the past ten years.

During that time we have shipped
not less than 1,300 Locomotives val-
ued at \$12,000 each - - \$15,600,000
12,000 Cars, average value
at \$1,000 each - - - \$12,000,000
90,000 tons Steel Rails, at
\$110 per ton - - - - 9,900,000
50,000 tons Iron Rails, at
\$70 per ton - - - - - 3,500,000

Total - - - - - \$41,000,000

The coming year we shall extend our business, and
with increased facilities for transacting the same, we
invite the attention of the trade, and particularly
solicit shipments of RAILROAD IRON.

JAMES A. COTTINGHAM,
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NEW YORK.

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

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
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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. Offices over the People's
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Satisfactory references given.

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HAMILTON SPENCER, Attorney and Counselor.

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RAILROADS, BRIDGES AND EXPLORATIONS,
"SERRELL'S PATENT WROUGHT
IRON VIADUCTS."

Particular attention given to the examination of
Public Works for capitalists seeking investments.

Railroads.

ORANCAU VIBBARD, ALBX. P. FISK
EMERSON FOOTE,

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

Steel Rails,
Iron Rails,
Old Rails,

AND

RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS.

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**GENERAL RAILWAY AGENTS AND
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Railways.

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Supply all Railway Equipment and undertake all
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**RAILS, COPPER,
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All work accurately fitted to ganges and thorough-
ly interchangeable. Plan, Material, Workmanship
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AND
NO. 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Weld,
Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street
Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools,
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CAST STEEL RAILS,

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Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for
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