

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

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NO. 389

Advertisements.

Advertisements will be published at 25 cents per line for each insertion, space being measured in square type, 14 lines to the inch; when definite orders are given for one month, or upwards, a very liberal discount will be made.
Advertisements will have a favorable place when first inserted, but no promise of continuous publication in a particular place can be given, as all advertisers must have equal opportunities.

WM. B. DANA & CO., PUBLISHERS.

79 & 81 William St., N. Y.

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Financial.

The National Bank-Note Company.

(INCORPORATED NOVEMBER, 1859.)

Engravers of the U.S. Postage Stamps, Bonds, Legal Tenders, and National Bank Notes.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OF BANK-NOTES, CERTIFICATES, DRAFTS, STATE AND RAILROAD BONDS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, POSTAGE STAMPS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS,

In the highest style of the art, with all modern improvements of value, with special safeguards devised by the company and patented, to prevent frauds by photographic and other modes of counterfeiting and alterations.

All steel plates engraved and printed by this company are warranted to give thirty thousand good impressions, without charge for repairs.

A variety of Bank-Note and Bond Paper, of superior quality, always on hand.

OFFICE, No. 1 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Pres't.
T. H. PORTER, Vice-Pres't.
A. D. SHEPARD, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

CHARLES G. JOHNSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Lock Box 334. New Orleans

Will purchase

EXCHANGE, COTTON, ETC.

Particular attention given to Receiving and Forwarding Rails.

Financial.

Baldwin & Kimball,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
T. B. BALDWIN, O. A. KIMBALL.
Member N. Y. Stock and Gold Exchange.

Hewson, Kilbreth & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 BROAD STREET,
New York.

J. H. HEWSON, Late Vice-Pres. 4th Nat. Bk. Cincinnati.
J. W. KILBRETH, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
F. T. WHITE, of Cincinnati, Special.

A. C. KAUFMAN,
BANKER,
AND DEALER IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

SOUTHERN COLLECTIONS receive the SPECIAL and PERSONAL attention of this House. Returns made FAITHFULLY and PROMPTLY in New York Exchange, which always rules BELOW par during the active business season.

NOTES, DRAFTS and ACCEPTANCES payable in South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia can be concentrated at this point with PROFIT and SAVING OF LABOR.

All business attended to with fidelity and despatch.

Quotations of Southern Securities issued weekly.

Henry F. Verhuven & Co.

BANKERS,

33 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

Special attention given to the organization of

RAILROAD,

STATE,

CITY

and other

CORPORATE LOANS.

As Members of the Stock Exchange, we buy and sell

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities.

Also, Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Lockwood & Co.,

BANKERS,

94 BROADWAY.

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

N. O. BARNEY. O. H. RAYMOND. E. D. POSTER

Barney, Raymond & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
5 WALL STREET.

STOCKS, GOLD, BONDS AND ALL OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Interest paid on Deposits subject to check.

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

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 Travelers available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates, also cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills Collected and other Banking Business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent

Brown Brothers & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL STREET,
1862

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

MERCHANTS' BANK
OF
CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital, - - - - - \$9,000,000

SIR HUGH ALLEN, President.
JACKSON RAE, Cashier.

DRAFTS FOR SALE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK BY

CALDWELL ASHWORTH,
No. 54 Broadway.

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 special credits for use in the United States, Canada and West Indies.

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

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

Morton, Bliss & Co.,

BANKERS, 30 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travelers; also Commercial Credits available in all parts of the World.

Negotiate First-Class Railway, City and State Loans; Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money; Allow Interest on Deposits, and draw Exchange on

MORTON, ROSE & Co., LONDON.

HOTTINGUER & Co., - - PARIS.

HOPE & Co., - - - AMSTERDAM.

Foreign Exchange.

Walker, Andrews & Co.,
14 Wall Street, New York.
Andrews & Co., Paris.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND STERLING EXCHANGE
On Union Bank of London.
Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.
Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and bonds dealt in on Commission.
Interest on deposits.

J. G. Harper &
J. H. Goadby,
AGENTS FOR THE

CANADIAN
BANK OF COMMERCE,
No. 26 Exchange Place,

Buy and Sell Sterling Exchange and Gold, grant Commercial Credits, make Cable Transfers, and transact a general banking business. Draw on the Bank of Scotland. P. O Box 4851.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,
AGENTS FOR
BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,
52 WAL REET, NEW YORK.
38 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
63 Wall Street, New York.

TRAVELERS 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., Gulen & Co.,
London. Liverpool.

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

Issue Sterling Exchange and demand notes in sume to suit purchasers, payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and available for the Continent of Europe on Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE & CO. Bankers, London.
W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Old Hall, Liverpool.
Orders for Government Bonds, Stocks and Merchandise executed, and Foreign Exchange and Drafts bought.

James W. Tucker & Co.,
BANKERS,
3 & 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

Issue Travelers Credits available in all parts of the world.
Correspondents in this City,
MORTON, BLISS & CO., 90 BROAD STREET.

W. B. Shattuck & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 23 Nassau Street, New York,
DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
AND
NEGOTIATE FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 8 Wall Street, New York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers on
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON,
AND ON
MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.
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.

Boston Bankers.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.

COMMERCIAL AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
ISSUED, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON, PARIS,
AND OTHER CONTINENTAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
New York Office, 45 Wall Street.

PARKER & COBB,
BANKERS, 33 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
BOSTON,

Buy and sell Western City and County bonds.

Brewster, Sweet & Co.,
BANKERS,
BOSTON.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Gold, State, City, County and Railroad Bonds.

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

Philadelphia Bankers.

BK JAMISON & Co.

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

AUSTIN & OBERGE,
No. 313 WALNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS.
J. BELL AUSTIN. CHARLES H. OBERGE.

Southern Bankers.

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. & CO

Savannah Bank & Trust Company,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Paid-Up Capital, - - - \$1,000,000

INCORPORATED UNDER STATE CHARTER.
Collections attended to with precision and dispatch free of charge, and remitted for on day of payment.
The Collection paper for all this State and Florida can be concentrated at this point with great advantage.

E. E. BUREUSA, Pres't. A. K. WALKER, Cashier.
First National Bank,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Collections made on all parts of the United States.

Southern Bankers.

NATIONAL
COMMERCIAL BANK,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Capital, - - - - - \$500,000
CHARLES HOPEING, Pres., G. M. PARKER, Vice-Pres.
DUDLEY HUBBARD, Cashier.
COLLECTIONS made in ALL PARTS of the STATE
New York Correspondent—FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

Planters' Banking Co.,
MACON, GEORGIA.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Particular attention given to Collections on all accessible points, and prompt returns made.

Directors.
W. J. LAWTON, ASHER AYERS,
J. S. SCHOFIELD, B. L. WILLINGHAM,
JACKSON DELOACH, (Dece'd.)
S. M. FARRAR, Cashier. W. J. LAWTON, Pres't.
CHAS. J. JENEINS, T. P. BRANOU, 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.

Georgia Home Insurance
COMPANY

OF
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA,
Transacts a General BANKING BUSINESS. Collections made on all accessible points.
J. RHODES BROWN, Pres't. D. F. WILLOOX, Sec'y.
GEO. W. DILLINGHAM, Treas.
N. Y. Correspondent, Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON.

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK AND BOND BROKER;

Columbus, Georgia
STATE CITY AND RAILROAD SECURITIES OF GEORGIA AND ALABAMA A SPECIALTY. Prompt attention given to COLLECTIONS, both in Columbie and points in connection. Will purchase or sell staple articles of Merchandise in wholesale lots.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
TITUSVILLE, PENN.,

Capital - - - - - \$300,000
Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation and Deposits \$100,000.
C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAS. HYDE Pres't.

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.

Cubbedge & Hazlehurst,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
MACON GA.

Make Collections and do a General Banking and Brokerage Business.
REFER TO EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

MOORE & WILSON,
(Successors to H. M. Moore,
BANKERS, BRYAN, TEXAS.

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

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

JESSE K. BELL, 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 rates of Exchange and no charge made excepting that actually paid upon any distant point. Correspondence solicited.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT,
NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
JOHN A. KLEIN, C. C. FLOWERBEEF, GEO. M. KLEIN
President. Vice-President. Cashier.

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

Southern Bankers.

THE Mutual National Bank, OF NEW ORLEANS.

P. FOURCHY, President,
ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President,
JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.
Capital..\$500,000 | Limit...\$1,000,000
Strict attention given to Collections in this city and in other parts of the United States, free of charge except such as may be actually paid.
Returns promptly made at the current rates of Exchange of the day.

THOS. P. MILLER, JAS. C. ERYNOLDE,
R. D. WILLIAMS, JNO. W. MILLER.

Thos. P. Miller & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 28 St. Francis Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

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

Texas Banking & Ins., GALVESTON.

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

T. H. McMahan & Co., Bankers,

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

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

THE CITY BANK OF HOUSTON, Capital, \$500,000.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

We give special attention to collections on all accessible points.
DIRECTORS: W. J. Hutchins, P. W. Gray, A. J. Burke, Cor. Ennis, W. M. Rice, C. S. Longcope.
BENJ. A. BOTTS, President.
B. F. WEEMS, Cashier.

GASSETT & BASSETT, BANKERS., Brenham, Texas.

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

Adams & Leonard, BANKERS,

DALLAS, TEXAS.
New York Correspondent.....Morton, Blies & Co

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

FORT & JACKSON, BANKERS,

WACO, TEXAS.

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

WM. J. BAKER, Pres. OILBERT ELLIOT, Cashier.

The Mercantile Bank OF NORFOLK, VA.

Collections made in all parts of Virginia and North Carolina, and remitted for promptly.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

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 of investment of funds.

Western Bankers.

The Bank of California,

COR. CALIFORNIA & SANSOME STS.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid-Up - - - - \$5,000,000

D. O. MILLS, President. W. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

AGENTS.

IN NEW YORK, Messrs. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 PINE STREET.

IN LONDON, THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, 40 THREADNEEDLE STREET.

IN PARIS, Messrs. MARCUARD, ANDRE & CO.

This Bank issues Letters of Credit available for the purchase of Merchandise in the East Indies, China, Japan, Australia, and other countries, authorizing bills on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LONDON.

EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON THE ATLANTIC CITIES,

London, Dublin, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, and other leading European cities.

ALSO, ON

The Branches of the Oriental Bank at Hong Kong, and other Asiatic Ports.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in **GOLD, SILVER** and all kinds of **GOVERNMENT BONDS.**

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points and remitted for on day of payment.

CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS FOR SALE

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.,

BROKERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES, 33 Wall Street, AND NEW YORK

324 North Third St., ST. LOUIS.

W. M. F. HEWSON, STOCK BROKER,

Office No. 21 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Refer to: All Cincinnati Banks, and Messrs. LUTKWOOD & Co., New York.

LEVY & BORG,

20 BROAD ST., Brokers and Dealers

IN **SOUTHERN SECURITIES.**

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & Co., BANKERS,

NEW YORK, 24 Pine Street, CHICAGO, 164 2nd Street, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Bieber Gasse, 13.

INTEREST allowed on Daily Balances.
ADVANCES made upon Approved Collaterals.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES of the Highest Grades always on hand.
KANSAS AND ILLINOIS Securities a Specialty.

W. B. LEONARD. W. C. SHELDON. W. H. FOSTER.

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster BANKERS,

No. 10 Wall Street.

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

Financial Notices.

Smith & Hannaman, BROKERS

AND INVESTING AGENTS, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Choice Ten Per Cent Investments at and below par. Financial Laws and Forms of INDIANA sent free.

N. Y. NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, Correspondent.

Ten Per Cent Interest, With Undoubted Security.

We are investing for eastern parties many thousands of dollars per month, on improved property in Illinois worth, in every instance, three times the sum loaned. Our securities are very profitable and popular, and are considered the safest offered. We will loan any sum you may desire to invest, be it large or small, without expense to lender. We can refer to parties for whom we have loaned large amounts of money, who have never lost a dollar of either principal or interest in this class of securities during the last fourteen years. Send for our book, "Illinois as a Place of Investment," which contains all necessary information. Address

WILSON & TOMS, Dealers in Real Estate Securities & School Bonds, Bloomington, Illinois

SAFE INVESTMENT FOR

Eastern Capital.

MONEY LOANED FOR EASTERN PARTIES ON IMPROVED FARMS.

Ten per cent interest (clear from all expenses) paid wherever desired.

MORRIS, } **E. SANFORD,**
ILLINOIS, } Attorney and Solicitor.

References given to prominent persons in any large city in the Union.

Investment Securities.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RR. 1st Mortgage 7s.
ELIZABETH CITY 7s.
ST. JOSEPH CITY (Mo.) BRIDGE 10s.
MOBILE AND OHIO RR. 1st Mortgage 8s.
NEW YORK AND OSWEGO 1st Mort. Gold 7s.
MONTCLAIR RR. 1st Mortgage Gold 7s.
DAN., URBANA & BLOOMINGTON 1st. Mort. Gold 7s
NEW YORK AND OSWEGO Convertible 7s.
NEW JERSEY MIDLAND 1st Mort. Gold 7s.
BROOKLYN CITY 6s and 7s.

FOR SALE BY **UTLEY & BOWEN,**

4 Wall Street.

OFFICE OF U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

NEW YORK, December 2, 1872.

DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1872, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

THURSDAY, December 5—One Million.
THURSDAY, December 12—One Million.
THURSDAY, December 19—One Million.
FRIDAY, December 27—One Million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, December 4—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, December 11—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, December 18—One Million.
THURSDAY, December 25—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 Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

NEW YORK, December 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 Acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates dated from November 7, 1868, to November 23, 1868, of the denomination of \$5,000 each, between the numbers five thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (5,178) and five thousand four hundred and three (5,403) inclusive, and of the denomination of \$10,000, between the numbers four thousand eight hundred and one (4,801) and four thousand eight hundred and twenty-two (4,822) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office; and that from and after the 31st day of January 1873, 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.

Illinois Registered Bonds

We offer for Sale the following:
 \$41,000 WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
 95,000 JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
 95,000 PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
 95,000 ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
 95,000 CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
 15,000 CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
 14,000 GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
 The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
 No. 70 William Street.

Bonds of City of St. Paul,

MINNESOTA,
8 Per Cent., Semi-Annual Interest,
 FOR SALE BY
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
 No. 11 PINE STREET, N. Y.

All due bonds or interest coupons of City of St. Paul will be redeemed on presentation in city of New York.

Gibson, Casanova & Co.,

BANKERS,
 No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.
 STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
 INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Bank.
 ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
 CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.
 COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

Robins, Powell & Co.,

BANKERS,
 NO. 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
 Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.
 Deposits received and interest allowed.

DICKINSON & Co.,

BANKERS,
 25 Broad St., Cor. Exchange Place,
 NEW YORK.
 Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on Commission.
 Accounts received and interest allowed on Balances, which may be checked for at sight.
 J. B. DICKINSON. PLATT K. DICKINSON.
 Member N. Y. Stock & Gold Exchange
 HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
 Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
 16 and 18 Nassau Street, New York.
 DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
 BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
 MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

Interest on Deposits.

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,

BANKERS,
 56 WALL STREET
 Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers
 Available in all part of Europe, etc., through
CITY BANK, - - - - - LONDON
HOTTINGUER & CO., - - - PARIS.
 Also COMMERCIAL CREDITS and DRAFTS on LONDON, PARIS, and SCOTLAND.
 ADVANCES made on Consignments, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

Financial.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE

AND
Redemption Bonds
 OF THE

SPRINGFIELD & ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold Bonds. Only \$15,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New York.

PRICE, 90 & ACCRUED INTEREST.

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CAUSES OF THE RECENT STRINGENCY AND ITS RELAXATION.

The National legislatures of France, Germany, and the United States are at the beginning of their winter sessions; and by the annual reports of our finances, which appears elsewhere, we are forcibly reminded of the material growth, national union, and comparative prosperity which we are permitted to enjoy above almost every other nation of Christendom. The favorable progress of monetary affairs, which has recently developed itself, still continues; and most of the threatening anticipations of a severe stringency this winter have been dispersed. Two or three notable causes of improvement are already making themselves felt. In the first place there is a more liberal supply of capital seeking investment in the loan market; and some of the foreign bankers appear to be in a better position to lend. This last circumstance is, of course, due to the mitigation of the pressure on the Bank of England. The commercial activity is over which had caused a temporary drain of coin to the provinces; and this gold is apparently returning to the bank, as there is a further slight gain in the specie aggregate this week. Moreover, an understanding

appears to have been arrived at relative to the German drain of gold, and the new-mark coinage equivalent to about 85 millions of dollars, will be released early in January, so that the coin is expected to come out into the current of the European circulation as fast as bullion will be absorbed by the Imperial mint.

We have thus a conspicuous illustration of the oft-repeated axiom of monetary science, that gold like water seeks its level and refuses to be long pent up and imprisoned in any commercial centre to the injury of neighboring countries. There is now no doubt that as soon as the German reichs mark goes into common use, the outflow of gold from Berlin will be larger in volume than its influx, and this being confidently foreseen, the event is "discounted" and tends to give the relief which is now so apparent in London. The German money markets are also resuming their tranquility, and the result of the whole is the increasing tendency of foreign capital to flow this way and to invest itself in temporary loans. It were to be wished, indeed, on general principles, that this capital were disposed to go into more permanent investments. But for some reason, call loans or time loans on government or other undoubted securities seem to have the preference. Probably one explanation of this is the high rates which money commands just now, while another reason is the scarcity of government bonds in this market, which caused the advance this week, so that several large orders for foreign account could not be fulfilled and are still held in abeyance.

Another active movement tending to develop ease before long is the return of currency from the country, which is now slowly but surely advancing. Mr. Boutwell has this week called in another instalment of 1½ millions of his balances in bank, which are now down to about 2¼ millions. It is scarcely expected that he will draw out the remainder this month, but if he should do so, the influx of currency from the country will in all probability prevent any very serious inconvenience from this cause. Meanwhile Mr. Boutwell's action is sharply criticised on the part of those who feel injured by it. They would have had him leave the whole six millions in bank till January. Such strictures, and the bitterness of feeling they engender, may help to illustrate some of the objections to the plan of conferring on the Secretary of the Treasury the power to tamper with the currency at frequent intervals by letting out or taking in his subsidiary surplus, and thus attempting to correct by artificial manipulation the rigid inflexibility of the volume of our circulating money. No wise man would accept for himself, or desire for his friend any such insidious corrupting powers over the currency and the money market.

In regard to the causes of the recent stringency in money the question has been discussed how it can have happened

that with so much foreign capital floating in the market, in addition to our own ordinary supplies of domestic capital, there has seemed to be so much scarcity. One opinion is that the money market has been drained during the last two or three years by the conversion of floating capital into fixed investments in railroads, manufactures and other works. Another view attributes a part of the evil to the savings banks. These institutions are competing for deposits with the National banks. Thus, in New England, the savings banks, at the end of 1871, had an aggregate of deposits amounting to \$312,333,479, or more than three times the aggregate deposits of the National banks. In New York the savings banks held at the same date \$267,905,866, or considerably more than the deposits of the national banks of the State. In Pennsylvania, also, the same movement is reported, and in all these States the savings banks are said to be attracting deposits from the other banks by offering large rates of interest for deposits. How far this report is sustained, and what use the savings banks are making of these funds so as to enable them to pay such high rates of interest are questions which well deserve investigation.

ELASTICITY OF THE CURRENCY.

What are the objections to the method proposed in the Comptroller's report for promoting the elasticity of the currency? Is the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury a preferable method? Can you offer anything better still? These are some of the queries addressed to us by correspondents, who all agree in deploring the rigid inelasticity of the present volume of the national currency, while each has a different panacea for the malady. A few hints in reply are all we have space to print to-day. The Comptroller's remedy for currency-inelasticity will be seen from his lucid and concise report on another page of this issue, as will also the remedy proposed by the Secretary.

Mr. Boutwell's plan offers no novelty. He argues the matter substantially as we have often done in this journal. The greenback aggregate, he says, is notoriously and mischievously inelastic. So is the aggregate of the National Bank notes. The volume of our currency, therefore, is just as inflexible, as incapable of enlarging and contracting, as obstinately irresponsive to the demands of business at different seasons, as if it were wholly composed of greenbacks. The Treasury, in practice, has gradually established a sort of temporary remedy for the evil, and, has partly corrected this defective elasticity by locking up in summer a large amount of idle accumulating currency, and by afterwards letting it out gradually as the busy season sets in. This intervention of the Treasury is the only means yet provided in our system for the purpose of mitigating the pressure and warding off the evils of inflexibility in the circulating medium. In the absence of anything more effective, this remedy has continued in use; but the difficulty of applying it grows more formidable every year for various reasons, and especially because the currency disbursements of the Treasury exceed its currency receipts; so that it is not easy, and is scarcely possible to accumulate a residuary surplus of greenbacks at the proper moment, or to disburse them with paramount reference to the promotion of the elasticity of the currency system, which really ought to be self-regulating, and to require no outside control or regulation from the executive department of the general government. Should such regulation be needful, and should its exercise be still exacted of the Treasury, the most effective way of realizing it would be, in the Secretary's opinion, the occasional use of a part of the 44 millions of greenbacks retired by Mr. McCulloch some years ago; for the reissue

of which, some say, there is legal authority, while others affirm, with THE CHRONICLE, that there is no such legal authority, except, perhaps, in connection with the temporary loans which are now nearly all paid off.

Such as we understand it is the plan proposed by Mr. Boutwell, which, though not new, implies as will be seen a dangerous extension of the control of the Treasury over the volume of greenbacks in circulation. Such an inflation of the currency as is involved in the discretionary use of a part of 44 millions of greenbacks will not be authorized by Congress or sanctioned by the people. No such powers have ever been claimed before. It is quite impossible at this late day to listen to so mischievous a demand. The Treasury, as heretofore, must do without it.

As to the remedy for currency inelasticity which has been devised by the Comptroller, that has also been tried before and discarded. His suggestion is that the government shall issue a new interest-bearing security for the special use of the banks. If this be done he predicts that the country banks would place their idle money in such securities instead of sending it during the summer to accumulate in New York.

The Treasury would thus hold the surplus notes of the banks which now are such an inflating ingredient in the metropolitan circulation during six months of the year. Fifty millions of these new securities are expected to be required, so that the expense to the government would be one to two millions a year. But why, it is asked, should the government be charged, and the burdens of taxation be weighted, with so great an outlay? On what ground of equity, of justice, or of enlightened policy should the banking system be exonerated from the cost of providing for its own elasticity? Our banking organization is alleged at this time to impose a much heavier charge on the Treasury than does the banking machinery of England, France and Germany altogether. Why increase this enormous cost by one or two millions of dollars a year more?

But this scheme is not only expensive. It would prove a failure. We have already in part tried it. Under sections 31 and 32 of the banking law, Clearing House certificates, compound interest notes, and other interest-bearing securities of the government have been held as a reserve by the banks, and the mischief of these heavy demand-claims on the Treasury was long and loudly complained of; until at last, under the law of June, 1870, the demand and short-date interest-bearing securities were swept from the Treasury liabilities. The last of such demand securities under this statute will soon disappear from the debt schedule. Mr. Knox would undo this reform. He would have us reverse all that has been done to rid the Treasury of the incubus of these short-date and demand securities; and he proposes to take this retrograde step just at the very moment when the old demand issues are being extinguished, and their place supplied by national bank notes. There are, moreover, elements of inflation and other evils in his scheme which we forbear to discuss. It is enough to have shown that the project would cost the Treasury one or two millions a year, and that this charge would be incurred to revive in a new form an old contrivance which has only just been discarded and thrown away as intolerable.

We are asked whether we have any better scheme to offer. It is the proper function of the press to discuss not to legislate. Ours is but a subordinate ministry in the busy temple of finance. We do not profess to solve and make plain all the complicated problems which events bring up before the tribunal of public opinion.

As to the particular malady under discussion, however, there are two or three things which may be safely said

about its causes. And an old adage tells us that to discover the cause may, perhaps, help the cure. What is then the evil in question. Let us analyze it. Let us ask its causes. We call it inelasticity of the currency; it is really an accumulation of deposits and of bank notes in our city banks from the country banks, as is well explained in the Comptroller's report. Now, what causes this plethora of moneys from the country? Why do they flow hither, and refuse to flow back again?

The answer is threefold. First, we have in New York no redemption machinery to send the notes of the country banks home for payment. If we had such machinery actively at work one element of the trouble would be removed. A banker of much experience in this city assures us that the requisite machinery could be set up and kept in efficient operation here for \$35,000 a year. This would amount to about one-hundredth of one per cent on the aggregate circulation, and a tax of so small an amount could not be felt by the banks as an oppressive equivalent for the currency privileges which they enjoy, and which would thus be more likely to be permanent. Congress has power, however, to impose this burden, to set up this machinery, and to make redemption obligatory, whether the banks like it or not.

Secondly, the country bank deposits in New York are swelled by the provision that a bank deposit in New York counts as reserve, under the 31st and 32d sections of this law. Of the 25 per cent reserve required of banks in the chief cities, one half may be kept in bank in New York, and the same lot of greenbacks may consequently do duty twice over—once for the country bank, which has remitted them here, and, again, once more for the depository bank, which holds them in this city. It is easy to see how favorable such an arrangement must be to the concentration in New York of the idle money of interior banks.

But, thirdly, the banks here seek to attract these interior-bank moneys. They pay interest on them. They bid against each other, and compete together for these balances, which bring, during most of the year, a good deal of profitable business. So long as the New York banks pay high rates of interest on such deposits, and so long as the interior banks are allowed by law to count such deposits as fully as at present among their lawful reserves, there will be two causes in operation of so great power that even the redemption machinery we suggest above would only cure a part of the evil, and could offer but an imperfect palliation. We look to the Comptroller then, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, for an answer to these two questions, which strike at the great central sources of the trouble. 1. If we cannot put down either by act of law or by force of public opinion the inveterate habit of certain New York banks, which pay high rates of interest for the deposits of country banks, how can the accumulation of such deposits be rendered less mischievous to the equilibrium of the currency and to its elasticity? 2. Under what regulations can a redemption agency be best established at New York, and what change is advisable in sections 31 and 32 of the National Currency law allowing interior banks to count as part of their reserve, the deposits they have in New York and in other central cities?

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

We give up to-day so large a portion of our space to the financial documents appointed by law to be given every year to Congress, that we are compelled to defer most of our comments to a future part of the session. The Government telegraph scheme, as we warned our readers some time ago, has been started, its promoters having induced the Postmaster-General to give it a hearty recommendation in

his report. We are glad to see indications that the project will have scanty support in either House. Heretofore we have discussed some of the reasons why the public are opposed to this vicious project. We mean to expose its character more fully soon. It is gratifying to find that the popular antipathy to it is well represented in Congress. Another ambitious scheme, of which the public are more than suspicious, is the enlargement of our grand system of land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Mississippi Valley to the various ports of the Atlantic sea-board. It is now a well-established principle of our national policy relative to commercial highways, public roads, canals, and inland water-routes, that in the present advanced state of our productive power they can safely be left to private enterprise and national growth. While, therefore, we should object on this ground, and for many other reasons, to any scheme for spending Government money, or introducing Federal control in extension of our magnificent system of interior transportation, there is less objection to the policy of appointing a committee, or a commission of inquiry into these inevitable improvements. The people wish, however, to have it distinctly understood that the object of the inquiry is simply to collect information, compile statistics, sift evidence, and examine suggestions for the future direction of private enterprise in the development of our canals, rivers and other facilities for interior commerce. This seems, indeed, to be about all that is at present proposed. It is certainly all that the country will warrant. The following is the section of the President's Message which refers to this subject:

The attention of Congress will be called during its present session to various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly-increasing surplus of the Western and Southern products to the Atlantic seaboard. The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the Government sooner or later, and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information, to insure equality and just legislation on a route to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., by water, by way of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, and canals and slack-water navigation, to the Savannah and Ocmulgee Rivers. The route has been surveyed and a report made by an accomplished engineer officer of the army. Second and third new routes will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely, by an extension of the Kanawha and James River Canal to the Ohio, and by the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. I am not prepared to recommend Government aid to these or other enterprises until it is clearly shown that they are not only of national interest, but that, when completed, they will be of a value commensurate with their cost. That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country has been demonstrated by past experience. That the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require additional facilities, and cheaper ones for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide-water and a market will be demanded in the near future, is equally demonstrable. I would therefore suggest either a committee or commission to be authorized to consider this whole question, and to report to Congress at some future day for its better guidance in legislating on this important subject. The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demands of producers, and reflect much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged in their construction.

In addition to these, a project to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will no doubt be called to your attention at this session. Looking to the great future growth of the country, and the increasing demands of commerce, it might be well, while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon the various practical routes for connecting the Mississippi with tide-water on the Atlantic, but the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route, and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer. I have not alluded to this subject with a view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all the necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

The overflowing Treasury which we have had for some years past has naturally given a stimulus to a multitude of schemes for getting Government aid for works which had

better be left to private hands, while the surplus should be spent in paying off the debt. The heavy reduction of the taxes this year will leave us a less surplus than heretofore for this purpose. General Grant has given a lustre to his first administration by reducing the fiscal burdens \$309,350,171, and also by paying off 364 millions of the national debt, in addition to this immense decrease of taxation. He will best consult his own reputation, the growth of the national wealth, and the commercial good of the country, by devoting every dollar of the public moneys which economy and administrative reform can save, to the sacred and popular work of diminishing the burdens of the people. The following table shows how completely these enlightened principles have controlled the policy of the Government for the past four years:

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1869 AND 1872.			
	March 4, 1869.	Dec. 1, 1872.	
Funded stocks (gold).....	\$2,107,846,150	\$1,753,702,250	
Yearly interest charge.....	\$124,255,350	\$101,436,462	
Reduction of principal.....		348,143,900	
Reduction to yearly interest.....		\$22,818,888	
MISCELLANEOUS DEBT, 1869 AND 1872.			
	March 4, 1869.	Dec. 1, 1872.	
Greenbacks.....	\$356,021,073	\$353,135,643	
Fractional Currency.....	36,781,547	43,726,689	
Gold notes.....	28,755,500	20,276,900	
Three per cents.....	4,030,000	4,030,000	
Four per cents.....	678,000	678,000	
Navy pension fund.....	14,000,000	14,000,000	
Past due demands.....	6,422,464	4,210,440	
Accrued interest.....	33,071,255	34,529,859	
In gross.....	\$533,244,899	\$479,587,531	
Less gold in the Treasury.....	98,744,261	68,603,641	
Balance.....	\$434,470,638	\$410,983,890	
Less notes in the Treasury.....	16,853,529	10,118,111	
Balance unfunded.....	\$417,617,109	\$400,865,779	
Decrease in unfunded debt.....		16,751,311	
Decrease in funded stocks.....		348,143,900	
Decrease since March 4, 1869.....		\$364,895,211	

In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are other points worthy of note. Prominent among them is the project which is revived for negotiating the remainder of the five per cent. bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870. Mr. Boutwell's proposition is to negotiate a further lot of five per cents at the same rate and on the same terms as evoked so much popular rebuke in August, 1871. The sanction of Congress will be required as the present law does not allow so large a rate to be paid for commission, and the loan was by far the most costly in regard to expenses of negotiation that has ever been negotiated during the past fifty years. The loan act of 1870 contemplated a funding of the body of the debt at 4 per cent, not at 5 per cent. The country is well content to suspend action under the law till the object can be accomplished for which the statute was passed. Mr. Boutwell on Thursday, before the Committee on Ways and Means, is said to have strongly urged this funding scheme, which seems to be destitute in its present shape of public sympathy and real use.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

The money market in November worked very closely throughout the entire month, but there was no feeling of panic, and the tendency during the latter part was in the direction of an improvement in monetary affairs. All the natural influences were on the side of a stringent market. The bank reserves continued low, and the demand for money on account of legitimate commercial business was large. Under the most favorable circumstances a better market than 7 per cent could hardly have been looked for. In addition to natural causes, however, there were important outside influences which had a material effect in causing an irregular and stringent market. Among these, were the corners in gold early in the month, the advance in the Bank of England rate on the 9th to 7 per cent, from 6 at which it previously stood, and the occurrence on the 10th of the great Boston fire, which prostrated business, for the time being, in that city, and caused much alarm here. Another cause for disturbance in the call loan market was also found in the operations of the stock market, where the "corner" in Northwest common led to much excitement, large transactions, and shifting of loans. The

Treasury also called in from the banks \$1,727,016 of the \$6,023,387 deposited with them at the time of the large purchase of bonds and sale of gold on the 7th of October.

The ruling rates for money on call were from 7 per cent currency to 7 gold, and frequently with a commission of 1-32 to 1 16 per day. On commercial paper the rates advanced 1@2 per cent after the Boston fire, and the best paper was quoted at 12 per cent during the balance of the month.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is somewhat remarkable that the money market was not more seriously disturbed, and the absence of any very important failures was generally considered a favorable evidence of financial strength.

At the close there was a better feeling in regard to monetary affairs, rates were lower, the Bank of England rate had been put down to 6 per cent on the 28th, and the general aspect was healthy.

United States bonds maintained their prices with extraordinary firmness, both against the stringent money market in London and the financial disturbances here. Taking the standard bond of the market—the 5-20s of 1867—we find that their range was as follows: Opening price, 114½; highest (Nov. 30), 116½; lowest (Nov. 2), 114½. In London the prices of the same bond were: Opening, 93½; highest (Nov. 29), 94; lowest (Nov. 11), 92. From which it appears that the tendency during the last half of the month was towards higher prices.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN NOVEMBER, 1872.

—Coupon bonds.—												
5s '81 fund.	6s '81	6s '81	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	10-40s	10-40s	6s	
Nov. coup.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.	1867.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.	cur.	
1	112x	112x	112x	112x	112x	112x	112x	112x	108	108	114½	
2	116½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	108½	108½	114½	
4	116½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	108½	108½	114½	
5												
6	115%								108½	108½	114½	
7	110	115%	116%	112	111%	112%	114%	114%	108	108	114½	
8		115%	116%	112	111%	112%	114%	114%	108	108	114½	
9		117	112%	112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	107½	107½	114½	
11		114%	113	112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	108	108	114½	
12		115	112	112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	108	108	114½	
13			112%	112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	107½	107½	114½	
14		115	116%	112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	108	108	114½	
15			117%	112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	108	108	114½	
16			117	112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	108	108	114½	
18	110%	115%		112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	108	108	114½	
19		116%		112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	108	108	114½	
20		116	116%		112%	112%	114%	115%	107½	107½	114½	
21		116		112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	108	108	114½	
22		115%		112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	108	108	114½	
23				112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	108	108	114½	
25			118%		115	115%	115%	115%	108	108	114½	
26			115%		115	115%	115%	115%	108	108	114½	
27	110%	116	116%		113	113%	115%	115%	108	108	114½	
28												
29		118	116%	113			115%	118	115%		114	
30							113%	115%	116%	113%		114
Open'g	110	115%	116%	112	111%	112%	114	114%	108	108	114½	
Hign'st	110%	116%	117%	113	113%	113%	115%	116%	115%	108½	108½	114½
Lowest	110	114%	116%	111½	111%	112%	114	114%	107½	107½	113½	
Closing	110%	116	116%	113	113%	113%	115%	116%	115%	108	108	114½

CLOSING PRICES OF CONSOLS AND U. S. SECURITIES AT LONDON IN NOVEMBER.

Date.	Cons for mon.	U. S. '65 o.	5-20.	5-20.	10-40	Date.	Cons for mon.	U. S. '65 o.	5-20.	5-20.	10-40
Friday.....	1		(Holl day.)			Wednesday..	20	92½	90½	93	87½
Saturday.....	2	92½	91½	93½	88	Thursday.....	21	92½	90½	93½	87½
Monday.....	4	92½	91½	93½	88	Friday.....	22	92½	90½	93½	87½
Tuesday.....	5	92½	91½	93½	88	Saturday.....	23	92½	90½	93½	87½
Wednesday.....	6	92½	91½	93½	88	Monday.....	25	92½	91	93½	87½
Thursday.....	7	92½	91½	93½	88	Tuesday.....	26	92½	91	93½	87½
Friday.....	8	92½	91	93	87½	Wednesday.....	27	92½	91	93½	87½
Saturday.....	9		(Holl day.)			Thursday.....	28	92½	91½	93½	87½
Monday.....	11	92	90½	92	86½	Friday.....	29	92½	91½	93½	87½
Tuesday.....	12	92	90½	92½	87	Saturday.....	30	92½	91½	93½	87½
Wednesday.....	13	92	90½	92½	87	Opening.....	92½	91½	93½	87½	
Thursday.....	14	92	90½	92½	87½	Highest.....	92	91½	94	88½	
Friday.....	15	92½	90½	93½	87½	Lowest.....	92	91½	94	88½	
Saturday.....	16	92½	90½	93	87½	Closing.....	92½	91½	93½	88½	
Monday.....	18	92½	90½	93	87½	High'l. Since	93½	91½	94½	92½	
Tuesday.....	19	92½	90½	92½	87½	Lowest Jan. 1	91½	90½	91	86½	

Railroad stocks were comparatively dull until the period of the Boston fire, when, on Monday the 11th, prices declined very sharply, under the fears of a depression such as occurred after the Chicago fire. These fears, however, proved to be unfounded, and prices recovered as rapidly as they had declined. Subsequent to this there was no special movement in the stock market till the celebrated "corner" in Northwest common, by which that stock advanced to 95 on Wednesday the 20th, touched 230 in purchases at the Board on Saturday the 23d, (for the account of parties who had failed to deliver on their contracts), and again collapsed to 85 bid, on Tuesday. The principal parties engaged in cornering the stock were Messrs. Jay Gould, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, and their associates, while the most noted parties cornered were Daniel Drew and Henry N. Smith, the usual associate and partner of Jay Gould. The corner was adroitly managed and settlements made so as to ensure the largest possible profits without breaking those who had sold short, and from this fact it was probably one of the most profitable corners ever made in Wall street. Many small operators and brokers suffered heavily.

The following table will show the opening, highest, lowest and

closing prices of railway and miscellaneous stocks during the months of October and November, 1872

Table with columns for Railroad Stocks, Open, High, Low, Close for October and November. Includes entries for Albany & Susquehanna, Boston, Hartford & Erie, Chicago & Alton, etc.

In the gold market there was a new attempt to create a scarcity in cash gold about the 4th of the month, and for a short time very high rates were obtained on loans; subsequently the market was comparatively quiet, with the exception of occasional fluctuations in the rates for loans, sometimes up to high figures. After touching 114 1/2 on the 11th, the tendency of the premium was onward.

COURSE OF GOLD IN NOVEMBER, 1872.

Table showing the course of gold in November 1872, with columns for Date, Opening, Lowest, Highest, Closing, and a corresponding section for Saturday through Friday.

Foreign exchange was influenced as usual by the fluctuations in the rates for gold loans, and on the days when these rates were excessive, exchange was correspondingly depressed. Aside from this immediate influence on the market, the stringency in money in London and advance in the bank rate had the effect of advancing short sight, and the subsequent relaxation in London was attended, of course, with the opposite effect. Cotton bills came forward quite freely. In the latter part of the month bankers were again reported to be lending their 60 days bills to stock operators to some considerable extent.

STERLING EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER, 1872. Table with columns for 60 days, 3 days, and 8 days exchange rates for various months.

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER, 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 November, 1872:

Debt bearing interest in coin. Table listing character of issue, amount, and interest for various bonds and notes.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin. \$3,612,500. Interest \$27,895.65. Includes details for interest payable Jan. & July, and coupons.

Debt bearing interest in lawful money. Table listing character of issue, amount, and interest for various certificates and notes.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money. \$13,709,000. Interest \$16,838.

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity. Table listing various bonds and notes that have matured or been redeemed.

Aggregate of debt on which int. has ceased since maturity. \$1,210,410. Interest \$57,611.

Recapitulation. Summary table showing total debt bearing interest in coin and lawful money, and debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.

Table showing outstanding debt bearing interest in coin, with amounts for bonds at 6 per cent and 5 per cent.

Table showing debt bearing interest in lawful money, including certificates at 4 per cent, Navy pension fund at 3 per cent, and certificates at 3 per cent.

Table showing debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, including demand and legal tender notes, certificates of deposit, fractional currency, and certificates of gold deposited.

Table showing total debt bearing no interest, including unclaimed P. R. interest.

Table showing total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due not presented for payment.

Table showing amount in the Treasury, including gold, currency, and special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit.

Table showing decrease of debt during the past month, decrease of debt since March 1, 1872, and decrease of debt since March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872.

Table showing bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, including character of issue, amount, and interest.

Department Reports.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SIR: Whatever degree of success has attended the administration of the Treasury Department during the year is due largely to the ability and fidelity of the officers and clerks of the several bureaus and divisions. There have been some exceptions to the general good conduct of the working force, but the number of these will not be thought large when it is known that more than 3,000 persons are employed in Washington, of whom nearly 1,400 are constantly engaged in handling coin, notes and money securities of the Government. Many of these persons are paid fair wages for the services rendered, but others who fill places of great responsibility are not by any means adequately compensated. Officers and clerks of known ability and established reputation are frequently drawn away by offers of better pay elsewhere. This competition will leave the business of the Department finally in the hands of the less valuable part of its officers. A sense of justice leads me to recommend an increase of salaries in many cases of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury. Since my last annual report the business of negotiating \$200,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds and the redemption of \$200,000,000 of 6 per cent. five-twenty bonds has been completed, and the accounts have been settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury. Further negotiations of 5 per cent. bonds can now be made upon the basis of the former negotiations. I think it expedient, as a means of giving additional value to the bonds authorized by the Funding Act of July 14, 1870, and additional security to the owners, that registered bonds of every issue should be made convertible into coupon bonds at the will of the holder. When this privilege is granted, the desire to convert them will cease. The moneys received and covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were:

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND REDUCTION OF DEBT.

From customs.....	\$216,370,286 77
Sales of public lands.....	2,575,714 19
Internal Revenue.....	130,612,177 72
Tax on national bank circulation, &c.....	6,523,396 39
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies.....	749,961 87
Customs, fines, &c.....	1,136,412 34
Fees—Consular, patent, land, &c.....	2,254,095 92
Miscellaneous sources.....	4,412,254 71
Total ordinary receipts.....	\$364,694,229 91
Premium on sales of coin.....	9,412,637 65
Total net receipts.....	\$374,106,867 56
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1871, including \$18,228 35 received from "unavailable".....	109,935,705 59
Total available cash.....	\$484,042,573 15
The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were:	
For civil expenses.....	\$16,187,059 20
Foreign intercourse.....	1,829,369 14
Indians.....	7,061,728 82
Pensions.....	28,533,402 76
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals.....	35,372,157 20
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards.....	21,249,809 99
Miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue.....	42,958,329 08
Interest on the public debt.....	117,357,839 72
Total, exclusive of principal and premium on the public debt.....	\$270,559,695 91
Premium on bonds purchased.....	6,958,266 76
Redemption of the public debt.....	99,960,258 54
Total Net disbursements.....	\$377,478,216 21
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1872.....	106,564,356 94
Total.....	\$484,042,573 15
From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the year ending June 30, 1872, was \$99,960,258 54. The sources of this reduction are as follows:	
Net ordinary receipts during the year.....	\$364,694,229 91
Net ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt.....	270,559,695 91
Leaving a surplus revenue of.....	94,134,534 00
Add amount received from premium on sales of gold in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased.....	2,454,370 89
Add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year as compared with same at commencement of year.....	3,371,348 65
Total.....	\$99,960,258 54
This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt by the monthly statement of the public debt, which includes the principal, interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued to date not due, and deducts the cash in the Treasury as ascertained on the day of publication; the reduction was \$100,504,491 28. The source of this reduction is as follows:	
Reduction in principal account.....	\$90,960,003 54
Reduction in the unpaid interest account.....	3,330,952 96
Total.....	\$103,290,956 50
Reduction in cash on hand.....	2,746,465 22
Total.....	\$100,544,491 28
A comparison of the reduction in the principal account as shown by the above tables discloses a difference of \$250, occasioned by an error recently discovered, and which is fully explained in a note on page six of the appendix to the report. On the basis of the last table the statements show a reduction of the public debt from March 1, 1869, to the present time, as follows:	
March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870.....	\$87,134,782 84
March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871.....	117,619,630 25
March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872.....	94,895,348 94
March 1, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1872—eight months.....	64,074,237 84
Total.....	\$363,699,999 87
Add a reduction in the annual interest of.....	24,177,851 00
The receipts during the first quarter of the current fiscal year were;	

From customs.....	\$57,729,540 27
Sales of public lands.....	707,324 57
Internal revenue.....	24,160,047 22
Tax on circulation, &c., of national banks.....	3,307,238 69
Repayment of interest by Pacific railways.....	119,093 73
Customs, fines, &c.....	103,787 30
Consular, patent and other fees.....	479,306 03
Proceeds of Government property.....	336,801 88
Miscellaneous sources.....	1,346,257 47
Net ordinary receipts.....	\$98,388,397 16
Premium on sales of coin.....	2,426,736 91
Total receipts.....	\$100,815,134 07
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1872, including \$1,014 48 received from "unavailable".....	106,565,371 42
Total available.....	\$207,380,505 49
The expenditures during the same period were as follows:	
For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenues.....	\$18,299,891 23
Indians.....	3,087,243 83
Pensions.....	9,135,389 71
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.....	12,876,982 41
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards.....	7,305,146 48
Interest on public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds.....	36,196,894 83
Total, exclusive of the principal and premium on public debt.....	\$86,851,618 54
For premium on purchased bonds.....	1,702,568 53
For net redemption of the public debt.....	16,932,138 72
Total.....	\$105,486,325 79
Total net expenditures.....	105,486,325 79
Balance in Treasury September 30, 1872.....	101,894,149 70
Total.....	\$207,380,505 49

For the remaining three-quarters of the current fiscal year it is estimated that the receipts will be:

From customs.....	\$135,000,000 00
Sales of public lands.....	1,500,000 00
Internal revenue.....	74,000,000 00
Tax on national banks.....	3,000,000 00
Pacific railways.....	500,000 00
Customs, fines, &c.....	800,000 00
Consular, patent, and other fees.....	1,700,000 00
Sales of public property.....	600,000 00
Miscellaneous sources.....	1,400,000 00
Total.....	\$218,500,000 00

For the same period it is estimated that the expenditures will be:

For civil expenses.....	\$13,000,000 00
Foreign intercourse.....	900,000 00
Indians.....	4,000,000 00
Pensions.....	20,000,000 00
Military establishment.....	23,000,000 00
Naval establishment.....	13,500,000 00
Miscellaneous civil.....	27,800,000 00
Interest on the public debt.....	71,500,000 00
Total.....	\$173,700,000 00

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1873-4.

This will leave \$44,800,000 surplus revenue applicable to the purchase or redemption of the public debt. The amount required for this purpose under the Sinking Fund law for the year will be about \$29,200,000.

It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, will be:

From customs.....	\$300,000,000 00
Sales of public lands.....	3,000,000 00
Internal revenue.....	103,000,000 00
Tax on national banks.....	6,300,000 00
Pacific railways.....	900,000 00
Customs, fines, &c.....	1,100,000 00
Consular, patent, and other fees.....	2,300,000 00
Sales of public property.....	1,500,000 00
Miscellaneous sources.....	2,200,000 00
Total.....	\$320,300,000 00

The foregoing estimates are based upon the amount of revenue collected since the acts of May and June, 1872 went into operation, but the imports have been large, and considerable sums have been obtained by internal revenue officers on account of old taxes and claims, hence it will be wise to leave the source of revenues undisturbed for the present session.

It is estimated that the expenditures for the same period will be:

For civil expenses.....	\$18,000,000 00
Foreign intercourse.....	1,325,000 00
Indians.....	5,700,000 00
Pensions.....	30,500,000 00
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.....	36,000,000 00
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards.....	22,500,000 00
Miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues.....	41,500,000 00
Interest on the public debt.....	98,000,000 00
Interest on Pacific Railway bonds.....	3,875,000 00
Sinking fund.....	29,200,000 00
Total.....	\$286,600,000 00

—leaving the estimated surplus revenue \$33,700,000.

The estimates received from the several executive departments show that the following amounts will be required for the same period:

Legislative.....	\$2,973,274 40
Executive.....	17,129,261 90
Judicial.....	3,587,050 00
Foreign intercourse.....	1,326,754 00
Military.....	32,894,854 84
Naval.....	20,154,220 15
Indians.....	5,700,975 28
Pensions.....	30,500,000 00
Public works.....	29,687,345 69
Postal deficiency.....	6,310,602 00
Postal subsidies.....	1,100,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	9,596,974 52
Permanent.....	16,293,163 49
Interest on public debt.....	98,000,000 00
Interest on Pacific Railway stocks.....	3,877,410 72
Sinking fund.....	29,191,369 28
Total.....	\$308,323,256 27

The reduction in taxation since the close of the war is estimated to have been:

In internal revenue:	
By the act of July 13, 1866.....	\$65,000,000 00
By the act of March 2, 1867.....	40,000,000 00
By the act of February 3, 1868.....	23,000,000 00
By the acts of March 31, 1868, and July 20, 1868.....	45,000,000 00
By the act of July 14, 1870.....	55,000,000 00
By the act of June 6, 1872.....	20,651,000 00
Total of Internal revenue.....	\$248,651,000 00
In customs:	
By the act of July 14, 1870.....	\$29,546,410 00
By the acts of May 1, 1872, and June 6, 1872.....	31,172,761 00
Total of customs.....	\$60,699,171 00
-A total reduction of \$309,350,171.	

THE SINKING FUND.

Since the institution of the Sinking Fund in March, 1869, and in accordance with the act of Feb. 25, 1862, there has been purchased on this account up to and including June 30, 1872, \$99,397,600, in bonds of the various issues known as Five-twenties, at a net cost in currency of \$110,997,185 89, or an estimated cost in gold of \$94,097,243 82. In addition to the purchases for the sinking fund, bonds have been purchased to the amount of \$173,237,950 at a net cost in currency of \$195,008,288 53, or an estimated cost in gold of \$163,376,054 35. The cost of these bonds estimated in gold has varied from 82.21 per 100 to 99.09 per 100, the most recent purchase being at the rate of 98.66 per 100. The average cost in gold of the whole amount of the purchases up to and including the last day of September was 94.64 per 100. In this connection I would call attention to the various tables accompanying this report, which furnish elaborate details of the money operations and accounts of the Government.

OUR CARRYING TRADE.

The condition of the carrying trade with foreign countries is always a subject of interest, and at the present moment is one of solicitude. The imports and exports of the United States, excluding gold and silver, amounted to \$1,070,641,163 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and of this vast trade only 28½ per cent. was in American vessels; in the year 1860 nearly 71 per cent. of our former commerce was in American ships, but in 1864 it had fallen to 46 per cent.; in 1868 to 44 per cent. and in 1871 to less than 38 per cent. The earnings of vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade probably exceed \$100,000,000 a year, of which less than one-third is earned under our own flag. The act of Congress allowing a drawback on foreign articles used in the construction of American vessels has given encouragement to shipbuilding, but I am of opinion that the measure is entirely inadequate. When we consider that nearly three-fourths of the foreign commerce of the country is under foreign flags, it is plain that there can be no considerable and speedy change unless the Government shall act at once and in a liberal and comprehensive spirit. The rise in the price of iron and the advance in the wages of labor in England during the past year favor the Government and the people of the United States, but this advantage, due to natural causes, should not lead us to trust the future to the force of those causes, but should induce us rather to act at once and with vigor. It may happen that we cannot regain control of the direct trade between Europe and the United States, but there is an immense field to be occupied upon the Pacific Ocean and in the South Atlantic. England controls the markets of the world by controlling the channels of communication, and I am convinced that a wonderful impetus will be given to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country by the increase of our commercial marine. Merchants in distant countries must purchase goods at points with which they have frequent and regular communication, and when such communication exists with one country only, the cost of merchandise becomes unimportant, as there are no means of comparison. Nor is there opportunity for the advantages of competition. Hence a great producing country can afford to establish and maintain lines of steamship upon the ocean, as the indirect benefits will much exceed the cost.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The details of our trade with foreign countries, as represented by the returns made to the statistical bureaus, are also unsatisfactory. From these returns it appears that the imports of merchandise for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were \$626,595,077, and the exports estimated in gold were \$444,046,086, showing a balance against the country of \$182,548,991. This balance is in some degree apparent rather than real. On the 30th of June, 1871, the value of goods remaining in warehouse was \$68,324,659, while on the 30th of June, 1872, it was \$122,211,266, showing an excess at the close of the last fiscal year of \$53,886,607. Deducting this excess we have a balance based upon the actual consumption of the country of \$128,662,884. From this a further reduction should be made of \$66,133,845, being the excess of exports over the imports of gold. After these deductions there still remains an adverse balance of \$62,528,539. This balance has been met probably by freight on merchandise carried in American vessels, profits on exports made on account of American merchants and shippers, the sale of bonds abroad, and investments in the United States by inhabitants of other countries. The exports of merchandise for the year 1872 were \$13,298,933 less than for the year 1871. The exports of wheat, wheat flour, raw cotton, cotton manufactures, gold and silver, firearms, manufactures of leather, illuminating oil, and beef, fell off \$82,066,325, while there was a gain of \$68,767,393 in the exports of corn, furs, hides, skins, bacon, hams, lard, leaf tobacco, manufactures of iron, wood, leather, and many minor articles. There was an increase of exports in every branch of manufactures except cotton, leather, and firearms. The decrease of our exports in wheat and flour was \$12,000,000; raw cotton, \$37,000,000; manufactured cotton, \$1,250,000; gold and silver, \$11,600,000; fire-arms, \$12,000,000;

manufactures of leather, \$600,000; illuminating oils, \$3,500,000; and beef, \$2,000,000. The statistics of imports show an increase of \$7,000,000 in coffee, \$18,000,000 in sugar, nearly \$6,000,000 in tea, nearly \$3,000,000 in tin plates, more than \$17,000,000 in raw wool, \$2,000,000 in pig iron, \$10,000,000 in manufactures of iron, \$5,000,000 in manufactures of cotton, \$4,600,000 in manufactures of silk, and about \$7,000,000 in manufactures of wool. These statistics are not presented as affording a basis for legislation, but rather because they are exceptional in character and not likely to be repeated.

THE UNITED STATES MINTS.

During the last year thorough examinations have been made at the mint at Philadelphia and of the branch mints at San Francisco and Carson City, and exhaustive reports on the condition of each, and also upon several questions of a general character connected with the mint service, made by Dr. Lindermann and Prof. Torrey, and to be printed for the use of the Department and Congress. From these reports it appears that the service is in a satisfactory condition. In the last ten years the commercial value of silver has depreciated about 3 per cent. as compared with gold, and its use as currency has been discontinued by Germany and some other countries. The financial condition of the United States has prevented the use of silver as currency for more than ten years, and I am of opinion that, upon grounds of public policy, no attempt should be made to introduce it, but that the coinage should be limited to commercial purposes and designed exclusively for commercial uses with other nations. The intrinsic value of a metallic currency should correspond to its commercial value, as metal should be used only for the coinage of tokens redeemable by the Government at their nominal value. As the depreciation of silver is likely to continue, it is impossible to issue coin redeemable in gold without ultimate loss to the Government; for when the difference becomes considerable holders will present the silver for redemption and leave it in the hands of the Government to be disposed of subsequently at a loss. If the policy should be adopted of issuing silver coin irredeemable, but whose intrinsic and nominal value should correspond to gold, the time must come when the country would suffer from the presence of a depreciated silver currency not redeemable by the Government nor current in the channels of trade. Tokens of base coin, except for small denominations, are less convenient than paper, and are subject to many other serious objections. The provision made by the Treasury Department for the redemption of mutilated paper money is much more ample than formerly, and I think it practicable through the Post-office Department to make an arrangement by which the whole country shall be supplied with fresh issues of fractional currency. Therefore, in renewing the recommendations heretofore made for the passage of the Mint bill, I suggest such alterations as will prohibit the coinage of silver for circulation in this country, but that authority be given for the coinage of a silver dollar that shall be as valuable as the Mexican dollar and to be furnished at its actual cost. The Mexican dollar is used generally in trade with China, and is now sold at a premium of about 8 per cent. over the actual expense of coining. As the production of silver is rapidly increasing, such a coinage will at once furnish a market for the raw material and facilitate commerce between the United States and China.

THE NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY SHOULD BE RENEWED.

It is no exaggeration to say that a necessity exists for a new issue of national bank notes. The reasons for such issue were given in my last annual report. I take this occasion to call the attention of Congress to a communication made by me to the House of Representatives on the twenty-second day of March, 1872 (Ex. Doc. 283, XLII Cong., Second Session), in which I recommended the enactment of a law for the relief of the Treasury from the responsibility on account of the dishonesty of Seth Johnson and Frederick A. Marden, formerly clerks in this office, and also for the correction of certain discrepancies in the public accounts amounting to \$406.35 that the books of the Department may be made to conform to the facts.

DEFALCATIONS.

An examination of the affairs of the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, made in September and October last, disclosed a defalcation in the Stamp Division, in charge of James J. Johnson, of \$185,131.72. The report of the Committee explains the course of proceeding by which Johnson was able to embezzle this amount of money. The report further represents that Mr. Hillhouse, the Assistant Treasurer, cannot be charged properly with any neglect of duty, and in this opinion I concur. The business of keeping and selling stamps was imposed upon the several Assistant Treasurers by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury in the 6th section of the act of August 6, 1846. But, by the terms of that act, it was not competent for the Treasury Department to allow the Assistant Treasurer at New York compensation for the labor and responsibility of the Stamp Division, although the commissions which would have been payable to him, at the rate allowed to private parties by the 161st section of the act of 1864, amount to more than \$500,000. The circumstances of this case are such as to justify me in recommending the passage of a law by which Mr. Hillhouse shall be relieved from responsibility in the matter of the defalcation of Johnson.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury furnishes a concise statement of the cost and condition of the public buildings in charge of this Department. Large sums of money will be needed for the buildings already begun or authorized, and I respectfully advise that beyond the erection of Pavilion Hospitals, and a building for the accommodation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the storage of the books and papers of this Department, no new works be

authorized at the present session of Congress. The business of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury is fully equal to the force employed, and the necessary appropriations are so large as to justify Congress in refusing all applications during the present session. The destruction of the buildings on the easterly side of the new Post-office, in the City of Boston, furnishes an opportunity that ought not to be lost for the purchase of the remainder of the square. An act approved June 18, 1872, authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a lot of ground in Philadelphia for the accommodation of the Post-office and United States Courts, and to erect a building thereon, the cost of the whole not to exceed the sum of \$1,500,000. Under this act, and following the usage of the Department, I appointed a commission of citizens of Philadelphia, who were authorized to receive proposals for the sale to the Government of a suitable lot of land. The report of the Commission has been submitted to the Department, from which it appears that the lot thought to be most desirable, situated on the corner of Chestnut and Ninth streets, can be purchased at a cost of \$925,339 33. It also appears that the cost of a sufficient quantity of land to make the site of the present Post-office available would exceed \$500,000. Accepting the conclusions of the Commission as final in reference to the cost of a suitable site, I have declined to proceed further without additional authority from Congress, it being clear that it is impossible to procure land and erect a building for the sum specified in the act. Similar circumstances have prevented the purchase of land for a public building at Cincinnati. The increase of books and papers not in daily or frequent use is so great as to interfere with the business of the Department. The annual accumulation requires 7,683 cubic feet of space for storage. All the available rooms in the building, including some that might be used for clerks' desks and portions of the public halls have been given up for the deposit of such books and papers, and the time has come when other provision should be made.

I therefore recommend the erection of a brick fire-proof building upon the public grounds south of the Treasury, sufficient for storage and the accommodation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The relief which those changes would afford is essential for the proper transaction of the business at the Treasury Department.

COAST SURVEY, REVENUE SERVICE, ETC.

The operations of the Coast Survey, as well as those of the Lighthouse Board, appear to have been economically and efficiently managed. The revenue marine consists of 27 steam and 6 sailing vessels, carrying 65 guns, and manned by 198 officers and 660 seamen. This service has constantly improved in efficiency and in the economy of its management since the summer of 1869. At that time a commission was appointed for the general and professional examination of all the officers employed, and upon their report 39 were discharged, and those who were approved were assigned to duty and given rank according to their merits. From that time to the present all vacancies in the service have been filled after an examination, and by those found to be best qualified.

At the same time a commission was appointed for the entire revision of the service. Their report was submitted to Congress on the 26th day of May, 1870, Ex. Doc. 93, XLII Congress, 2d Session. The vessels then employed were rated at 9,208 tons. A reduction has already been effected of 657 tons, and the vessels now building and authorized will work a further reduction of 1,232 tons, making an aggregate reduction of 1,889 tons.

The cost of maintaining the revenue marine has been reduced from \$1,293,661 67, in 1868, to \$930,249 81 for the year ending June 30, 1872. Statistical tables, prepared from the returns, show that in the essential particulars of assistance rendered to vessels, seizures made, number of vessels examined, and number of lives saved upon the ocean and lakes, the work performed during the last fiscal year is nearly twice as great as the average for the ten preceding years. Under existing laws the officers and seamen of the revenue marine are entitled to a pension only when they have been wounded or disabled in the line of duty, and while co-operating with the navy during war, and then at the rate established by the act of 1814. When it is considered that this service is constant, and that from the 1st of November to the 1st of April in each year the vessels are required to cruise along the coast, and as near the land as possible within their respective districts, and not to make a port except for supplies or under the pressure of positive necessity, it is clear that their services are not less hazardous than those in which the navy is engaged in time of peace. I therefore recommend that the navy pension laws be made applicable to the officers and seamen of the Revenue marine. The number of the commissioned officers is limited by law, and each year adds to those who are disqualified by sickness or unfitted by age for active duty. The hardship resulting from the dismissal of officers under such circumstances is so great that I have declined to exercise a power which may, perhaps, in contemplation of law, be a duty; but in view of the fact that their compensation is small, and the nature of the service such as to bring disease and the infirmities of age upon them prematurely, I think it a plain duty for the Government to provide a retired list, so that the active service may be supplied constantly with able and efficient men.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

From the appropriation of \$200,000, made April 20, 1871, "for more effectually securing life and property on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island," seven of the old life-saving stations have been repaired and enlarged, and sixty-one new ones have been built, and new apparatus, sufficient for ordinary use, has been procured for the larger number of them. A station house has been erected and furnished at Narragansett Pier. From the appropriation of \$50,000 for the establishment of life-saving stations on

the coasts of Cape Cod and Block Island, R. I., nine houses have been erected on Cape Cod and one on Block Island, and they will be supplied with apparatus and ready for use by the 1st of January next. An appropriation is required for the support of keepers and crews. The Block Island station and the station at Narragansett Pier should be annexed to the Long Island district; 22 vessels have been wrecked on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey since July, 1871, valued with their cargoes at over \$500,000, on which the loss was about \$200,000. The officers and crews numbered 206 persons, all of whom were saved, and mainly, it is believed, through the agency of the life-saving stations. I respectfully recommend the extension of the system to the coast in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

From the report of the Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospitals it appears that that branch of the public service is in satisfactory condition. During last fiscal year 13,156 patients were treated in the several hospitals of the country, at an average cost of about 97 cents each per day, or a total expenditure of \$396,263 11, against a total expenditure for the preceding year of \$453,082 42, or an average cost per patient of \$1 04 per day.

The increased receipts and diminished expenses for the last fiscal year, as compared with the year next preceding, show a net gain to the Government of \$56,819 31. During the same period the number of districts in which relief was furnished was greater than ever before, and the salaries of medical officers at several of the principal ports were increased. The financial improvement shown is due largely to a more careful scrutiny of the applicants for relief, to the rejection of those who were not entitled under the law, and also to greater vigilance in collecting the hospital dues. The law limits the charge for relief to seamen belonging to foreign vessels to 75 cents a day, while the actual cost is nearly \$1. Authority should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the charge within certain limits, according to the expenses incurred at the hospitals where relief is furnished. I renew the recommendation heretofore made for the erection of pavilion hospitals at New York, San Francisco, and Pittsburgh. The increase of railway and general business in the vicinity of the hospital at Pittsburgh has rendered it unfit for further use. The supervising surgeon recommends the erection in future of pavilion hospitals of wood, with the understanding that after ten or fifteen years' use they are to be destroyed and new ones built in their stead. This recommendation appears to be wise, being at once economical for the Government and advantageous to the patients.

The act of February 28, 1871, to provide for the better security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam has not been in operation a sufficient time to test its value in all respects, but the result in the main is satisfactory. The Supervising Inspector General, in his annual report, recommends several alterations in the law, not affecting its character materially. A bill will be prepared providing for such alterations as, upon further consideration, shall seem expedient. On the 16th day of May, 1872, I transmitted to Congress a bill entitled "A bill to amend and consolidate the Navigation and Customs Collection laws of the United States," together with a communication explaining the character and purposes of the measure. (Executive document, No. 290, XLII Congress, second session.) I respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the bill, and the reasons for its passage. The time has come when the attention of the public is turned naturally to the future financial policy of the country. That policy must rest upon the past and the present. The war caused three great changes in business and financial affairs that have received the careful consideration of the American people. First, the country was compelled to impose heavy customs duties upon merchandise, and thus, without general observation, and without argument upon the principles involved, the nation entered upon a broad system of protection. Second, the Government issued Treasury notes for general circulation, as currency, and prohibited banks of issue by State authority. Third, a system of national banks was established, and their circulation protected by the national credit. The wisdom of these measures, speaking generally, has been established, and, subject to such changes as the changing condition and opinions of the country and people may demand, they will remain a part of our public policy until the financial consequences of the war disappear. The weight of the national debt has been so great that for more than ten years there has been no opportunity for the practical discussion of the doctrines of Protection and Free Trade, and in that long period of an unchanged protective policy incident to the burdens of the war, the nation has advanced rapidly and safely in the development of its natural resources. Anticipating a condition of peace, we may also anticipate a general reduction in the percentage of customs duties. This reduction, however, should not be measured solely by the wants of the Treasury, but regard should be had also to the condition of the various branches of industry in which the people are engaged. In presence of the fact that the leading pursuits of the country are stronger than ever before in the possession of adequate capital and a supply of intelligent laborers, there may be a moderate reduction from time to time in the rate of duties, as the diminishing expenses of the Government shall permit, without either alarming capital or injuring labor.

THE FREE-TRADE QUESTION.

For purposes of government, the principles of political economy are national, and not cosmopolitan. A nation that can produce a given article at less cost than it can be produced elsewhere, may wisely accept free trade in it; but a nation having natural advantages for its production, yet destitute of skill in the incident art or trade, must wait for the opportunity that sometimes comes from the calamity of war, or secure a more economical and a more constant support in the policy of the

government. If average natural facilities exist, the period of necessary protection is a short one compared with the lifetime of a nation, while the advantages gained can never be wholly lost; but, if reasonable natural facilities do not exist, then a system of duties for Protection is a present and future burden without adequate compensation. So varied and rich, however, are the natural resources of the United States that we either are or may soon be in successful competition with the older and more experienced countries of the world in the production of the chief articles of personal necessity, comfort and luxury, and of the machinery by which these articles are produced or obtained. Herein is a sufficient justification for the existing protective system, and for its continuance during the transition period. Nor is the prospect of ultimate successful competition with other countries disturbed by the circumstance that the wages of labor are higher in this country than in those.

If, ten years since, it was the thought of any that the only way to a successful contest with Europe was in the reduction of the wages of labor to the European standard, that thought has disappeared probably in presence of the fact that high wages on this side of the Atlantic have stimulated emigration until there is a near approach to equality in the cost of labor, and of the co-existing fact that the addition thus made to the number of laborers has only aided in the development of our resources without yielding in any quarter an excess of products or retarding in any degree the prosperity of the laboring population. This prosperity on their part is associated with a higher and constantly improving intellectual and social culture and condition. It being given that an intelligent person has all the special knowledge of an art or trade possessed by the most experienced and best trained operative, who, outside of this special training and experience is an ignorant person, and equal advantages of capital and machinery being given also, the intelligent person proceeds to improve and simplify methods of production to such an extent that an addition to his wages of even 100 per cent. represents but a small part of the advantage gained. Yet the special training and knowledge of the ignorant man is the basis of the improvement made.

This truth, considered first with reference to a single American laborer, and then multiplied many hundred thousand times, represents the advantages of America over Europe and Asia in the contest for final peaceful supremacy in the affairs of the world. Thus is America solving the industrial problem of the ages by exacting cheap production from expensive labor. The reason for these remarks may be found in the opinion I entertain that the tariff system of the country has contributed largely to the general prosperity, and that such general and continued prosperity is the only basis on which even a wise financial policy can rest.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

In discussing the other changes caused by the war, the issues of United States notes, and of notes by the national banks, should be considered together. Indeed, they are necessary parts of our financial system, and neither can be substituted for the other without general disturbance and permanent injury. The national banking system is so far superior to the State bank system, and to any system of private banks, as to render arguments in its behalf in these respects unnecessary, while the substitution of an equal amount of United States notes as currency would be productive of serious evils and losses. First, the national banks hold nearly four hundred million United States bonds, which otherwise would be thrown upon the market, absorbing domestic capital, or, if purchased abroad, adding by the amount of interest to the annual balances against us in our account current with other countries. Second, One office of a bank is to aggregate the capital of small possessors, and thereby to furnish means in aid of important commercial and financial undertakings, not only at the centres, but in the remote and newly settled parts of the country. Thirdly, The national banks are used as aids to the Government, which otherwise would require a large increase in the number of the designated depositories and proportionate increase of the public expenses without the least appreciable advantage. Fourthly, They facilitate exchanges between different sections of the country, thus diminishing the cost of commercial transactions. Fifthly, They are generally less disposed than private parties controlling equal capital, to demand exorbitant rates of interest; but it does not follow from these views, nor would it follow from those of a similar character which might be presented, that the system is perfect; nor does it follow that the issue of notes directly by the Government should be surrendered, and the business of furnishing a currency yielded to the national banks. The circulation of each bank is fixed arbitrarily by a rule of law.

BANK CIRCULATION SHOULD BE LIMITED.

Aggregate circulation is, therefore, a fixed sum, and consequently there is practically no reserve to meet the increased demand for money occasioned by extraordinary events at home or abroad, and arising periodically with the incoming of the harvest. The old State bank system is sometimes commended for the quality termed elasticity, but that quality as found in that system was the principal source of financial disaster. Under that system, in the absence of present demand for coin, there was practically no limit to the issue of a paper currency. The increase of the circulation was attended and followed by an advance in prices, excessive importations, a consequent demand for coin drawn from the banks to meet balances abroad, a simultaneous reduction of the paper currency, and the consequent distress of merchants and bankers. As the circulation of a bank is a source of profit, and as the managers are usually disposed to oblige their patrons by loans and accommodations, it can never be wise to allow banks and parties who have pecuniary interests at stake to increase or diminish the volume of currency in the country at their pleasure. Nor do I find in the condition of things a law or rule on which we

can safely rely. Upon these views I form the conclusion that the circulation of the banks should be fixed and limited, and that the power to change the volume of paper in circulation, within limits established by law, should remain in the Treasury Department. A degree of flexibility in the volume of currency is essential for two reasons: First, The business of the Department cannot be transacted properly if a limit is fixed and the power to raise the circulation above or reduce it below that limit is denied. A rule of this nature would compel the Secretary to accumulate a large currency balance, and to hold it, as otherwise the credit of the Government in meeting the daily claims on it would be at the mercy of every serious business and political revulsion in the United States or Europe. Especially would this be true, now that our ordinary currency expenditures are greatly in excess of our currency revenue. Secondly, There is a necessity every autumn for moving the crops without delay from the South and West to the seaboard, that they may be in hand for export and consumption as wanted; this work should be done in the main before the lakes, rivers, and canals are closed, and yet it cannot be done without the use of large amounts of currency.

In the summer months funds accumulate at the centres, but the renewal of business in August and September gives employment for large sums, and leaves little or nothing for forwarding the crops in October and November. Nor would this difficulty be obviated by a permanent increase or a permanent reduction of the volume of currency. The difficulty is due to the natural order of things, and increases with the prosperity of the country as shown in the abundance of its harvests. The crops cannot be moved generally by the aid of bank balances, checks and letters of credit, but only by bank-notes and United States notes paid at once to the producers. This money finds its way speedily into the channels of trade, and to the commercial centres, but if it be allowed to remain for general use after the reason for its issue has ceased, the volume of currency would be increased permanently, and the year following the same process would be repeated with the same results, and thus would the country depart more and more widely from the policy of resumption. The problem is to find a way of increasing the currency for moving the crops, and diminishing it at once when that work is done. This is a necessary work, and inasmuch as it cannot be confided to the banks, where but in the Treasury Department can the power be reposed? While the currency revenue was in excess of the currency expenses, it was practical to accumulate large balances in the Treasury during the summer, to be used, if necessary, in the purchase of the bonds in the autumn, thereby meeting the usual demand for currency at that season of the year. Hereafter such accumulations must be made by the sale of gold, and the sale of gold in large quantities during the summer, when business is the least active, may not always be consistent with the best interests of the country; reliance cannot, therefore, be placed upon the ability of the Treasury to accumulate a currency balance each year for the purpose indicated.

THE TRUE BANKING POLICY.

The argument in favor of a paper currency, composed in part of United States notes, and in part of National Bank notes, is strengthened by the aid which may thus be furnished in resuming and maintaining specie payments. In the view I am now to take, I exclude the idea that the Government will ever abandon the issue of National Bank notes, and undertake the issue of United States notes in their place. The result of such a policy may be foreseen. The people, deprived of the facilities for business afforded by banks, would seek relief through State institutions, and without much delay Congress would concede to them the right to issue notes for circulation. This concession would be followed by a surrender by the General Government of all control over the paper circulation of the country. The true policy will be found in continuing the national banking system, without, however, yielding to the claim for a material increase of its issues in proportion to the volume of paper in circulation. There are two effectual and certain ways of placing the country in a condition when specie and paper will possess the same commercial value. By diminishing the amount of paper in circulation the difference between the commercial value of paper and coin will diminish, and by pursuing this policy the difference will disappear altogether. All legislation limited in its operation to the paper issues of the banks and of the Government, whether bearing interest or not, and which, in its effects, shall tend to diminish the market value of coin, will be found, upon analysis, to contain a plan for contracting the volume of paper currency; and all legislation so limited, which does not contain such a plan, will prove ineffectual. Accepting this proposition, and believing that the country is not prepared to sustain the policy of contraction, it only remains for me to consider the means by which the value of our currency may be improved. The basis of a policy of improvement must be found in a sturdy refusal to add to the paper in circulation until it is of the same value substantially as coin. This being accepted as the settled purpose of the country, there can be no permanent increase of the difference between paper and coin, and an opportunity will be given for the influence of natural causes, tending, upon the whole to a better financial condition. We may count first among these the increase of population and its distribution over new fields of business and labor; secondly, in the South especially, the number of persons having property, and using and holding money, will increase; next, we may anticipate a more general use of paper in Texas and the Pacific States, by which, practically, for the rest of the country, the volume of paper will be diminished and the quantity of coin increased—two facts tending to produce an equality of value. The influence of these natural causes will be counteracted in some degree by the increasing facility for the transfer of money from one point to another, and by the greater use of bank checks and

certificates of deposit. The rapid transit of merchandise, in bringing the period of its consumption nearer to the time of its production, is an agency of a similar sort, giving to these views their full weight.

FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENT PROBABLE.

I am prepared to say that the experience of the last three years coincides with the best judgment I can form, and warrants the opinion that, under the influence of existing natural causes, our financial condition will gradually improve. During the last fiscal year there were several circumstances of unusual character tending to counteract the natural course of affairs. Our exports of cotton fell off \$37,000,000, and there were excessive imports of wool, tea, coffee and sugar. The stock of wool in warehouse on the 30th of June was sufficient for six months' consumption; of sugar for 4½ months, of coffee for five months, and of tea for twelve months. In the ordinary course of trade the importation of these articles will be small during the current year, with a consequent favorable effect upon the balance between this and other countries. This anticipation of the wants of the country in connection with the decrease of our exports, augmented the balance of trade, created an active demand for coin, and advanced the price. Notwithstanding these adverse influences gold has averaged, substantially, the same premium from January 1 to November 1 of the present year as for the corresponding period of 1871. Not doubting that natural causes will in time produce the result sought, it is yet advisable to bring the power of the Government in aid of the movement as far as practicable.

The revival of our foreign commerce is one instrumentality, and perhaps the most efficient one of all. If the annual earnings of American vessels were \$80,000,000, instead of \$30,000,000, the difference in the amount of exchange available abroad would meet a large part of the adverse balance in ordinary years. The experience of Europe tends to show that the ability of a country to maintain specie payments is due largely to the condition of its foreign trade. Next, every measure which increases or improves the channels of transportation between the seaboard and the cotton and grain-growing regions of the country, or lessens the cost of freights, adds something to our capacity to compete successfully in the markets of the world. Finally, those measures which encourage American manufactures, especially of iron, wool and cotton, and discourage the importation of like products, affect favorably the balance of trade and help us toward the end we seek. This statement in three parts is a general statement of a policy that, in my opinion, will aid the country in reaching a condition when it will be practicable to resume and maintain specie payments. Anticipating that day, I anticipate also that the burden of resumption will rest upon the Government. There are now more than 1,900 banks in the country, and I cannot imagine a condition of things so favorable for a period of years as to enable them at all times to redeem their notes in specie only. Without proceeding to the discussion of the subject in detail, I think that all will have been gained that is of value when the Treasury shall be prepared to pay the demand notes of the Government in coin, and the banks shall be prepared to pay their notes either in coin or in legal-tender notes, and then our good fortune will clearly appear in this that our paper currency is not exclusively of national bank notes, nor exclusively of United States notes.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, November 20, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress the following report:

The national currency act provides that it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report annually to Congress a summary of the state and condition of all the national banks, exhibiting their resources and liabilities, as returned in different reports during the preceding year; that he shall suggest amendments to the act by which the system may be improved, and present such other information with reference to the affairs of the national banks as may, in his judgment, be useful. The act also provides that the circulation shall be apportioned to associations in the States and Territories upon the basis of population, resources, business, and bank capital, and that a new apportionment of circulation not issued shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870.

The national currency act became a law on the 25th of February, 1863, and nearly ten years have therefore elapsed since the organization of the system. During this period the agricultural products, the manufactures, and the internal commerce of the country have increased beyond any former precedent; and notwithstanding the enormous waste of a protracted war, the reduction of nearly two thousand millions of dollars in the valuation of property by the abolition of slavery (more than compensated, it is true, by the conversion of slaves to freemen), and the collection of five thousand millions of dollars of taxes* imposed by the National and State Governments, the census returns of 1870 show an increase of population for the ten years previous of more than seven millions of persons, and an increase in the total wealth of the Union of nearly fourteen thousand millions of dollars.

Since the organization of the national banking system, two thousand and sixty-one national banks have been organized;

* The amount of national taxation, from 1863 to 1872, inclusive, is shown by the official returns to be as follows: From customs, \$1,573,466,608; from internal revenue, \$1,740,184,621; direct taxes, \$12,699,598.

The taxation not national, for the year 1870, is stated in the census returns at \$281,180,312. Assuming that the taxation "not national" was the same amount annually for the decade, the total taxation collected would be \$6,138,147,947.

twenty-one of these have failed, and ninety-six gone into voluntary liquidation, by a vote of two-thirds of the shareholders, under section 42 of the act, leaving nineteen hundred and forty-four banks in existence on November 1, 1872.

The following table will exhibit the progress of the system from October, 1863, to October, 1872:

	Oct., 1863.	Oct., 1864.	Oct., 1865.	Oct., 1866.	Oct., 1867.
Resources.	66 banks.	593 banks.	1513 banks.	1644 banks.	1642 banks.
Loans and discounts.....	\$5,466,008	\$99,229,657	\$487,170,186	\$608,247,593	\$609,675,214
United States bonds.....	5,662,100	108,064,496	427,731,300	426,657,350	418,769,050
Due from b'ks & b'nk'rs	2,625,597	31,017,116	107,572,212	119,734,408	103,619,386
Bills of national banks...	76,725	4,657,727	16,247,241	17,457,699	11,841,104
Specie.....	1,416,601	44,801,497	189,988,496	205,770,641	157,439,059
Lawful money.....			18,072,012	9,221,683	12,798,044
Liabilities.					
Capital stock.....	7,189,393	86,782,802	393,157,206	415,278,969	420,073,415
Surplus.....		2,010,236	38,713,330	38,859,277	66,995,567
Nat. b'k-notes outstand'g		45,260,504	171,321,903	280,129,553	293,487,941
Deposits.....	8,497,681	122,166,536	549,081,254	57,960,993	563,212,337
Due to banks & bankers.	981,178	34,862,381	174,199,998	137,488,456	112,756,181

* During the years 1863 and 18 4 the items of specie and other lawful money not separated in the bank reports.
† The whole amount of circulation issued and unredeemed on November 1, 1872, including circulation of banks which have ceased to do business, was \$342,593,470.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The act of June 3, 1864, limited the issue of notes of circulation to three hundred millions of dollars. The act of March 3, 1865, provided that one-half of this amount shall be apportioned according to "the representative population," and the remainder among associations formed in the different States, District of Columbia, and Territories, "having due regard to the existing banking capital resources and business of each State, District, and Territory." The three hundred millions of circulation authorized were not, however, distributed in accordance with the act of March 3, 1865, already quoted. At the date of the passage of that act only about ninety-nine millions of dollars had been issued, but contemporary with its passage, an amendment to the internal revenue law (act of June 30, 1864) was passed, providing "that every national banking association, State bank, or State banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any State bank, or State banking association, paid out by them after the 1st day of July, 1866." But a subsequent section also provided that State banks already organized, applying for authority to become national banks before the 1st day of July following, should receive such authority in preference to new associations applying for the same. Under this provision the State associations, whose circulation had been taxed out of existence, generally applied for authority to re-organize as national banks, and the result was that the banks in the Eastern and Middle States obtained a large excess of the amount to which they were entitled in the apportionment.

To remedy this inequality, the act of July 12, 1870, was passed, providing for an additional issue of circulating notes, amounting to fifty-four millions of dollars, to be distributed among those States having less than their proportion, and requiring the cancellation monthly of three per cent. certificates,* not less than the amount of circulation issued, and a new apportionment of the increased circulation as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870.

This additional circulation has been distributed to associations already organized, or in process of organization, in the following States and Territories:

States and Territories.	Circulation already issued.	Amount due to banks organized.	Amount due to associations in process of organization.	Total circulation issued and authorized.
District of Columbia.....	\$544,500	\$29,700	.....	\$574,200
Virginia.....	1,637,520	90,000	270,000	1,997,520
West Virginia.....	448,730	19,800	.....	468,530
North Carolina.....	1,019,500	189,000	.....	1,208,500
South Carolina.....	1,544,760	459,300	27,000	2,031,060
Georgia.....	970,500	18,000	135,000	1,123,500
Alabama.....	793,180	431,100	297,000	1,521,280
Louisiana.....	2,564,000	575,000	180,000	3,319,000
Texas.....	229,975	90,000	157,600	477,575
Arkansas.....	27,500	22,500	45,000	95,000
Kentucky.....	4,357,450	284,500	720,000	5,361,950
Tennessee.....	1,620,950	116,400	180,000	1,917,350
Missouri.....	2,065,250	614,400	135,000	2,814,650
Ohio.....	4,268,780	860,000	410,600	5,539,380
Indiana.....	3,309,890	234,000	459,000	4,002,890
Illinois.....	6,251,740	1,493,800	693,500	8,439,040
Michigan.....	2,753,425	949,350	135,000	3,837,775
Wisconsin.....	766,900	38,650	247,500	1,053,050
Iowa.....	2,146,550	311,400	405,800	2,863,750
Minnesota.....	1,151,320	284,000	435,000	1,870,320
Kansas.....	1,027,000	63,000	450,000	1,540,000
Nebraska.....	558,500	.....	45,000	603,500
Oregon.....	136,500	.....	.....	136,500
Colorado.....	223,000	.....	.....	223,000
Utah.....	179,900	180,000	.....	359,900
Idaho.....	26,500	.....	.....	26,500
Montana.....	157,500	18,000	.....	175,500
Dakota.....	.....	.....	45,000	45,000
Wyoming.....	27,000	.....	.....	27,000
New Mexico.....	180,000	90,000	.....	270,000
	\$40,993,470	\$7,461,900	\$5,462,100	\$53,917,470

* The amount of three per cent. certificates outstanding on July 1, 1870, was \$45,545,000.

The census of 1870 does not furnish the banking capital of the country, or sufficient data upon which an estimate can be made of the business of each State or Territory. If the statistics of the agriculture, the manufactures, and the commerce of every State of the Union were at hand, it would be necessary to estimate the proportion to which each branch of industry would be entitled. No satisfactory basis for this purpose can be obtained, and, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, it was decided that the distribution of the circulation, one-half upon population and one-half upon the resources or wealth of the country, would comply with both the letter and the spirit of the act more nearly than any estimate not derived from official data.

The following table will exhibit the amount of circulation outstanding and authorized to be issued to each State, and the amount to which each State is entitled upon the basis of population and wealth:

States and Territories.	Amount authorized and outstanding circulation.	Amount to which entitled on population.	Amount to which entitled on wealth.	Aggregate amount to which entitled.
Maine.....	\$2,877,818	\$2,053,200	\$4,931,013	\$7,012,792
New Hampshire.....	1,461,198	1,486,880	2,947,938	4,550,875
Vermont.....	1,517,376	1,380,600	2,897,976	4,642,170
Massachusetts.....	6,689,889	12,549,800	10,239,189	58,506,686
Rhode Island.....	997,747	1,752,300	2,750,047	13,379,900
Connecticut.....	2,467,162	4,566,600	7,033,752	17,955,558
New York.....	20,118,813	38,267,400	58,386,213	61,719,254
New Jersey.....	4,159,382	5,540,100	9,099,482	10,663,380
Pennsylvania.....	16,167,317	22,425,900	88,593,217	41,479,049
Delaware.....	573,873	566,400	1,140,273	1,299,005
Maryland.....	3,584,651	3,787,400	7,372,451	9,293,097
District of Columbia.....	604,560	743,400	1,347,960	1,577,996
Virginia.....	5,624,042	2,407,300	8,031,242	3,908,946
West Virginia.....	2,029,041	1,115,100	3,144,141	2,393,907
North Carolina.....	4,918,022	1,539,900	6,457,922	1,733,120
South Carolina.....	3,239,045	1,221,300	4,460,345	2,315,580
Georgia.....	5,435,587	1,575,300	7,010,887	2,282,301
Florida.....	861,846	265,500	1,127,346	1,806,983
Alabama.....	4,576,646	1,125,900	5,702,546	8,876
Mississippi.....	3,800,529	1,239,000	6,039,529	4,409,824
Louisiana.....	3,335,863	1,893,900	5,229,763	849,220
Texas.....	3,757,640	938,100	4,695,740	304,756
Arkansas.....	2,223,936	920,400	3,144,336	7,574,393
Kentucky.....	6,064,027	3,557,700	9,621,727	3,094,751
Tennessee.....	5,777,118	2,938,200	8,715,318	24,063,947
Ohio.....	12,234,726	13,151,100	25,385,826	14,988,369
Indiana.....	7,714,871	7,469,400	15,184,271	18,175,352
Illinois.....	11,659,230	12,496,200	24,155,430	7,582,943
Michigan.....	5,435,357	4,230,300	9,665,657	3,283,793
Wisconsin.....	4,841,408	4,141,800	8,983,208	5,798,367
Iowa.....	5,481,081	4,230,300	9,711,381	3,407,470
Minnesota.....	2,018,445	1,945,200	3,963,645	6,835,926
Missouri.....	7,901,509	7,557,900	15,459,409	2,787,854
Nebraska.....	1,672,754	1,116,100	2,787,854	796,400
Nevada.....	264,592	407,100	971,692	31,363
Oregon.....	195,052	177,000	372,052	225,000
California.....	417,377	300,900	718,277	475,500
Colorado.....	2,671,783	3,754,400	6,324,183	433,339
Utah.....	182,993	123,900	306,893	81,000
Idaho.....	398,396	83,500	486,896	210,500
Montana.....	68,852	35,400	104,252	27,500
Wyoming.....	94,540	88,500	183,040	270,000
New Mexico.....	41,855	35,400	77,255	63,034
Arizona.....	421,742	194,700	616,442	45,000
Dakota.....	44,334	17,700	62,034	.....
Washington Territory.....	65,096	35,400	100,496	.....
Fractional redemptions added.....	109,964	88,500	198,464	8
	\$177,000,000	\$177,000,000	\$354,000,000	\$253,917,470

millions of dollars of additional circulation annually for the next five years, to be distributed among the States which are deficient. This, with the fifty-four millions of circulation recently authorized, will probably furnish all the additional currency required during the next five years for the establishment of new national banks in the States which are deficient, and virtually inaugurate a free banking system.

The Comptroller also recommends that the law be so amended that national banks may be organized in accordance with its provisions, without circulation, upon the deposit of ten thousand dollars of United States bonds with the Treasurer, instead of the deposit of one-third of the capital paid up, as now required.

Three national gold banks have been organized in California, under the act of July 12, 1870, with an aggregate capital of \$3,300,000, and circulation \$1,480,000, based upon United States bonds at the rate of 80 cents on the dollar. This currency is redeemable in coin, is more convenient than the coin itself in the transaction of business, and circulates freely at par upon the Pacific coast. Other applications have been received for the organization of similar institutions, and it is probable that this kind of circulation will be considerably increased during the coming year.

The following table will exhibit the number of banks organized, the number closed and closing, and the number in operation, with their capital, amount of bonds on deposit and circulation in each State and Territory, on the 1st day of November, 1872:

States and Territories.	Banks organized.	In operation.	Closed and closing.	Capital paid in.	Bonds on deposit.	Circulation issued.	In actual circulation.
Maine.....	63	61	2	\$9,225,000 00	\$5,499,250 00	\$9,201,296 00	\$7,612,592 25
New Hampshire.....	43	42	1	5,148,360 00	5,213 00 00	5,442,555 00	4,550,875 00
Vermont.....	42	41	1	8,010,012 50	7,413,500 00	7,930,900 00	6,642,170 00
Massachusetts.....	214	3 211	39,147,000 00	66,308,750 00	75,781,725 00	58,506,686 50	
Rhode Island.....	62	62	30,461,800 00	13,972,400 00	15,545,900 00	15,379,900 00	
Connecticut.....	83	83	25,291,530 00	20,228,400 00	22,440,240 00	17,955,558 50	
New York.....	350	34 286	111,004,141 00	69,945,050 00	90,831,645 00	61,719,254 50	
New Jersey.....	61	61	13,340,350 00	12,060,650 00	13,085,175 00	10,663,380 00	
Pennsylvania.....	212	202	52,960,240 00	46,890,250 00	51,989,510 00	41,479,049 00	
Delaware.....	11	11	1,528,185 00	1,453,200 00	1,612,845 00	1,299,005 00	
Maryland.....	34	33	19,670,262 50	10,391,250 00	11,538,070 00	9,293,097 25	
Dis. Columbia.....	3	3	1,752,000 00	1,701,000 00	2,052,860 00	1,544,296 00	
Virginia.....	83	83	3,835,000 00	5,878,000 00	4,908,450 00	3,545,858 50	
West Virginia.....	19	2 17	2,698,000 00	2,532,750 00	2,623,000 00	2,374,107 00	
N. Carolina.....	10	10	1,982,500 00	1,740,100 00	1,605,500 00	1,544,420 00	
S. Carolina.....	10	10	3,096,000 00	2,085,000 00	1,846,180 00	1,829,180 00	
Georgia.....	13	11	2,620,000 00	2,356,400 00	2,340,500 00	2,129,301 75	
Alabama.....	10	1 9	1,296,000 00	1,138,000 00	1,225,400 00	1,078,888 25	
Mississippi.....	2	2	.....	.....	66,000 00	8,576 25
Louisiana.....	5	5	4,850,000 00	4,074,000 00	4,014,520 00	3,654,500 00	
Texas.....	5	5	7,240,000 00	7,200,000 00	7,902,700 00	6,072,700 00	
Arkansas.....	5	1 3	205,000 00	180,000 00	251,750 00	237,250 00	
Kentucky.....	34	1 23	7,676,000 00	7,127,150 00	7,260,000 00	6,569,803 00	
Tennessee.....	21	1 23	3,246,300 00	3,139,650 00	3,152,450 00	2,798,451 25	
Ohio.....	178	10 166	27,312,645 00	25,262,850 00	28,462,900 00	22,798,847 60	
Indiana.....	91	3 88	16,662,900 00	15,926,300 00	17,148,975 00	14,295,369 25	
Illinois.....	139	4 135	19,843,371 97	17,702,500 00	18,382,405 00	15,998,052 50	
Michigan.....	78	6 72	8,845,900 00	7,385,750 00	7,602,780 00	6,428,268 00	
Wisconsin.....	48	6 42	3,900,000 00	3,221,000 00	3,886,510 00	2,997,643 60	
Iowa.....	81	8 73	5,752,100 00	5,568,000 00	6,347,825 00	5,081,967 40	
Minnesota.....	31	2 29	5,162,600 00	5,008,150 00	5,147,190 00	2,688,470 00	
Missouri.....	41	4 37	9,475,300 00	6,721,850 00	7,372,350 00	6,086,876 00	
Kansas.....	21	2 19	1,625,000 00	1,506,000 00	1,506,000 00	1,966,700 00	
Nebraska.....	10	1 9	850,000 00	850,000 00	736,800 00	721,500 00	
Nevada.....	1	1	250,000 00	250,000 00	231,500 00	225,000 00	
Oregon.....	6	6	575,000 00	550,000 00	519,140 00	475,500 00	
California.....	4 1 3	3	850,000 00	250,000 00	356,610 00	253,339 00	
Idaho.....	1	1	100,000 00	100,000 00	59,200 00	31,000 00	
Montana.....	4	4	300,000 00	236,000 00	197,800 00	192,500 00	
Wyoming.....	1	1	50,000 00	50,000 00	27,500 00	27,500 00	
New Mexico.....	2	2	300,000 00	200,000 00	185,500 00	180,000 00	
Total.....	2,057 117 1,940	1,924 482 538 57	\$382,968,900 00	\$484,960,786 00	\$340,998,470 80		
Gold banks.....	1	1	200,000 00	150,000 00	120,000 00	120,000 00	
Massachusetts.....	5	3	2,800,000 00	1,850,000 00	1,491,100 00	1,450,000 00	
California.....	4	4	\$3,100,000 00	\$2,000,000 00	\$1,601,100 00	\$1,600,000 00	

The following comparative tables will exhibit the amount of circulation issued under State laws, previous to the establishment of the national banking system, and the amount authorized by Congress; the ratio of bank circulation issued in 1862 and now issued, to capital and to deposits; the per capita of circulation in 1862; and the per capita of circulation authorized by Congress:

Section 6 of the act of July 12, 1870, provides that, after the whole fifty-four millions of circulation shall have been distributed, twenty-five millions additional shall be withdrawn from banking associations organized in States having an excess, and distributed among States having less than their proportion, first, by reducing, in such States, the circulation of all banks having more than one million of dollars, to that amount; and secondly, by withdrawing from other banks having a circulation exceeding \$300,000 their circulation *pro rata* in excess of that amount. Under this act it will be the duty of the Comptroller, as soon as the amount of circulation authorized shall have been issued, to make requisition upon the banks indicated as prescribed. The twenty five millions of circulation would be withdrawn from the following cities and States: From four banks in the city of New York, \$5,018,000; from thirty-six banks in the city of Boston, \$11,403,000; from fifty-three country banks of Massachusetts, \$2,894,000; from fifteen banks in Connecticut, \$2,997,000; from sixteen banks in the city of Providence, \$2,638,000. This would reduce the circulation of all the banks of Massachusetts, of Rhode Island, and of Connecticut to \$300,000, without reference to the business of each. If the banks do not respond to these requisitions—and, as their notes are scattered throughout the whole country, it will be impracticable for them to do so—the Comptroller is required at the end of one year to sell a sufficient amount of bonds and redeem their notes as they come into the Treasury, until the whole amount required shall have been returned. The notes will not come to the Treasury for redemption unless first assorted by the brokers and resold by them to new national banks about to be organized. This will encourage the objectionable practice of authorizing new national banks with circulation upon the condition that currency shall be purchased of brokers in the market at from four to six per cent. premium—a practice which should not be encouraged or authorized by law. The Comptroller therefore recommends the repeal of this section, and the authorization of the issue of five

COMPARATIVE TABLE NO. 1.—Exhibiting by States, the bank circulation, the per capita, the ratio of circulation to wealth, to capital, and to deposits, previous to the organization (in 1862) of the national banking system.

States and Territories.	Bank circulation, 1862.	Population, 1860.	Circulation per capita.	Wealth, 1860.	Ratio of circulation to wealth.	Ratio of circulation to capital.	Ratio of circulation to deposits.
Maine.....	\$6,488,478	628,279	\$10 33	\$190,211,600	3.4	81.3	128
New Hampshire.....	4,192,084	326,073	12 86	156,310,840	2.6	85.3	243
Vermont.....	5,621,851	315,098	17 84	192,477,170	4.6	143.7	607
Massachusetts.....	28,957,639	1,291,066	23 62	815,237,433	3.5	42.8	65
Rhode Island.....	6,413,404	174,220	36 73	185,337,588	4.7	30.7	119
Connecticut.....	13,842,758	460,147	30 03	444,274,114	3.1	63.5	156
Total Eastern States.....	\$65,516,155	3,135,283	20 90	\$1,863,848,765	3.5	51.7	148
New York.....	\$39,182,819	3,850,735	10 10	\$1,843,338,517	2.1	36.0	19
New Jersey.....	8,172,398	672,035	12 16	467,913,324	1.7	99.8	85
Pennsylvania.....	27,689,504	2,906,215	9 53	1,416,501,818	1.9	106.8	64
Delaware.....	678,940	112,216	6 04	46,242,181	1.5	176.2	133
Maryland.....	6,649,030	687,049	9 68	376,919,944	1.8	54.9	48
Tot. Middle States.....	\$82,372,091	8,258,250	9 97	\$4,150,920,784	2.0	53.1	31
Dis. of Columbia.....	.....	75,080	.....	\$41,084,945	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	\$19,817,148	1,596,318	12 41	793,249,681	2.5	120.2	277
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* The circulation of the State banks in the year 1862 has been obtained from page 210 of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the banks at the commencement of the year 1863. The returns from Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky were not complete. The aggregate amount of State bank circulation reported at that time was much greater than at any previous period.

North Carolina...	5,218,598	992,422	5 28	358,739,399	1.4	66.3	2 6
South Carolina...	6,089,038	703,703	8 65	518,134,754	1.1	40.7	183
Georgia...	8,311,7 8	1,057,286	7 86	615,893,287	1.8	60.2	216
Florida...	116,280	140,424	83	73,101,6 0	1.2	27.3	107
Alabama...	6,055,222	964,301	6 21	496,237,073	1.0	101.5	147
Mississippi...	791,305	...	...	607,324,911	...	...	...
Louisiana...	8,876,519	7,80,002	12 54	602,118,68	1.5	51.0	153
Texas...	604,215	...	...	363,201,614	...	...	...
Arkansas...	485,450	...	...	219,256,473	...	...	...
Kentucky...	9,035,724	1,155,681	7 82	666,043,112	1.3	65.5	118
Tennessee...	4,510,906	1,109,801	4 09	493,903,892	9	127.4	403
Missouri...	4,087,277	1,182,012	3 42	501,214,3 8	8	85.9	117

Tot. Southern and S. W. States...	\$71,098,403	11,516,108	6 17	\$6,410,508,562	1.1	66.3	187
Ohio...	\$9,057,837	2,339,511	8 87	1,198,898,422	7	159.6	77
Indiana...	6,782,890	1,350,428	5 02	528,335,371	1.3	150.9	225
Illinois...	619,286	1,111,951	39	871,890,282	1	31.4	155
Michigan...	131,687	549,113	17	257,168,983	0	...	9
Wisconsin...	1,618,200	775,881	2 12	278,671, 64	6	53 8	49
Iowa...	1,249,000	674,913	1 85	247,338,265	5	156.6	97
Minnesota...	198,491	172,023	1 15	62,294,418	4	62.4	213
Kansas...	2,770	107,2 6	0 8	31,327,895	0	5 8	46
Nebraska...	22,811	...	...	9,131,4 56	...	...	...

Tot. West'n States	\$19,684,564	7,939,867	2 49	\$3,465,521,355	6	1.5 4	93
Nevada	6,857	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	62,165	...	...	28,930,637	...	...	...
California	379,9 4	...	...	207,874,613	...	...	...
Colorado	31,277	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	40,273	...	...	5,596,118	...	...	...
Idaho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	93,518	...	...	20,813,768	...	...	...
Arizona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakota	4,837	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington Ter.	11,694	6,601,466

Tot. Pacific States & Territories	623,813	268,816,602
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Grand tot. States & Territories	\$238,671,218	31,443,321	7 59	\$16,159,616,068	1.05	58.9	61
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COMPARATIVE TABLE NO. 2.—Exhibiting, by States, the amount of authorized circulation (aggregate, \$354,000,000), together with the population and wealth in 1870, the authorized circulation per capita, the ratio of authorized circulation to wealth, and the ratio of circulation issued (aggregate, \$340,993,470) to capital and to deposits.

State	Authorized circulation	Population, 1870	Ratio of authorized circulation to wealth, 1870	Ratio of circulation issued to authorized circulation
Maine	\$7,612,792	626,915	\$12 14	...
New Hampshire	4,550,875	318,300	14 30	...
Vermont	6,642,370	330,551	20 09	...
Massachusetts	58,506,686	1,457,351	40 15	...
Rhode Island	13,879,900	217,353	61 56	...
Connecticut	17,955,858	537,451	33 41	...
Total East. States	\$108,613,281	3,487,924	\$31 15	...
New York	\$61,719,254	4,382,759	\$14 08	...
New Jersey	10,663,820	976,096	11 77	...
Pennsylvania	41,479,049	3,521,951	11 78	...
Delaware	1,299,005	125,015	10 39	...
Maryland	9,233,097	780,894	11 82	...
Total Mid. States	\$124,393,725	9,716,715	\$12 80	...
District of Col.	\$1,571,996	131,700	\$11 98	...
Virginia	3,909,946	1,225,163	3 19	...
West Virginia	2,393,907	442,014	6 41	...
North Carolina	1,733,420	1,071,361	1 62	...
South Carolina	2,315,580	705,606	3 28	...
Georgia	2,282,301	1,181,199	1 93	...
Florida	187,718	187,718	...	...
Alabama	1,806,983	996,992	1 81	...
Mississippi	8,876	876,922	01	...
Louisiana	4,409,824	726,915	6 07	...
Texas	819,220	818,579	1 01	...
Arkansas	301,750	481,411	63	...
Kentucky	7,571,333	1,321,011	5 73	...
Tennessee	3,091,851	1,258,520	2 46	...
Missouri	6,835,926	1,721,295	3 97	...
Total Southern and S. W. States	\$39,096,913	13,103,406	\$2 98	...
Ohio	\$24,063,917	2,665,260	\$9 03	...
Indiana	14,988,369	1,630,637	8 92	...
Illinois	18,175,312	2,539,891	7 16	...
Michigan	7,583,943	1,181,059	6 40	...
Wisconsin	3,283,793	1,054,670	3 11	...
Iowa	5,798,367	1,191,021	4 88	...
Minnesota	3,407,470	439,796	7 75	...
Kansas	1,819,270	384,399	5 16	...
Nebraska	798,400	122,998	6 48	...
Total West. States	\$79,978,811	11,245,635	\$7 11	...
Nevada	\$34,363	42,491	81	...
Oregon	225,000	90,923	2 47	...
California	560,247	...	...	...
Colorado	475,500	39,654	11 83	...
Utah	493,339	88,786	4 99	...
Idaho	81,000	14,999	6 40	...
Montana	210,500	20,595	10 22	...
Wyoming	27 5 0	9,118	3 02	...
New Mexico	270,000	91,874	2 94	...
Arizona	9 833	...	...	...
Dakota	45,000	14,181	...	...
Wash. Territory	23,955	...	...	...
Total Pacific States and Territories	\$1,802,202	1,004,891	\$1 75	...
Fractional redemptions added	8	...	...	...
Grand tot. of States and Territories	\$239,917,470	33,558,371	\$9 18	...

TAXATION, EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS.

The national banks pay the following taxes to the Treasurer of

the United States: One per cent annually on circulation outstanding; one half of one per cent annually upon deposits; and one half of one per cent annually on capital not invested in United States bonds. These taxes are payable semi-annually. The amount of taxes collected by the Treasurer from January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1872, was as follows:

On circulation	\$19,177,731 54
On deposits	18,611,675 72
On capital	2,453,925 17

Total \$40,243,332 43

The national banks, prior to May 1, 1871, also paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a license or special tax of \$2 on each \$1,000 of capital and an income tax on net earnings to December 1, 1871. The special or license tax from May 1, 1864, to May 1, 1871, amounted to \$5,322,688 43; the income tax from March 1, 1869, to September 1, 1871, amounted to \$5,539,239 17. The following table will exhibit the amount of taxes collected from these sources during the years 1870-'71:

Year ended—	Amount.	Year ending—	Amount.	Year ending—	Amount.	Total taxation.
Dec. 31, '70.	\$6,017,460	Ap'1 30, '70.	\$866,238	Aug. 31, '70.	\$2,691,033	\$9,574,731
Dec. 31, '71.	6,505,812	Ap'1 30, '71.	884,016	Aug. 31, '71.	1,371,105	8,760,933

Totals \$12,523,272 \$1,750,255 \$4,067,140 \$18,340,668

The Comptroller, in his report for the year 1867, made careful statements of the taxes on national banks for the year 1866, from which it appears that the banks, during that year, paid over sixteen millions of United States and State taxes, as follows:

To the United States Government	\$8,069,938
To the States	7,949,451

The amount of taxes paid to the several States was derived from specific returns of about fourteen hundred banks, the minimum rate in each State being calculated for those banks which made no returns. A similar statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, exhibits the following results:

Amount of taxes paid to the United States	\$9,525,607 31
Amount of taxes paid to the State authorities	6,813,126 92

Aggregate taxes paid \$18,338,734 23

Or 4 1-3 per cent upon a capital of \$422,804,666.

The aggregate State tax was believed to be considerably below the actual amount paid. Assuming the amount of State taxes paid by the national banks to be the same as that paid to the United States Government (which is a moderate estimate), we shall have the total taxes paid by the national banks during these four years:

1866	\$18,019,387 00	1870	19,159,468 33
1867	18,334,731 23	1871	17,549,867 82

The act of March 3, 1869, required specific returns to be made of the dividends and net earnings of the national banks after the declaration of each dividend. From these returns the following table has been prepared, exhibiting the aggregate capital and surplus; total dividends and total earnings of the national banks with the ratio of dividends to capital; dividends to capital and surplus; and earnings to capital and surplus, for each half year, commencing March 1, 1869, and ended September 1, 1872.

Period of six months ending—	No. of banks	Capital	Average surplus	Total dividends	Total net earnings	Ratios: Dividends to capital, surplus, and earnings
Mar. 1, 1869	1,481	\$401,650,802	\$2,105,815	\$21,767,831	\$29,221,134	5.42 4.50 6.04
Feb. 28, 1870	1,571	416,366,991	2,611,210	21,474,095	23,996,984	5.16 4.27 5.77
Aug. 31, 1870	1,01	425,317,104	91,630,620	21,080,345	26,813,885	4.96 4.08 5.19
Feb. 28, 1871	1,605	423,699,665	94,672,401	22,205,150	27,243,162	5.13 4.21 5.21
Aug. 31, 1871	1,693	445,999,264	97,286,591	22,125,279	27,315,311	4.96 4.01 5.02
Feb. 28, 1872	1,750	459,633,503	99,431,243	22,859,926	27,502,539	5.07 4.16 5.1
Aug. 31, 1872	1,532	463,676,023	107,181,942	23,827,289	30,572,891	5.12 4.17 5.36

The national banks are required to furnish to this office not less than five statements during each year of their assets and liabilities, and also to make specific returns to the Treasurer, semi-annually, of their circulation, deposits, and the average amount of capital not invested in United States bonds. The officers of the United States, and of the different States, whose duty it is to collect taxes, have, therefore, at all times at their command the data from which to ascertain the amount of taxes to be collected; and it is believed that there is no other species of capital upon which the tax can be so definitely assessed and so certainly collected as the tax upon the national banks of the country. There is no doubt that in some instances, owing to large deposits in proportion to capital, or to high rates of interest in the new States, large dividends have been declared; but it will be seen from the above table that the average earnings of the national banks, after making a proper allowance for bad debts, are not more than a fair remuneration upon capital. The dividends declared do not probably exceed in the aggregate the dividends under the old State systems, and are far less than the average annual dividends of the English banks.

The consolidation of the bank capital of the country in a sound and conservative system, with proper safeguards and restrictions, is of much greater importance than a penny-wise and pound-foolish imposition of excessive taxation, which will have a tendency to drive those banks that are not over-conscientious out of the system, with the purpose of evading all taxation whatever.

RESERVE.

A good deal of discussion has arisen during the recent stringency in the money market in the city of New York in reference to the provisions of the national currency act, requiring a reserve upon the liabilities of national banks.

The act requires that the country banks shall hold an amount of reserve equal to fifteen per cent of the entire amount of their

deposits and circulation, three-fifths of which reserve may be on deposit with national banks which are their agents in redemption cities. The national banks in the redemption cities must hold a reserve of twenty-five per cent, one half of which may be on deposit with national banks in New York city.

The reserves of the nineteen hundred national banks located elsewhere than in the city of New York are held to a great extent in that city. For most of the time during the past year, an amount equal to more than one-fifth of the capital of all these national banks has been held on deposit by the national banks of the city of New York; to the credit of their correspondents. In many cases these credits amount to twice the capital of the bank with which they are deposited; in other cases the amount of deposits is three, four, and even five times the capital, which amount has been attracted thither largely by the payment of interest on deposits. The failure of one of these New York city banks in a time of monetary stringency would embarrass, if not ruin, many banks in the redemption cities; and, in turn, the country correspondents of these banks would suffer from the imprudence of the New York bank, which would be responsible for widespread disaster. It is clear that a bank having such excessive liabilities has no right, even if there were no law, to increase its loans to such an unreasonable extent as to lead to embarrassment if unexpectedly called upon for the reserves of its correspondents. A provision of law prohibiting banks from extending their loans beyond three times their capital would seem to be not unreasonable, but such a provision would be much more restrictive than the present requirements of the law in reference to reserve.

The State laws of Massachusetts and Louisiana, which were in most respects models of a sound system of bank legislation, required an ample reserve to be kept on hand. The laws of the State of New York had no such restriction. The country banks of that State were, however, required to redeem their notes in the city of New York, in specie, and an examination of their returns will show that while the country banks usually held but a very small proportion (about 2½ per cent) of circulation and deposits in their vaults, they were forced to keep on deposit with their city correspondents nearly as large a proportion of reserve as under the national system. An examination of the weekly returns made to the clearing-house in New York city will show that the State banks of established reputation in times of monetary stringency hold a sufficient reserve without such provision of law; while the larger proportion of banks, not included in the national system, are continually below a judicious limit. The truth is that the strong and well managed banks do not need any law in reference to reserve, and do not, therefore, ask for a change of legislation in this respect. The weak banks and those already too largely extended wish to be free from all restrictions. It is the constant tendency of such banks to increase their liabilities. In times of excessive stringency loans are not made by such associations to business men upon commercial paper, but to dealers in speculative securities upon short time at high rates of interest; and an increase of call loans beyond the proper limit is more likely to afford facilities for unwarrantable stock speculations than relief to legitimate business transactions. The law is intended as a wholesome restriction upon national banks, organized in almost every city and village in the Union. Next to the absolute security provided for the crumpled bits of paper in the pockets of every citizen, no provision of the act has done so much to give character and standing to the national banking system as the assurance to the thousands of depositors throughout the country (who, after all, are the chief source of profit to every bank) that a reserve, equivalent to such a proportion of the liabilities of every bank as the experience of years and the fluctuations of business have shown to be necessary, will always be kept on hand to answer the extraordinary and unexpected calls of creditors.

The variations in the liabilities requiring reserve in the banks of the city of New York are very great. The banks outside of New York, during the dull season, send their surplus means to that city for deposit upon interest, to await the revival of business. The banks in the city of New York, at such periods of the year, have no legitimate outlet for these funds, and are therefore threatened with loss. The stock board takes advantage of this condition of affairs, speculation is stimulated by the cheapness of money, and a market is found for the idle funds upon doubtful collaterals, and the result is seen in the increased transactions at the clearing-house, which, during the past year, exceeded thirty-two thousand millions of dollars, or an average of more than one hundred millions of dollars daily—not one-half of which was the result of legitimate business; the total amount of transactions being greater than that of the bankers' clearing-house of the city of London. The evil arises largely from the payment by the banks of interest on deposits—an old-established custom which cannot easily be changed by legislation. A considerable portion of these deposits would remain at home if they could be used at a low rate of interest, and made available at any time upon the return of the season of active business. No sure investment of this kind is, however, open to the country banks; and the universal custom is to send forward the useless dollars from vaults comparatively insecure to their correspondents in the city, where they are supposed to be safer, and at the same time earning dividends for shareholders. A Government issue bearing a low rate of interest to be counted as a certain proportion of the reserve, and an increase of the amount which the country banks are required to keep on hand, is the proper remedy for such a state of things. Such an issue need not result in inflation, for the currency invested would be in the possession of the Government. If the currency is held, the objection is the loss of interest to the Government; but this loss would be no more than a just rebate upon the six millions of dollars of taxation annually paid by the banks to the Government, at a time when almost every kind of

internal taxation has been discontinued. Such a reduction of taxation should not be grudgingly made, if the result shall be to give elasticity to the currency, to strengthen and steady the money market, to give additional security to seven hundred millions of dollars belonging to depositors by retaining in the vaults of the banks a large amount of funds for legitimate business purposes, which would otherwise be thrown upon the stock board to unsettle values throughout the country, and alternately increase and depress the price of every commodity.

For the information of those who do not believe that the banks usually hold the requisite amount of reserve, we have prepared tables showing that for the last five years, at from four to five different periods of the year, the banks organized in every State, and in the principal cities of the Union, have been found to hold, in almost every instance, a considerable amount beyond the requirements of law.

A law which is so universally observed as to have become a rule with all the cautiously-managed banks of the country should not be repealed without full consideration. Carefully-prepared tables giving further information regarding the reserves of the National Banks will be found in the appendix to this report.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The great fire in Chicago, of October 8 to 11, 1871, should be mentioned among the noteworthy events of the year. The buildings occupied by the eighteen national banks in that city were all totally destroyed in the general conflagration, except one, and that one was rendered untenable for some weeks.

The amount of bills receivable held by these banks at that time was more than twenty-one millions of dollars, and the indebtedness to correspondents nearly nine millions, and to individual depositors about seventeen millions. For a time it was thought that they were so seriously crippled that they would be unable to resume business, and it was proposed to open their doors with the offer of payment by installments to their creditors. The contents of their vaults were, however, rescued in good condition, and finally wise and prudent counsels prevailed, owing largely to the presence and advice of my predecessor. Eight days after the conflagration the banks obtained new offices in dwelling-houses distant from their former locations, and opened for the transaction of business. Instead of balances being largely drawn upon, deposits flowed in freely from dealers and correspondents, and at the close of the first day's business the receipts were found to be considerably larger than the disbursements. It was soon ascertained that the immense losses anticipated upon bills receivable would not be experienced, and confidence was restored. The total loss arising from the fire on discounted paper is estimated at about six hundred thousand dollars, and the loss from the destruction of bank buildings, furniture and fixtures at about one hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars. The banks, at the time of this disaster, had accumulated a surplus fund exceeding one-fourth of their aggregate capital, and had at their command a reserve equal to more than thirty per cent of their liabilities, and consequently were able to resume business without embarrassment. The wisdom of the sections of the law requiring an accumulation of surplus and the holding of reserve could not be better illustrated.

By reference to the abstract of the condition of the national banks of the city of Chicago, evidence will be found of the steady increase of business in these banks during the past year.*

USURY.

Charges have been made against several national banks during the past year for receiving usurious rates of interest. These complaints have been made not only against banks in the South and West, where high rates of interest prevail, but also against banks organized in other States, where the usurious rate charged was but slightly in excess of the rate of six per cent, allowed by law. Section 30 of the act provides that when the amount of interest charged is greater than the rate authorized by State law, twice the interest paid may be recovered by the person paying the same; while section 53 provides that the franchisees of an association may be forfeited if the directors of a bank knowingly violate the provisions of the act. The original national currency act of February 11, 1863, provided as a penalty for usury the forfeiture of the debt, and section 50 of the same act also subjected the rights, privileges and franchises of an association to forfeiture for willful violations of the act. It may be doubted, therefore, whether Congress intended to impose a specific penalty involving the loss of the whole debt, and then, in addition, subject the same bank to a forfeiture of charter in a subsequent section, which is applicable to other violations of law. I am informed by gentlemen who participated in the framing of the present national currency act that the forfeiture of twice the amount of interest was regarded as a sufficient penalty for such violations of law, and, at the same time, a sufficient protection to borrowers.

These statements are confirmed by the act of April 22, 1870, "An act to amend the usury laws of the District of Columbia," which provides "that if any person or corporation in this District shall contract to receive a greater rate of interest than ten per cent upon any contract in writing, or six per cent upon any verbal

*Since the above paragraph was written, a great conflagration has taken place in Boston, resulting in the destruction of from seventy to eighty millions of property. The facts pertaining to the Boston capital were in many respects similar to those of Chicago. Their aggregate capital was \$48,900,000; their surplus, \$11,440,000; their bills receivable, \$33,327,000; their deposits, \$40,841,000; and their reserve, according to the latest official reports, about twenty-five per cent of their liabilities. The buildings of seven national banks, out of forty-nine transacting business in the city, were destroyed by the fire, but their cash assets were subsequently recovered. On the second day after the commencement of the fire all the banks but one were represented at the clearing-house, and on the fourth day all of them had resumed business. The aggregate loss upon bills receivable is estimated at from two and a half to three millions of dollars. The losses of the banks are chargeable to surplus, which was in excess of the requirements of the law, and it is not supposed that the regular dividends to shareholders will be materially reduced by the disaster.

contract, such person or corporation shall forfeit the whole of said interest so contracted to be received, and shall be entitled only to recover the principal sum due to such person or corporation." It will be observed that the forfeiture of the interest is the only penalty prescribed by Congress nearly six years after the passage of the national currency act for corporations and individuals in the District of Columbia.

The rates of interest fixed by State laws are not governed by any sound economical or business principles. In three of the New England States usury laws are abolished, while in the remainder the rate has remained for half a century at a uniform standard, which is less than the present rate of the Bank of England. In Minnesota and Virginia the rate is limited to twelve per cent; in Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, to ten per cent; in Alabama and Ohio, to eight per cent; while in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kentucky the rate is fixed at six per cent. In New York, the taking of an excess beyond the limit of seven per cent forfeits the whole debt, and subjects the creditor to fine and imprisonment. It would be difficult to give any good reason why the rate of interest should be limited to ten per cent in the city of Washington, to six per cent in the neighboring cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington and Raleigh, and to twelve per cent across the Potomac, in Alexandria, and in the capital of Virginia. Many of the States have practically repealed their usury laws, while other neighboring States retain upon their statute books laws which are so continually evaded that they have become obsolete. Savings banks chartered by Congress, savings banks, trust companies, and safe deposit companies authorized by the legislatures of almost every State of the Union, as well as private bankers, offer for interest on deposits rates nearly equal, and sometimes exceeding, the ruling rates allowed by law; and under such circumstances it is difficult to control by legislation the rates of the national banks.

Self protection stimulates even the most conservative banks to control their own business and retain the accounts of dealers of long standing. The rates of interest charged must correspond in some degree to the supply of money and to the demand. If high rates are paid for deposits, it is with the expectation that the borrower will pay a rate correspondingly high. Hence loans are made to those dealers who will leave the largest proportion of the amount borrowed with the bank for the longest period in the guise of deposits. Banks in New York charge seven per cent, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, six per cent; but their loans are made chiefly to dealers whose average accounts show balances continually on hand equal to one-eighth or one-fourth of the amount borrowed; while the banks in the South and the West not unfrequently charge the ruling rate without regard to the account of the customer. The expedients for violating the usury laws are so numerous that it may well be doubted whether it would not be better for all parties to allow the rate charged to be regulated by the state of the money market. Under existing laws, in any easy money market, the rate not unfrequently falls below that prescribed by law. If money is scarce, the rate is nominally within the limit, but really regulated in accordance with a previous understanding between borrower and lender.

There are no usury laws in Great Britain, or in the other commercial European States; and the commonwealth of Massachusetts, one of the most prosperous and enlightened States of the Union, has recently abolished* such laws; and it will be found that the earnings of the banks in that State for the four years since the passage of the act, have been even less than in many of the Eastern, Middle and Southern States, where the rate is fixed at six per cent.

Mr. McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury, in his first report, as Comptroller of the Currency, recommended a uniform rate of interest, and expressed the opinion that Congress possessed the power to enact such a law, under the constitutional provision of regulating commerce among the several States. Congress alone has the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof; and if it alone has authority to issue and authenticate the paper currency of the country, there would seem to be no good reason why it should not also provide for its free circulation, which is now impeded by the ever-changing statutes of forty different legislatures.

The penalty for usury should at least be defined, and until this is done the Comptroller will not feel himself called upon to institute proceedings for forfeiture of the charter of a bank for usurious transactions, when it is evident that the business of the association is conducted legitimately and safely in other respects.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The act of June 17, 1870, provides that savings banks may be organized within the District of Columbia, under the provisions of section 4 of the act "to provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law;" and a subsequent act exempts from taxation the deposits of savings banks in amounts less than \$2,000. It is claimed that, under this legislation, savings banks, with capital paid up in full or in part, may be established in the District of Columbia, to be conducted for the benefit of the shareholders. The legislatures of many of the States have authorized the establishment of similar institutions, which, under the act of Congress, are exempt from taxation on deposits, while these identical deposits, if placed to the credit of savings banks in a national bank, as is frequently the case, are subject to a tax of one half per cent per annum. It is evident that Congress intended to discriminate in favor of those institutions, which are organized for the purpose of receiving and investing savings for the benefit of depositors, and not of shareholders.

The official reports of the savings banks in New England show the deposits at the close of the year 1871 to have been \$812,333.

*Act of March 6, 1857.

470, or more than three times the amount of the aggregate deposits in the national banks. The deposits in the savings banks of the State of New York, at the same date, were \$267,905,866, a sum also considerably in excess of the deposits of the national banks in that State. A large portion of these are not properly savings deposits. Savings banks in some portions of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, as well as other States, have recently become formidable competitors of the national banks by offering much larger rates of interest for deposits than is usual in well-managed banks.

The proper functions of savings banks are to make safe and judicious investments of the funds intrusted to them, and at specified times to divide the earnings among the depositors; but for the purpose of attracting the deposits of business men and others, who would otherwise do business with regularly organized banking institutions, the custom prevails, to a large extent, of offering high rates of interest for deposits before dividends have been earned. The result is that savings deposits are, to a considerable extent, endangered by investments in street paper, in loans to the managers of such institutions, and in speculative securities.

The savings banks are among the most important business institutions of the country, and they should be fostered and maintained; but at the same time they should be restricted to a legitimate savings bank business, and not allowed to encourage violations of usury laws nor to be controlled by the personal interests of shareholders, managers, or trustees. Frequent publications of reports should be required, and their affairs subjected to rigid scrutiny from time to time by competent examiners. Special charters, with special privileges for savings banks and trust companies, should not be granted, but all such institutions should be organized under general laws. The passage of such a law for the District of Columbia, with judicious provisions, would be productive of beneficial results, and would afford an example not only for those States which have no enactments of this kind, but also for the older States, whose present savings bank laws are liable to great abuses.

LOCKING UP OF GREENBACKS.

The act of February 19, 1869, provides "that no national banking association shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes or national bank notes as security, or as collateral security, for any loan of money, or for a consideration shall agree to withhold the same from use, or shall offer or receive the custody or promise of custody of such notes as security, or as collateral security or consideration, for any loan of money."

On the 5th of April last, the Comptroller was advised that a bank in the city of New York, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and whose average exchanges at the clearing-house did not exceed \$300,000, was that morning creditor at the clearing-house for \$4,770,000. As it was evident that this large credit was not the result of legitimate business, the examiner was directed to make an examination of the bank, which was immediately done, in connection with a member of the clearing-house committee. From the examination, which was thoroughly and carefully conducted, it appeared that deposits had been made in that bank, by one individual, upon the morning of April 5, to the amount of \$4,100,000, the whole of which was drawn out upon the same day, upon the checks of the depositor, in legal tender notes. The president of the bank denied that the bank had any interest in these transactions, and there was no evidence of any loan, or of advances in any shape, upon these deposits. These transactions were the subject, subsequently, of an investigation by the bank committee of the House of Representatives, and although it was clear that the spirit of the law had been violated, no evidence could be obtained to warrant the commencement of a suit for the recovery of the penalty prescribed in the act referred to. The investigation undoubtedly had the effect to prevent the repetition of similar transactions; no offences of this kind, on the part of any national bank, having since been brought to the attention of the Comptroller.

The New York clearing-house association subsequently passed a resolution declaring "that the clearing-house committee be and is hereby directed, whenever it appears, in its judgment, that legal tender notes have been withdrawn from use through the agency of any bank, member of the association, to make an immediate examination of the bank in question, and should there appear to be complicity on the part of the bank or its officials, to suspend said bank from the clearing-house until action of the association shall be taken thereon."

The withdrawal of currency for illegitimate purposes has, however, since been accomplished without the assistance of the banks.

The rigid enforcement of the resolution of the clearing-house will prevent complicity on the part of the banks in such transactions; and if the New York stock board and the leading banking houses will unite with the clearing-house, and refuse to transact business with unscrupulous men, who do not hesitate to embarrass legitimate business for the purpose of increasing or diminishing the values of stocks or bonds in which they are temporarily interested, they can do more to prevent such operations than any congressional enactment.

INSOLVENT BANKS.

Twenty-one national banks, organized in eleven different States, with an aggregate capital of \$4,236,100, have failed since the organization of the system in 1863. The total circulation of these banks was \$3,942,798, of which \$2,441,430 has been redeemed in full, leaving a balance still outstanding of \$501,363, which will also be redeemed, upon presentation to the Treasurer of the United States, from the avails of United States bonds held as security for that purpose. Of these banks five have been finally closed (two during the past year), having paid dividends to their creditors as follows:

Name and location of bank.	Appointmt of receiver.	Capital stock.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividend paid per cent.
First National Bank, Attica, New York.	Ap. 14, 1865	\$50,000	\$122,069	58
First National Bank, Medina, N. Y.	Mar. 13, 1867	50,000	170,165	3 1/2
Tennessee Nat. Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	Mar. 21, 1867	100,000	378,982	17 1/2
Croton National Bank, New York City.	Oct. 1, 1867	200,000	170,752	86 1/2
First National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa.	Mar. 8, 1868	100,000	205,255	68 1/2

All finally closed.

Six national banks have failed during the past year, as follows:

Name and location of bank.	Appointmt of receiver.	Capital stock.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividend paid per cent.
Ocean National Bank, New York City.	Dec. 13, 1871	\$1,000,000	\$1,280,339	70
Union Square National B'k, N. Y. City.	Dec. 15, 1871	200,000	167,120	70
Eighth National Bank, New York City.	Dec. 15, 1871	250,000	373,936	50
Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia.	Dec. 20, 1871	200,000	645,558	100
Waverly National Bank, Waverly, N. Y.	Apr. 23, 1872	106,100	54,873	100
First National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark.	May 2, 1872	50,000	7,673	400

* Claims paid in full. † Cash on hand, \$23,474 62. ‡ Cash on hand, \$13,787 95.

Of these banks the Union Square National Bank, New York; the Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia; and the Waverly National Bank, New York, have paid their creditors in full, a settlement, it is believed, without precedent prior to the establishment of the national system. The Eighth National Bank, New York, has paid a dividend of 50 per cent; the Ocean National Bank, of New York, a dividend of 70 per cent; and the receivers of the Ocean National Bank, and of the First National Bank of Fort Smith, Ark., estimate that the creditors of both of these banks will ultimately receive a dividend of 100 cents on the dollar. The remaining ten national banks which have failed are as follows:

Name and location of bank.	Appointmt of receiver.	Capital stock.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividend paid per cent.	Cash on hand.
Venango N. B., Franklin, Pa.	May 1, 1866	\$300,000	\$724,010	..	\$100,347
Merchants' N. B., Washington, D.C.	May 8, 1866	200,000	..	..	*87,371
First N. B., Selma, Ala.	Apr. 30, 1867	100,000	908,071	..	104,261
First N. B., New Orleans, La.	May 20, 1867	500,000	1,116,631	35	187,670
Nat. Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, N.Y.	Aug. 29, 1867	120,000	126,760	..	50,447
Farmers' & Citizens' N. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1867	300,000	1,189,000	92	13,937
First N. B., Bethel, Conn.	Feb. 23, 1868	60,000	68,986	70	11,668
National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss.	Sep. 24, 1868	50,000	30,493	..	12,375
First N. B., Rockford, Ill.	Mar. 15, 1869	50,000	65,875	..	19,404
First N. B., Nevada, Astin.	Oct. 14, 1869	250,000	169,214	50	53,159

* Also, \$50,000 U. S. 6 per cent bonds on deposit with Treasurer.

The aggregate amount of claims proved against the seventeen national banks which have failed (excluding the four banks which were Government depositories), is \$5,205,063; the average dividends, 60 per cent; the additional dividends to be made are estimated at 14 8-10 per cent; making, in all, dividends in favor of creditors of 81 8-10 per cent, which would leave an average deficiency of 15 7-10 per cent to be collected of shareholders, as provided in section 50 of the act.

A final dividend in favor of the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, will be made during the present year, of about four per cent, making, in all, dividends from the assets of ninety-six per cent. A final dividend of about forty per cent in favor of the creditors of the National Unadilla Bank is delayed by a claim in litigation for the value of the bonds deposited as security for circulation in excess of the amount required to redeem its circulating notes, which will probably go to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. An assessment has been made upon the shareholders of the National Bank of Bethel, of 15 1-3 per cent, which, if collected, will pay the creditors in full, without interest, up to the date of the appointment of the receiver. A dividend of more than thirty per cent will also soon be declared in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Nevada. The affairs of the Eighth National Bank of New York, and of the First National Bank of Rockford, Illinois, are involved in litigation, and the date of the final closing of their affairs is uncertain.

The Venango National Bank of Franklin, Pennsylvania; the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, District of Columbia; the First National Bank of Selma, Alabama, and the First National Bank of New Orleans, were United States depositories. The final dividend in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Vicksburg has been unexpectedly delayed by the recent presentation of a claim of the United States for money alleged to have been illegally deposited by the collector of internal revenue of that district, in the year 1863. Since that time no losses have occurred to the Government by deposits made in the national banks, although many millions of dollars have been continually on deposit with banks which are designated as depositories. The three first-named banks, at the time of their failure, had a large amount of Government funds on deposit.

The fifth section of the act of March 3, 1797, provides "that when any revenue officer or other person hereafter becoming indebted to the United States, by bond or otherwise, shall become insolvent; or where the estate of any deceased debtor, in the hands of executors or administrators, shall be insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased, the debt due to the United States shall be first satisfied; and the priority hereby established shall be deemed to extend as well to cases in which a debtor, not having sufficient property to pay all his debts, shall make a

voluntary assignment thereof, or in which the estate and effects of an absconding, concealed, or absent debtor shall be attached by process of law, as to cases in which an act of legal bankruptcy shall be committed."

The Treasurer of the United States claims, under this act, that all deposits in these banks at the time of suspension, belonging to the United States, whether deposited to its credit directly, or to the credit of its disbursing officers, with interest thereon from the date of the failure of the bank, are entitled to priority of payment.

In the case of the First National Bank of New Orleans, other questions have arisen. At the date of its suspension the bank was in charge of officers of the Government, who were also engaged in the settlement of the accounts of a defaulting ex-assistant treasurer of the United States. The nominal balance to the personal credit of this individual upon the books of the bank was \$315,779 10, and a certified check for this amount was taken from him, and about \$94,000 collected upon it. The Government holds this check, and claims that the balance uncollected shall have priority in payment, the same as if that amount had been on deposit to the credit of the United States. The creditors of the bank, on the other hand, claim that, at the time of the suspension, the bank held legal offsets, and that there was really no balance due upon the check held by the Government. The receiver concurs in this opinion, and if the claim should be presented to him in the usual way for settlement, it would be disallowed.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made to obtain a final decision in the Supreme Court of the United States upon these questions, owing, in part, as is believed, to defects in the present act. A large amount of funds has been on deposit with the Treasurer for the last three years, which will be distributed among the creditors as soon as a decision of the court can be obtained upon these points.

Section 50 of the national currency act provides that the Comptroller shall make a ratable dividend upon all claims which may be proved to his satisfaction of adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction; and this is the only existing provision in reference to the method of procedure in the proving of claims against an insolvent bank. The law should be so amended as to define the duties of the Comptroller and of the receiver in proving claims and in prescribing the mode and manner of referring conflicting interests to the proper tribunal for final arbitration. A bill for this purpose was introduced into the last Congress, reported by the Bank Committee, and referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. The passage of this bill will facilitate the settlement of the affairs of these banks, and simplify the method of procedure in all cases of insolvent banks.

An amendment is also suggested giving authority for the return of the assets of an insolvent bank to an agent of the shareholders upon their unanimous request, after full payment shall have been made to the creditors of the bank.

Where dividends are delayed by reason of protracted litigation, provision should also be made for the investment of the funds on deposit with the Treasurer in interest bearing securities.

SURPLUS AND SPECIE.

The law requires that every national bank shall carry one-tenth part of its profits to surplus fund account before the declaration of a dividend, until the same shall amount to 20 per cent of its capital stock. This wise provision has been generally observed, and the returns show that the banks now have a surplus of more than one hundred millions of dollars, and considerably more than one-fifth of their capital in surplus account. The act also limits the liabilities of any association, person, company, or corporation, for money borrowed, to one-tenth of the capital stock paid in. The Comptroller recommends that this limit be extended to one-tenth of the capital and surplus, which will have a tendency to increase the surplus fund beyond the limit required by the law.

Banks have hitherto been in the habit of reporting, as specie, checks payable in coin. The result is to give an erroneous aggregate of the amount of coin held by the banks, the same amount being reported by the bank holding the coin and the bank holding the check. In the present statement, and in all future statements, the item of coin will include only actual coin and United States coin certificates which are payable on demand at the Treasury.

SHINPLASTERS.

The State of Alabama has issued for some years past, in the form and similitude of bank notes, of five different denominations, certificates which read as follows:

"The State of Alabama: Receivable as five dollars in payment of all dues to the State. Montgomery, May 1, 1867.

(Signed) _____ Governor.
(Signed) _____ Comptroller of Public Accounts."

On the reverse:
"Receivable in payment of taxes and all dues to the State. Issued under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the issue of certificates or receipts by the State,' approved February 19, 1867.' The credit and faith of the State of Alabama are pledged for the redemption of this certificate or receipt, as provided for in such act."

A circular was also issued by the Governor of Alabama, on July 24, 1867, and is still in circulation, which states that an opinion has been obtained from the Attorney-General of the United States that such receipts or certificates are not subject to the tax of ten per cent imposed upon the notes of State banks by the act of March 3, 1865, and recommending the co-operation of banks and bankers in giving circulation to the issues referred to. The Constitution of the United States provides that no State shall emit bills of credit, and it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States, in a famous case,* that a note of circulation "issued

* Briscoe vs. Bank of Kentucky, 11 Pet., 257.

by a State, involving the faith of the State, and designed to circulate as money on the credit of the State, in the ordinary course of business," is a bill of credit. Other decisions of the Supreme Court hold "that certificates issued by a State in sums not exceeding ten dollars nor less than fifty cents, receivable in payment of taxes, the faith and credit of the State being pledged for their redemption, are bills of credit within the prohibition of the Constitution."

It is clear, therefore, that such certificates are bills of credit, and prohibited by the Constitution. Savings banks, railroad, municipal, and other corporations in the States of Florida, Georgia, and other Southern States have followed the example of the State of Alabama, and have issued, and are still issuing, a large amount of similar circulation, some in the form of receipts and certificates, and others in the form of railroad tickets, but all issued in the form and similitude of bank notes, and intended to circulate as money. There is no law in existence to prevent the circulation, and no legislative provision for the enforcement of the constitutional prohibition of such issues. The act of July 17, 1862, makes it a penal offense "to make, issue, circulate, or pay any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money, or be received or used in lieu of lawful money." It is recommended that this act be so amended as to prohibit, absolutely, the issue of such circulation, and thus prevent great ultimate loss to the people, among whom such notes are now obtaining extensive credit.

A few national banks have gone into liquidation and reorganized as State banks, retaining their national title. State savings banks and private companies have also assumed the title of "national." These corporations and companies erect large signs over their doors, issue conspicuous advertisements, and obtain recognition in the counterfeit detectors among lists of national banks, thus transacting business under false colors, which, of itself, should be sufficient to put all business men upon their guard. Such abuses should, however, be prohibited, and the Comptroller recommends the passage of an act prohibiting the use of the word "national" as a title for banks other than those organized under the national currency act.

He also recommends that all officers of national banks, and all Government depositaries, be required to stamp the word "counterfeit" or "illegal" upon all counterfeit and unauthorized issues presented at their counters.

BANKS OF CIRCULATION.

The national currency act is, to a certain extent, deficient in a provision for the prompt closing up of national banks pursuing an illegitimate business. These banks are of two classes. One class organize or attempt to organize and pay up their capital stock with the notes of shareholders instead of cash capital, as required by law. A few such cases have been forced into liquidation by withholding the issue of circulation, and in one instance the Solicitor has been requested to bring a suit for the forfeiture of charter for willful violation of law, as provided in section 53 of the act. In all similar cases hereafter proceedings will be commenced for a like purpose. In other cases, banks which have lost a large portion of their capital refuse to go into liquidation, transacting no business, but in other respects conform to the requirements of the law, for the purpose of receiving the interest upon their bonds. The stockholders of these banks, in some instances, have the means to restore the capital, but refuse; in others, a portion of the shareholders desire to pursue a legitimate business, but another portion refuse to respond to assessments. The Comptroller respectfully recommends that in these cases authority be given to withhold the interest upon the bonds, and to commence proceedings for the forfeiture of charter, and that a penalty be imposed. These cases are not numerous, but a remedy is needed to terminate the existence of such associations, and no penalty is too severe for this evasion of the law. With proper legislation, and the co-operation of banks doing a legitimate business, an example may be made of illegitimate institutions, which will prevent the organization of banks without the full amount of capital paid up in cash, as required by law.

EXAMINATIONS.

It is the intention of the Comptroller that every national bank shall be thoroughly examined once a year by a competent bank examiner. Every director and shareholder is personally interested in these examinations, if properly conducted. No well-managed bank will object to a confidential scrutiny of its affairs, but will welcome at all times, as is generally the case, a competent and courteous agent of the Department. Many valuable suggestions may be obtained from the experience of an intelligent examiner, and, in not a few instances, banks have been saved from ruin by timely interference in the correction of abuses. In some instances information is received at this office of violations of law which call for special examinations, but which cannot be made because there is no means of paying the expense of conducting such examinations. If the bank is found in fault, it will respond to an assessment; if not, it should not be subjected to an expense not authorized by law. The Comptroller, therefore, respectfully asks for an appropriation of \$3,000, in order that he may at all times be free to pursue such inquiries as he shall consider expedient for the protection of the creditors of such associations. Prompt action in cases of this kind is very desirable, and the expense incurred is trifling when compared with the public interests involved.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

Section 24 of the act provides that the worn-out and mutilated circulating notes of the national banks "shall be burned to ashes in the presence of four persons, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Comptroller of the Currency, one

by the Treasurer of the United States, and one by the association, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe." From the organization of the system in 1863 to to November 1, 1872, \$86,695,305, more than one-fourth of the whole amount issued, has been returned to this office for destruction, as follows:

Previous to November 1, 1865.....	\$175,490
During the year ended October 31, 1866.....	1,050,382
During the year ended October 31, 1867.....	3,401,423
During the year ended October 31, 1868.....	4,602,835
During the year ended October 31, 1869.....	8,603,729
During the year ended October 31, 1870.....	14,305,689
During the year ended October 31, 1871.....	24,341,047
During the year ended October 31, 1872.....	30,211,720

It is probable that the amount of mutilated currency to be returned hereafter for re-issue will exceed thirty millions of dollars annually, and that the whole amount of national bank circulation will be re-issued as often as once in ten years. An additional force will be required for the careful performance of this duty.

No effort will be spared by the Comptroller to have the provision of the law in reference to the burning of mutilated notes and the prompt issue of new notes in their place strictly executed; and the national banks of the country are urged to send forward such notes as frequently as possible, in order that the currency of the country may be kept in the best possible condition. The officers and depositaries of the United States can render efficient service in purifying the currency, by sorting out all mutilated notes of the national banks and presenting the same to their agents in New York city and elsewhere, for redemption.

THE OFFICE.

The force of this office consists of the Deputy Comptroller, fifty-six male clerks, and twenty-eight female clerks. The work of the office is continually increasing. More than twelve thousand reports of national banks are received annually and carefully scrutinized. More than one hundred million dollars of United States bonds have been received, transferred and deposited with the Treasurer during the past year, and twenty-five millions of dollars of bonds have been withdrawn and surrendered to the banks. Thirty millions of dollars of mutilated currency have been received, counted and destroyed, and fifty-two millions of dollars of new currency issued to the banks. Many thousands of communications are annually received and promptly answered. If any success shall attend the administration of the responsible duties of the office, the Comptroller will be in a large measure indebted to the industry and efficiency of the Deputy Comptroller, of the competent corps of examiners, and of the chiefs of the different divisions, and to the services of experienced clerks, who have assisted him in the discharge of these duties. A reorganization of the office, with increased pay corresponding to the responsibility of the different positions, would be a proper recognition of services which have too long been well performed without corresponding compensation.

APPENDIX.

Special attention is called to the carefully prepared tables contained in the appendix, exhibiting the aggregate resources and liabilities of all the national banks, yearly, for the last ten years; to tables showing their condition during the present year, for five different periods, arranged by States and redemption cities, and separate statements of every bank of the Union upon the third day of October ultimo; also to tables exhibiting the different kinds of funds held as reserve; the dividends and earnings of the national banks, by States and cities, semi-annually, from March 1, 1869, to August 31, 1872; together with lists of insolvent banks, and banks which have gone into voluntary liquidation, and the amounts and different kinds of United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer as security for circulating notes. The appendix also contains an exhibit of the capital and dividends, semi-annually, for two years, of one hundred and sixteen of the leading banks of Great Britain and Ireland; and the interest laws of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1872.

The aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of the duty upon the capital, circulation and deposits of National Banks, were for the fiscal years ended June 30:

1870.....	\$185,235,867 97
1871.....	134,011,176 24
1872.....	131,770,496 73

These amounts include sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks. The decrease in the aggregate receipts for the last two years is due to legislation approved July 14, 1870, which reduced the revenue to the estimated amount of £55,000,000 per annum, but which did not go into full operation before the close of the fiscal year 1871.

The amount of drawbacks and sums refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected for the last three years, were as follows:

	Drawback.	Sums refunded.
1870.....	\$5,838 55	\$196 809 81
1871.....	22,887 97	617,581 07
1872.....	13,704 67	587,609 10

The total amount of drawback allowed by this office prior to June 30, 1872, was \$6,526,514 67, and of sums refunded, \$4,719,806 56. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, drawbacks were allowed only on general merchandise under section 171, act of June 30, 1864, limited by act of March 31, 1868.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAXES RETURNED FROM SEVERAL SPECIFIC AND ALL GENERAL SOURCES PRIOR TO JUNE 30, 1872.

The following table exhibits the aggregate amount of taxes returned from

* Craig vs. Missouri, 4 Pet., 410; Byrne vs. Missouri, 8 Pet., 40.

In view of this, I would respectfully recommend that the language of the section be made more explicit. I would also recommend that retail dealers in malt liquors be limited in their sales to quantities less than five gallons, and that those selling in quantities of five gallons and upwards be required to pay the wholesale dealer's tax.

TOBACCO.

The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, were \$33,736,170 52. Compared with the total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, the following results are shown:

Year ended June 30, 1872, tobacco—chewing, &c., and snuff.....	\$18,674,569 26
Year ended June 30, 1871, tobacco—chewing, &c., and snuff.....	20,677,717 84
Showing a decrease in class 32 cents of.....	2,003,143 58
Year ended June 30, 1872, tobacco—smoking, scraps, shorts, &c.	\$5,596,206 33
Year ended June 30, 1871, tobacco—smoking, scraps, shorts, &c.	4,832,321 83
Showing an increase in class 16 cents of.....	1,013,584 50
Year ended June 30, 1872, cigars, cheroots, &c.....	\$7,566,156 86
Year ended June 30, 1871, cigars, cheroots, &c.....	6,539,173 24
Showing an increase on cigars, &c., of.....	\$967,983 62
Year ended June 30, 1872, received from sale of export stamps..	\$53,576 25
Year ended June 30, 1871, received from sale of export stamps..	66,147 00
Decrease from sale of export stamps.....	\$12,570 75
Year ended June 30, 1872, received from dealers in leaf tobacco.	\$260,487 62
Year ended June 30, 1871, received from dealers in leaf tobacco.	221,661 98
Increased collection from dealers in leaf tobacco.....	\$38,825 64
Year ended June 30, 1872, received from dealers in manufactured tobacco.	\$1,102,357 89
Year ended June 30, 1871, received from dealers in manufactured tobacco.	970,017 95
Increased collection from dealers in manufactured tobacco..	\$132,339 93
Year ended June 30, 1872, from special taxes of tobacco and cigar manufacturers.....	\$182,816 31
Year ended June 30, 1871, from special taxes of tobacco and cigar manufacturers.....	162,367 33
Increased collection from special taxes of tobacco and cigar manufacturers.....	\$20,449 98

Showing an increase in the total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco in all its forms, over the receipts from the same sources for the preceding fiscal year, of \$157,263 31.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

The quantity of manufactured tobacco represented by the collection of taxes from this source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, is as follows:

Of chewing tobacco, snuff, &c., class 32 cents.....	lba. 63,358,029
Of smoking tobacco, scraps, shorts, &c., class 16 cents.....	36,851,290
Exported to foreign countries.....	9,563,981
Excess in warehouses June 30, 1872, over June 30, 1871.....	2,485,555

Total product for the year.....107,260,855

The number of cigars, cheroots, &c., on which taxes were collected during the last fiscal year was 1,327,705,972.

From the above statement it will be seen that the entire product of manufactured tobacco reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, exceeds the total product of the preceding fiscal year by 1,431,892 pounds, while the aggregate quantity which reached taxation for the last fiscal year was only 73,815 pounds in excess of the quantity which reached taxation the preceding year.

During the last fiscal year the quantity of class 16 cents, or smoking tobacco, was increased by 6,333,654 pounds, while the quantity of class 32 cents, or chewing tobacco, was diminished by 6,259,839 pounds, as compared with the preceding year. This change in the relative proportions of the two classes of tobacco was owing, no doubt, in a great measure, to the agitation of the question of taxation during several months prior to the passage of the act of June 6, 1872, which provides for a uniform rate of 20 cents per pound on all descriptions of manufactured tobacco, in lieu of a graded tax. The anticipated increase of tax on class 16 cents smoking tobacco greatly stimulated the production and sale of this grade of tobacco during the last months of the year, while the prospect of a decrease of tax on class 32 cents, or chewing tobacco, operated largely to diminish the sale or removal, except in bond, of this grade of tobacco. Since July 1, the time when the new rate of taxation took effect, the sale and removal of plug and other kinds of tobacco on which the tax was diminished has been unprecedentedly large, and the collections for the first quarter of the present fiscal year from tobacco are greatly in excess of those made from the same source during the same quarter for any previous fiscal year.

UNIFORM RATE OF TAX.

So far as I am able to judge, the law providing for a uniform rate of tax on all manufactured tobacco, whether chewing or smoking, is operating very satisfactorily. There is no reason why revenue officers should examine into the modes of manufacturing tobacco employed by any one, or for opening or examining any package to ascertain the character of its contents. If the package is a legal one, and has upon it a proper revenue stamp denoting the payment of the tax, with such additional marks, brands and labels as the law prescribes, no officer is authorized to examine it further. Owing to the disturbing causes already referred to which have affected the trade for some months past it is now too early to predict with entire certainty what will be the actual result of the present uniform tax on the amount of revenue to be collected. I have, however, reason to believe that, with the additional safeguards provided by the new law against the sale of manufactured tobacco in fraud of the revenue, and with the taxes imposed upon the sale at retail of raw or leaf tobacco for consumption without its being subjected to any process of manufacture, the collections from tobacco under the uniform rate of 20 cents a pound, which is a reduction of more than six cents a pound from the average rate for the last two fiscal years, will reach nearly if not quite the same realized for either of the same years. In making this estimate I am relying upon making collections on from eight to ten millions of pounds more of manufactured tobacco in consequence of the restrictions which the act of June 6, 1872, has placed upon the sale, for consumption, of raw or leaf tobacco.

EXPORT BONDED WAREHOUSES AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO IN BOND.

There were remaining in store in the several export bonded warehouses on the 1st day of July, 1871.....	5,650,597
Placed in bond during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.....	21,194,662
Making a total of.....	26,845,259
There were withdrawn for export during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.....	9,365,981
Withdrawn on payment of tax during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.....	9,143,126
Making a total withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.....	18,709,107

And leaving a balance in the warehouses July 1, 1872, of..... 8,136,152

By the act of June 6, 1872, the system of export bonded warehouses authorized by the act of July 20, 1863, was abolished, and the several warehouses established under said act are to be discontinued after the expiration of six months from the passage of the first named act. As the average quantity of tobacco withdrawn for export and consumption for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1871, and June 30, 1872, respectively, exceeded twenty millions of pounds, it was thought at the time of the passage of the law that six months would be ample time for the holders of tobacco then in bond, which was considerably less than eight millions of pounds, but increased after the passage of the act to the quantity given above as the balance on the 1st day of July, either to withdraw the same for export, or for sale and consumption, upon the payment of the tax. The reports received from month to month from the

collectors in charge of bonded warehouses show that this quantity has been constantly diminishing, so that no great hardship will be imposed upon the owners of this tobacco by requiring them to affix stamps and withdraw the comparatively small quantity remaining in the warehouses at the expiration of the six months which the law allows for closing them out. This view of the case is especially apparent when the fact is taken into consideration that the owners of this tobacco have already had six months' credit for the taxes due on all of it, and on a considerable portion, a much longer time; and also for the fact, that these tobaccos, after having been stamped, can at any time be exported, and the owners obtain a drawback for the amount of tax which shall be shown to have been paid on them. In Baltimore the two warehouses have already been closed out by the action of the warehouse men, and I have given instructions to the different collectors under whose control the other warehouses are, to take the proper steps to close them all out immediately upon the expiration of the time fixed by law, by advertising for sale by the Government all tobacco which shall not then have been withdrawn by the owners.

The act of June 6, 1872, provides two modes for the exportation of manufactured tobacco to foreign countries. First, directly from the manufactory without the payment of any tax; and secondly, from the store or warehouse of the jobber, dealer or commission merchant, after the tax has been paid, with an allowance of drawback on the presentation of proper evidence that the tobacco has been exported and landed in a foreign country or lost at sea. The few months that have intervened since the adoption of the new system have by no means afforded sufficient opportunity to test its practicability. Thus far, the two systems have both been in operation at the same time, the tobacco stored in warehouses being exported under the regulations in force at the time when the late act was passed, while direct exportations from the manufactory have been made under the new regulations. The two systems, however, operating concurrently have not tended to harmony. I have seen nothing, however, as yet, which leads me to distrust the practicability and complete success of the provisions made by the act of June 6, 1872, for facilitating the exportation of tobacco to foreign countries. Any radical change in the law and regulation touching a business so varied and extensive as is the tobacco trade, requires time for persons engaged in it to accustom themselves to the alteration. For this reason such changes should be as infrequent as possible, and only made upon urgent necessity. That such a necessity existed for abolishing the old system of bonded warehouses at ports of entry, which allowed tobacco to be stored there for home consumption as well as for export, and to be withdrawn therefrom at any time upon the payment of the tax, few persons except those who enjoyed the privileges of such warehouses have expressed a doubt. Under the present law the credit system is entirely dispensed with, and no special privileges are given for making a monopoly of the trade in manufactured tobacco. All tobacco is required to have proper stamps affixed, indicating the payment of the tax, before it is removed from the place where it is made, except that which is intended for and actually bonded for export to a foreign country before it leaves the manufactory. This system, it is believed, will greatly widen the field for exportation, since it provides for direct shipments for any district in the country, the manufacturer filing his bonds and completing his shipping papers in his own district. It provides, also, for the shipment of tax-paid tobacco by any person who desires to export, giving him an allowance of drawback for the taxes paid; a privilege which was not allowed under the previous law. Persons having in their possession tax-paid tobacco, however badly damaged and unsealable, even to such a degree as to render it worthless for sale or consumption, can, by exporting the same, always realize therefrom an amount equal to the tax.

NEW DIE FOR CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.

Since the passage of the act of June 5, 1872, which authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prescribe such instruments for cancelling stamps for tobacco, &c., as he and the Secretary of the Treasury may approve, a steel die for the cancellation of registered tobacco stamps has been prepared and furnished to every manufacturer of plug and fine-cut chewing tobacco in the country at the expense of the Government. This die is so constructed as to crush several portions of every stamp into the wooden package and lodge them there, so that if the stamp should be taken from the package it would be quite impossible to supply the portions thus driven into the wood to be re-used on any other package; and without the presence of the portions required to be driven into the wood, the fraud would immediately be apparent.

The use of this die is made imperative by regulations, and its operation is very generally satisfactory. With an entire re-issue of tobacco stamps, which has been made within the last year, printed on paper which the Government has made for this special use, and printed with different colored impressions, so as to preclude the possibility of counterfeiting by photography, with a more perfect cancellation effected with the new die, I am not aware that any new or additional device or contrivance of a mechanical nature is required to perfect the machinery which the Government is employing to collect the taxes on tobacco. Some additional device may be required to prevent the re-use of cigar-boxes from which the stamps have not been removed or destroyed. Should any such device hereafter be found which commends itself to the Government, there is authority given in the amended law for its adoption.

The present law relating to tobacco, though not claimed to be perfect, undoubtedly contains in its various provisions the practical results obtained from ten years of experience in internal revenue enactments. Under this law the tobacco business is believed to be safe and prosperous, while equal and ample protection is given to all. For these reasons I advise that there be no additional legislation on this subject at present.

ABSTRACT OF CASES COMPROMISED.

The whole number of cases compromised, as provided under section 102, act of July 20, 1863, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, was 479.

Amount of tax accepted.....	\$104,612 86
Assessed penalty fixed by law.....	2,917 90
Specific penalty in lieu of fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	123,158 62

Total amount received by compromise.....\$236,719 47

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1872.

	Suits commenced.	Suits decided in favor of.....	Against U. S.	Settled or dismissed, July 1, 1872.	Pend- ing July 1, 1872.
Number of criminal actions.....	4,070	1,297	523	1,873	3,658
Number of civil actions in personam.....	1,542	1,024	196	890	2,040
Number of actions in rem.....	29	635	64	145	568
Total.....	6,341	2,957	783	2,408	6,245

Amount of judgments recovered by United States in suits in criminal actions.....\$333,930 53

Amount of judgments recovered by United States in suits in civil actions in personam.....1,337,361 09

Amount collected on judgments and paid into court in suits in criminal actions.....100,939 10

Amount collected on judgments and paid into court in suits in civil actions in personam.....443,491 93

Amount collected on judgments and paid into court in actions in rem or proceeds of forfeiture.....185,452 03

ABSTRACT OF SEIZURES.

Seizures of property for violation of internal revenue law during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, were as follows:

157,619 gallons of distilled spirits, valued at.....	\$211,541 71
9,633 barrels of fermented liquors, valued at.....	47,847 00
102 pounds of snuff, valued at.....	55 85
254,836 pounds of tobacco, valued at.....	72,118 76
1,181,099 cigars, valued at.....	18,274 87
Miscellaneous property, valued at.....	296,417 08

Total value of seizures.....\$646,263 27

The following table exhibits a comparison of the receipts from all sources taxable during the last two fiscal years, not already presented in this report:

	Receipts, fiscal Receipts, fiscal		Increase.	Decrease.
	year 1871.	year 1872.		
Banks and Bankers.....	\$4,702,136 84	\$3 6,272 19	\$91,075 35	.....
Bank deposits.....	919,262 77	976,092 13	56,829 36	.....
Bank capital.....	22,781 92	8,864 82	.....	\$13,917 10
Total.....	\$3,644,241 53	\$4,623,229 14	\$997,904 71	\$13,917 10

Income.			
Income from individuals, including salaries.....	15,222,211 01	8,711,250 53	0,510,961 42
Bank dividends and undistributed profits.....	1,519,667 75	2,162,561 81	619,895 56
Railroad companies' dividends and undistributed profits.....	1,121,439 59	1,851,296 30	729,856 71
Railroad companies' interest on bonds.....	971,345 85	1,291,626 68	816,681 83
Insurance companies' dividends and undistributed profits.....	243,205 21	270,531 14	87,835 93
All other collections from income.....	58,780 91	150,192 81	91,411 93
Total.....	\$19,162,650 75	\$14,436,861 78	\$1,785,173 45
Gas.....	2,573,123 92	2,831,718 56	354,595 64
Adhesive stamps.....	15,312,739 46	16,177,340 10	834,531 14

The increase on banks and bankers is \$933,988; on gas, \$258,596; and on adhesive stamps, \$331,531. The decrease in the receipts of income from individuals was \$6,510,961. \$1,785,173 were, however, offset by the increase in the returns from corporations, so that the balance shows a total decrease of only \$4,725,789. The large apparent falling off in the receipts of income from individuals is chiefly owing to a difference in the rate of tax. Of the \$14,434,953, exclusive of the salary tax returned in 1871, \$10,630,967, or nearly 75 per cent were collected at 5 per cent under act of March 2, 1857, while the balance for that year and the whole amount for 1872 were returned under act of July 11, 1870, at 2 1/2 per cent. Estimating 2 1/2 per cent on the taxable income of the two years, there is a difference of only \$677,781 in favor of 1871. The collections on the annual and monthly lists of 1871 amounted to \$7,625,409. The receipts to date on the lists of 1872 are slightly in excess of eight millions of dollars.

I present herewith a statement of the receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, in connection with those of like character for the corresponding period of the year preceding. Returns from the following districts not having been received at the date of this report are not included in the receipts for the first quarter of the current year, viz.: Nebraska for July, August and September; 7th Tennessee for September; 4th Texas for July, August and September, and Utah for September.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the collections of internal revenue for the first three months of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1872 and 1873; also the increase and decrease from each source.

Sources of Revenue	Receipts from July 1, 1871, to Sept. 30, 1871.	Receipts from July 1, 1872, to Sept. 30, 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits.				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches or grapes.....	\$109,672 37	\$233,976 55	\$185,304 18	.....
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches or grapes.....	7,263,209 00	8,729,472 86	1,466,263 86	.....
Wine made in imitation of champagne, &c.....	.....	22 40	22 40	.....
Rectifiers.....	102,023 56	174,689 31	71,665 75	.....
Dealers, retail liquor.....	1,500,882 99	1,393,527 45	.....	\$106,855 51
Dealers, who sell liquor.....	232,402 41	366,552 33	124,149 92	.....
Manufacturers of stills, and stills and worms manufactured.....	2,941 17	2,011 61	.....	929 56
Stamps, distillery warehouse, for rectified spirits &c.....	169,674 00	146,660 60	.....	23,013 20
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export.....	.....	518 75	518 75	.....
Distilleries, per dem tax on distillers' special and barrel tax, excess of gaugers' fees, &c.....	2,084,670 46	1,616,767 89	.....	437,842 57
Total.....	11,459,915 96	12,739,189 45	1,247,917 36	\$568,618 87
Tobacco.				
Cigars, cheroots and cigars.....	1,863,983 87	2,199,537 97	335,554 10	.....
Manufacturers of cigars.....	32,800 96	34,698 32	1,897 36	.....
Snuff.....	110,217 03	256,352 71	146,135 68	.....
Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions.....	7,089,994 17	7,071,847 12	.....	18,147 05
Stamps for tobacco or snuff intended for export.....	19,101 03	1,942 80	.....	17,158 23
Dealers in leaf tobacco.....	30,251 51	29,343 16	.....	1,011 35
Dealers in manufactured tobacco.....	322,273 73	391,553 31	69,279 59	.....
Manufacturers of tobacco.....	3,093 86	2,133 95	.....	2,659 91
Dealers of tobacco.....	.....	17,194 77	17,194 77	.....
Sales of cigars, leaf tobacco manufactured tobacco, &c.....	91,653 96	40,733 56	.....	50,920 40
Total.....	9,565,528 08	10,046,637 07	572,055 50	90,799 91
Fermented Liquors.				
Fermented liquors, tax of \$1 per barrel on.....	2,217,291 93	2,684,241 00	466,949 07	.....
Brewers' special tax.....	78,261 09	73,696 17	.....	4,657 92
Dealers in malt liquors.....	.....	6,029 50	6,029 50	.....
Total.....	2,295,552 02	2,763,966 67	472,988 67	4,657 92
Banks and Bankers				
Bank deposits.....	1,181,188 50	1,148,215 16	.....	32,973 34
Bank capital.....	239,909 92	188,182 63	.....	51,727 29
Bank circulation.....	3,002 70	17,462 79	14,460 09	.....
Total.....	1,424,101 12	1,353,860 58	11,460 09	84,700 63
Income.				
Income from individuals, including salaries.....	8,518,466 95	3,318,542 65	.....	199,924 30
Bank dividends and undistributed profits.....	955,880 03	60,967 26	.....	894,912 67
Railroad companies' dividends and undistributed profits.....	889,800 38	70,035 29	.....	819,745 09
Railroad companies' interest on bonds.....	480,569 39	39,670 11	.....	440,899 28
Insurance companies' dividends and undistributed profits.....	141,612 69	1,630 11	.....	139,976 58
All other collections from income.....	56,952 89	23,608 10	.....	13,344 79
Total.....	6,023,282 33	3,514,479 69	2,508,802 71	862,678 49
Adhesive stamps.....	3,327,479 70	2,664,801 21	.....	862,678 49
Articles and occupations formerly taxed but now exempt.....	1,262,467 90	674,668 90	.....	587,801 00

The increase on spirits for the above period is \$1,279,273; on tobacco, \$481,254; on fermented liquors, \$468,331; on penalties, \$37,759. Total increase, \$2,266,619. The falling off in receipts from banks and bankers is due to provisions in the act of June 6, 1872, one of which raises the exemption of all sums

deposited in savings banks, &c., in the name of one person from \$500 to \$2,000 and the other exempts certain borrowed capital.

The decrease in the receipts from income is owing to the expiration of the tax by limitation with the assessment on incomes for the calendar year 1871. The receipts from stamps for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were doubtless diminished in anticipation of the repeal, October 1, ultimo, of all general stamps except those on bank checks, drafts or orders. The receipts from sources formerly taxed, but now exempt, being collections on old lists, are of course constantly decreasing.

The receipts for the last fiscal year exceeded my estimate by \$6,709,916 73. Important changes having been made in the law by act of June 6, 1872, touching spirits and tobacco, it is impossible to state with certainty at this early day how much the receipts for the current fiscal year will be affected by the modified provisions of the law. From the best information now obtainable, I estimate that they will not fall short under the present law of \$110,000,000.

CONSOLIDATION OF DISTRICTS.
The act of June 6, 1872, required the reduction of the internal revenue districts in the United States to not exceeding eighty in number, by uniting two or more districts into one; and also the reduction of the minor officers in the service to as small a number as would be consistent with their limited duties. Immediately upon the passage of this act general inquiry for information was made with a view to a prompt compliance with the law. This inquiry early developed the opinion of the leading officers in the service, whose positions rendered them impartial in the matter, that to consolidate at once would largely interfere, to the loss of the Government, with the collection of taxes from assessments under repealed laws then in the hands of collectors. These collections could only be made with despatch and certainty by those acquainted with the special localities and circumstances of tax payers. To avoid a much greater loss by this untimely disturbance than could possibly be compensated by the consequent reduced expenditure, temporary delay was universally advised and finally determined upon. The Interior was urged to pushing to a rapid close the collection of these balances. The result has justified the propriety of the delay. It was estimated that by the act of June 6, 1872, the whole amount of internal revenue, exclusive of the balances under repealed laws, would be about \$110,000,000 per annum; while the actual receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were at the rate of \$125,400,000, showing several millions of dollars in excess of the estimated receipts, and this very considerably from taxes due under the repealed laws. To have violently taken the lists containing these evidences of taxation out of the hands of almost every two of three collectors and committed them to the care of the remaining one would have introduced dangerous delay in the receipts and would probably have caused large loss at last. The collections have been large, and reflect great credit upon the officers.

The act of June 6 reduced the duties of assessors and assistant assessors so as to leave but three things, which could not be done with equal propriety by the collectors and their deputies, two classes of officers remaining, both numerous and expensive, for a work that one class could as well do. The three duties referred to are the assessment of the *ad valorem* or *distiller's*, an exceptional tax, only occasionally due, and the *ad valorem* for assessing which is always at hand from daily reports in this office. The majority of such assessments being reviewed and re-adjusted under the present system, all of them could as readily be certified from this office to the collectors in the first instance. This would insure uniformity of adjustment, a thing almost impossible where two or three hundred unassociated minds are reading and interpreting law and regulations. Second, the *special* or license taxes, which are collected as a general rule but once (May) each year. The special tax certificates can be issued in books, as are the spirit and tobacco stamps, and charged to the collectors at their face value, crediting them (collectors) only with cash or the unused certificates returned to this office. This system works admirably in the matter of spirits and tobacco, and can be very easily adapted to this other source of revenue. The *third*, and only remaining duty with which the collectors might not be entirely intrusted, is the tax on banks and bankers. This tax is payable but twice during each year, and is the sole remaining tax on corporations. The tax upon corporations was at one period all collected directly by this office, at a time when it extended to railroad, insurance, canal and turnpike companies, in addition to banks and bankers. The history of this class of taxation shows that when so collected it was well collected, and the whole work done by less than fifteen clerks, at an average salary not exceeding \$1,400 per annum each. If fifteen men could collect this tax when it reached \$13,000,000 per annum and embraced five species under the class, all of them requiring monthly returns, it is not seen why a comparatively smaller number may not now manage one-fifth of the class, and only yielding, as estimated for the current fiscal year, \$800,000 in all. It further appeared that the exceptional labor could be done in this office without increasing its force materially, and thus enable the discharge of the entire body of assessing officers. Inasmuch as the plan of reduction under the act of June 6, only provided *ad valorem* for the reduction of some two-thirds of the principal officers, (460 in all), and left the reduction of the assistants (over 1,500) discretionary, it seemed to be the better plan to ask Congress to make the larger reduction and make that absolute. It is not an easy matter to put out of commission a thousand or more officers. Experience has demonstrated that nothing short of unequivocal, inexorable law can surely do it. Discretion admits of doubt and suggests delay.

In view of the great confusion and loss of revenue anticipated by a general disturbance of the collecting offices; the simplicity and security of a system which shall have but one class of officers and those all under bonds; the fact that nothing is left for the assessing class to do that cannot be done either by the collectors or this office; and that a saving of from one to two millions per annum of expense in salaries, &c., greater than would be effected under the act of June last, can safely be anticipated, I have had prepared the outlines of a law which will give effect to the above idea. This will be presented to the proper committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate immediately upon their assemblage in December proximo. If it is the judgment of Congress that this plan is preferable to that contemplated by the act of June, I ask their early adoption of its provisions, that it may be put into operation completely by the 30th of June, 1873.

In preparing the proposed plan I have consulted freely with the leading officers now in the service, as well as with many of those who heretofore have been prominent in it. Without an exception it has met their hearty concurrence. They have commended it with a view to its simplicity, concentration of responsibility, economy, and the just expectation of the nation that no more officers shall be retained than are clearly necessary for the due enforcement of the law. In this recommendation I have not forgotten that the plan, if accepted by Congress, will bring personal inconvenience to many of the ablest and best citizens of the country, now and for years in the service; and while I express the tribute of this office to their intelligent, faithful, and efficient discharge of important duties, I cannot but suppose that their individual loss will be largely compensated in the consciousness of a great public gain.

Respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Committeer,
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Through the kindness of Mr. Douglass, we have received in manuscript the following statement showing the amount collected in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and we append it to his report.

ARTICLES AND OCCUPATIONS.	Rate of tax.	Amount collected.
Spirits distilled from grapes, per gallon.....	\$0 50	\$123,311 41
Spirits distilled from apples and peaches, per gallon.....	50	422,507 42
Spirits distilled from materials other than grapes, apples and peaches, per gallon.....	50	32,572,940 15
Distilleries of aggregate capacity for mashing and fermenting 2) bushels of grain or less, or 60 gallons of molasses or less, in 24 hours, per day.....	2 00	65,029 10
Distilleries of capacity exceeding 20 bushels of grain, or 60 gallons of molasses, in 24 hours, for every 30 bushels of grain, or 60 gallons of molasses, in addition, per day.....	2 00	1,945,957 43

Distillers distilling 100 barrels or less, per year	400 00	150,677 36
Distillers of brandy from apples, grapes and peaches, exclusively, annual produce less than 150 barrels (and \$4 per barrel of 40 proof gal on a on all over 100 barrels)	50 00	100,260 86
Distillers distilling over 100 barrels per year, for every barrel over 100 barrels	4 00	6,228,847 79
Rectifiers	200 00	319,504 20
Rectifiers of any quantity of distilled spirits exceeding 20 barrels per year, for every barrel over 20 barrels	50	686,200 71
Wine made in imitation of champagne, and liquors produced by being rectified, &c., in bottles containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, per dozen	6 00	90 00
Wine made in imitation of champagne, and liquors produced by being rectified, &c., in bottles containing not more than one pint, &c., per dozen	3 00	
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00	4,038,604 93
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00	727,051 92
Dealers in liquor, annual sales (including other merchandises) over \$25,000, for all sales of liquors over such \$25,000	per ct.	1,337,911 71
Manufacturers of stills	50 00	1,391 08
Stills, or worms for distilling, manufactured, each	20 00	4,260 00
Stamps, distillery warehouse, each	25	290,254 00
Stamps for rectified spirits, each	25	367,324 00
Stamps, wholesale liquor dealers, each	25	139,602 75
Excess of gaugers' fees		4,118 95

Total collections on spirits..... \$49,475,516 36

<i>Tobacco.</i>		
Cigars and cheroots of all descriptions, whether of domestic manufacture or imported, per M	5 00	7,535,074 61
Cigarettes, domestic or imported, weighing not over three pounds per thousand, per M	1 50	31,017 00
Cigarettes, domestic or imported, weighing over three pounds per thousand, per M	5 00	65 25
Manufacturers of cigars, annual sales not over \$5,000	10 00	119,294 44
Manufacturers of cigars, annual sales over \$5,000 for every \$1,000 over \$5,000	2 00	42,472 35
Snuff of all descriptions, domestic or imported, and snuff flour, sold for use, per lb	32	497,092 49
Tobacco, chewing, &c., smoking, part of the stems removed, twisted by hand, &c., and all other manufactured kinds not otherwise provided for, domestic or imported, per lb	32	18,177,476 77
Toha co, smoking, exclusively of stems, &c., fine-cut shorts, and refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, domestic or imported, per lb	16	5,896,206 33
Stamps for tobacco or snuff intended for export, each	25	63,576 25
Dealers in leaf tobacco, annual sales not over \$10,000	25 00	116,917 53
Dealers in leaf tobacco, annual sales over \$10,000, for every \$1,000 over \$10,000	2 00	143,570 09
Dealers in manufactured tobacco, annual sales over \$100 and not over \$1,000	5 00	934,311 20
Dealers in manufactured tobacco, annual sales over \$1,000, for every \$1,000 over \$1,000	2 00	168,016 69
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00	11,971 25
Manufacturers of tobacco, the penal sum of whose bond exceeds \$5,000, for every \$1,000 over \$5,000	2 00	9,078 27

Total collections on tobacco..... \$83,736,170 52

<i>Fermented Liquors.</i>		
Fermented liquors, per barrel	\$1 00	8,009,969 72
Brewers, annual manufacture less than 500 barrels	50 00	99,133 97
Brewers, annual manufacture not less than 500 barrels	100 00	149,391 77

Total collections on fermented liquors..... \$8,258,498 46

<i>Banks and Bankers.</i>		
Bank deposits, per month	1-21 of 1 p.c.	2,187,217 71
Bank deposits, savings, etc., having no capital atock, per 6 months	1/2 of 1 "	1,456,054 48
Bank capital, per month	1-24 of 1 "	976,092 13
Bank circulation, per month	1-12 of 1 "	8,371 50
Bank circulation exceeding 90 per cent of capital, in addition, per month	1 6 of 1 "	329 22
Banks, on amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, paid out	10 per ct.	165 10

Total collections on banks and bankers..... \$1,623,229 14

<i>Gas.</i>		
Gas, monthly product not over 200,000 cubic feet, per 1,000 cubic feet	10	45,070 36
Gas, monthly product over 200,000 and not over 500,000 cubic feet, per 1,000 cubic feet	15	95,637 41
Gas, monthly product over 500,000 and not over 5,000,000 cubic feet, per 1,000 cubic feet	20	466,398 52
Gas, monthly product over 5,000,000 cubic feet, per 1,000 cubic feet	25	2,225,719 27

Total collections on gas..... \$2,831,718 56

<i>Income.</i>		
Income exceeding \$2,000	2 1/2 per ct.	8,416,635 87
Bank dividends, and profits carried to any fund	2 1/2 "	2,162,564 31
Canal companies' dividends, interest on bonds, and profits carried to any fund	2 1/2 "	136,052 25
Insurance companies' dividends, and distributable profits carried to any fund	2 1/2 "	270,531 14
Railroad companies' dividends, and profits carried to any fund	2 1/2 "	1,851,290 30
Railroad companies' interest on bonds	2 1/2 "	1,291,026 08
Turpentine companies' dividends, interest on bonds, and profits carried to any fund	2 1/2 "	14,140 48
Salaries		291,564 65

Total collections on income..... \$14,436,861 78

<i>Penalties, etc.</i>		
Unassessed penalties		\$101,640 03
Penalties upon unstamped instruments		1,611 73
United States' share of penalties recovered by suits		180,603 07
Penalties received on compromises		131,555 08
Interest		11,060 72
Costs		12,727 89

Total of penalties, etc., collected..... \$442,205 12

<i>RECAPITULATION.</i>			
Total collections on spirits	Am't collected.	Refunded.	Net total.
Total collections on tobacco	\$49,475,516 36	\$115,395 64	\$49,360,120 72
Total collections on fermented liquors	33,736,170 52	37,508 53	33,698,661 99
Total collections on banks and bankers	8,258,498 46	1,365 82	8,257,132 64
Total collections on gas	4,623,229 14	7,544 06	4,620,684 48
Total collections on income	2,831,718 56	618 04	2,831,100 52
Total collections on penalties, etc.	14,436,861 78	309,181 27	14,127,680 51
Total collections not otherwise herein provided for	1,784,426 19	113,071 95	1,671,354 24
Total penalties, etc., collected	442,205 12	2,928 28	439,276 84
	16,177,320 60		16,177,320 60

Grand total..... \$131,770,946 73 \$287,609 19 \$131,483,337 54

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 close at an advance of 1/2 on the prices of a week ago.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £115,000 the past week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
" account	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U. S. 6s (5-20s) 1865, old	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
" 1867	93 1/2	91	91	94	94 1/2	91 1/2
U. S. 10-40s	83 1/2	84 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2
New 5s	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89

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

Frankfort	90 1/2	96 1/2
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market closes quiet, California wheat having declined 6d.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western)	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Wheat (No. 2 R/W N, sp) cwt	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
" (Red Winter)	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
" (Cal. White club)	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 6
Corn (W. m'd), 1/4 quarter	28 9	28 9	28 9	28 9	28 9	28 9
Barley (Canadian)	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Oats (Am. & Can.)	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2
Peas (Canadian)	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—These prices, with the exception of cheese, have all declined.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (Pr. mess, new) 1/2 cwt	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	91 0
Pork (Pr. mess) 1/2 cwt	56 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	56 0
Bacon (Cnm. cnt) new 1/2 cwt	42 0	41 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	39 0
Lard (American) "	39 3	39 3	39 0	39 0	39 0	38 9
Cheese (Amer'n fine) "	61 6	64 6	61 6	64 6	64 6	65 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Refined petroleum shows a gain over last week of 1/2d., and spirits do. a decline of 1d.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Roan (com. N. C.) 1/2 cwt	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
" (fine)	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Petroleum (refined) 1/2 gal	1 7 1/2	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
" (spirits)	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 4	1 4
Tallow (American) 1/2 cwt	44 0	41 0	41 0	44 0	44 0	44 0
Claveseed (Am. red)	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Spirits turpentine 1/2 cwt	44 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	44 0	44 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—These prices remain unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lina'd c'ke (obl) 1/2 ton	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Linaeed (Calcutta)	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0
Sugar (No. 12 D'chstd) on spot, 1/2 cwt	33 6	33 6	33 6	33 6	33 6	33 6
Sperm oil 1/2 ton	88 0	88 0	88 0	88 0	88 0	88 0
Whale oil	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Linaeed oil	33 10	33 10	33 0	33 10	31 10	33 10

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in dry goods and a decrease in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$6,253,692 this week, against \$6,625,579 last week, and \$5,717,907 the previous week. The exports are \$4,344,898 this week, against \$5,799,772 last week, and \$5,725,763 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 11,406 bales, against 12,322 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Nov. 23, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Nov. 29:

<i>FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.</i>				
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods	\$1,287,657	\$1,788,120	\$1,223,810	\$1,230,030
General merchandise	4,231,872	4,159,559	4,421,116	5,023,612
Total for the week	\$5,521,529	\$5,947,679	\$5,644,926	\$6,253,692
Previously reported	268,445,761	276,161,015	349,512,064	377,615,595

Since Jan. 1..... \$273,967,290 \$282,108,694 \$355,456,990 \$403,961,087

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 Dec. 3:

<i>EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.</i>				
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
For the week	\$4,413,122	\$7,077,229	\$3,947,436	\$4,344,898
Previously reported	181,214,573	173,091,626	220,742,387	216,659,065

Since Jan. 1..... \$185,627,995 \$180,168,355 \$294,629,323 \$231,003,960

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 30, 1872:

Nov. 23—Steamer Hammonia, Hamburg	\$2,000	Nov. 28—Str. Cimbrla, Hamburg	\$43,076
Foreign silver coin		Silver bars	
Nov. 27—Str. Cuba, Liverpool		For London	
Silver bars	124,431	Silver bars	4,600

Gold bars..... \$56,000	Para—	American gold coin..... \$1,000
Nov. 30—Str. Baltic, Liver-	Nov. 20—Steamer Cleopatra,	Havana—
pool—	American silver dollars...	4,925
Silver bars..... 223,039		
Nov. 30—Schr. Mary Burdette,		
Total for the week..... \$470,171		
Previously reported..... 67,091,529		
Total since Jan. 1, 1872..... \$67,561,700		
Same time in	Same time in	
1871..... \$40,157,277	1867..... \$45,060,999	
1870..... 56,738,291	1866..... 58,568,448	
1869..... 30,316,310	1865..... 27,214,533	
1868..... 69,123,685		

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

Nov. 22—Steamer Columbia, Havana—	Gold..... \$60
Gold..... \$1,570	Nov. 27—Brig Angostara, Boll-
Nov. 22—Str. Tybee, Porto Plata,	var—
Silver..... 1,600	Gold..... 4,707
From St. Domingo—	Silver..... 773
Silver..... 8,690	Nov. 29—Str. South America,
Gold..... 2,095	Aspluwall—
From Porto Plata—	Gold..... 400
500	Nov. 30—Str. Morro Caate,
Nov. 25—Brig Zuleika, Savan-	Havana—
illa—	Gold..... 50,000
Gold..... 4,188	Silver..... 6,112
Nov. 25—Str. Alexandria, Genoa—	Nov. 30—Schr. D. H. Bisbee,
	Para—
	Silver..... 1,201

Total for the week..... \$81,896
Previously reported..... 5,380,018

Total since January 1, 1872..... \$5,461,914	Same time in
Same time in	1868..... \$6,701,115
1871..... \$8,428,905	1867..... 3,032,610
1870..... 11,387,557	
1869..... 14,876,852	

—Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., give investors the opportunity of buying at 95, a 7 per cent. gold bond on a completed road, mortgaged at the rate of \$19,000 per mile, and which earns over \$1,500,000 per annum above expenses and interest on its bonds. We refer to the gold bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., advertised elsewhere.

—Messrs. Winslow & Wilson, bankers, No. 70 William street, have for sale a variety of Illinois registered city and county twenty-year bonds, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable in New York. The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer.

—Mr. Charles E. Orvis, late paying teller of the Security Bank, has just been admitted a partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Joseph U. Orvis & Co.

—The Merchants Bank, of Canada, has established a branch in this city, in charge of Mr. Caldwell Ashworth, banker, 54 Broadway. The capital of this bank is \$9,000,000, gold.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

**BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU STREET.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1872.

The total amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD is \$15,000,000. This amount has all been sold, and every dollar of the proceeds expended on the Road.

In order to complete the work in a first-class manner, with iron bridges, solid embankments, and steel rails for a proportion of the track; to provide the great improvements necessary at both termini of the road, and in part to furnish the large additional equipment immediately necessary, the Directors authorized the issue of \$5,000,000 Seven Per Cent Debenture Bonds—i. e. bonds not secured by mortgage.

Of these we have already sold upward of \$4,000,000, in the negotiation of which we have received in part payment a moderate amount of the SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we are authorized to dispose of. As the road is so nearly completed (at this date less than twenty miles of track remaining to be laid), and as bonds on completed roads are notably scarce, ranging in price near or above par, it is reasonable to expect a large advance in price and scarcity of CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS during the coming year.

The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, either coupon or registered, both principal and interest payable in New York City in gold coin—at their present price they realize over seven per cent income in gold.

To-day a bond of	
\$1,000 will cost.....	\$865 59
500 will cost.....	432 80
100 will cost.....	86 56

This balance on hand will rapidly be taken up.

We also conduct a regular banking business, receive deposits on which we allow interest, and, as usual, buy and sell Government and Central Pacific Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to

CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 WALL ST., N. Y.

**Seven Per Cent Gold Loan
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
Interest Payable January and July.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Bankers, 30 Broad Street,**

Will receive subscriptions for \$1,000,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per cent Gold Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company (St. Paul Division), at 95, payable and deliverable January 1st, 1873.

These bonds are part of the \$4,000,000 or \$300,000 authorized by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, for the purchase of the railroad from St. Paul to La Crescent, and is the only gold loan issued by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company. Three Million Dollars of Bonds of this loan, being the amount issued upon the completed road from St. Paul to Winona, were sold some months since, and the \$1,000,000 now offered will be issued on the completion, early in December, of the entire line from St. Paul to La Crescent.

Purchasers desiring the Bonds at once will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of seven per cent, and the money will be held by Messrs. Russell Sage and L. P. Morton, trustees for the bondholders until the road is finished.

The Company own 1,151 miles of road, and its average mortgage debt, including this loan, is about \$19,000 per mile. The annual net earnings for the past three years have averaged \$1,579,223 over expenses and interest on all bonds.

The share capital of the Company is \$24,224,331.

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

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

TO INVESTORS.—We are selling at par and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-Third Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample Land Security on which these bonds rest, in addition to the usual guaranty of a first mortgage on the road, its equipments and earnings. The lands of the Company thus far sold have realized \$5 66 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.

JAY COOKE & CO.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Cape May & Millville.....	3	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.			
New York & Alleghany Oil Co.....	5	Dec. 10.	Nov. 30 to Dec. 11

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1872.

The Money Market.—The hopes which had been entertained of a material relaxation in the money market have not yet been fulfilled, and call loans have been quoted all this week at 7 per cent currency to 7 gold, with the addition in most cases of 1-64 to 1-32, or 1-16 per cent commission. At these high rates the market was tolerably steady and free from violent fluctuations until today, when call loans advanced sharply in the afternoon to as high as 8 per cent a day to stock brokers, and closed at about 1/4 per cent.

Several influences have been adverse to an increase in the supply of loanable funds at this centre, and a consequent decline in the rates for money. In the first place, the want of currency at the South and West to move the cotton and hog products continues active, and causes an important demand upon our banks. A second cause for reduced reserves is found in the Treasury operations in withdrawing at this time a considerable amount of the greenbacks deposited with some of the banks in the early part of October. \$529,383 has this week been drawn from the Bank of Commerce, and \$675,293 from the Fourth National, making a total of \$1,204,677, in addition to the amounts previously withdrawn. A further cause for stringency at the present moment is the small purchase of bonds this week against the sale of \$1,000,000 gold. Taking all things into consideration, there seems to be every reason to expect a close market during the balance of this month, though there is no evidence of distress for lack of money, and the general feeling in financial circles seems to be healthy.

For commercial paper there is an improving demand, and rates are easier than last quoted; the range now for prime paper is 10@12 per cent, though the lower price can only be made on extra choice grades.

In London, money is reported easier and the Bank of England gains in bullion this week £115,000, the rate of discount remain

ing unchanged at 6 per cent. The Bank of France gains in specie 600,000 francs.

The last statement of our New York city banks was favorable, and showed an increase of \$1,551,750 in the excess of reserves. The total liabilities stood at \$229,486,200; the total reserve at \$60,116,700, being \$2,745,150 more than 25 per cent of the liabilities.

The following statement shows the changes from previous week and a comparison with 1871 and 1870:

Table with columns: Nov. 23, Nov. 30, Differences, 1871, Dec. 2, 1870, Dec. 3. Rows include Loans and dis., Specie, Circulation, Net deposits, and Legal tenders.

United States Bonds.—Government securities have been strong and higher. Fifties of 1867 are quoted to-day at 117½, and new fives quoted last week at 109½ bid, were to-day 111 @ 112. The latter bonds have probably been favorably affected by the idea that Secretary Boutwell may call in more five-twenties if he is unable to purchase bonds for the sinking fund at par.

Another lot of three per cent certificates has been called in, the interest thereon to cease January 31, 1873. At the Treasury purchase on Wednesday only \$820,300 of bonds were offered, and only \$560,000 were accepted.

Closing prices daily, and the range since January 1, have been:

Table showing closing prices and ranges for various bonds from Nov. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. and since January 1, 1872.

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

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

Table showing closing prices for U.S. 5s, U.S. 6s, U.S. 10-40s, and New 5s from Nov. 22, Nov. 29, Dec. 6, and since January 1, 1872.

State and Railroad Bonds.—In State bonds the Tennessees, Virginias, and North Carolinas old have been the most popular bonds. Tennessees have advanced to 78½, partly on account of "short" purchases here, and partly on the more confident feeling as to financial affairs in the State.

RALEIGH, Dec. 5.—In the case of Swazey and others against the North Carolina Railroad Company and the Public Treasurer, a decree was made to-day by the United States Circuit Court ordering the distribution of \$256,500, now in the hands of the receiver, to the holders of North Carolina bonds issued to the North Carolina Railroad Company, being 80 per cent of the coupons due upon these bonds, proved before the committee appointed by the Court.

Railroad bonds have been stronger on some of the old issues, particularly the Pacific railroad bonds, which have advanced materially. The tight money market is unfavorable to a large and general business in bonds. From Boston we learn that the December dividend on the Vermont and Canada Railroad will be "passed," because the rent then due from the Vermont Central trustees and managers will not be paid.

Closing prices daily and the range since Jan. 1 have been:

Table showing closing prices and ranges for various bonds from Nov. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. and since January 1, 1872.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market was comparatively quiet, without any important speculative feature, till Tuesday; on that day Harlem advanced about 4 per cent, but on what ground it was not ascertained. On Wednesday an advance was made in Rock Island of about 3 per cent, and the stock subsequently sold up to 115 on Thursday and 115½ to-day, closing at 113½. The cause for this movement, and the parties engaged in it, are not known. It was reported that \$8,000,000 of new stock was to be issued, and that the road would pass into the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It has also been reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company would issue \$2,000,000 of mortgage bonds; the stock has been rather weak and closes at 82½. N. Y. Central and Hudson and Union Pacific stocks have been exceptionally strong. With the severe stringency in money this afternoon, and the suspicion of locking up operations on the part of certain speculative parties, stocks closed weak at about the lowest point of the day.

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

Table showing highest and lowest prices for various stocks from Saturday, Nov. 30, Monday, Dec. 2, Tuesday, Dec. 3, Wednesday, Dec. 4, Thursday, Dec. 5, Friday, Dec. 6, and Saturday, Dec. 7.

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

The range in these stocks since January 1 has been as follows:

Table showing price ranges for various stocks from Nov. 1, 1872, to Dec. 7, 1872.

The Gold Market.—Gold was quiet and comparatively steady till the Treasury sale of \$1,000,000 on Thursday, when the large bids to the amount of \$4,225,000 strengthened the price, and caused an advance to 113½. To-day the feature of the market was the appearance of a new "squeeze" in cash gold and high rates made on borrowing; there was much irregularity, however, and the fluctuations on loans were as follows: For borrowing 3-16, 1-16, 1-64, and 1-32 per cent to flat, and for carrying 3, 4, 2, and 7 per cent. For to-morrow's use 1-16 was bid. Customs receipts for the week have been \$1,832,000. We quote nominally as follows:

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

Table showing gold premium quotations and balances from Saturday, Nov. 30, to Friday, Dec. 6, 1872.

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

Table showing quotations for American gold (old coinage), American silver (old coinage), and various foreign coins.

Foreign Exchange.—There has been a pretty fair business in Exchange during the week, and prime bankers 60 days sterling was advanced to 108½; from this there was a decline of ½ yesterday, and with the stringency in gold this morning the best bills could be purchased at 108½@108½, though drawing became firmer a few hours later when gold relaxed. As to commercial bills, the delay in getting cotton on shipboard at the leading Southern ports by reason of the prevalence of the horse disease, has seriously interfered with the negotiation of exchange; in one instance we heard of the purchase of some \$500,000 worth of cotton at Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, against which the purchaser could not sell a single bill, and in the meantime was compelled to pay for, mostly with currency from New York.

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

Table showing Custom House Receipts and Sub-Treasury Receipts and Payments from Saturday, Nov. 30, to Friday, Dec. 6, 1872.

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 Nov. 30, 1872:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tenders. Lists various banks and their financial metrics.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday, Dec. 2, 1872:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Discounts, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circulation. Lists Boston national banks and their financial metrics.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Dec. 2, 1872:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Discounts, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circulation. Lists Philadelphia national banks and their financial metrics.

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, &c.

Large table with columns: Securities, Bid, Ask, Securities, Bid, Ask. Lists various securities and their market prices across different locations.

QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

Government Bonds and active Railroad Stocks are quoted on a previous page and not repeated here. Prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be. "N. Y. Local Securities" are quoted in a separate list.

Table with columns for 'SECURITIES', 'Bid.', 'Ask.', and 'SECURITIES'. It lists various financial instruments such as U.S. Bonds, State Bonds, and Railroad Stocks, along with their respective bid and ask prices.

The Railway Monitor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD FINANCES.

-In consequence of the extended space required to-day by the several U. S. Department Reports we are obliged to reduce the usual space allotted to railroad matters, although eight additional pages are included in this number, making 40 pages in the present issue of the CHRONICLE.

Maryland State Bonds.-The Treasury Department and the Governor have accepted bids and sold a sufficient amount of the new loan known as "The Maryland State Loan" (all of which was disposed of above par), to redeem all the overdue currency bonds of 1865 and 1870. The Comptroller has given public notice that this class of overdue stock is now redeemable at the treasurer's office, Annapolis, Md., and that the interest thereon will cease after the first day of January, 1873. This concludes for the present, and probably for some time, any transactions in "The Maryland State Loan," which loan is solely designed to take the place of the overdue stock and bonds of the State not outstanding, and is not a loan to increase the indebtedness of the State.

The New Bedford and Taunton Railroad Sale.-The stockholders of the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad Company have authorized the sale to the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad Company on the terms following, viz., the sale of its property, to take place Jan. 1, 1873, except cash and accounts, the buyers to pay the sum of \$828,500 on or before April 1, 1873, and also to assure payment of the N. B. and T. R. R. bonds, amounting to \$171,500. The purchaser also agrees to extend the road to tide-water, and to give freight and passenger accommodations equal to those now enjoyed by the public; the Wamsutta Mills Company are to have the privilege of buying the wharf property now belonging to the railroad for \$20,000, after the extension is completed. The plan of forming a new corporation is also set forth; the present stockholders of the N. B. and T. R. R. to have the right to two-fifths of the stock.

The Lease of the United Railroads of New Jersey.-The question whether the appeal from the chancellor's decision, refusing to restrain the execution of the lease of the New Jersey railroads and canals to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall be dismissed, has been decided in favor of the appellants. This brings the whole question of the lease before the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey. The court decided not to hear the argument this term.

Sale of a Railroad.-INDIANAPOLIS, November 26.-The sale of the Indianapolis Railroad, in pursuance of a decree in bankruptcy against the company took place to-day.

The only bidders were James A. Frazer, president of the road, and D. W. McLaren, president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. The road was sold to Mr. McLaren for \$1,000,000.

-The Court has dismissed the injunction suit restraining the State Auditor of Louisiana from paying interest on bonds issued to the North Louisiana Railroad.

-A committee of the Philadelphia City Council is making inquiries into the cause of the non-payment of dividends by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which is leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The city owns about one third of the stock, and the allegation is that the Pennsylvania Railroad is applying the earnings to improvements instead of declaring dividends.

-The sales of lands by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the month of October are said to have realized \$6 08 per acre. The average price obtained from all the sales made has been \$5 66 per acre. The Hon. William A. Howard, formerly member of Congress from Michigan, has been appointed Land Commissioner of the company.

-The case of Charles E. Bill, trustee, against the Louisville New Albany and Chicago Railroad, was decided in the United States Circuit Court recently at Indianapolis. A sale of the road was ordered. The suit was brought to foreclose a mortgage, secured by the company's first mortgage bonds, and has been on the docket for many years.

-Advices have been received to the effect that the sale of the Brunswick and Albany, Georgia, road, under the local mechanics' liens, has been postponed. This is the road which the bondholders of Georgia, whose interest has been deferred, are seeking to hold for their debt-the State having repudiated the guarantee.

-The latest advices up to Saturday, Nov. 25, from the track-laying forces of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, say that the gap remaining to be laid with the rails to connect the two operated portions of the main line, is now reduced to 25 miles. The opening of the whole line by January next is now said to be assured.

-The first mortgage bonds of the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad Company, \$3,200,000 currency 7s interest payable June and December, have been placed on the list at the Baltimore Board-75 1/2 was bid for them. 76 1/2 asked.

-The old Board of Directors and officers of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad were re-elected at Memphis. The road having virtually passed into the hands of Mr. H. S. McComb, it was believed all the old officers might be replaced.

-The Weldon and Wilmington Railroad has been leased to the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta road for ninety-nine years, at an annual rental of eight per cent on its capital stock.

-The Gila (California) railroad has been transferred to the Texas Pacific, the franchise including 800 acres of water front at San Diego, and 9,000 acres of public lands.

-The Chicago and Milwaukee division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company is now complete, the last rail having been laid last week. This connects the road of the company, 1395 miles exclusive of the Western Union R. R., 200 miles in length, which is controlled by the Milwaukee and St. Paul, with Chicago and the great system of railways converging at that point. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company have completed an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central, providing for the use of the Fort Wayne depot at Chicago and the interchange of passenger and freight business. This gives to the Pennsylvania Central the best chance for obtaining East-bound business of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, although the latter company reserves the right to send its business over other trunk lines connecting Chicago with the Atlantic cities.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Table with multiple columns for different railroads (Atlantic & G. W., Chicago and Alton, Central Pacific, etc.) and rows for monthly earnings from 1871 to 1872, including annual totals.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 6, 1872.

No new features of importance to trade have transpired during the past week; transactions have been rather below the average in extent, and the fluctuations in prices inconsiderable. There is, however, an improved tone in business circles, and a cheerful feeling pervades the mercantile community.

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of domestic and foreign merchandise, at dates given:

Table with columns for article names, units (e.g., bbls, bags, boxes), and prices for Nov. 1, Dec. 1, and 1871. Includes items like Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, etc.

Provisions have been weak for the leading descriptions. The number of hogs packed at six principal Western points, Oct. 29 to November 29, was 720,256; same time last year, 854,106. Pork has been dull, weak and unsettled. Early in the week new mess sold at \$14 for December, and has since been offering at this figure without buyers. A city brand of new prime mess sold at \$15 37 1/2. Lard has been offered freely, and has again declined, with sales at 7 1/2 c. for prime city, 8 c. for new Western for December, 8@8 1/2 c. for January, and 8 1/2 c. for March, and there has been a good business at the lower prices. Bacon has declined, and there has been less activity for future; there has been a good business in long clear on the spot at 7 1/2 c., and short clear has sold to some extent at 7 1/2 c@8 c on the spot, while for January this cut has brought 7 1/2 c. Cutsmeats have continued in buyers' favor; dry salted shoulders have sold moderately as low as 5 1/2 c.; short cut hams at 9 1/2 c., and rib bellies at 8@8 1/2 c. Beef has been steady, but generally quiet. Butter has been firm for prime, and there has been a fair demand from the home trade, and some business for export to Germany in low grades at about 10 c. Cheese has been dull. To-day, mess pork was nominal at \$13 50@14 for old and new. Prime Western lard sold at 8 c. for Jan. and 8 1/2 c. for Feb.; and short clear bacon, 7 1/2-16 c. for all December. Cheese dull at 14@14 1/2 c. for prime to choice factories.

Freights have been unsettled. There has been some increase in the supply of room on the berth, but not equal to the wants of shippers. On Wednesday wheat was shipped to Liverpool by sail at 9 1/2 d.; with 9 d. asked for wheat, with cotton, 7-16 @ 1/2 d. by sail and @ 1-16 d. by steam; 7 s. 9 d. was paid for a vessel with grain to Cork for orders; but yesterday 9 1/2 d. was accepted for wheat to Liverpool by steam, and 7 s. 6 d. for grain to Cork for orders. Late Petroleum charters embrace a vessel to a direct port in France, with crude at 7 s. To day business was limited and rates unchanged.

Tallow has declined to 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4 c. for prime Western and city, at which sales have been fully a million pounds. Clover seed has been active at the late decline; some 2,000 bags having been taken for export at 9 1/2 c. Whiskey has recovered to 9 1/4 c., with some business in alcohol in bond at 47@48 c. Strained rosin has been active at and about \$4. Spirits turpentine still quoted at 62 c. Petroleum has been dull, and closes easier and unsettled; crude, in bulk, 12 1/2 @ 13 c.; refined, in bbls., 26 1/2 @ 27 1/2 c. In Calcutta linseed there has been more activity at better prices; some 35,000 to 40,000 bags and pockets have been taken by crushers, closing at \$2 50 @ \$2 55, gold. Manila hemp dull, and the current quotation reduced to 10 1/2 c., gold. Wool has become extremely dull, and prices have lost a portion of the late advance, closing unsettled.

Tobacco has been quiet for Kentucky, and the sales for the week have been only 250 hhd. for home consumption, nothing being reported for export, and the stock on hand much reduced; common to fine leaf quoted at 11@16 c. The new crop is estimated at 203,000 hhd. Seed leaf has been fairly active in the crop of 1870, but otherwise quiet; the crop of 1872 is estimated at 170,000 cases. Sales have been: 560 cases sundry lots, Connecticut and Massachusetts crop of 1870, mostly at 15 c. for wrappers, and 10@14 c. for fillers and assorted. Also the following of the crop of 1871: 200 cases Pennsylvania at 14 c.; 434 do. Ohio part at 11 c.; 100 cases New York, private terms, and 200 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts at 45@65 c. Spanish tobacco steady, with sales of 500 bales Havana at \$1@1.05, and 100 bales Yara, private terms.

Hops have advanced to 40@45 c. for domestic, and 35@37 1/2 c. for English. Fish have been quiet. There is a rather better movement in foreign fruits; layer raisins \$2 10 @ \$2 12 1/2; currants, 7 c.; Turkish prunes, 8 c. Ingot copper has declined, with considerable activity, at 30 1/2 @ 31 c. for lake, and 28@23 1/2 c. for English. Pig iron is lower, with sales of Eglington (Scotch) at \$43. Other metals dull. Hides dull but firm; dry Montevideo sold to-day at 27 1/2 c., gold. In leather there has been some expert movement.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York. The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1872, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

Large table with columns for article names, units, and values for 'Same time 1871', 'Total since January 1, 1872', and 'Total since January 1, 1871'. Rows include various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Coffee, etc.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of leading articles at this port the last week, since Jan. 1, 1872, and for the same period of 1871: [The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Table with columns: For the week, Since Jan. 1, 1872, Same time 1871, For the week, Since Jan. 1, 1872, Same time 1871. Rows include China, Glass and Earthenware, Metals, &c., Cutlery, Hardware, Iron, RR bars, Lead, pigs, Spelter, lbs., Steel, Tin, boxes, Tin, slabs, lbs., Sugar, hhd's, tea, & bb's, Sugar, boxes & bags, Tea, Wool, hales, Articles reported by value, Cigars, Corks, Fancy goods, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Raisins, Hides undressed, Hides, &c., Spices, &c., Cassia, Ginger, Pepper, Saltpetre, Woods, Cork, Fustic, Logwood, Mahogany.

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

The receipts of domestic produce have been as follows:

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '71, This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '71. Rows include Ashes, Breadsstuffs, Flour, hbl's, Wheats, bus., Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, &c., Grass seed, Beans, Peas, C. meal, hbl's, Cotton, hales, Hemp, bales, Hides, &c., Ne., Hops, bales, Leather, sides, Molasses, hds., Naval Stores, Turp. hbl's, Sorrel turp., Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Oil cake, pkgs., Oil, lard, Peanuts, bags, Provisions, Butter, pkgs., Cheese, Cuckeats, Eggs, Pork, Beef, pkgs., Lard, pkgs., Butter, pkgs., Rice, pkgs., Starch, Stearine, Sugar, hhd's, &c., Tallow, pkgs., Tobacco, pkgs., Tobacco, hbl's, Whiskey, bbl's, Wood, bales, Dressed hogs, No.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., December 6, 1872.

By special telegrams received 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, Dec. 6. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 133,973 bales against 131,429 bales last week, 118,565 bales the previous week and 110,610 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1872, 1,278,930 bales against 998,051 bales for the same period of 1871, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 280,879 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and for the corresponding weeks of the five previous years are as follows:

Table with columns: Received this week at, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, Tennessee, &c., Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, Total this week, Total since Sept. 1.

* Our usual telegram from New Orleans has failed to reach us to-night, and we are compelled to make up our figures from other sources.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 76,416 bales, of which 41,915 were to Great Britain, 14,786 to France, and 19,715 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 450,712 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season:

Table with columns: Exported to, O. Brit., France, Contin't, Total this week, Same wk 1871, Stock, 1872, 1871. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, New York, Other ports, Total, Since Sept. 1.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 5,457 bales, while the stocks to-night are 38,824 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 29, the latest mail dates.

Table with columns: PORTS, RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1, EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO, Coast-wise Ports, Stock. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, New York, Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, Other ports, Total this year, Total last year.

The market during the past week has improved, but the advance in prices has been quite irregular for cotton on the spot. On Monday a general revision was made in official quotations: ordinary was advanced 1/4c., good ordinary reduced 1/4c., middling advanced 1/4c., and good middling advanced 1/4c. Wednesday there was a further general advance of 1/4c., to 19 1/4c. for Middling Uplands and 18 1/4c. for low Middling Uplands. Receipts at the ports up to Thursday showed a considerable falling off as compared with the previous week, aggregating on Wednesday night, according to the reports to the Cotton Exchange, only 83,052 bales for five days, against 91,034 bales for the corresponding period last week. In the meantime foreign advices were strong, stimulating a brisk export demand, although shippers were embarrassed to some extent by the scarcity and high rates of ocean freights. There was also a good business for consumption. On Thursday, however, the receipts at the ports aggregated 29,000 bales, and Liverpool reported a reduced volume of business, under which circumstances our market became tame, but the late advance was maintained. To-day there was a firm opening, and about noon higher prices were asked, but the demand proved moderate and the close quiet. For future delivery there was a decided and uniform upward movement until the close of Wednesday's business, with large transactions for December and January. Yesterday there was a reaction, but to-day the opening was stronger, with sales of 1,100 bales for December at 19c., and 100 for February at 19 1/4c., but the close for those months was 1-16c. off. The prices for futures last reported were (lasis low middling) 18 15-16c. for December, 19 for January, 19 3-16c. for February, 19c. for March, 19 11-16c. for April, 20c. for May, and 20 1/2c. for June. The total sales of this description for the week are 94,750 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 10,859 bales, including 9,647 for export, 6,322 for consumption, 422 for speculation, and 3,463 in transit. Of the above 1,273 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations to-day:

Table with columns: Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling, Upland and Florida, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas. Rows include Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling.

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

Table with columns: SALES, PRIORS, Exp't., Con-sump., Spec-u-l'n, Tran-sit, Total, Ord'ry., Good Ord'ry., Midd'g, Low Mid'g. Rows include Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Total.

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board), have reached during the week 94,750 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

Table with columns: For November, For February, For April, For March, For May, For June. Rows include For November, For February, For April, For March, For May, For June.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 11,406 bales, against 12,322 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, 1872; 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, 1872

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Nov. 13.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 4.		
Liverpool.....	13,357	12,095	10,962	8,696	137,749	140,924
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	101	.....	134	949
Total to Gt. Britain	13,357	12,095	11,072	8,696	137,883	141,873
Havre.....	.....	600	.....	71	1,848	53
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total French.....	.....	600	.....	71	1,848	53
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,547	2,700	850	960	12,391	2,745
Hamburg.....	340	565	400	.....	4,393	299
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	808
Total to N. Europe.	1,887	3,265	1,250	960	10,792	8,847
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	1,709	2,607	.....
Total Spain, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	1,709	2,607	.....
Grand Total.....	15,244	15,960	12,322	11,406	159,130	145,773

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1872:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	1,593	33,339	.....	.....	.....	564	330	702
Texas.....	1,070	22,131	.....	.....	70	70	.....	.....
Savannah.....	4,420	70,232	1,428	15,031	376	6,004	125	3,061
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'th Carolina.....	4,587	63,155	1,031	4,704	.....	.....	256	4,870
N'th Carolina.....	1,030	10,348	.....	16	609	4,189	980	7,216
Virginia.....	9,897	73,846	5,005	25,275	.....	.....	1,773	16,730
North'n Ports.....	921	4,328	2,559	23,991	.....	.....	.....	471
Tennessee, &c.....	3,518	25,310	418	1,500	461	2,203	583	3,321
Foreign.....	158	1,265	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	26,899	310,144	10,541	70,449	1,516	13,030	4,147	36,371
Total last year	21,091	268,110	9,721	63,645	1,426	18,861	2,685	32,321

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as by latest mail returns, have reached 57,390 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:

NEW YORK—To	Total bales.	
	Upland	Sea Island
To Liverpool, per steamer Baltic, 1,460.....	1,460	2,033
..... Wyoming, 4,164.....	4,164	8,666
To Havre, per str. Ville de Paris, 71.....	71	71
To Bremen, per str. Hansa, 960.....	960	950
To Genoa, per str. Napoli, 1,709.....	1,709	1,709
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Wyoming, 2,490.....	2,490	Victory, 4,062.....
..... per brig Jane Goodyear, 31.....	31	6,586
To Falmouth, per brig Essex, 800.....	800	800
To Havre, per str. Vandalia, 500.....	500	per ships Reunion, 3,284.....
..... Wright, 3,916.....	3,916	Kentuckian, 3,703.....
To Bremen, per ship Preston, 2,851.....	2,851	11,408
To Hamburg, per str. Vandalia, 2,393.....	2,393	2,393
To Barcelona, per barks Maria, 1,300.....	1,300	Galoppe, 660.....
..... Timotee, 780.....	780	2,740
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per bark James R. Boyd, 2,515 Upland and 104 Sea Island.....	2,515	2,619
To Barcelona, per brig Roatta, 383 Upland.....	383	383
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ship Colonist, 2,050 Upland.....	2,050	2,050
To Cork, per bark Demetra, 1,340 Upland.....	1,340	1,340
To Bremen, per ship Henry Pelham, 2,365 Upland.....	2,365	per bark John L. Dimmock, 3,207 Upland.....
..... To Rotterdam, per brig Maria M., 1,012 Upland.....	1,012	1,012
To Barcelona, per brig Maria Louisa, 420 Upland.....	420	420
To San Sebastian, per bark Couchita, 935 Upland.....	935	935
To Genoa, per brig Clara Pickens, 1,461 Upland.....	1,461	1,461
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per str. Vale of Calder, 1,855 and 52 Sea Island.....	1,855	2,657
..... per bark Lizzie Raymond, 785.....	785	2,657
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamer Anstran, 50 Upland and 71 Sea Island.....	121	121
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per str. Olympus, 537.....	537	541
..... Siberia, 4.....	4	541
Total.....	57,390	57,390

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

	Liver-pool.	Fal-mouth.	Cork.	Havre.	Bre-men.	Ham-burg.	Rot-ter-dam.	Barce-lona.	Total.
New York.....	8,666	.....	.....	71	960	.....	.....	.....	11,406
New Orleans.....	6,586	800	.....	11,408	2,851	2,393	.....	2,740	26,773
Charleston.....	2,619	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383	3,002
Savannah.....	2,050	1,340	.....	.....	5,872	.....	1,012	420	12,890
Texas.....	2,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,657
Baltimore.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
Boston.....	541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541
Total.....	23,240	800	1,340	11,474	9,383	2,393	1,012	3,543	57,390

Included in the above totals are from New York 1,709 bales to Genoa; from Savannah, 935 bales to San Sebastian, and 1,461 bales to Genoa.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 112½ and 113½, and the close was 113½. Foreign Exchange market is steady. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109½@108½; short, 109½@110½, and Commercial, 107½@107½. Freights closed at ½@11-16d. by steam and 7-16@d. by sail to Liverpool, 1½@1½c. gold by steam and 1c. comp. by sail to Havre, and 4d. comp. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—5 P. M.—The market has ruled quiet and steady to-day, with sales estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 86,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export and 9,000 bales on speculation. The actual stock in port is 332,000 bales, of which 48,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea, bound to this port is 225,000 bales of which 121,000 bales are American.

	Nov. 15.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.
Total sales.....	60,000	97,000	80,000	86,000
Sales for export.....	6,000	8,000	7,000	5,000
Sales on speculation.....	5,000	9,000	6,000	2,000
Total stock.....	465,000	428,000	420,000	392,000
Stock of American.....	51,000	49,000	50,000	48,000
Total afloat.....	224,000	239,000	222,000	225,000
American afloat.....	96,000	116,000	122,000	121,000

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

Price	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Md. Upl'de. 9½@10 9½@10 9½@10 10 @.... 10 @.... 10 @....
Orleans. 10½@10½ 10½@10½ 10½@10½ 10½@10½ 10½@10½ 10½@10½

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

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

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton, compared with those of last year:

	Ord. & Mid-	Fair & g'd fair-	Good & Fine-	Same date 1871-
Sea Island.....	20	25	35	44
Florida.....	15	18	22	25
Upland.....	8½	9½	9½	10
Mobile.....	8½	9½	9½	10
N.O. & Tex.....	8½	9½	9½	10

BREADSTUFFS

FRIDAY P. M., Dec. 6, 1872.

The markets for flour and grain during the past week have been without spirit or activity or important fluctuations in prices. Navigation on the northern lakes and canals has been practically closed for the season; not, however, until nearly everything afloat reached its destination. The Hudson river remains open to Albany.

The receipts of flour have been quite large, while the demand has been only moderate and without special feature. The local trade has not been inclined to purchase beyond its immediate wants. The demand for the British provinces, the West Indies, and the South has not been pressing, and shippers for Great Britain have been embarrassed by the scarcity and high rates of ocean freight. Under these circumstances, with considerable inclination on the part of receivers to press sales from wharf, prices have been a little weak and the range of quotations must be extended downward; though, such has been the firmness of some holders, the outside figures have been maintained. Some "touch and go" Western extras have been sold at \$6 70 @ \$6 80; but few reliable brands from spring wheat have been obtainable under \$7 @ \$7 10; and from these figures up to \$7 15, \$7 25, and \$7 50; the higher grades have been firm, but for the most part quiet. To-day the whole market was inactive, and quite irregular as regards both tone and price.

The wheat market was a little depressed early in the week; the receipts were very large, and receivers were thereby somewhat embarrassed, while ocean freights were so scarce and high as to prove a serious embarrassment to shippers. Under these circumstances the business in the early part of the week was mainly at \$1 42 @ \$1 45 for No. 3, \$1 47 @ \$1 50 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwest, and \$1 52 to \$1 53 for No. 2 Milwaukee, but the market gradually gained strength, and yesterday a good business was done for shipment, with some speculation, including No. 2 Chicago and North-west at \$1 50 @ \$1 53, No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1 55 @ \$1 56, No. 1 spring at \$1 62½ @ \$1 63, and choice amber Michigan winter at \$1 78. To-day holders were firmer, and there was a limited business in No. 2 Northwest at \$1 55 @ \$1 56, but our quotations are for the most part nominal.

Corn has also arrived very freely, but the demand has been more active both for export and the home trade, and prices have recovered, with free sales yesterday at 64¢ for prime Western mixed afloat, and some in store at 63½¢; also, for delivery afloat in the first half of January at 66½¢. The receipts at the Western markets are on a greatly reduced scale, and the visible supply shows a further large reduction. The excessive stock in this market seems to be the principal obstacle to any advance in prices, although the certainty of a large crop to come forward when rates of transportation shall be lower undoubtedly exerts a depressing influence. To-day, holders were generally firm at 65¢ for Western mixed afloat, with only a trifling business at 63½¢ in store and 64½¢ afloat. The quantity in store and afloat at this market cannot be much short of seven million bushels.

Rye has been higher; boat loads of prime Western have sold at 90¢@92¢, but the close is dull and unsettled. Barley has been more freely offered, and prices have ruled weak; fair State and Western have sold at 90¢, and prime Canada West at \$1 17@1 18.

Oats have shown a slight further advance; late transactions have been mainly at 51½¢@52¢, for prime new mixed Western afloat, and 53¢ for prime old do. in store. To-day the market was quiet and unchanged.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.	
Superfine State and West-ern.....	\$ 85 @ 6 20
Extra State, &c.....	7 00 @ 7 20
Western Spring Wheat extra.....	6 80 @ 7 10
do double extra.....	7 50 @ 8 75
do winter wheat extra and double extra.....	7 25 @ 11 25
City shipping extra.....	7 25 @ 7 50
City trade and family brands.....	8 00 @ 10 50
Southern bakers' and family brands.....	9 50 @ 11 75
Southern shipp'g extra.....	7 50 @ 8 50
Rye flour.....	5 75 @ 6 50
Corn meal—Western, &c.....	3 25 @ 3 60
Corn meal—Br'wine, &c.....	3 80 @ 3 90

GRAIN.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring, bush.....	\$ 1 53 @ 1 58
No. 1 spring.....	1 63 @ 1 65
Red Western.....	1 65 @ 1 72
Amber do.....	1 75 @ 1 80
White.....	1 80 @ 2 05
Corn—Western mixed.....	63 1/2 @ 65
White Western.....	65 @ 70
Yellow Western.....	@ 66
Southern, white.....	@ 75
Rye—State and Canada.....	92 @ 95
Western.....	87 @ 92
Oats—Black.....	48 @ 51
Chicago mixed.....	49 @ 54
White Ohio and State.....	54 @ 58
Barley—Western.....	80 @ 1 00
Canada West.....	1 14 @ 1 18
Peas—Canada.....	1 05 @ 1 25

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1872.

Trade during the current week has been very light in the grocery market, the only goods moving with any degree of freedom being coffees, which have sold largely in a speculative way. The sugar market remains as flat as last noted with prices barely steady at a reduction from our previous quotations. Few operators are found in teas, and the market remains dull with liberal supplies. The grocery trade through the interior is only moderately active, so that retailers' requirements are light at the moment, and jobbers operate only to the extent of their necessities. Values have been about stationary with the exception of sugar, as noted.

TEA.

The demand for lines is somewhat less active, and there is but little inquiry for invoices in consequence. Dealers in the interior buy sparingly in the absence of pressing wants, the general disposition being to hold off for the arrival of new crop teas, which will soon be crowding in upon us. With the liberal supplies of old crop now in the market, the outlook is not very encouraging for holders, who begin to show more willingness to sell, and in some cases press their offerings at a slight concession. This is more particularly the case with Oolongs, but even on Japans and Greens the market is not altogether stable. There has been some business in an invoice way in Green teas, and the stock is kept down tolerably well, though the supply is large for this season of the year. The light trade done for the past six months has led to an accumulation of stocks considerably greater than we are wont to have at so late a period; and, all things considered, importers hold up remarkably well. The new crop has cost high, and prices could only be forced down by the surplus stock; but whether the market will be much affected by the fresh arrivals remains to be seen. The sales since our last have been 6,500 half chests; Oolongs, 2,000 Greens, 2,600 Souchong, besides considerable lots at auction.

There have been no imports at New York the past week. The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States from January 1 to date, in 1872 and 1871:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
Atlantic ports, 1872... lbs.	17,149,728	17,395,598	8,466,372	43,512,198
Atlantic ports, 1871.....	16,027,115	13,769,905	9,635,653	39,532,673

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 206,074 pkgs. since January 1, against 165,933 last year. Imports at San Francisco from Jan. 1 to Nov. 14 have been 1,155,169 lbs. China and 1,911,358 lbs. Japan.

COFFEE.

We have had a fairly active business in cargoes since our last report, chiefly on speculative account. The interior demand is fair, but jobbers hold liberal supplies of early purchase, and the current outlet for jobbing parcels is small. Nevertheless second hands are showing more disposition to purchase in a speculative way, under more favorable advices from Rio, and the prevailing feeling here is one of great confidence in the strength of the market. The offerings of coffee on the spot are light, and transactions are mostly restricted to cargoes afloat. Prices remain nominally as last quoted, though the market would bear an advance of about 1/4c on all grades above ordinary. The demand for India grades has been fairly active, liberal sales of West India having been effected for consumption. Some business has also been done in East India grades in lots. The market for Maracaibo and Laguayra has stiffened somewhat, and the outside range shows an improvement of about 1/4c over the prices last quoted. The transactions include 4,309 mats Java, 7,011 bags Maracaibo, 1,334 Laguayra, 586 Savanilla, 207 Costa Rica, 150 Curacao, 1,042 Rio ex "Foreningen," 2,600 per "Brazillianer," 6,000 per "Ocean Express" 500 per "P. C. Warwick," 2,640 resid ex "Cornucopia," 3,700 ex "Gilpin," to arrive, 4,106 ex "Anna Wheaton," old coffee. At Baltimore sales are reported of 1,310 ex "David Stewart," 1,400, the balance ex "St. Ursula," 3,000 ex "Grey Eagle," and 3,000 per "Amalia," to arrive. At Mobile 1,079 and 3,600 to arrive per "Sibyl." Also 1,050 bags Porto Rico in Baltimore.

Imports at this port the past week have included 6,000 bags Rio per "Ocean Express," 3,500 do. do., per "Christina;" 3,200 do. Maracaibo, per "Princess Beatrice," and 871 do sundries.

The stock of Rio Dec. 5, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	Mobile, &c.	Gal- veston.	Total.
Stock.....	29,045	10,998	1,467	3,320	3,500	48,310	48,310
Same date 1871.....	52,328	7,900	9,401	3,850	4,000	77,475	77,475
Imports.....	500,552	4,042	351,966	119,248	62,835	14,515	1,063,158
" in 1871.....	612,386	14,805	505,031	171,597	70,511	22,220	1,386,538

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Dec. 5, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1872, were as follows:

In bags.	(New York) stock.	Import.	Boston.	Philadel.	Balt.	N. Orle'a.	Total imports at all the ports.
Java and Singapore.....	16,075	168,457	27,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	12,079	19,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	15,370	166,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	1,780	30,376	.....	34,325	.....	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	.....	56,430	4,253	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	3,729	99,122	9,867	392	9,138	4,392	.....
Total.....	39,473	599,460	41,161	35,217	9,138	4,392	689,968
Same time, 1871.....	20,770	397,940	59,156	20,719	2,242	7,898	487,955

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

† Also, 165,123 mats.

SUGAR.

The market has been almost entirely without business during the current week, a light trade only having been done on one or two days. The extremely light demand that prevails for refined sugars has greatly curtailed the requirements of refiners, and their purchases have been kept down to the lowest possible point. The high prices which were forced to pay for raws during October and November, and which resulted in a material advance on refined sugars, had the effect of reducing the consumption at a period when the amount required for preserving fruit and other purposes would, under ordinary circumstances, have been heavy. Refiners staying out of the market has naturally resulted in a decline on raws, and this has again caused undue depression on refined sugars, which have been declining throughout the week. The supply of raw is comparatively small, and is well concentrated in strong hands, so that there is but little pressure on the part of holders to move their stocks, and a further decline does not seem imminent. The transactions during the week

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.		EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.	
1872.		1872.	
For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.
Flour, bbls.	80,985 2,773,891	33,090 1,088,334	22,165 1,552,886
C. meal, "	3,025 190,982	2,968 182,940	2,049 114,807
Wheat, bus.	1,019,779 15,207,277	25,631,957	461,817 12,172,968
Corn, "	1,264,604 10,232,349	25,680,987	318,961 25,175,675
Rye, "	81,961 479,013	666,012	..... 686,757
Barley, &c.	628,480 4,900,684	3,174,163	..... 22,659
Oats, "	270,017 11,935,193	11,570,687	200 32,603

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 NOV. 30, AND FROM AUG. 1 TO NOV. 30.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Chicago.....	31,032	266,660	232,855	163,070	122,889	16,866
Milwaukee.....	17,082	179,366	11,200	9,100	19,497	8,460
Toledo.....	7,045	35,472	232,800	47,600	.....	.....
Detroit.....	14,678	51,584	22,671	17,344	18,520	382
Cleveland.....	3,500*	69,300	8,250	12,850	3,900	.....
St. Louis.....	20,619	82,256	117,320	53,278	29,922	2,983
Duluth.....	3,500*	10,014	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	97,456	694,652	625,096	303,242	194,719	28,191
Previous week.....	117,961	797,241	781,882	348,336	212,039	57,577
Correspond'g week, '71.	86,196	375,864	1,064,164	297,442	127,341	30,373
" " " " " "	150,375	1,228,751	932,837	327,164	104,443	32,009
" " " " " "	69,136,477	1,138,428	159,557	239,515	160,292	19,631
" " " " " "	68,119,427	500,793	468,440	219,130	42,240	25,683
" " " " " "	67,103,483	450,457	385,670	199,393	55,611	12,550
Total Aug. 1 to date.....	2,066,436	27,581,116	25,815,089	10,440,850	5,611,568	927,374
Same time 1871.....	2,316,419	27,637,286	20,312,996	14,178,573	4,265,205	1,829,197
Same time 1870.....	2,489,242	25,675,013	9,931,699	10,513,230	4,218,872	938,290
Same time 1869.....	2,515,578	28,061,211	13,752,122	8,557,270	2,371,567	954,827

* Estimated.

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland and Duluth for the week ending Nov. 30, and from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ending—						
Nov. 30, 1872.....	103,127	735,308	399,378	239,234	215,329	6,806
Nov. 23, 1872.....	122,078	1,094,623	711,230	270,268	163,551	10,395
Correspond'g week 1871	87,997	148,480	1,029,612	239,713	77,876	12,710
Correspond'g week 1870	128,834	192,877	658,251	101,760	32,825	36
Correspond'g week 1869	83,483	110,654	59,422	149,380	29,901	5,781
Total Jan. 1 to date.....	4,289,043	30,101,445	66,017,291	18,254,202	5,447,912	1,150,290
Same time 1871.....	4,220,416	35,809,617	48,785,304	16,538,542	3,237,498	1,361,372
Same time 1870.....	3,930,815	37,642,492	20,976,933	11,777,896	2,960,877	1,565,973
Same time 1869.....	4,430,375	34,146,290	23,454,041	9,862,681	453,670	668,235

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 30, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO NOV. 30.

At	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York.....	74,878	1,064,304	1,277,154	129,829	442,667	40,200
Boston.....	38,260	4,790	36,000	11,485	14,210	.....
Portland.....	13,200	19,034	770	1,320	920	365
Montreal.....	21,045	43,419	.....	.....	11,513	.....
Philadelphia.....	17,045	88,600	55,800	50,100	27,500	.....
Baltimore.....	30,061	32,800	176,000	12,300	.....	1,000
New Orleans.....	26,957	.....	56,135	20,822	.....	.....

Total.....	211,189	1,253,947	1,601,859	225,856	496,840	41,565
Week ending Nov. 23.....	276,897	1,219,298	1,321,213	410,971	314,083	8,899
Week ending Nov. 16.....	255,095	1,377,637	1,334,818	402,992	394,230	8,228
Week ending Nov. 9.....	251,037	1,174,324	742,833	415,235	298,851	2,250
Week ending Nov. 2.....	283,033	1,188,899	942,137	507,914	854,574	2,600
Cor. week 1871.....	240,589	1,401,913	1,226,658	923,017	637,433	142,626
Total Jan. 1 to date.....	7,093,501	23,778,760	69,832,914	20,945,933	4,584,537	534,078
Do. same time 1871.....	8,633,840	41,321,492	41,406,907	20,711,778	3,575,535	1,854,079

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and on New York canals, Nov. 30, 1872:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New York.....	1,199,557	5,345,283	1,735,082	625,312
In store at Albany.....	9,000	60,000	101,000	535,200
In store at Buffalo.....	517,333	350,000	51,600	385,000
In store at Chicago.....	469,334	691,785	638,107	146,496
In store at Milwaukee.....	131,000	53,000	111,000	55,000
In store at Duluth.....	69,442	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo, Nov. 25.....	281,421	201,016	115,017	12,091
In store at Detroit, Nov. 25.....	110,305	17,694	44,474	42,761
In store at Oswego.....	350,000	200,000	50,000	75,000
In store at St. Louis.....	451,111	117,865	129,157	144,865
In store at Boston.....	23,101	155,268	196,696	74,396
In store at Toronto.....	23,493	7,330	3,253	56,385
In store at Montreal.....	23,800	968,246	69,476	11,000
In store at Philadelphia.....	225,000	775,000	85,000	45,000
In store at Baltimore.....	210,000	211,775	80,000	.....
Ball shipments for week.....	200,029	118,000	156,801	64,775
Lake shipments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount on New York canals.....	595,279	274,578	72,433	150,554
Total.....	5,089,155	8,947,400	3,720,268	2,469,805
Total in store and in transit Nov. 23, '72	5,609,412	9,199,272	3,729,682	3,132,772
" " " " " " " "	6,893,774	10,425,893	4,281,336	3,265,645
" " " " " " " "	6,934,889	10,868,874	4,721,153	3,119,692
" " " " " " " "	7,453,804	12,293,517	4,681,296	3,228,513
" " " " " " " "	9,526,576	5,663,923	6,014,870	2,037,111

* Estimated.

Financial.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
BANKERS,
 27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
 Receive the accounts of interior banks, bankers, corporations and Merchants.
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CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,000,000

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 TERS OF CREDIT available at all principal places
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 sion.

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 sion; Collections made; Business Paper Negotiated.

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BANKERS,
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HESSEMER STEEL RAILS.
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 3,000 Tons 56 lb. "Crawshay" Fish
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to the trade, and to ensure safety and despatch in shipments of the above.

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Now landing and in yard, for sale at lowest market prices in lots to suit purchasers. Also, all kinds of the best

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R. W. BENEDICT, Secretary.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. FROM NEW YORK.

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Add every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, \$80, \$100, and \$130 gold, according to accommodation. \$15 gold additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

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CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. 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:

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Cable passage, \$80 gold. Steerage passage (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

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THROUGH FARES—NEW YORK TO

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First Class - - - - \$125 to \$150

Steerage - - - - - \$60

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

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Steamers of the above line leave PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon, On 10th, 20th & 30th of Each Month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

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

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Ocean Steamships.



STEAMERS

OF THE

General Transatlantic Co

PEREIRE, VILLE DE PARIS, ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE, EUROPE, WASHINGTON, VILLE DE BREST, NOUVEAU-MONDE, ATLANTIQUE, FRANCE, PANAMA, VILLE DE ST. NAZAIRE, VILLE DE BORDEAUX, LOUISIANE, FLORIDE, MARTINIQUE, GUADELOUPE, DESIRADE, GUYANE, SONORA, CARAIBE, CACIQUE, CABAVELLE.

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From HAVRE to NEW YORK, calling at Brest and vice versa. Twice a month. Shortly once a week.

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From PANAMA to VALPARAISO, calling at intermediate ports, and vice versa. Once a month.

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From ST. THOMAS to FORT DE FRANCE, (MARTINIQUE), calling at Basse Terre, (Guaadeloupe,) Pointe-a-Pitre, (Guadeloupe,) St. Pierre, (Martinique,) and vice versa. Once a month.

From FORT DE FRANCE, (MARTINIQUE,) to CAYENNE, calling at St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara, Surinam, and vice versa. Once a month.

The splendid steamers of the South Pacific Line leave Panama for Valparaiso and intermediate Points of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Chili, on the 31st of every month and connect closely with the Steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Company, leaving New York on the 15th of every month for Aspinwall.

For Rates of Passage and Freight, Dates of Departure, or farther information, apply to

GEORGE MACKENZIE,

Agent. 58 Broadway.

Transportation.



Stonington Line.

FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

STONINGTON,

Capt. WM. JONES.

NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. RAY ALLEN.

Leave Pier 33, North River, foot of Jay street, daily at 4 o'clock P. M., arriving at Boston in ample time to connect with all the EARLY EASTERN TRAINS.

Baggage checked to destination. Tickets sold and State Rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, cor. New Pearl street, and at Westcott Express Co.'s, 785 Broadway, cor. Tenth street; 1,302 Broadway, cor. Thirty-fifth street; or 327 Washington street, Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

New Jersey Southern RR

LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Nov. 20th, steamers of this line connect tug at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch and all stations on this and connecting railroads, including Red Bank, Tom's River, Waretown, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Philadelphia, Vineland, Bridgeton, Bay Side, &c., &c., will leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of Murray street, as follows:

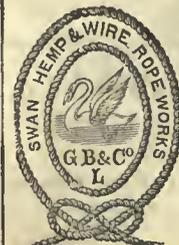
10:40 A. M. to Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Tom's River, Vineland, Bay Side, &c. 4 P. M. to Tom's River, Waretown, Tuckerton, &c. ARRIVING IN NEW YORK:

9:35 A. M. from Tuckerton, Waretown, Tom's River, &c. 1:30 P. M. from Vineland, Philadelphia, Tuckerton Tom's River, &c.

The above trains stop at way stations. Philadelphia freight taken up to six o'clock P. M., at lowest rates.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, 120 Broadway. F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier 28.

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STEEL, CHARCOAL, and B.B., of the very best quality suitable for Ships, Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Gays, Derivicks, Inclined Planes, Mining Hoisting Purposes, &c. A Large Stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut.

JOHN W. MASON & CO., 48 Broadway, New York.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.

New York, January 26th, 1872.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1871:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871..... \$5,412,777 51
 Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1871..... 2,098,675 18

Total amount of Marine Premiums.. \$7,446,452 69

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

Premiums marked Off from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871..... \$5,375,798 24

Losses paid during the same period.... \$2,735,980 63

Returns of Premiums & Expenses. \$973,211 84

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other stocks.. \$8,142,240 00
 Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise 3,379,050 00
 Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages. 217,500 00
 Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 886,739 41
 Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.. 2,405,937 95
 Cash in Bank..... 274,345 01

Total amount of Assets..... \$14,806,812 37

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 Sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1868, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth 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 Forty Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the Second of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

D. Jones, Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
 Charles Dennis, C. A. Hand,
 W. H. H. Moore, James Low,
 Henry Coit, B. J. Howland,
 Wm. C. Pickersgill, Benjamin Babcock,
 Lewis Curtis, Robt. B. Minturn,
 Charles H. Russell, Gordon W. Burnham,
 Lowell Holbrook, Frederick Chauncey,
 R. Warren Weston, George S. Stephenson,
 Royal Phelps, William H. Webb,
 Caleb Barsrow, Sheppard Chauncey,
 a P. Pillot, Francis Skiddy,
 William E. Dodge, Charles P. Burdett,
 David Lane, Robt. C. Fergusson,
 James Bryce, William E. Bunker,
 Daniel S. Miller, Samuel L. Mitchell,
 Wm. Sturgis, James G. De Forest,
 Henry K. Bogert, Robert L. Stuart,
 Dennis Perkins, Alexander V. Blake,

Charles D. Leverich,
J. D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Pres't,
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't,
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't,

Insurance.

Pacific Mutual Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 119 BROADWAY, (S. W. COR. CEDAR ST.

New York, January 18, 1872.

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

Outstanding Premiums, January 1 1871..... \$95,010 92
 Premiums received from January 1 to December 30, 1871, inclusive. 602,412 95

Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$697,423 81

This Company has issued no Policies except on Cargo and Freight for the Voyage.

No Risks have been taken upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums marked off as Earned, during the period as above..... \$552,095 19
 Paid for Losses and Expenses, loss Savings, &c., during the same period..... 461,668 57
 Return Premiums..... 88,503 87

The Company has the following Assets.

Cash in Bank..... \$101,837 61
 United States and other Stocks... 439,231 45
 Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest 272,000 00

Premium Notes & Bills Receivable \$812,569 06
 Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums..... 190,973 73

Re-insurance and Claims due the Company estimated at..... 44,004 40

Total assets..... \$1,063,547 19

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 8th day of February.

THE REMAINING FIFTY PER CENT OF THE OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES OF THE COMPANY, OF THE ISSUE OF 1866, will be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, from which date, interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at time of payment and cancelled.

A Dividend in Scrip of FIFTEEN PER CENT, is declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending December 30th, 1871, for which Certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next.

TRUSTEES:

John K. Myers, William Leconey,
 A. C. Richards, Wm. Hegeman,
 G. D. H. Gillespie, James R. Taylor,
 C. E. Moor, Adam T. Broce,
 Martin Bates, Albert B. Strange,
 Moses A. Hoppeck, A. Augustus Low,
 B. W. Bull, Emil Heilmann,
 Horace B. Clafin, Jehiel Read,
 W. M. Richards, John R. Waller,
 A. S. Barnes, William A. Hall,
 Egbert Starr, Theo. W. Morris,
 Wm. T. Blodgett, S. C. Southward,
 John A. Bartow, Thos. B. Merrick,
 Alex. M. Earle, George A. Mayer,
 H. C. Southwick, Ferdinand A. Boksa,
 Francis Moran, Walter H. Lewis,
 JOHN K. MYERS, President.
 WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President.
 THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

The North British and Mercantile Ins. Co.,

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Capital - - - - - \$10,000,000
 Fire Reserve (Boston deducted) - - - - - 2,500,000
 Life Assets - - - - - 11,000,000

Total - - - - - \$23,500,000
FIRE ASSETS IN UNITED STATES, \$1,500,000.

WM. CONNER, } Associate Managers.
 CHAS. E. WHITE, }
 SAM. P. BLAGDEN, }

THE

Hope Fire Insurance Co.,

NO. 214 BROADWAY,
 PARK BANK BUILDING.

Established 1856.

JACOB REESE,

LOUIS P. BAYARD, President.

Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,

DEALER IN

INSURANCE SCRIP,

AND

Fire and Marine Insurance Stock

46 Pine Street, corner of William Street, N. Y.

Insurance.

E. S. BAILEY,

65 WALL STREET.

Dealer in

Fire and Marine Insurance Stocks and Scrip.

"SPECIALTY."

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

Fire Insurance Agency,

No. 173 Broadway, New York.

Ætna Insurance Comp'y,

HARTFORD Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$3,000,000
 Net Assets - - - - - \$5,000,000

Springfield

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Springfield, Mass.

INCORPORATED 1849.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$500,000 00
 Net Assets - - - - - \$900,105 75

Newport Insurance Co.,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER, 1871.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000

JAS. A. ALEXANDER & PECK,

Agents.

Miscellaneous.

THE

BABCOCK

FIRE

EXTINGUISHER,

F. W. FARWELL, Secretary,

407 Broadway, N. Y.

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Manufacturers Warehouse and So Agency,

91 John Street, New York

Gorham Mfg Company's



Sterling Silver Ware.

No. 3 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

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J. J. BACHMAN,

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H. W. FARLEY, COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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Jewell, Harrison & Co., 27 WATER STREET, NEW YORK. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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E. P. Scott & Co., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW YORK. Make Advances on Cotton and Execute Orders in "Futures."

Receive Accounts of Bankers and Merchants, subject to sight drafts. STRICTLY COMMISSION HOUSE.

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