

THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

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CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

The Strength of our Financial System.....	551	The Debt Statement for May... Changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks... Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	586
The Atlantic Bank Defaultion... The Certification of Cheques... Financial Review of the Month of April.....	582 582 583	Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	587 588
Railroads of New York State...	585		

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Boston Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	589
Quotations of Stocks and Bonds New York Local Securities.....	592 593
Investments and State, City and Corporation Finances.....	591

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Commercial Eplomo.....	597	Groceries.....	601
Cotton.....	598	Dry Goods.....	102
Breastuds.....	600	Prices Current.....	603

The Chronicle.

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THE STRENGTH OF OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

We have had this week an illustration of the strength of our financial system under a sudden and somewhat perilous strain. During all the pressure of the money market for the last eight months, the trouble has been limited to one or two of the ordinary sources of monetary stringency, leaving the others quite free from perturbation.

We have often explained that three things are essential to an easy money market—first, an adequate supply of loanable capital; secondly, efficient confidence to lend it; and thirdly, ample circulation to facilitate the movements of that capital in the channels and currents of business. This being so, it follows that the chief directions from which monetary stringency proceeds are also three. We shall have a tight money market if we have either a deficiency of loanable capital, or a disturbance of the currency, or a failure of public confidence. To the category last mentioned we must refer the English panic of 1866. It was thus designated a credit-

panic, as distinguished from those panics which originate in a want of capital, or from trouble in the currency. Such credit-panics are rare, and are generally very slow to pass off. We have seldom had them of late years in the United States.

This week, however, we have been visited by a slight attack of this type of the monetary malady. Many circumstances have had a tendency of late to shake public confidence. The savings bank failures are not yet forgotten. A few weeks ago the Bull's Head Bank, an old institution which enjoyed large credit, suspended payment and further disturbed the public confidence. The monetary tranquillity was hardly restored by the bank resuming business, when another failure was announced—that of the Atlantic Bank—while several other city banks were falsely said to be in trouble. The Atlantic Bank has long been in a moribund condition, and the other banks to which suspicion has pointed have abundantly established their credit by the ordeal of a Clearing-House examination. Still the condition of public confidence has received a shock, and may in consequence be sensitive for some time to come.

The most conspicuous result of this perturbation is the partial return of stringency and the advance of the rates of interest, notwithstanding the influx of currency and of deposits from the interior. Moreover, the stringency naturally arising from the causes we have named has been increased by artificial means, and the tight-money speculators have done their best to spread and augment its virulence. Still the utmost they have been able to do is to delay the return of ease for a few days, and already the worst of the spasm seems to have passed away. As no further trouble seems to threaten any of the banks, there is little doubt that the tidal flow of money will have its normal effect of giving ease and tranquillity for some time to come to the monetary movements at this centre. Still we repeat that it is a notable proof of the strength of our financial position, that after the mercantile community have been harrassed by eight months of almost uninterrupted monetary stringency, the failure and troubles, the excitement and the rumors of the past week have produced so little effect, and have so soon been followed by a partial recovery, such as we see in the money market at present.

For anything that appears we shall have monetary tranquillity for the next two or three months. The best authorities anticipate trouble in the fall. Consequently there will be more disposition to provide time loans beforehand, and already some heavy transactions are reported running to January. This disposition to seek time-loans in the summer, reaching through the fall and winter, if it extends, as it bids fair to do, will have the twofold effect of diminishing the pressure in the fall and

winter and of increasing the activity during the dull months between seasons. If, for this and other reasons, money should not lend at as low rates as usual this summer there will probably be a compensation in the prevalence of easier rates in the fall, especially as the drain of capital from this centre, in consequence of the fires at Chicago and Boston, has ceased, and will in all probability be followed in a few months by a return current setting this way. As this outward flow of capital contributed so much towards making our money market sensitive, tight, and bare of funds, so the return of that capital should tend when it sets in to develop ease.

THE ATLANTIC BANK DEFALCATION.

The failure of the Atlantic Bank, through the embezzlement by its cashier of all its available assets, has caused a profound impression on the public mind, and the Directors of the bank are generally blamed for not having taken more stringent precautions beforehand to avert such a catastrophe. Indiscriminate charges of the most serious character have also been made against these officers, the truth of which nobody is at present able to test, because the facts are so imperfectly known. Till the report of the receiver is published little authentic information can be obtained as to the position of the bank beyond that given on Monday by the Clearing House Committee, which shows that the bank has available assets of \$550,000, while its liabilities are \$615,000. To this deficit of \$65,000 we must add \$162,000 for securities on special deposit which were converted and embezzled by the cashier. The total deficit is thus \$227,000, besides the capital of \$300,000, and the surplus \$57,000 according to the Clearing House report. To meet this the stockholders can be assessed for a sum equal to the par value of their shares, which is \$300,000. Should one-fourth of the shareholders be beyond reach or unable to pay, still enough will, perhaps, be realized from this source to meet the deposits in full. If this be correct then there is no reason why the creditors of the bank should sell their claims, as is reported, for 50 cents on the dollar.

There is nothing in the statement to fasten blame as yet on any one but the cashier, who seems to be alone and to have had no confederates to share the guilt of his speculation. As to most of the charges against the directors of this bank, it is only fair to suspend our judgment until we have the evidence more fully before us, which will involve no more than a few days of delay.

Still there are some points on which enough is already known to sustain the probability of culpable negligence. The good old maxim, *nemo repente turpissimus*, applies with all its force to such men as this delinquent cashier. Ever since his boyhood, Taintor has been in places of trust in some of our best banks, and till lately no shadow of suspicion had ever darkened his path. His family were among the most reputable and honest names in Connecticut. His abilities and standing and prospects were such as to inspire and justify confidence. How long ago he got bitten with the mania for speculating, how long ago he touched the first money of his employers unlawfully, how much he has embezzled altogether, we do not know. The directors do not seem to know. But how was it that they did not observe when the great revolution took place in his habits which rendered him unfit to be a bank officer or to fill any fiduciary position whatsoever where money passed through his hands? Why did not the directors discharge him from office the very moment he was known to speculate? If they had done so, would they not have been more free from blame, and would they not have saved both their stockholders, the public, and the culprit himself from this crushing calamity?

Such are the questions which should be answered by the President and the Directors of the Atlantic Bank, if they would clear themselves from the suspicion of negligence. It is a part of their duty to go frequently to the bank, and to guard against such dangers as have destroyed this institution, ruined its cashier, and struck a blow at public confidence. Many persons seem to suppose that the director is a mere lay figure in a bank parlor, with no active duties to perform and no responsibility if he fails. Under the national currency law, this mischievous error ought to have long ago disappeared; for every director when appointed or elected has to take an oath that "he will diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of the act." We call the attention of the directors to this requirement of the law, and while we do not wish to condemn them hastily, or to deny them the right to a fair hearing, still they must remember that they are on their trial before the bar of public opinion, and that the burden of proof rests on them to show their innocence. If they should be able to clear themselves of all participation, direct or indirect, in the guilt of this embezzlement, we shall hail the proof with welcome. But appearances are for the present against them, and demand a full exculpation.

There is one statement in the Clearing House report to which we have not adverted. It refers to the capital, which has long been impaired, and seems before the defalcation to have been short about \$180,000. This fact, with some others, has led some people to blame the Comptroller of the Currency for not putting some check on the bank. But he has had the bank examined twice during the year instead of once. What other check could he apply? The law gives the Comptroller very little discretion in such cases as this. There are but four instances in which the banking law gives the Comptroller any power to do what is here suggested. In the 53d section of the Banking law two special cases are provided for—namely, that of a bank failing to redeem its notes, and secondly that of a bank violating the provisions of the National Currency law. A third case is the failure to keep up their reserve after 30 days notice. Besides these there is but one other instance where the Comptroller has such powers, namely, where a bank certifies cheques for any of its dealers beyond the amount actually on deposit by such dealer at the hour of certification. These four cases are all those in which the Comptroller has certain limited and well-defined powers to interfere with a bank, and until the final explosion there was no evidence to bring the Atlantic Bank under the urgent notice of the Comptroller. That he should in future direct the examiner to visit oftener than once in six months a bank which is weak and badly managed may be properly suggested. But this is not now the question. No supervision by the Government examiner, no possible checks from the Comptroller of the Currency, no exterior authority under the National Currency act can stand in the stead of internal vigorous management by the board of directors, and not even these safeguards can protect a bank against being robbed and ruined and gutted if it have fallen into the clutch of a defaulting cashier.

THE CERTIFICATION OF CHEQUES.

A discussion has been stirred up during the past week between the banks and the Stock Exchange relative to the real character of certified cheques and the mutual rights and obligations they confer. We have received several communications relative to this controversy, which is of great practical moment. The chief points in dispute are two—

first, is the drawer of a certified cheque freed from responsibility when the bank has certified it? and secondly, is the bank in which a certified cheque is deposited liable to the depositor if the cheque is not paid.

As to the last of these two questions, it is somewhat singular that intelligent men of business can have been misled in regard to it. Still there are not a few persons who imagine that if they deposit to-day a certified cheque in a solvent bank, this bank is responsible for its payment should the certifying bank fail. Thus if A, a dealer in the Atlantic Bank, on the eve of suspension got his cheque certified there for \$20,000, and deposited this cheque in due course in the Bank of Commerce, the claim is that A can recover the amount from the Bank of Commerce, and can hold that institution responsible for the amount of the cheque. Now it is obvious that in this case the Bank of Commerce is responsible just so far as it has bound itself and no further. When receiving the cheque in question, the bank became the agent of its dealer, and was bound to use due diligence in collection. In this instance there is no negligence imputed. The Bank of Commerce used due diligence. But the cheque was not paid because the obligee failed. In other words, the cheque was not good. It was deposited as cash, but was it really cash? If not, the person depositing it has no more claim in regard to this worthless piece of paper than if he had deposited any other spurious instrument or bad cheque in lieu of cash. He acquires no right over the Bank of Commerce by any such deposit, because it was no valid deposit at all. Hence it appears that the dealer is bound to receive his cheque back again when it is tendered to him by the Bank of Commerce. The case comes under precisely the same rule as governs deposits of other commercial paper which turns out to be bad. A bank receiving such evidences of debt is bound to use due diligence in collection. It assumes the obligations of agent to the payee for that purpose, and when, as in this case, there is no negligence alleged, but the paper was bad *ab initio*, it would be absurd to hold the agent responsible beyond certain definite limits. All that the Bank of Commerce had to do in the matter it is admitted to have done. This duty was first to receive the cheque, and present it without delay for payment, and secondly to return it to the depositor when payment was refused. From these obvious principles it follows, therefore, that the banks are very nearly right in the position they have taken. They claim that the deposit of a cheque certified by a bank on the eve of suspension gives no right to the depositor, and imposes no claim as against the bank in which the deposit is made. This is undoubtedly true if it is admitted, as in this case, there was no negligence in presenting the check for payment, and if the loss occurred in spite of due diligence on the part of the bank as agent in the work of collection.

As to the other question, our correspondents are, we think, in the wrong. They claim that after a cheque is certified the drawer is still responsible to the holder. Thus if A drew his cheque on the Atlantic Bank, which certified the said check on the eve of failure, and did not pay it when presented in due course, they think that B, the holder, can make A responsible, and can recover the amount just as if A were an endorser of an ordinary commercial note. The rulings of the courts leave no doubt that this is an error. The decisions for the last quarter of a century have regarded the certification of a cheque by a bank as relieving the drawer and binding the bank alone. This ruling is based on the very obvious principle that when B presents his cheque for certification he has his option either to take the money or to accept the certification instead. By refusing

the money and choosing to take the certification he elects to trust the bank. A new instrument is thus made between B and the bank; and as B has chosen voluntarily to forego the receipt of his money, and to make the bank his custodian thereof, A is released from the obligation, which was fulfilled and exhausted at the moment of certification. The error has arisen from a misapprehension of the legal effect of the act of certification. This was clearly set forth in the decision of Judge Spaulding last week. He says:

The legal effect of the certification of commercial paper by banks has been passed upon in numerous cases—*Willetts vs. The Phoenix Bank* (2 Dewey, 131); *Meade vs. The Merchants' Bank of Albany* (25 N.Y., 148). According to the course of business in New York city between the Clearing House and Exchange and banks which effect their clearances through it, the certification of commercial paper by a bank means something more than a mere assumption of an obligation to pay the certified paper when presented. The certification is in effect an order for the Clearing House to pay the amount to the credit of the bank holding the paper, and to charge the certifying bank with a corresponding amount. It is precisely the same as if the certifying bank took the note and gave its check upon the Clearing House for a specific sum of money. I am of opinion that the certification of the note operated as a payment of it. The teller of the plaintiff testified that when he certified the note he did not know the maker's account had been overdrawn. It cannot be claimed that this was such a voluntary payment as to defeat the right of recovery. A payment made without a full knowledge of all the facts concerning the matter is not a voluntary payment. (*Lake vs. Citizens' Bank*, 3 Keys, 276; *Kingston Bank vs. Eldridge*, 40 N.Y., 391.)

Many other cases are cited to which we need not refer, as the fact is well-established that a cheque after certification binds the bank, and is almost precisely equivalent to a certificate of deposit, for the payment of which the bank alone is responsible.

If the two points which we have discussed had raised a question as to what is due diligence in regard to the agency of banks in the collection of cheques and mercantile paper, or what power a bank has to withdraw and cancel its certification after it has been accepted by the public in lieu of money payment, there might have been more difficulty in the solution. In the shape in which the certification controversy is now presented, we have little room for doubt as to where the obligation lies.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE MONTH OF APRIL.

The general course of the money market during April was towards a condition of greater ease, but the improvement was quite gradual, and even up to the close of the month, loans on ordinary stock collateral were made as low as 7 per cent., only in a few exceptional cases. The month opened with the extreme exclamation of the long continued stringency in money, and the payment of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a day by many Wall street borrowers; from this point there was a gradual decline, as the flow of currency from the country increased the resources of the banks, and during the latter part a commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1.64 per day, in addition to legal interest, was the prevailing rate. Our city banks, on their weekly statement of March 29, showed a deficiency of \$377,200 below the 25 per cent. reserve required by law; April 5th, a deficiency of \$3,245,800; April 12, a deficiency of \$2,025,300; April 19, a deficiency of \$933,950; and April 26, a deficiency of \$309,275. The extraordinary tightness in money, and its prolongation for months beyond the time when easier rates had been expected, worked very oppressively for all borrowers on stocks and led to the suspension of several very respectable firms of stock-brokers. There was no panic, however, and the general feeling in financial circles showed a growing improvement as the prospect for easier money increased.

On Saturday, the 26th, the failure of the Atlantic National Bank in consequence of the loss of over \$400,000 through the speculations of its cashier, Mr. Tainter, caused much excitement and general indignation, not only among those directly interested, but in business circles generally.

Government bonds at the opening were depressed by the sales of parties who were obliged to dispose of their securities in order to get ready money, but recovered immediately from the effects of this movement, and afterward continued strong under an active demand. From 116 1/2 on the first of the month, the 5-20s of 1867 advanced to 119 1/2 on the 22d, and closed at 119 3/4. The leading feature of the business in Governments was the demand from foreign purchasers, who were ready to take more bonds than the market could supply, and were unable, in fact, to supply their wants at the current prices.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN APRIL, 1873.

Table with columns for bond types (e.g., 5s '81 fund., 6s '81 reg. coup.), dates (Apr. 1-30), and prices. Includes a 'Coupon bonds' section and a 'Holiday' section.

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

Table with columns for Date, Cons for mon., U.S. 5-20, 10-40, and corresponding prices for various days in April.

In State and railroad bonds very little was done till towards the latter part of the month, when the high prices of Governments and the relaxation in money led to a perceptibly better business in railroad securities.

The stock market bore up with considerable tenacity under the monetary pressure, until the 16th and 17th, when there was quite a break in prices, following the announcement of the failure of a stock brokerage firm of some standing, and for a short time the tone was feverish and rather panicky. From this there was a rapid recovery in prices, and a feeling of some buoyancy at times, though the market was quiet and dull during the last part, and depressed at the close by the failure of the Atlantic Bank.

The following table will show the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of railway and miscellaneous stocks during the months of March and April:

Table with columns for Railroad Stocks, March (Open, High, Low, Clos.), and April (Open, High, Low, Clos.). Lists various companies like Albany & Susquehanna, Alton & Terre Haute, etc.

Large table with columns for Railroad Stocks, March, and April, listing various companies and their prices. Includes a 'Miscellaneous' section at the bottom.

The upward movement in gold reached its highest point on the 5th, 7th and 12th of the month, and on those days touched 119 1/4 as the maximum. From this point the price declined slightly, and ranged within a moderate limit during the balance of the month, at no time falling below 116 1/2, and closing at 117 1/4.

The halting in the upward movement was occasioned chiefly by sales of the gold clique, and subsequently the market continued in a somewhat uncertain position, as it was not known whether a new bull campaign was about to be entered upon.

COURSE OF GOLD IN APRIL, 1873.

Table with columns for Date, Opening, Lowest, Highest, Closing, and corresponding prices for gold throughout April 1873.

Foreign exchange was altogether unsettled in the early part of the month by the irregularities in gold and money, and rates were exceedingly depressed in consequence. After the 20th there was some improvement, and rates advanced to a more reasonable standard.

STERLING EXCHANGE FOR APRIL, 1873.

Table with columns for April dates, 60 days, 3 days, and corresponding exchange rates for sterling.

RAILROADS OF NEW YORK STATE.

(Official Returns for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1872.)

In the table which follows we furnish an abstract of the operations and financial affairs of every railroad in the State of New York which was sufficiently far advanced at the close of last fiscal year (Sept. 30, 1872) to have any operating accounts.

The figures have been compiled for us, with much labor, in the office of the State Engineer at Albany, to whom the reports are made, and it is through his courtesy and that of his Deputy that we are thus enabled to publish them several months in advance of the printed report.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Capital paid up, Funded Debt, Floating Debt, Cost of road and equipm't., Miles operated, Earnings (Passenger, Freight, Other, Total), Transportation expense, Am'ts paid for divid'a., Interest payments, Surplus. Lists various railroads like Adirondack, Albany & Susquehanna, etc.

* Included in interest.

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR MAY, 1873.

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 April, 1873:

Debt bearing interest in coin.

Table with columns: Character of Issue, Authoriz- ing Act, When Payable, Registered Coupon, Interest Accru'd Overdu'n, Interest.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin. \$1,201,109,101.101,350 \$559,456 35,012,568

Debt bearing interest in Lawful Money.

Table with columns: 3 per cent Certifs., Acts March 2, 67 and July 25, '68, Paya- ble on demand, with interest, Interest.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money..... \$14,934,000 \$19,483

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Table with columns: 4 to 6s, Bonds, Matur'd at vari's dates prior to Jan. 1, '67, Principal, Interest.

Agg. of debt on which int. has ceased since mat'y..... \$2,531,350 \$321,184

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Table with columns: Authorizing acts, Character of Issue, Amt. outstand.

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest..... \$452,803,610

Recapitulation.

Table with columns: DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN, DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY, DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST, Total.

Table with columns: Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest, Balance of int. paid.

The Pacific Railroad bonds are all issued under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; they are registered bonds, in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 & \$10,000;

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks approved since the 24th inst. These weekly changes are furnished by and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency,

Table with columns: LOCATION, NAME OF BANK, REDEEMING AGENT.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of National Banks organized since the 17th inst., viz: Official No 2,103—The Central National Bank of Boston, Mass. Authorized capital, \$500,000; paid in capital, \$500,000. Henry Smith, President; Lewis W. Young, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 30, 1873.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

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

Table with columns: EXCHANGE AT LONDON—APRIL 18, EXCHANGE ON LONDON, ON—TIME, RATE, LATEST DATE, TIME, RATE.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 19, 1873.

Notwithstanding the holidays, business has been fairly active this week, and a tolerably healthy tone has prevailed. There have, however, been some failures, and it is expected that several others will take place, but it is not anticipated that they will be for any considerable amounts. Some failures are also reported from Belgium and Switzerland, partly in the silk trade, but chiefly in general business. As regards money, there is no material change, but the Bank return points to higher rather than lower rates of discount. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now somewhat under 33 per cent, but an improvement is expected, as the circulation of gold, which has of late been extended by the quarterly payments, will soon return to its normal amount. It is evident, nevertheless, that our supply of gold is not likely to be augmented by increased foreign supplies. The demand for export is still sufficiently strong to absorb all arrivals, and hence a diminution rather than an increase in the stock of gold at the Bank is expected. In fact, the only sources whence an increase can arise are the return of gold from internal circulation and the arrival of sovereigns from Australia. The demand for money

during the week has been to a fair average extent, and scarcely any accommodation has been obtainable under the Bank rate. Annexed are the quotations:

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank rate.....	4	4
Open-market rates:		
30 and 60 days' bills.....	4 @	4 @
3 months' bills.....	4 @	4 @

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined:

	Per cent.
Joint stock banks.....	3
Discount houses nt call.....	3
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	3½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	3½

A sum of £100,000 in sovereigns was taken out of the Bank yesterday for transmission to New York. The operation is understood to be of an exceptional character.

The following are the rates for money at the leading Continental cities:

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris.....	6	4½	Lisbon and Oporto.....	7	7
Amsterdam.....	4	4	St. Petersburg.....	6½	6
Hamburg.....	5	5	Brussels.....	4½	4½
Berlin.....	5	5	Turin, Florence and		
Frankfort.....	5	5	Rome.....	5	5
Venna and Trieste.....	5	5	Bremen.....	4	4
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona.....	5	5	Leipsig.....	4½	4½
			Antwerp.....	4	4

It will be noted that the open market rates are equivalent to those current at the Bank.

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

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	24,122,990	23,795,514	24,785,633	26,229,663	26,583,347
Public deposits.....	4,955,443	7,660,221	8,441,172	9,061,523	12,176,758
Other deposits.....	17,659,273	16,976,618	20,092,554	21,038,322	20,774,114
Government securities.....	15,020,798	12,827,512	12,938,549	13,201,056	13,380,963
Other securities.....	17,370,006	18,342,298	20,581,916	24,105,331	26,637,581
Reserve of notes and coin.....	8,392,201	11,559,563	13,265,048	10,822,343	10,979,229
Coin and bullion in both departments.....	17,030,151	19,923,793	22,473,118	21,635,513	22,232,829
Bank rate.....	4 p. c.	3 p. c.	2½ p. c.	4 p. c.	4 p. c.
Consols.....	93d.	94d.	93½d.	92½d.	93½d.
Price of wheat.....	46s. 8d.	42s. 10d.	37s. 6d.	53s. 11d.	55s. 1d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	12d.	11½d.	7½d.	11 3-16d.	9½d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d quality.....	1s. 3d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 0½d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 2½d.
Clearing House return.....	81,750,000	60,493,000	93,376,000	139,065,000	79,207,000

Gold has been in steady demand for export, but the silver market has been quiet, without material change in the quotations. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

	GOLD.	a. d.	a. d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard, last price.	77 9½	@
Bar Gold, fine.....	per oz. standard, do.	77 9½	@
Bar Gold, Refinable.....	per oz. standard, do.	78 0	@
South American Doubloons.....	per oz.	73 9	@ 74 0
United States Gold Coin.....	per oz. none here.		@
	SILVER.	a. d.	a. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard, last price.	4 11½	@
Bar Silver, containing 5 grs. Gold.....	per oz. standard, last price	5 0½	@
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.		no price
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz., last price, new.		old,
Five Franc Pieces.....	per oz., none here.		@

In the rates of foreign exchange there have been no material alterations.

The stock markets have been firm, more especially as regards British railway shares, the brilliant weather of the last fortnight having led to a large increase in the traffic receipts. The holiday traffic has been more than usually large, owing to the very fine weather which has prevailed. The market for foreign stocks, excepting United States, which are firmer, has been dull, and Spanish stock has declined to 21½ to 22, the financial news from Madrid being of a discouraging character. Argentine and Peruvian stocks have improved, the latter in consequence of the large importations of guano this year. In the Consol market there has been considerable firmness, owing to the favorable reports respecting the growing crops, and to the fact that the government broker has commenced his purchases for the reduction of the national debt at the rate of £40,000 per day. Erie shares are less firm, and have daily receded in price; but Illinois Central have somewhat recovered. The following were the closing prices of the principal American securities this afternoon:

United States 5 per cent 5-20 bonds, ex 4-6.....	90½ @ 90½
do 2d series.....	92½ @ 92½
do 1865 issue.....	91½ @ 91½
do 1867 issue.....	93½ @ 93½
do 5 per cent. 10-40 bonds, ex 4-6.....	89½ @ 89½
do 5 per cent. Bonded Loan, 1871, ex 4-6.....	89½ @ 89½
Atlantic and Gt West., 8 per cent. Debent's, Bischoffshoim's cts.....	61 @ 63
Ditto Consolidated Bonds, 7 per cent., Bischoffshoim's certificates.....	54 @ 55
Ditto 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	80½ @ 81
Ditto 2d Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	70½ @ 71½
Ditto 3d Mortgage.....	43 @ 44

Erie Shares, ex 4-6.....	51½ @ 52
Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....	95½ @ 96½
Ditto 7 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.....	95 @ 96
Illinois Central Shares, \$100 pd., ex 4-6.....	92 @ 93
Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, 1st mort.....	98 @ 100
Louisiana 8 per cent. Levee Bonds.....	40 @ 45
Massachusetts 5 per cent. sterling bds, 1900.....	92 @ 94
New Jersey United Canal and Rail bds.....	99 @ 100
Panama Gen. Mort. 7 per cent. bonds, 1897.....	91 @ 93
Pennsylvania Gen. Mort. 6 per ct. bds, 1910.....	98½ @ 99½
Virginia 6 per cent. bonds, ex 4-6.....	42 @ 44

Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. announce that they are authorized to receive subscriptions to a loan of £300,000 for the United Jersey Railroad and Canal Company of the United States. The loan will be issued in six per cent. mortgage bonds, payable in gold, at the price of 97 per cent, or £194 per \$1,000 bond, and interest will be payable half yearly in London, on March 1 and September 1 in each year. The prospectus states that no further issues can be made under the present mortgage, except to replace existing debts of the company, and that in no case will any more bonds be issued on the London market before 1875.

The April-May series of Colonial wool sales are to commence on Thursday next, and will be continued to the end of May. The arrivals consist of 155,510 bales, viz., 12,218 bales from Sydney and Queensland, 67,766 Port Philip, 28,775 Adelaide, 2,045 Van Dieman's Land, 15,815 New Zealand, and 28,900 bales from the Cape of Good Hope. Of that quantity about 5,000 bales have been forwarded direct to Yorkshire and the Continent.

The trade for wheat has been exceedingly quiet during the week, but in the value of the better descriptions of produce there has been no material variation. Fine descriptions of English keep very scarce, and there being some, if not considerable, desire on the part of English farmers to sell their inferior produce, the prices for such descriptions are naturally very irregular. The quality of wheat now chiefly sought after is good red foreign, and that commands a ready sale at full prices for mixing purposes. Fine white foreign wheat is not in active request, and having arrived freely of late from California, is somewhat cheaper.

A telegram from Adelaide, South Australia, states that 180,000 tons of wheat are available for export. The larger portion of that supply will, in all probability, however, be sent to the adjacent colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand.

The weather has of late been very fine both for the growing crops and for all agricultural operations. Although the area of land under wheat is below the average, yet the agricultural prospect is very encouraging, and an abundant yield of produce is anticipated. A large area of land is under barley, beans and potatoes, and the season being if anything rather backward, and there having been no late frosts, there is every indication of a large crop of all kinds of fruit. It is estimated that about 64,400 acres of land are under hops this season.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., from September 1 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

	IMPORTS.			
	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Wheat.....cwt.	29,662,113	26,506,029	20,415,137	27,467,842
Barley.....	10,668,112	8,353,261	5,038,032	6,117,509
Oats.....	6,173,102	5,825,453	4,821,020	6,080,549
Peas.....	855,304	576,807	473,273	815,838
Beans.....	1,660,283	2,260,863	1,153,688	1,227,498
Indian Corn.....	12,947,663	12,098,558	9,485,745	12,863,694
Flour.....	4,520,566	2,071,438	2,961,506	4,216,034
EXPORTS.				
Wheat.....cwt.	166,397	2,042,641	2,406,971	183,76
Barley.....	10,872	14,151	70,691	15,01
Oats.....	10,767	86,446	1,120,859	75,53
Peas.....	5,693	7,180	44,705	10,39
Beans.....	1,159	4,891	15,998	1,22
Indian Corn.....	22,047	19,793	66,980	13,604
Flour.....	13,329	45,764	1,285,708	13,733

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 quiet and steady at an advance in 65's and 67's.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £55,000 during the past week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
do "account.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
U. S. 6s (5-20s), 1865, old.....	92½	92	92	92	92	92
do 1867.....	93½	94	93½	93½	93½	93½
U. S. 10-40s.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
New 6s.....	89½	90	89½	90	89½	89½

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

Frankfurt.....	95½	95½
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market closes quiet, at an advance of 2d in California wheat and a decline of 6d in corn.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour (Western).....	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6
Wheat (Red W. a. spr)...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
(Red Winter).....	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2
(Cal. White club)...	11 10	11 10	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Corn (West. m'd) quarter	27 9	27 9	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6
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 6	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—These prices exhibit an advance in beef, pork and cheese, and a decline in lard.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef (Pr. mess) new	87 0	87 0	87 0	87 0	87 0	87 0
Pork (Pr. mess) new	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6
Bacon (Cum. cut) new	38 9	38 9	38 9	38 9	38 9	38 9
Lard (American)...	41 9	41 6	41 6	41 0	41 0	40 6
Cheese (Amer'n fine)...	68 6	69 0	70 0	71 0	71 6	72 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Spirits turpentine has advanced 1s. since last Friday, and rosin has declined.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rosin (com. N. C.)... cwt.	8 6	8 3	8 3	8 3	8 0	8 0
" " " " " "	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Petroleum (refined)...	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
(spirits).....	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Tallow (American)...	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Cloverseed (Am. red)...	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Spirits turpentine....	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	41 0	41 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—With the exception of a decline of 5s. in linsed oil, these prices close unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lias'd'cke (obl) to 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Liased (Calcutta)....	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0
Sagar (No. 12 D'ch std)						
on spot, cwt.....	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6
Sperm oil, ton 94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Whale oil, ton 39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
Liased oil, ton 33 5 0	33 5 0	33 5 0	33 5 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$10,340,763 this week, against \$12,346,614 last week, and \$6,271,358 the previous week. The exports are \$5,355,290 this week, against \$6,947,560 last week, and \$5,421,753 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 19,622 bales, against 14,158 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) April 24, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) April 25:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Dry goods, &c.....	\$1,692,265	\$3,615,118	\$2,433,735	\$2,088,748
General merchandise...	5,746,255	6,766,938	7,140,231	8,252,015
Total for the week...	\$7,438,520	\$10,382,026	\$9,573,956	\$10,340,763
Previously reported....	94,323,967	118,846,320	143,623,671	145,813,489

Since Jan. 1..... \$101,662,487 \$129,223,546 \$153,197,627 \$156,154,252
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 April 20:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
For the week.....	\$3,439,671	\$3,910,936	\$4,790,723	\$5,355,290
Previously reported...	54,323,425	78,827,908	68,045,690	81,767,856

Since Jan. 1..... \$7,763,096 \$82,235,844 \$72,896,423 \$87,123,146
The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending April 26, 1873, and since the beginning of the year, with a comparison for the corresponding date in previous years

April 23—Str. Merrimack, St. Thomas—		Prussian thalers.....	\$3,518
American gold coin.....	\$25,000	Foreign silver coin.....	16,350
April 23—Str. Koin, Bremen—		Gold coin.....	5,090
Foreign silver coin.....	20,353	Silver bars.....	34,789
April 23—Str. Java, Liverpool—		April 26—Str. Baltic, Liverpool—	
Silver bars.....	363,731	Silver bars.....	36,500
Foreign silver coin.....	43,000	April 26—Str. Parthia, Liverpool—	
April 24—Str. Frisia, London—		Silver bars.....	69,414
Silver bars.....	8,414	April 26—Str. City of London, Liverpool—	
Silver coin.....	55,000	One box gold bars.....	4,000
Silver bars.....	15,146	Nineteen silver bars.....	54,600
For Paris.....	26,800	April 26—Str. Deutschland, Bremen—	
Silver bars.....	26,800	Foreign silver coin.....	2,000

Total for the week..... \$773,018
Previously reported..... 17,353,421

Total since Jan. 1, 1873.....	Same time in
1872.....	\$9,225,299
1871.....	23,324,178
1870.....	8,097,853
1869.....	10,345,162
1865.....	5,425,216

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

April 21—Str. Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—		April 22—Str. Cleopatra, Vera Cruz—	
Gold.....	\$14,200	Silver.....	\$19,753
April 22—Str. Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas—		April 26—Str. Claribel, Savanilla—	
Silver.....	1,000	Gold.....	3,177
Total, or the week.....			\$38,130

Previously reported..... 1,062,945

Total since January 1, 1873.....	Same time in
1872.....	\$623,048
1871.....	2,971,893
1870.....	6,308,853
1869.....	1869
1867.....	\$8,314,442
	2,642,438
	729,602

—Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, have just issued a complete and handsome pamphlet showing the advantages of the Chesapeake & Ohio Road as a through freight and passenger route, and also containing information in regard to the agricultural and mineral resources along the line. All persons who now hold any of the Chesapeake & Ohio bonds, or who are interested in making inquiries as to the 1st mortgage gold sixes or the new gold sevens of this road, will find the pamphlet very interesting.

—The St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad (consolidated) earned in March \$114,420, or at an average of \$1,373,064 for the year, being nearly \$4,000 per mile operated. The interest on the present funded debt is less than \$400,000 per year. Messrs. Winslow & Wilson, Bankers, No. 70 William street, are offering the first mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds of this company at 90, and recommend them very strongly as a safe and profitable investment.

—The Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad bonds are reported by the agents, Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., to be selling well. Our readers will find a notice of this loan at some length in the CHRONICLE of April 26th, on page 546.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
5 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1873.

The present high price of Government Securities is increasing the demand for first-class Railroad Bonds; and as the amounts now offering are comparatively small, it is reasonable to suppose the present difference of from TWENTY to THIRTY per cent cannot be obtained for any great length of time. Government Bonds are higher now than for several years past. A "Five-Twenty" Bond at 120, paying six per cent on the par value, yields but a small income on its market price, and if an entirely safe investment can be obtained with a difference of 200 to 300 dollars on each 1,000, it is largely to the interest of the holders to make the exchange.

We are recommending the following for such Exchanges or for new investments—all of them payable in gold, principal and interest:

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENTS at 88 and accrued interest, interest payable May and November; these bonds are issued in deminations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The road, 420 miles in length, is now completed, and the business offering is very large, and increasing daily.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENTS at the market price, which is to-day 95, flat. These bonds are of \$1,000 each; interest January and July. This road having been consolidated with the great CENTRAL PACIFIC, and payment of its bonds, principal and interest, assumed by them, we see no good reason why they should not soon approximate in price to Central Pacifics—now 103, and becoming very scarce in the market.

Also, the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENTS, interest payable January and July, secured by a First Mortgage on the Extension to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, on the proposed Kanawha River Branch, and on the Great Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Huntington, and a Second Mortgage on the Main Line, with all its equipments, depots, &c.

Only \$3,000,000 of these Bonds will be offered for sale at present. Price 90 and accrued interest.

We consider them amply secured, and a very desirable investment. The proceeds will be used in adding largely to the present equipment, and in extending to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, where the largest steamers in the world can load and unload alongside the cars.

The amount of money to be invested within the next few months will be very large; the Government disbursement alone for the next three months will reach \$100,000,000, and the May and July dividends of the banks, railroads and other corporations as much more.

We continue to deal in Government and Central Pacific Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest, make collections, execute orders at the Stock Exchange per cash, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to BUY or SELL, write to
HASSLER & CO.,
No. 7 Wall street, New York.

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

Deposit accounts of Mercantile firms and Individuals received ;
all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks ;
in addition thereto 4 per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of Exchange drawn on England, Ireland Scotland and the
Continent ; Travelers' and Mercantile Credit issued available
throughout the world.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The **NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS**, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3/10 per cent gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.
2. They are a First Mortgage on the Road, its Equipments, Rights and Franchises.
3. They are a first lien on its Net Earnings.
4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly Ten Million acres of its Grant, and its Land Sales thus far have realized \$5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1875 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week :

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Boston & Albany.....	\$5	May 15	Apr. 23 to May 8.
Nashua & Lowell.....	5	May 1	.....
Boston & Providence.....	\$5	May 15	.....
Boston & Maine (both old and new stock).....	\$4	May 15	.....
Boston, Concord & Montreal, prof.....	3	May 5	.....
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, prof.....	3	May 1	.....
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River.....	1 1/2	May 1	.....
Manchester & Lawrence.....	5	May 1	.....
Hanover (Pa.) Branch.....	5 free.	.....	.....
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery, quar.....	\$2	May 5	Apr. 28 to May 6.
Banks.			
Union National.....	6 free.	May 1	.....
National Bank of the State of New York.....	4 free.	May 8	May 1 to May 8.
Miscellaneous.			
Commercial Warehouse Co., quar.....	2 1/2	May 1	Apr. 30 to May 2.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 2, 1873.

The Money Market.—The week has been attended with some excitement, chiefly in consequence of the failure on Saturday last, April 26, of the Atlantic National Bank, and the subsequent rumors which have been put afloat in regard to the solvency of various other banks. As to the latter, however, their effect has been only temporary, as they arose from the excitement of the moment. The failure of the Atlantic Bank was a bad one, as it occurred through the defalcations of its cashier to the extent of over \$400,000, which he alleges that he has lost through stock speculations. The Clearing House Committee report substantially that the bank has available assets of \$550,000 to meet liabilities of \$615,000, and that there is also a liability of \$162,000 for securities belonging to country correspondents, which the cashier has appropriated, thus leaving a deficit of \$227,000. The stockholders are liable to assessments to the extent of their stock, being \$300,000, and these, if paid, will protect the depositors and other creditors.

Three important subjects, although not new, are prominently brought before the public by this failure. First, as to the responsibility for certified checks deposited before the failure of the bank making the certification; secondly, as to the extent to which the President and Directors of such a bank are morally responsible for the defalcation; and, thirdly, the risk attached to the holding of stock in a national bank.

During the early days of the week the money market continued to show a gradual relaxation, with loans made from 7 per cent currency up to 1-32 and interest, the highest rates being generally made in the afternoon, when those parties who had not taken the precaution to make up their accounts were obliged to bid up the market. On Thursday there was quite a sharp pressure on the market, with an advance to 1/2 per cent, which was the result of calling in loans to pay May interest by various corporations, assisted perhaps by some speculative manipulation. To-day the market continued very stringent in the morning, but was easier in the afternoon, when rates declined before three o'clock to 7 per cent per annum. The express companies continue to report free receipts of currency this week, and without artificial maneuvering to keep money up, there is every prospect of a better market soon. Business in commercial paper has been considerable on a basis of 9@12 per cent for prime names.

Cable dispatches from London yesterday reported a decrease of £55,000 in the Bank of England bullion this week, the discount rate remaining unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gains 3,000,000 francs in specie.

The last statement of our city banks (April 26) showed a decrease in the deficiency of reserves of \$674,675, so as to leave a total deficiency of only \$309,275 below the 25 per cent required by law. The total liabilities were \$215,953,300, and the reserves \$53,630,300. In the national banks there was an excess of \$319,400.

The following statement shows the changes from previous week and a comparison with 1872 and 1871:

	1873.		Differences.	1872.		1871.	
	April 19.	April 26.		April 27.	April 29.		
Loans and dts	\$270,190,600	\$263,391,000	Dec.	\$838,700	\$274,926,500	\$287,551,538	
Specie.....	16,116,400	15,998,700	Inc.	117,700	18,112,500	15,551,189	
Circulation..	27,713,300	27,737,700	Inc.	24,400	27,840,000	31,461,623	
Net deposits.	187,167,300	188,320,600	Inc.	1,053,300	203,139,100	222,849,225	
Legal tenders	36,619,800	31,690,600	Inc.	1,070,800	45,527,400	60,426,291	

For the purpose of showing the condition of each bank, and the aggregate of the National banks and State banks separately, we give the following table, obtained from the Comptroller of the Currency:

Statement of the average percentage of reserve to liabilities of the Banks in New York City during the week ending April 26, 1873, as reported to the Clearing House.

NATIONAL BANKS.		
Bk. of N. Y. Nat. Bg.	N. Bk. State of N. Y.	29-01
Ass'n.....	American Exchange	26-17
Mercants'.....	N. B. Commerce	25-02
Mechanics.....	Broadway.....	26-09
Union.....	Mercantile.....	24-17
Phenix.....	Republic.....	31-09
National City.....	Chatham.....	24-97
Tradesmen's.....	Hanover.....	23-01
Fulton.....	Irving.....	20-80
Chemical.....	Metropolitan.....	26-05
Mechanics' Exc.....	Citizens'.....	25-07
Gallatin.....	Market.....	26-51
Butchers' & Druv'rs'.....	Saint Nicholas.....	26-08
Mechanics' & Traders'.....	Shoe & Leather.....	22-97
Leather Manufac's.....	Continental.....	32-73
Seventh Ward.....	Commonwealth.....	23-87
	Marine.....	26-55
	Atlantic.....	27-59
	Importers' & Trad'rs'.....	21-83
	Park.....	19-81
	Nat. Mechanics' Ass.	23-35
	East River.....	30-85
	Fourth.....	26-06
	Central.....	24-32
	Second.....	29-70
	Ninth.....	26-38
	First.....	25-65
	Third.....	24-54
	N. Y. Nat. Exch.....	20-67
	Tenth.....	26-72
	Bowery.....	24-94
	N. Y. County.....	24-58
Total.....		25-17

STATE BANKS.		
Manhattan Comp'y.....	Bank of N. America.....	16-02
Bank of America.....	Nassau Bank.....	14-53
Greenwich Bank.....	Corn Exchange.....	19-61
Pacific Bank.....	Oriental.....	20-77
Peoples' Bank.....	Grocers'.....	17-52
Total.....		22-62
Grand total.....		24-86

United States Bonds.—There has been some movement of Government bonds from the country to this market, attracted by the recent advance in prices, precisely such as we suggested in our report of last week, would probably take place; and this, with the lower range of gold has had a tendency to depress prices. The inherent strength of the market is well shown, however, in the fact that the decline has been slight, and the closing prices of to-day are generally but a small fraction lower than those of last week. The demand from foreign buyers is still active, and there is also more inquiry from domestic purchasers in this vicinity.

Closing prices daily have been as follows:

	April 26.	April 28.	April 29.	April 30.	May 1.	May 2.
5s, fund., 1881, coup. Quar., Feb., &c.	*116	116 1/2	*115 1/2	116	*114 1/2	*114
6s, 1881..... reg. Jan. & July.	117 1/2	117 1/2	*117 1/2	*117 1/2	*117 1/2	*117 1/2
6s, 1881..... coup. Jan. & July.	*120 1/2	*120 1/2	*120 1/2	*120 1/2	*120 1/2	*120 1/2
6s, 5-20's, 1862..... coup. May & Nov.	*118 1/2	118 1/2	*118 1/2	*118 1/2	*114 1/2	*114 1/2
6s, 5-20's, 1864..... coup. May & Nov.	*118 1/2	*118 1/2	*118 1/2	*118 1/2	*114 1/2	*114 1/2
6s, 5-20's, 1865..... coup. May & Nov.	*120 1/2	*119 1/2	*120 1/2	*120 1/2	*117 1/2	*117 1/2
6s, 5-20's, 1865, new coup. Jan. & July.	117 1/2	117 1/2	*117 1/2	*117 1/2	*117 1/2	*117 1/2
6s, 5-20's, 1867..... coup. Jan. & July.	119 1/2	119 1/2	*119 1/2	*119 1/2	*119 1/2	*119 1/2
6s, 5-20's, 1868..... coup. Jan. & July.	117 1/2	*117 1/2	*117 1/2	*117 1/2	*118	*117 1/2
5s, 10-40's..... reg. Mar. & Sept.	*111 1/2	*111 1/2	*111	*111	*111 1/2	*112
5s, 10-40's..... coup. Mar. & Sept.	113 1/2	113 1/2	*113 1/2	*113 1/2	*118 1/2	*118 1/2
6s, Currency..... reg. Jan. & July.	*114 1/2	115	*115 1/2	*114 1/2	*115	*114 1/2

* This is the price bid, no sale was made at the Board.
The range since Jan. 1, and amounts of each class of bonds outstanding May 1, were as follows:

	Range since Jan. 1.		Amount May 1.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.
5s, fund., 1881..... coup.	112 1/2	116 1/2	Apr. 25	\$129,182,300
6s, 1881..... reg.	114 1/2	118	Mar. 26	192,857,100
6s, 1881..... coup.	114 1/2	121	Apr. 22	89,878,550
6s, 5-20's, 1862..... coup.	112 1/2	118 1/2	Apr. 28	30,761,850
6s, 5-20's, 1864..... coup.	113 1/2	118 1/2	Apr. 30	31,828,450
6s, 5-20's, 1865..... coup.	113 1/2	120 1/2	Apr. 29	36,445,750
6s, 5-20's, 1865, new coup.	112 1/2	118 1/2	Apr. 22	58,618,200
6s, 5-20's, 1867..... coup.	113 1/2	120	Apr. 19	50,974,200
6s, 5-20's, 1868..... coup.	113 1/2	115	Mar. 26	14,191,500
5s, 10-40's..... reg.	109 1/2	114 1/2	Jan. 28	140,099,750
5s, 10-40's..... coup.	109 1/2	115 1/2	Jan. 25	54,407,550
6s, Currency..... reg.	112 1/2	115 1/2	Jan. 27	61,623,512

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	April 18.	April 25.	May 2.	Since Jan. 1.	
				Lowest.	Highest.
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1865.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	94 1/2
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
U. S. 5s, 10-40's.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89	92 1/2
New 5s.....	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2

State and Railroad Bonds.—Transactions in State bonds have been quite limited, and the total sales recorded on the Stock Exchange lists present but an insignificant amount. There is no definite intelligence of importance from any of the Southern States affecting the value of their securities. Railroad bonds have continued to show a little more activity, and if the money market becomes reasonably easy and the high prices of Government bonds are maintained, there is hardly a doubt but that the demand for first-class railroad bonds will largely increase. A default has occurred in the May interest of the Mobile and Montgomery Rail-

road 8 per cent. bonds, but it is hoped that it will not be of long duration.

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

Table with columns for stock names (e.g., Tenn., N. Car., Virg.), dates (April, May), and price ranges (Lowest, Highest, Since Jan. 1).

The Gold Market.—Gold has been without any movement of much interest, and the tendency has been towards a lower price, although the actual decline has not been large.

The gold speculation is held in check for the time being by the considerable disbursements coming on the market, and whether another advance will be tried after the first of May is well past, remains yet to be seen.

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

Table showing Gold Premium with columns for Date, Quotations (Open, Low, High, Close), Total Clearings, and Balances (Gold, Currency).

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market showed a weak tone in the first part of this week under the depression which came from the failure of the Atlantic Bank.

To day there was no special feature, and the general market was dull, with a tendency to weakness.

Railroad earnings have been as follows:

Table of Railroad Earnings with columns for Roads, Latest earnings reported (1873, 1872, 1871), and Jan. 1 to last date (1873, 1872).

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows:

Table of Daily Highest and Lowest Prices with columns for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and price ranges.

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

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

Table of Stock Price Ranges since Jan. 1 with columns for Stock Name, Lowest, Highest, and Date.

Table for Lapsley & Bazley, 74 Broadway, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of Foreign Exchange with columns for Location (London, Paris, Antwerp, etc.), Quotations, and Balances.

Foreign Exchange.—Previous to Wednesday the rates for foreign exchange were tolerably firm at 108 1/2 @ 109 1/2 for 60 days sterling.

Table of Custom House Receipts and Payments with columns for Receipts (Gold, Currency) and Payments (Gold, Currency).

Table of New York City Banks with columns for Bank Name, Capital, Loans and Discounts, and other financial metrics.

Balance, April 25... \$44,481,326 03 Balance, May 2... \$42,975,591 94

The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on April 26, 1873:

Large table of Associated Banks of New York City with columns for Bank Name, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Legal Tenders, and other financial data.

Lowry National..... 250,000 1,211,000 9,600 259,000 852 0/0 225,000
New York County..... 200,000 1,213,000 271,000 923,000 180 0/0
Jaffan American..... 2,000,000 4,739,500 150,000 669,600 3,993,800
Dry Goods..... 1,000,000 2,265,800 6,600 282,500 1,880,700

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:
Loans..... Dec. \$ 883,700 Net Deposits..... Inc. \$1,053,300
Specie..... Dec. 128,700 Circulation..... Inc. 21,400
Legal Tenders..... Inc. 1,070,800

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:
Date. Loans. Specie. Legal Tenders. Deposits. Circulation.
Jan. 25..... 252,150,000 20,371,700 45,974,000 216,870,000 27,529,200

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks; as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday, April 23, 1873:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circulation. Lists various banks like Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, etc.

Total..... \$18,350,000 \$117,530,500 \$1,030,700 \$9,055,800 \$17,410,800 \$25,619,100
The total amount "due to other banks," as per statement of April 23, is \$16,557,900.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:
Loans..... Decrease. \$34,500 Deposits..... Increase. \$1769,100
Specie..... Increase. 193,000 Circulation..... Increase. 22,200
Legal Tenders..... Increase. 630,400

The following are comparative totals for a series of weeks past:
Date. Loans. Specie. Legal Tender. Deposits. Circulation.
January 27..... 121,282,000 2,521,500 11,481,500 55,521,200 25,538,500

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, April 23, 1873:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Lists various banks like Philadelphia, North America, Farmers and Mech, etc.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:
Loans..... Inc. \$68,762 Deposits..... Inc. \$875,546
Specie..... Dec. 81,516 Circulation..... Dec. 9,021
Legal Tender Notes..... Inc. 513,626

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Shows weekly data for a few weeks.

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, &c.

Large table of financial quotations. Columns include Bid, Ask, and various security names like U.S. Bonds, State Bonds, and various stocks. Includes sub-sections for BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, and ST. LOUIS.

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.

Main table with columns: SECURITIES, Bid., Ask., SECURITIES, Bid., Ask., SECURITIES, Bid., Ask., SECURITIES, Bid., Ask. Includes sections for U. S. Bonds, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks, Miscellaneous Stocks, Railroad Bonds, and Miscellaneous Lists.

Southern Securities.

Table listing Southern Securities with columns for City, Bid., and Ask. Includes entries for Atlanta, Ga., Charlotte, S. C., and others.

RAILROADS.

Table listing Railroad Stocks with columns for Railroad Name, Bid., and Ask. Includes entries for Ala. & Chatt., Ala. & Tenn., and others.

PAST DUE COUPONS.

Table listing Past Due Coupons with columns for Coupon Name, Bid., and Ask. Includes entries for Tennessee State, Virginia, and others.

NEW YORK LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Par, Amount), DIVIDENDS (Periods, 1871, 1872, Last Paid), PRICE (Bid, Ask). Lists various banks like American, American Exchange, Atlantic, Bowery, Broadway, Bull's Head, Butchers & Drovers, Central, Chatham, Chemical, Citizens, City, Commercial, Commonwealth, Continental, Corp Exchange, Currency, Dry Goods, East River, Eleventh Ward, Fifth, First, Fourth, Fulton, German American, Germania, Greenwich, Hanover, Harlem, Importers & Traders, Irving, Manhattan, Leather Manufacturers, Manhattan, Manuf. & Merchants, Marine, Market, Mechanics, Mech. Bk. Ass'n, Mechanics & Traders, Mercantile, Merchants, Merchants' Ex., Metropolitan, Metropolitan, Murray Hill, Mutual, Nassau, National Gallatin, New York, New York County, N. Y. Nat. Exchange, N. Y. Gold Exchange, Ninth, Ninth Ward, North America, North River, Oriental, Pacific, Park, Peoples, Phenix, Republic, Security, St. Nicholas, South Ward, Second, Shoe and Leather, Sixth, State of New York, Teah, Third, Tradesmen's, Union, West Side.

Insurance Stock List.

(Quotations by E. S. BAILEY, broker, 65 Wall street.)

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Par, Amount), NET PROFIT (PLU, JAN. 1, 1873), DIVIDENDS (1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, Last Paid), PRICE (Bid, Ask). Lists various insurance companies like Atlantic, Atlas, American, American Exchange, Arctic, Atlantic, Bowery & Mists, Brewster, Broadway, Brooklyn, Citizens, City, Columbia, Commerce Fire, Commercial, Continental, Corp Exchange, Eagle, Empire City, Exchange, Farrago, Firemen's, Firemen's Fund, Firemen's Trust, Germania, Globe, Greenwich, Guardian, Hamilton, Home, Hope, Howard, Importers & Traders, International, Jefferson, Kings Co. (B'klyn), Knickerbocker, Lafayette (B'klyn), Lamar, Lenox, Long Island (B'klyn), Lorillard, Manufacturers, Manuf. & Builders, Manhattan, Mech. & Traders, Mechanics (B'klyn), Mercantile, Merchants, Metropolitan, Montauk (B'klyn), Nassau (B'klyn), National, N. Y. Equitable, New York Fire, New York & Ankers, Niagara, North River, Pacific, Park, Peter Cooper, Peoples, Phoenix (B'klyn), Relief, Republic, Resolute, Rutgers, Saleguard, St. Nicholas, Standard, Star, Sterling, Suyvessant, Tradesmen's, United States, Washington, Williamsburg City.

Gas and City R. St. Stocks and Bonds.

(Quotations by Charles Otis, 47 Exchange Place.)

Table with columns: COMPANY, CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS, PRICE. Lists gas and city stocks/bonds like Brooklyn Gas Light Co., Citizens' Gas Co., Harlem, Jersey City & Hoboken, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Mutual, Nassau, New York, People's (Brooklyn), Westchester County, Williamsburg, Blacker St. & Fulton Ferry, Broadway & Seventh Ave., Brooklyn City, Broadway & Hunter's Pt., Atlantic Avenue, Broadway, Coney Island & Brooklyn, Dry Dock, E. B. & Battery, Fifth Avenue, 124 St. & Grand Ferry, Grand Street & Newtown, Park Avenue, Ninth Avenue, Second Avenue, Third Avenue, Cona. Convertible, Sixth Avenue, Third Avenue, Williamsburg & Flatbush.

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

City Securities.

Table with columns: INTEREST, RATE, Months Payable, Bondage, PRICE (Bid, Ask). Lists various city securities like New York Water stock, Croton water stock, Croton Aqueduct stock, Central Park bonds, Real estate bonds, Dock bonds, Floating debt stock, Market stock, Soldiers' aid fund, Improvement stock, Consolidated bonds, Street imp. stock, Brooklyn City bonds, Local imp. bonds, N. Y. Bridge bonds, Park bonds, Water bonds, Sewerage bonds, Assessment bonds, Jersey City Water loan, Sewerage bonds, Bergen bonds, Assessment bonds.

Investments

AND

STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

EXPLANATION OF STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. Prices of the most Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette," previously. Full quotations of all other securities will be found on preceding pages.
2. Government Securities, with full information in regard to each issue, the periods of interest payment, size or denomination of bonds, and numerous other details, are given in the U. S. Debt statement published in THE CHRONICLE on the first of each month.
3. City Bonds, and Bank, Insurance, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, with quotations, will usually be published the first three weeks of each month, on the page immediately preceding this.
4. The Complete Tables of State Securities, City Securities, and Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds will be regularly published on the last Saturday in each month. The publication of these tables, occupying fourteen pages, requires the issue of an supplement, which is neatly stitched in with the usual edition and furnished to all regular subscribers of THE CHRONICLE.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.—The Annual Report for the year ending December 31, 1872, contains the following:

The comparisons made of the receipts, expenses, &c., of the past year with those of the one that preceded it, include those of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and its branches, run under lease, the whole 180 miles of main line and 111 miles of branches having been operated as one concern.

The service of the whole road, as compared with that of the previous year, has been as follows:

	1872.	1871.	Increase.
Miles run by passenger trains.....	1,393,117	1,164,823	228,294
" " merchandise trains.....	1,60,742	808,795	251,947
" " coal trains.....	2,142,948	1,555,905	585,443
Total by transportation trains.....	4,601,237	3,530,523	1,070,714
Miles run by wood, gravel and construction trains.....	288,654	171,850	116,804
Total miles run by trains.....	4,889,891	3,702,373	1,187,518

The following is a statement of the ordinary receipts and expenses of both roads for the year 1872, compared with 1871:

	1872.	1871.	Inc. or Dec.
RECEIPTS.			
Passengers.....	\$1,391,209	\$1,275,091	\$116,117 Inc.
Merchandise.....	1,894,610	1,532,947	361,663 "
Coal.....	3,718,236	3,900,571	182,334 Dec.
Mail.....	19,499	15,509	3,990 Inc.
Express.....	26,417	28,429	2,012 Dec.
Rents.....	19,618	25,516	5,897 "
Miscellaneous.....	17,751	17,424	327 Inc.
Car service.....	83,323	15,587	17,735 "
Total receipts.....	\$7,120,717	\$6,811,579	\$309,138 Inc.
EXPENSES.			
Running expenses.....	\$1,591,236	\$1,266,095	\$325,140 Inc.
Fuel consumed.....	346,360	323,436	22,924 "
Repairs of road.....	834,084	896,395	12,311 Dec.
Repairs of engines.....	321,317	256,383	73,928 Inc.
Repairs passenger cars.....	72,978	69,717	3,261 "
" freight.....	80,618	51,605	29,013 "
" coal.....	306,900	235,240	71,668 "
" buildings, bridges, docks, &c.....	164,186	188,551	24,365 Dec.
" tools and machinery.....	41,130	34,639	6,491 Inc.
Expenses Ashley Plains.....	73,711	68,874	4,837 "
Expenses account.....	132,240	121,323	10,917 "
Miscellaneous expenses.....	94,037	71,979	22,058 "
Ferry running expenses.....	90,032	88,995	1,037 "
Ferry boat repairs.....	20,662	34,895	5,233 Dec.
Total.....	\$4,236,866	\$3,700,144	\$536,661 Inc.
Balance net earnings.....	\$2,883,911	\$3,135,234	\$251,323 Dec.

The following table shows the receipts, expenses and net earnings since 1866:

Year	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1866.....	\$3,531,244	\$1,963,976 or 55 p. c.	\$1,617,268 or 45 p. c.
1867.....	3,350,999	1,878,622 or 56 "	1,473,376 or 44 "
1868.....	3,721,412	2,319,192 or 61 "	1,350,220 or 36 "
1869.....	4,010,121	2,642,163 or 66 "	1,367,958 or 34 "
1870.....	4,393,514	2,512,917 or 57 "	1,881,297 or 43 "
1871.....	6,811,379	3,708,114 or 54 "	3,103,265 or 46 "
1872.....	7,120,718	4,236,866 or 59 "	2,883,912 or 41 "
Total.....	\$48,492,937	\$26,068,368 or 55 "	\$21,824,619 or 45 "

*Previous to 1871, the figures are for the Central only.

The profit and loss account for the year stands as follows:

Gross earnings during the year.....	\$7,120,717 99
Balance of former profits to credit of account.....	166,155 62
Total.....	\$7,286,873 61

It has been debited as follows:

Ordinary expenses.....	\$4,236,866 31
Rent of Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad.....	810,455 50
Interest account.....	453,041 73
State taxes.....	65,918 14
Dividend account.....	1,555,599 63
Total.....	7,321,791 26

Balance to debit of account..... \$31,917 75

The President says:

"This may be regarded as a favorable result to the business of a year in which the company increased its coal transportation 351,153 tons, and received for the larger amount, \$182,334 81 less than for the smaller transportation of the previous year."

"The passenger and general merchandise business continues to show a healthy growth and steady improvement, but without any marked feature calling for comment.

"The coal business continued during most of the year to be a severe struggle by producers and transporters to get the largest possible tonnage forward to a market, which though capable, as shown, of taking all the coal offered, became utterly demoralized in prices by the idea of over production."

"It is the opinion of those best informed in the trade, that we are not likely to suffer again soon from the same causes that cut down profits so severely in 1872."

As to the operating contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the President states in substance that the D., L. & W. desired to have the whole control of affairs, and acted in bad faith, and that the Central consequently withdrew from the agreement, as it was found to be illegal through a technical omission.

[A detailed statement of the company's stock and debt is given in the monthly tables of the CHRONICLE.]

The Allegheny Valley Railroad.—The following report is made of the business of this railroad during 1872.

The receipts were:		The expenses were:	
From freights.....	\$1,584,317 20	For conducting transport'n.....	\$333,846 53
From passengers.....	502,739 14	For motive power.....	352,604 81
From express.....	12,000 00	For maintenance of way.....	341,632 59
From mails.....	22,505 20	For maintenance of cars.....	118,971 13
From rents.....	4,353 67	For general expenses.....	134,400 73
From miscellaneous.....	33,241 12		
Total.....	\$2,239,159 33	Total.....	\$1,278,475 87

The President remarks: "It will be perceived that the net earnings for the year 1872 (amounting to \$960,683 51) are amply sufficient to pay the annual interest on the entire bonded debt of the Allegheny Valley and Low Grade roads, without having as yet received any income from the latter road.

"The expenses of working the road have been 57 1-10 per cent. of the gross earnings, being an increase on last year, caused principally by the unusual severity of the winter.

"The bonded debt of your company remains without material change.

"The increasing tonnage upon your road demanding greater facilities than it is possible to provide over a single track, your manager thought proper that another track should be constructed from Pittsburg to the mouth of Red Bank, there connecting with the Low Grade road.

"The additional track thus authorized has already been completed from Pittsburg to Hulton, a distance of twelve miles, and that portion of the second track extending from Hulton to Red Bank, has been put under contract, and will be built as rapidly as the means of your company will permit.

"The location of the Plum Creek branch was commenced late in the summer of 1871, and completed in December of that year.

"During the summer of 1872 it became known to your Board that the Philadelphia, & Erie Railroad Company were willing to dispose of a controlling interest which it held in the stock of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad Company. Your President immediately opened negotiations for its purchase, and on the 8th day of August, 1872, a contract was closed by which the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company became owner of a sufficient amount of this stock to give your company control of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railway, and it is now operated by your company.

"The route selected for the Low Grade starts from the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad at Driftwood, and connects with the Allegheny Valley at the junction of the Red Bank creek with the Allegheny river, a distance of 110 miles from Driftwood.

"The prospective advantages and value of the line known as the Low Grade Road, are spoken of in high terms. Your managers think that they will be ready to open that portion of your road extending from the mouth of Red Bank to New Bethelam, a distance of twenty-one miles, by the middle of April. They expect to reach Brookville, a further distance of about twenty miles, by the first of June, and the Summit tunnel, a further distance of twenty-four miles, by the 1st of July, and they hope to complete the line through to Driftwood, where it connects with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, by the middle of September or the 1st of October, 1873."

Great Western, of Canada.—The following report of the directors is made for the half year ending with January, 1873:

The receipts on capital account during the half year to 31st January, 1873, amounted to £323,336, arising as follows:

Five per cent preference stock, in full of final installment.....	£43,021
Six per cent bonds in full of issue.....	250,000
8,300 reserved ordinary shares sold.....	170,160
Shares issued on conversion of preference stock during the half year at the rate of five shares for every £100 stock:	
94,720 stock converted into 4,736 shares of £20 10s each.....	£297,088
Less preference stock cancelled on conversion.....	94,720 — 2,368
Total.....	£465,539

Deduct final series of 4 per cent bonds paid 1st January, 1873..... 142,203

Balance..... £323,336

The total receipts to capital account amounted on 31st January, 1873, to £6,896,693.

The charges to capital account during the half year amounted to £634,654. The total expenditure to 31st January, 1873, amounted to £6,788,335, leaving a balance at credit of capital account of £108,358.

The receipts and expenditure on revenue account for the half year have been as follows:

Gross receipts.....	£595,839
Working expenses, including renewals and all charges.....	376,513
Total.....	£219,326

From which is deducted—

Interest on bonds, etc.....	£27,535
Discount and charges on conversion of American currency.....	32,182
Amount set aside for renewal of ferry steamers.....	8,000
Alteration of gauge account.....	9,109 — 82,831
Total.....	£136,509

Add profit on working Galt & Guelph..... 1,901

Balance of interest account..... 2,319 — 4,223

Total..... £110,732

Add surplus from last half year.....	1,485
Amount available for dividend.....	£142,218

The dividend for the half year on the 5 per cent preference stock amounts to £5,302, and from the balance the directors recommended a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable in London on 22d of April, which will absorb £133,504, leaving £3,381 to be carried forward to the next half year.

The following table exhibits the receipts and expenses for five corresponding half years:

Half year ending	Receipts.	Expenses.	Per cent.
January 31, 1870.....	£423,311	£209,752	49.55
" 1870.....	424,182	243,379	57.37
" 1871.....	444,348	267,481	60.19
" 1872.....	527,351	319,636	59.47
" 1873.....	595,839	376,512	63.1

The pressure of the through traffic during the past six months has entirely overtaxed the utmost resources of the railway, and it will be necessary to double the existing main line from Windsor, its western terminus, to its junction with the loop line at Glencoe, a distance of 80 miles—to lay down additional siding accommodation, and to provide further equipment of rolling stock for use on the whole system.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders will be made special, at which the directors will ask for power to raise additional capital to the estimated amount of £1,000,000, for the above purposes.

The directors report continued unanimity existing with the American railways in connection with this company, and it has been mutually agreed with the Michigan Central that an adequate supply of rolling stock is to be provided by both companies, in order more efficiently to carry out the one-purse system for the division of through traffic under the ten years' agreement.

The directors of this company invite tenders till May 12 for the grading, bridging, &c., required for doubling the track of the main line from Windsor to Glencoe (78 miles), the junction of their new air line from Glencoe to Buffalo. Plans are on exhibition at the office of Mr. John Kennedy, Chief-Engineer of the Great Western Railroad, Hamilton, from whom forms of tender, specifications, and all necessary information can be obtained on application. [See the advertisement on another page.]

New York, West Shore & Chicago Railroad.—The officers of this company, at No. 20 Nassau street, state that the corporation has been reorganized with a view to prosecuting the enterprise. Willis Phelps, of Springfield, Mass., has been elected President, vice J. M. Courtenay, resigned; and James Bell, of Albany, Vice-President. Those new in interest are represented to be the Hon. Norris Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y.; the Hon. John P. Page, of Rutland, Vt.; Abraham Altman, of Buffalo; Israel G. Whitney, of Boston; John W. Phelps, of New York; Donald D. Warren, of Watertown, N. Y.; B. L. Solomon and A. W. Greenleaf, of New York; John G. Kellogg, of Oswego; H. M. Farrell, of Watertown, and E. R. Wiggin, of Boston. The contract for the building of the road from New York to Buffalo has been made with a construction company. The officers further state that those interested in the company have subscribed \$2,000,000 to the capital stock of the company, and have resolved to increase it to \$5,000,000. They have sent Governor Page to Europe to negotiate the sale of securities through the Amsterdam Syndicate. The company is said to own 56 acres of land at Hoboken.

Illinois Central Railroad.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held at the company's office in this city, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The directors of this company having made arrangements for through communication from Chicago and St. Louis to New Orleans, which they believe will largely increase its business and revenue, desire to provide for outlays required to perfect this connection; also for the extensive and important works in progress upon the Lake Shore at Chicago, and to make further provision of steel rails; and therefore determine that the requirements for these purposes may best be provided for by an issue of shares. It is therefore resolved as follows:

First—To increase the capital stock of the company from \$25,500,000 by a further issue of shares to the extent of twenty per cent thereupon.

Second—That subscriptions from shareholders to the new stock, in even shares, in the proportion of one to every five shares registered to their names upon the 15th day of June next, shall be accepted at par.

Third—That the payment of fifty per cent of these subscriptions shall be made upon the 1st day of July next, at which date the company will issue receipts certifying said payment; and the remaining fifty per cent shall be payable on the 1st day of August, 1874.

Fourth—These certificates shall bear interest at the legal rate of seven per cent per annum until the 1st day of August, 1874, payable on the 1st days of January and August, 1874, at the office of the company in New York, at which last day, on the completion of the payment, the certificates shall be exchanged for the share certificates of the company, to be entitled to dividends declared thereafter.

Fifth—The certificates shall be transferable in sums of \$50, or the multiples of 50, so that when the second payment to the company is made the total amount will correspond to the shares to be issued.

Piedmont Railroad.—Legal proceedings have for some time past been pending in the courts against the Piedmont Railroad in Virginia on a mortgage. Application was made to the Attorney General to seize the railroad under the act of 1861, on the ground that it was confiscated to the government, having been constructed and used in the interests of the rebellion. The Attorney-General has decided that the President's proclamation of pardon of 1863 operated so as to restore to the corporators or stockholders all their rights, and therefore the right of the government to seize the road is barred. All proceedings against the road will be dropped. The interests at issue were about a million and a half of dollars.

Winona & St. Peter's Railroad.—The Secretary of the Interior decides that the Winona & St. Peter's Railroad Company is entitled to the lands in controversy between that company and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company. This controversy

involves about 50,000 acres, and grew out of overlapping land grants.

The Hoosac Tunnel Route.—A majority of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Railroads have reported a bill for the consolidation of the Boston & Lowell, the Fitchburg, the Vermont & Massachusetts, the Troy & Greenfield, and the Troy & Boston Railroads, including the Hoosac Tunnel, the consolidated roads to be known as the Boston & Northwestern Railroad Company. A minority report proposes to incorporate a State Board of Trustees of the Troy & Greenfield Railroad and the Hoosac Tunnel, with power to make a perpetual lease of the other roads forming the line between Boston & Troy.

New Jersey Southern Railroad.—The *Tribune* has the following: For a considerable time past the affairs of the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company have been the subject of very general discussion in railroad and financial circles. The officers of the company have not been very communicative, but it is officially announced that it is now on the point of complete organization. When all arrangements and consolidations are perfected the New Jersey Southern will embrace the following roads: The Long Branch & Seashore, the New Egypt & Farmingdale, the Tom's River & Watertown, the Pemberton & New York, the Vineland, the Smyrna & Delaware Bay, the Kent County, the Maryland & Delaware, with power to consolidate and amalgamate with other railroads in the States of New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, as may be requisite to make a continuous line to Baltimore, Maryland, and Norfolk, Virginia.

The road owns and controls the ferry from Bayside, N. J., to Bombay Hook, Del., and the steamers between its terminus at Port Monmouth and Sandy Hook and New York. For the purpose of facilitating its business the company is now having constructed a number of large boats, one of which will be completed by the middle of June.

The officers of the road say that it will be completed about July 1 (the contracts specifying that date as the limit), and that it will be a trunk line extending from New York to St. Louis by means of a connection which will be made with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Baltimore. The new line, they claim, will be 75 miles shorter than the Erie Railway and will run through the most fruitful regions of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The capital stock of the road will be \$7,000,000, and the bonded debt \$6,000,000.

Memphis & Charleston.—The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avant* says that Mr. R. T. Wilson of New York has agreed to place the new income bonds of the company, on certain conditions, which have been accepted by the company. In the first place the maturity of the bonds, originally fixed at one to ten years, is to be changed to six months to five years, and secondly the Trustee is to be vested with more power, looking to the security of the holders of the bonds. By the terms of the lease of the road to the Southern Security Company, the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company is empowered, in the event of default of payment of rental, to dispossess the lessees within ninety days after such default. It is stipulated that the Trustee shall have equal power. Under this arrangement the amount of bonds will be \$600,000, bearing 10 per cent interest. Of this amount \$50,000 at each date will become due September 15, 1873, March 15, 1874, and September 15, 1874; \$55,000, March 15 and September 15, 1875; \$60,000, March 15, 1876; \$65,000, September 15, 1876; \$70,000, March 15 and September 15, 1877; and the balance, \$75,000, March 15, 1878. The proceeds are to be used to pay off the floating debt and to provide for notes which have lately been protested. The rental of the road, which, with its franchise, is the basis of security for the above bonds, is 3 per cent annually for the next four years from July 1, 1873, and 6 per cent per annum thereafter, on the capital stock, which is \$5,250,000 or thereabouts. The amount of rental, therefore, against the bonds and interest as above, will by the time of the last maturity amount to \$945,000, receivable semi-annually.

East Alabama & Cincinnati.—This Alabama Railroad is to be sold at auction at the Artesian Basin, in Montgomery, Ala., at noon on May 1, to satisfy the mortgage made to Henry Clews and Wm. H. Barnes, July 1, 1870, subject to the lien of the State of Alabama on its indorsements of its first mortgage bonds, and to the lien of the holders of these indorsed bonds, amounting to \$400,000, and to the further lien of the holders of the unindorsed first mortgage bonds, amounting to \$3,500.

The line is described in the announcement of the sale as "all the continuous railroad of said company from its terminus at Eufala, in the State of Alabama, to its terminus at Guntersville, in the State of Alabama."

The road is intended to run from Eufala to Guntersville, 220 miles, and two sections of it are in operation, one from Opelika north to Buffalo Wallow, 22 miles, and a short section of five and one-half miles from Attala, on the Alabama & Chattanooga road, west to Gadsden. Considerable grading, we believe, has been done on the northern end of the line, between Attala and Guntersville.—*Railroad Gazette*.

New Orleans, Mobile & Texas.—A decree has been entered in the United States Circuit Court in New Orleans in the case of Henry J. Gardner and Peter H. Butler against the New Orleans, Texas & Mobile Railroad, ordering a foreclosure and sale of the road June 6 proximo for the benefit of the four million dollar bondholders for default of payment of interest for the last six months.

—Ground was broken for the Texas & Pacific Railroad at San Diego April 26, in the presence of a large assemblage. The directors say the road will be completed by 1876.

New York & New England Railroad.—The New York Directors of the new corporation of the New York & New England Railroad (late Boston, Hartford & Erie) say that they are arranging the details for the early completion and successful working of the road, and for that purpose will soon put on the market a loan of \$10,000,000.

The new directors, who represent in a great degree the interests of the Erie Railway, intend to issue \$10,000,000 of securities of the New York and New England Railroad. Three million dollars of these they will probably exchange for \$3,000,000 of old underlying bonds or liens on the consolidated railroads. The other \$7,000,000 will be devoted to completing the road from Waterbury to Fishkill, a distance of 77 miles. The total length of the line will then be about 400 miles. The administration of the Erie Railway is desirous of having the line completed, as it is a valuable connection, and can be made the medium of supplying New England with millions of dollars worth of coal. For this reason the Erie Directors have pushed their claims as far as possible.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic.—This road, known as the Air Line Railroad, was opened from Middletown to Willimantic April 26. A special train was run through for the first time, the road being completed except ballasting. This section of road completes the connection of the Boston, Hartford & Erie road with New Haven.

Canada Southern.—London papers of the 5th April contained this company's invitation for subscriptions for \$2,500,000 of its sterling 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds, which were to be issued at 93½. The amount issued in this country is reported to be \$3,260,000 as that the total issue (there being 293 miles of road) will be at the rate of \$30,000 per mile. The mortgage is for \$240,000 more, which amount is "reserved for further extensions."

Railroad Leases.—The law recently procured to be passed in Ohio for the benefit of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company provides that no proposed purchase, lease or arrangement between the managers of any two railroad companies shall be perfected without the assent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the stock of the company whose road is to be leased; and stipulates that "the rental reserved and secured for said leased road shall be equal to at least the net earnings of such leased road for the fiscal year next pre-

ceding the one in which said lease is made." It also enacts that stockholders refusing assent to the lease, etc., if the same be carried, shall be entitled "to demand and receive from such lessee or lessees, previous to such lease, purchase or arrangement being consummated, the average market value of their stock for six months next preceding the day of the meeting of the companies at which said lease is approved as aforesaid, on the surrender of their stock."

Boston Semi-Annual Dividends.—Mr. Joseph G. Martin, stock broker, No. 10 State street, Boston, has compiled his usual list of monthly dividends, and he remarks of the present month as follows:

"Among corporations usually dividing in May, but not yet declared, are the Essex Company, Flint and Holly Railroad, Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Lowell Machine Shop, Mercantile Marine Insurance Company, Model Lodging House, Stony Brook and Wilton Railroads.

"Boston has no gold interest maturing at this time, and only a small sum in currency. The disbursements of the State are large, and adding to these the interest on United States bonds, and Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad 6s, makes a total of \$1,034,477 in gold. The Government interest is paid on 5-20s of 1862, 1864, November, 1865, and quarterly on new 5 per cent. bonds. The registered interest given in his table is the exact sum payable at the Boston Sub-Treasury, and \$73,423 less than was paid six months ago.

"The Boston and Maine and Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Companies will declare dividends April 30th, payable May 15. The Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, common stock, increases the dividend from 1½ to 1¾ per cent. The Mason & Hamlin Organ Company reduces from 5 to 4 per cent. quarterly, and the Wamsutta Mills 4 to 3 per cent. The first coupon is paid on Rutland Railroad First Mortgage 8s of 1902, and on the Vermont Central Railroad Income and Extension 8s, 1902. The Boston Sugar Refinery passes its dividend at this time. The dividend of the American Land Company is in liquidation."

—The Supreme Court in South Carolina has decided that Blue Ridge Scrip is unconstitutional. This settles a vexed question which has exercised the people and courts for more than a year.

—The May interest on the bonds of the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Company has been defaulted. The President of the Company, in a circular, however, says that it will be paid soon.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Atlantic & G. W.		Atlantic & Pacific.		Bar. C. R. & Mon.		Central Pacific		Chicago & Alton.		Chi. & N. western.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
(583 m.)	(539 m.)	(328 m.)	(328 m.)	(261 m.)	(261 m.)	(1,050 m.)	(1,166 m.)	(690 m.)	(619 m.)	(— m.)	(— m.)
\$372,845	\$314,718	\$40,594	\$34,854	\$85,319	\$61,363	\$592,221	\$52,860	\$171,708	\$352,538	\$714,856	\$752,468
321,210	324,210	69,814	87,619	69,441	73,346	571,896	694,015	332,932	402,477	714,122	765,250
373,397	420,250	95,331	132,318	69,315	85,561	375,762	974,460	373,217	421,614	316,291	.....
393,334	.....	.....	.....	61,581	.....	919,598	.....	379,479	.....	900,376	.....
435,544	.....	.....	.....	63,632	.....	1,322,775	.....	439,251	.....	1,074,779	.....
435,591	.....	.....	.....	71,242	.....	1,422,110	.....	419,197	.....	1,074,460	.....
417,931	.....	81,303	.....	73,834	.....	1,175,295	.....	488,352	.....	1,024,958	.....
472,110	.....	161,792	.....	93,129	.....	1,288,227	.....	559,892	.....	1,191,700	.....
515,039	.....	102,245	.....	113,831	.....	1,332,221	.....	497,261	.....	1,393,501	.....
517,923	.....	.....	.....	126,968	.....	1,375,425	.....	510,756	.....	1,433,943	.....
471,771	.....	103,633	.....	91,592	.....	1,299,990	.....	431,315	.....	1,067,387	.....
401,991	.....	.....	.....	81,622	.....	1,077,135	.....	352,691	.....	853,780	.....
5,181,912	.....	.....	.....	935,865	.....	12,990,126	.....	5,156,326	.....	12,272,063	.....
Chic. Danv. & Via		Clav. Col. Cin. & I.		Erie		Illinois Central.		Ind. Bl. & Western.		Kansas Pacific.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
(132 m.)	(132 m.)	(391 m.)	(391 m.)	(935 m.)	(971 m.)	(1109 m.)	(1109 m.)	(212 m.)	(212 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)
\$11,559	\$17,515	\$10,791	\$35,612	\$1,313,310	\$1,316,831	\$617,429	\$590,499	\$105,076	\$.....	\$189,606	\$150,567
41,952	49,107	320,022	408,349	1,294,056	1,329,422	531,627	592,919	99,441	.....	191,738	194,786
45,937	49,773	372,974	465,517	1,461,209	1,515,383	515,393	651,952	109,830	.....	292,670	300,719
49,546	.....	391,112	.....	1,548,812	.....	559,871	.....	114,842	.....	322,75	.....
50,139	.....	373,619	.....	1,729,218	.....	618,955	.....	125,286	.....	334,285	.....
52,104	.....	311,104	.....	1,463,961	.....	659,362	.....	100,568	.....	315,363	.....
47,259	.....	326,268	.....	1,550,023	.....	609,846	.....	100,860	.....	321,774	.....
57,375	.....	401,251	.....	1,525,243	.....	783,255	.....	117,408	.....	349,382	.....
55,290	.....	417,327	.....	1,613,461	.....	711,782	.....	121,203	.....	311,968	.....
56,169	.....	439,581	.....	1,743,752	.....	891,692	.....	137,634	.....	412,822	.....
55,000	.....	399,829	.....	1,701,374	.....	696,475	.....	102,431	.....	310,345	.....
49,440	.....	358,743	.....	1,392,615	.....	693,063	.....	126,124	.....	223,241	.....
627,930	.....	4,462,625	.....	18,390,605	.....	8,026,754	.....	1,864,006	.....	8,644,192	.....
Lake Shore & M.S.		Marletta & Cin.		Michigan Cent.		Mil. & St. Paul.		Mo. Kan. & Tex's.		Ohio & Miss.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
(1,074 m.)	(1,136 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(715 m.)	(715 m.)	(1,018 m.)	(m.)	(483 m.)	(641 m.)	(393 m.)	(393 m.)
\$1,276,150	\$1,412,368	\$153,578	\$170,023	\$505,586	\$475,897	\$490,985	\$334,715	\$81,299	\$200,639	\$373,024	\$277,776
1,291,710	1,549,285	142,407	162,585	484,022	542,008	387,565	423,716	91,188	218,000	235,950	246,805
1,470,048	1,735,736	150,731	180,467	558,533	690,017	426,192	555,005	95,854	252,460	288,852	332,849
1,521,518	.....	145,858	.....	607,678	.....	471,188	.....	117,512	.....	.....	295,160
1,474,467	.....	158,718	.....	593,641	.....	580,422	.....	150,574	.....	272,310	269,559
1,311,110	.....	154,587	.....	505,314	.....	594,769	.....	143,455	.....	249,911	286,637
1,204,443	.....	144,550	.....	505,809	.....	488,319	.....	180,480	.....	222,632	265,406
1,440,843	.....	162,521	.....	580,998	.....	565,728	.....	171,945	.....	.....	315,699
1,567,869	.....	191,841	.....	667,819	.....	811,961	.....	205,588	.....	356,232	317,410
1,844,882	.....	208,977	.....	786,333	.....	950,945	.....	227,443	.....	445,187	394,193
1,625,812	.....	207,911	.....	616,021	.....	792,388	.....	230,410	.....	.....	326,667
1,433,931	.....	201,106	.....	576,783	.....	513,787	.....	200,023	.....	294,150	260,404
17,537,734	.....	2,029,927	.....	6,994,124	.....	6,957,771	.....	1,895,858	.....	.....	3,575,148
St. L. & S. East.		St. L. & Iron Mt.		St. Louis, K.C. & N.		St. L. A. & T. H. Tol. P. & Wars'w.		Toledo, Wab. & W.		Union Pacific.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
(358 m.)	(353 m.)	(212 m.)	(212 m.)	(530 m.)	(530 m.)	(397 m.)	(377 m.)	(248 m.)	(218 m.)	(628 m.)	(628 m.)
\$61,397	\$83,124	\$173,707	\$116,160	\$239,380	\$183,275	\$166,078	\$141,209	\$108,188	\$79,591	\$439,780	\$370,290
.....	101,825	156,299	163,251	245,110	220,618	140,552	169,454	100,439	.....	431,949	405,110
.....	.....	182,07	229,260	260,191	229,921	165,392	177,515	105,456	.....	460,646	471,301
.....	.....	173,665	.....	290,109	.....	154,641	.....	102,191	.....	447,313	741,802
.....	.....	187,225	.....	227,640	.....	147,540	.....	117,904	.....	510,792	890,442
.....	.....	180,786	.....	216,354	.....	149,832	.....	94,522	.....	462,868	885,459
.....	.....	181,243	.....	207,854	.....	130,145	.....	90,070	.....	432,056	743,383
98,000	.....	194,155	.....	233,551	.....	167,496	.....	127,852	.....	614,175	789,568
.....	.....	194,000	.....	235,159	.....	177,085	.....	114,488	.....	565,811	863,751
117,968	.....	213,325	.....	296,502	.....	201,648	.....	115,140	.....	621,351	980,796
97,183	.....	203,731	.....	267,685	.....	178,169	.....	103,110	.....	489,341	915,727
.....	.....	205,698	.....	241,985	.....	102,613	.....	90,856	.....	492,235	757,850
.....	.....	2,251,242	.....	2,901,523	.....	1,888,922	.....	1,270,216	.....	5,908,317	8,892,605

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, May 2, 1873.

The feature of the markets noted last week—the simultaneous advance in the prices of leading staples of domestic produce—has been nearly reversed in the week under review. Cotton for future delivery, breadstuffs, hog products and naval stores have all declined; while refined petroleum has lost a portion of the advance which took place early in the week. The great channels of inland navigation are now all open, except the canals of this State, and they are to be opened on the 15th inst. There has been a better distributing demand for "groceries," and some other articles of foreign merchandise; and altogether the course of affairs in trade circles, notwithstanding the decline in prices noted above, has been as favorable as could have been expected.

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

Table with columns for commodity names and dates (May 1, April 1, May 1, 1872, 1873). Rows include Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hides, Cotton, Rice, etc.

Provisions have been irregular. Pork, under a subsidence of speculation, has ruled decidedly lower, and very quiet, until yesterday, when a good business was done in new mess at \$19 for June, while for May and July there was also business at this price. Western prime mess has sold to a moderate extent at \$17 50. Lard has been more in buyers' favor, selling at 9 3/4 @ 9 1/2 c for prime Western steam, on the spot, and 9 1/2 @ 9 1/4 c for kettle rendered, which has sold also to a good extent for June delivery at 10c; contract lard has sold at 9 9/16 c for May, 9 1/2 c for June and 10 1/4 c for July. Bacon has been in some demand and higher, long clear selling at 10 1/4 c, and short clear at the same price, on the spot. Cut meats have been very quiet, with prices more or less nominal; dry salted shoulders have declined and sold at 7 1/16 c. Beef has been in moderate demand and generally unchanged. The stock shows a considerable falling off. Butter has declined as the season advances. Cheese has ruled higher for fine, which has become reduced in stock; new has been arriving to some extent, and fancy has brought 16c., which has also been the price for old for export. To-day pork was very quiet, and new mess was offered at \$18 75 for May. Bacon was dull and lower at 9 1/4 @ 10c for long clear, and 10 1/2 c for short clear. Lard was also depressed, but active at the concession, the sales embracing 4,000 tcs. prime Western for May at 9 1/4 @ 7-16c., and 2,500 tcs. for June at 9 1/2 @ 13-16c.

Tobacco has shown more activity in Kentucky leaf, especially for good low grades for shipment, and prices have ruled firm. The sales have been about 1,100 hhds., of which 950 hhds. for export and 150 hhds. for consumption. Quotations for new crop are 7 @ 8c. for lugs and 8 1/4 @ 14c. for leaf. Seed leaf tobacco, on the contrary, has become quiet; shippers cannot buy at prices within their limits, and the only transactions have been 200 cases sundries, crop of 1870, at 9 @ 10c., and 200 do., crop of 1871, at 15 @ 50c. Spanish tobacco continues in large stock and dull; sales 400 bales Havana at 80c. @ \$1.

In oils, we notice sales of crude sperm at \$1 50 @ 1 51, and crude Northern whale at 67c., all for home use, showing some decline; and menhaden oil, under the prospect of a large "catch," is reduced to 56c. There has been more doing in hides, with dry Buenos Ayres quoted at 25c. gold. Tallow is firmer, with prime city sold to-day at 9 1-16c. Whiskey has advanced to 92c., and alcohol has sold at \$1 70.

In metals trade has been dull, and Scotch pig iron has declined, Glengarnoch having declined to \$49 @ 49 50.

Freights have been depressed, especially for weight to British ports. To Liverpool by steam corn has been taken as low as 5 1/2 d., with cheese at 45s. To Glasgow by steam liberal shipments of grain were made to-day at 6 @ 6 1/2 d. To London by sail wheat at 9 d. and flour at 2s. 9 d., with pretty free shipments. Vessels for charter have brought full rates, and late business includes vessels with crude petroleum to Havre at 6s. 3 d. @ 6s. 6 d., with 7s. the current rate for grain to Cork for orders.

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, 1873, 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: Same time 1872, Total since January 1, 1873, Total this week, All other ports, Other S. American, Brazil, British Guiana, Mex. Indea., Hayti, Cuba, Br. N. A. Colonies, China & Japan, Other S. Europe, Spain, Other N. Europe, Ger. many, Holland & Belg., France, Great Britain, Breadstuffs—Flour, bbls., Corn meal, bush., Rye, bush., Barley, bush., Oats, bush., Corn, bush., Peas, bush., Candles, pkgs., Coal, tons, Coffee, bales, Cotton, bales, Drugs, pkgs., Hops, bush., Navalst.—Sp. Turp., bbls., Rosin, bbls., Tar, bbls., Oil cake, 100 lbs., Oils—Petroleum, galls., Whale, galls., Sperm, galls., Lard, galls., Provisions, Pork, bbls. & te, Beef, bbls. & te, Bacon, 100 lbs., Butter, 100 lbs., Cheese, 100 lbs., Rice, pkgs., Tallow, 100 lbs., Tobacco, leaf & c., cases, etc., manufactured, cases, etc., Whalbone, cases, etc., Total Values, 1873, Total Values, 1872.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of leading articles at this port since Jan. 1, 1873, and for the same period of 1872 and 1871:

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time 1872.	Same time 1871.		Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time 1872.	Same time 1871.
China, Glass and Earthen-ware.....	6,013	4,789	4,593	Metals, &c.—			
China.....	19,473	15,294	13,910	Cutlery.....	2,727	2,806	2,873
Earthen-ware.....	221,555	162,083	128,317	Hardware.....	1,251	2,463	1,936
Glass.....	11,552	12,349	9,633	Iron, Rlt bars.....	237,480	280,652	176,110
Glass plate.....	4,003	3,534	3,749	Lead, pigs.....	123,169	116,259	172,999
Buttons.....	2,496	2,256	2,451	Steel.....	236,051	3,635,435	1,720,294
Coal, tans.....	3,379	15,546	1,153	Tin boxes.....	76,619	69,151	57,065
Cocoa, bags.....	15,113	7,392	7,153	Tin slabs, lbs.....	392,477	300,112	271,098
Coffee, bags.....	43,059	549,046	831,116	Sugar, hnds., tes. & bbis.....	193,506	2,769,978	1,356,039
Cotton, bales.....	2,620	2,468	926	Sugar, boxes & bags.....	41,223	40,077	42,169
Drugs, &c.—				Sugar, boxes & bags.....	45,540	67,992	328,164
Bark, Peruvian.....	9,917	16,853	9,199	Ten.....	620,402	351,457	688,591
Blea powders.....	22,274	8,496	7,483	Tobacco.....	29,276	28,811	20,251
Blamatoe, tons.....	5,383	6,096	7,483	Waste.....	1,529	1,780	991
Cochineal.....	1,311	1,547	1,225	Wines, &c.—			
Cream Tartar.....	613	846	549	Champagne, bks.....	61,790	61,668	61,336
Gambier.....	2,192	29,718	1,365	Wines.....	49,961	45,889	61,943
Gum, Arabic.....	1,416	1,731	1,365	Wool, bales.....	25,773	40,935	17,534
Indigo.....	2,972	3,335	1,984	Articles reported by value.....			
Madder.....	2,972	1,072	1,111	Clears.....	\$358,445	\$678,590	\$544,203
Oils, essential.....	819	1,622	796	Corks.....	\$2,181	\$0,301	\$6,679
Oil, Olive.....	12,457	14,824	11,111	Fancy goods.....	\$20,506	\$64,727	\$254,020
Opium.....	272	630	736	Fish.....	157,369	143,060	174,126
Soda bi-carb.....	21,314	2,705	44,002	Fruits, &c.—			
Soda ash.....	15,043	17,387	14,161	Lemons.....	116,554	134,129	160,651
Soda, ash.....	19,449	13,822	6,128	Nuts.....	74,931	839,739	793,599
Flax.....	3,373	4,894	2,565	Leaves.....	410,777	409,146	490,510
Furs.....	2,309	2,309	2,565	Nuts.....	463,590	721,747	475,153
Gunny cloth.....	1,539	4,431	2,400	Raisins.....	476,674	4,016,227	1,640,491
Hair.....	1,410	2,706	32,273	Hides undressed.....	260,652	305,279	182,810
Hemp, bales.....	53,466	61,332	619	Hides.....			
Hides, &c.—				Spices, &c.—			
Bristles.....	656	511	619	Cassia.....	11,188	351,278	250,205
Hides, dressed.....	4,431	8,493	15,831	Cassia.....	31,243	5,764	40,991
Hides, rubber.....	23,983	19,549	15,831	Pepper.....	6,609	270,059	99,759
Ivory.....	657	2,003	1,431	Saltpetre.....	96,825	25,444	91,821
Jewelry, &c.—				Woods.....			
Jewelry.....	1,376	1,410	2,216	Cork.....	159,911	124,890	84,659
Watches.....	413	443	551	Fustic.....	82,875	16,819	21,769
Liuaced.....	220,724	205,029	835,419	Lowwood.....	235,959	244,476	37,819
Molasses.....	34,222	33,665	52,160	Mahogany.....	89,093	85,132	63,520

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

The receipts of domestic produce have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '72.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '72.
Ashes...pkgs.	69	2,210	2,332	Pitch.....	50	831	868
Breadstuff.....				Oil cake, pkgs.....	2,154	45,537	41,251
Flour, bbls.....	79,529	251,876	685,951	Oil, lard.....	470	737	2,559
Wheat.....	160,540	1,141,693	629,899	Peanuts, bars.....	1,906	45,314	59,356
Corn.....	92,395	2,423,377	5,212,345	Provision.....	12,669	177,294	158,990
Oats.....	132,954	2,423,377	1,632,235	Batter, pkgs.....	7,479	143,695	86,128
Rye.....	25,815	469,247	827,939	Cheese.....	8,093	317,223	169,290
Barley, &c.—				Cut-meats.....	18,900	160,500	134,792
Grass ed, lbs.....	2,003	57,696	91,195	Eggs.....	2,124	76,241	92,410
Beans, bbls.....	507	16,349	18,905	Pork.....	937	13,533	12,610
Peas, bush.....	717	13,811	60,791	Lard, pkgs.....	6,359	230,298	196,217
C. meal, bbls.....	2,763	32,811	67,610	Lard, kgs.....	9,339	13,853	10,069
Cotton, bales.....	16,359	34,056	272,693	Rice, pkgs.....	218	4,859	5,410
Hemp, bales.....	513	1,332	7,911	Starch.....	6,015	105,320	89,696
Hides.....No.	23,235	302,036	289,454	Searing.....	1,071	6,730	9,378
Hops, bales.....	246	5,349	4,291	Sugar, bbls.....	.....	.....	558
Leather, aldea.....	51,749	977,174	1,531,510	Sugar, hnds.....	.....	681	4,418
Molasses, hds.....	.....	.....	30,330	Tallow, pkgs.....	747	13,373	12,374
Do, bbis.....	.....	22,359	30,330	Tallow, pkgs.....	4,412	50,783	65,346
Natural Stoves.....	.....	.....	.....	Tobacco, pkgs.....	2,377	28,503	13,197
Cr. turp bbls.....	80	3,919	8,354	Whiskey, hds.....	4,067	32,472	65,643
Spirits turp.....	600	17,373	16,134	Wool, bales.....	1,100	21,866	12,410
Rosin.....	6,192	17,170	194,001	Dressed hogs, No.	.....	93,512	60,218
Tar.....	1,945	18,747	17,391				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 2, 1873.

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, May 2. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 49,046 bales against 46,373 bales last week, 55,930 bales the previous week and 48,945 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1872, 3,253,170 bales against 2,532,269 bales for the same period of 1871-72, showing an increase since September 1, 1872, of 674,901 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:

Received this week at—	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
New Orleans.....bales.	20,887	6,105	18,936	24,223	6,955	6,393
Mobile.....	5,823	1,413	3,239	4,404	2,665	2,301
Charleston.....	3,906	1,225	2,987	8,183	1,359	1,210
Savannah.....	8,989	2,251	6,440	7,591	3,948	651
Texas.....	3,116	532	7,529	7,715	1,312	4,226
Tennessee &c.....	6,410	2,814	7,743	2,658	2,650	655
Florida.....	540	92	42	169	23	38
North Carolina.....	563	673	973	478	65	92
Virginia.....	4,345	8,209	8,455	2,015	1,991	8,244
Total this week.....	43,016	18,518	51,432	50,561	21,918	19,047
Total since Sept. 1.....	3,253,170	2,532,269	3,232,373	2,579,497	1,957,537	2,063,924

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 59,622 bales, of which 41,410 were to Great Britain, 4,471 to France, and 13,741 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 419,438 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season:

Week ending May 2.	Exported to—			Stock.	
	G. Brit.	France	Cont'n't	1873.	1872.
New Orleans.....	18,857	4,174	9,306	21,718	145,990
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,584
Charleston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,422
Savannah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,745
Texas.....	8,176	.....	.....	.....	81,093
New York.....	16,307	797	2,516	.....	17,659
Other ports.....	2,300	.....	.....	.....	7,527
Total.....	41,410	4,471	13,741	53,622	419,438
Since Sept. 1.....	1,497,318	229,570	1,502,280	2,167,913	1,777,330

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 26,600 bales, while the stocks to-night are 160,500 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 April 25, the latest mail dates.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Coast-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1872.	1871.	Great Britain.	France.	Other For'gn.	Total.		
	New Orleans.....	1101,650	905,915	553,500	165,156	220,873			939,531	183,591	51,870
Mobile.....	306,694	278,661	10,139	1,073	7,588	109,869	165,515	3,577
Charleston.....	835,028	253,939	133,430	12,523	22,585	138,993	138,142	20,574
Savannah.....	570,890	438,110	187,532	24,258	116,018	331,303	24,231	83,496
Texas.....	516,502	130,325	135,425	5,215	32,881	173,255	69,617	51,125
New York.....	106,417	95,397	352,160	8,414	27,627	383,721	.....	97,148
Florida.....	11,439	17,312	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,439	.....
No. Carolinas.....	11,538	49,699	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,682	4,768
Virginia.....	368,051	253,844	4,920	.....	.....	4,920	557,592	7,949
Other ports.....	23,998	95,458	16,412	200	9,761	28,376	.....	80,000
Total this year.....	3,210,124	.....	1,435,963	215,890	466,439	2,108,296	1,330,685	483,207
Total last year.....	2,664,721	1,291,362	152,911	291,015	174,308	956,656	.....	279,107

The market the past week has been dull, and yet it has ruled quite firm. Quotations for spot cotton were at our last considerably below early futures, and this circumstance, together with small receipts at our ports and a little steadier feeling at Liverpool, resulted in an advance on Monday of 1/4c, which was maintained throughout Tuesday but lost on Wednesday. Thursday, with a more favorable report from Liverpool, there was increased activity, one line of 2,000 bales being taken for export; but to-day, with the Liverpool advices quiet, little was done, and the close here was also quiet at the quotations of last Friday. For future delivery there has been considerable doing, but the market has lacked spirit. Early in the week there were many exchanges of maturing contracts for those running to the later months. Prices gradually weakened until the opening of Thursday's business, when Liverpool came in with an unexpectedly favorable report, with 1-16d. advance for early deliveries, and in the course of that day prices were 3/4@1-16c. higher. But to-day the Liverpool report was disappointing to operators for a rise, and most of the improvement of yesterday was lost. After change, the first sale for November was made, 200 bales at 17 1/4c. The prices for futures last reported were (basis low middling) 18 9-16c. for May, 18 1/4c. for June, 18 15-16c. for July, and 18 13-16c. for August. The total sales of this description for the week are 103,350 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 8,428 bales, including 4,082 for export, 2,616 for consumption, 378 for speculation, and 752 in transit. Of the above 136 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	15 @....	15 @....	15 @....	15 @....
Good Ordinary.....	16 1/2 @....	16 1/2 @....	16 1/2 @....	16 1/2 @....
Strict Good Ordinary.....	17 @....	17 @....	17 @....	17 @....
Low Middling.....	18 @....	18 @....	18 @....	18 @....
Middling.....	19 @....	19 @....	19 @....	19 @....
Good Middling.....	21 @....	21 @....	21 @....	21 @....

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

	SALES.				PRICES.				
	Expt.	Con-sump.	Spec.	Trans.	Total	Ord'ry.	Good Ord'ry.	Mid'g.	Mid'g.
Saturday.....	545	510	16	650	1,721	15	16 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Monday.....	251	334	9	.....	1,721	13 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Tuesday.....	185	623	14	.....	1,721	15 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Wednesday.....	160	592	298	.....	1,721	15	16 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Thursday.....	2,590	405	80	.....	2,965	15	16 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Friday.....	9.6	254	11	102	1,239	15	16 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our reports by telegraph to-night indicate with limited exceptions a condition of the crop much more favorable than the promise of a week ago. In the first place the injury from the frosts is generally spoken of as much less than anticipated, but little over one-fifth of the crop, except in the extreme Gulf States, being up (dry weather having delayed the germination of the seed), and of the amount up only a small portion being affected. Then again a fine rain, of from two to four days' duration, has visited the cotton States which was very greatly needed, and will be very beneficial. At New Orleans they have had rain on one day—a thunderstorm. Our Mobile dispatch states that during two days they have had fine showers there, and the indications are that the rain has been general, extending over a wide surface. At Montgomery and Selma the rain has been continued through four days, and has been heavy, though as the week closes there is a favorable change. Our correspondents at Selma also add that the rain has been general and very satisfactory, as it was badly needed. It has rained three days at Columbus and Macon, with a return of clear weather the latter part of the week. At Augusta during more than half the week they have had delightful showers, and at Charleston they have also had frequent showers. Our correspondent at Memphis states that they have had rain on three days, and that the last was very severe, doing much damage to planting; much of the seed planted has failed to come up on account of the unfavorable weather. At Nashville it has rained on two days. The thermometer at Memphis has averaged 59, Macon 66, Columbus 68, Montgomery 67, Mobile 69 and Selma 70.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, there have been 35,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and 4,000 bales to the continent, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 38,000 bales. The movement since the first of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are brought down to Thursday, May 1:

	Shipments this week to—			Shipments since Jan. 1 to—			Week's receipts.
	Great Britain	Continent	Total	Great Britain	Continent	Total	
1873....	35,000	4,000	39,000	345,000	111,000	457,000	38,000
1872....	8,000	9,000	17,000	357,000	174,000	561,000	40,000
1871....	13,000	19,000	32,000	259,000	155,000	414,000	65,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is an *increase* this year in the week's shipments from Bombay to all of Europe of 22,000 bales, and that the total movement since Jan. 1 shows a *decrease* in shipments of 104,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1872.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—We note more inquiry for bagging the past few days, both from dealers here and from the South. Sales the past week aggregate 3,500 rolls. During the late money stringency sales of round lots were made, both here and in Boston, at 12½c., cash. We now quote the market at 13 7/8c., cash, and know that 13½c. was refused for one lot of 1,000 rolls. June, July, August and September deliveries, standard brands and full weights can be bought at 14½@15c., c. o. d. Bale cloth is dull and nominal, without sales. We quote 10c. currency, cash. The stock in New York and Boston is about 26,000 bales, and imports have about ceased. We have no sales of bags to report for the past week, and quotations remain nominally at 15c. for heavy weights. The transactions of butts comprise 3,000 bales at 2@2 1-16c., cash, averaged 2½@2 3-16c., 60 days. The market closes in favor of buyers, but with increased orders coming in. The consumption for April was 10,500 bales, and shipments from Calcutta, 15,000 bales. We quote 2c. cash, to 2 3-16c. time, with a shading of 1 per cent on large lots.

GUNNY CLOTH.

	1873. Bales.	1872. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date.....	1,190	1,242	6,135
On the way to the United States April 30....	131	3,177	5,497
Loading at Calcutta last date for United States.....	100	200	615
Stock in Importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, April 30.....	9,000	9,990	6,800
Stock in Importers' and speculators' hands in New York, April 30.....	17,000	11,600	10,800
Shipments and consumption from New York and Boston during April.....	250	300	400
GUNNY BAGS.			
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date.....	2,100	3,501	6,249
On the way to the United States April 30....	1,000	3,333	1,650
Loading at Calcutta last date for United States.....	1,250	500	400
Stock in Importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, April 30.....	1,400	3,300	7,000
Stock in Importers' and speculators' hands in New York, April 30.....	4,500	5,400	7,300
Shipments and consumption from New York and Boston during April.....	100	200	600

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1872:

	—Week ending May 2, 1873—			—Week ending May 3, 1872—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	838	2,123	11,634	689	1,620	7,190
Columbus.....	323	599	7,215	253	544	3,723
Macon.....	155	625	7,297	145	1,007	2,656
Montgomery...	195	647	5,577	256	778	2,216
Selma.....	194	1,05	2,907	309	609	1,298
Memphis.....	5,797	6,046	35,119	2,496	2,438	14,431
Nashville.....	1,054	741	10,909	338	273	4,833
	8,576	11,316	60,658	4,491	7,269	36,552

The above totals show that the interior stocks have *decreased* during the week 2,740 bales, and are to-night 41,300 bales *more* than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 4,085 bales *more* than the same week last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.—By cable we have to-night the stocks at the different European ports, the India cotton afloat for all of Europe, and the American afloat for each port as given below. From figures thus received, we have prepared the following table, showing the quantity of cotton in sight at this date (May 2) of each of the two past seasons:

	1873.	1872.
Stock in Liverpool.....	741,000	844,000
Stock in London.....	171,000	211,000
Stock in Havre.....	150,000	187,000
Stock in Marseilles.....	15,250	15,500
Stock in Bremen.....	55,000	18,750
Stock in Amsterdam.....	76,000	72,000
Stock in Antwerp.....	27,000	31,000
Stock in Hamburg.....	38,000	16,000
Stock in Barcelona.....	71,000	69,000
Stock in Trieste.....	19,250	14,500
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	228,000	171,000
Afloat for Havre (American and Brazil)...	33,000	17,750
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	16,250	12,750
Afloat for Amsterdam (American).....	1,750	4,900
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe....	384,000	490,000
Stock in United States ports.....	419,438	258,938
Stock in inland towns.....	80,658	56,352
Exports from United States this week....	59,922	32,022
Total.....	2,591,218	2,479,462

These figures indicate an *increase* in cotton in sight to-night of 111,756 bales compared with the same date of 1872.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an *increase* since last week, the total reaching 19,622 bales, against 14,153 bales last week. Below we give our usual 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.
	April 9.	April 16.	April 23.	April 30.		
Liverpool.....	10,531	11,144	11,055	16,807	369,027	363,205
Other British Ports.....	...	...	...	...	430	2,729
Total to Gt. Britain	10,531	11,144	11,055	16,807	369,457	365,934
Havre.....	60	...	1,200	297	2,711	681
Other French ports.....	...	...	...	...	...	119
Total French	60	...	1,200	297	2,711	1,000
Bremen and Hanover.....	...	...	...	39	17,182	5,880
Hamburg.....	...	...	...	...	4,648	319
Other ports.....	...	700	1,903	2,488	5,571	1,133
Total to N. Europe......	...	700	1,903	2,513	27,404	6,902
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	...	...	...	...	2,741	1,196
All others.....	...	...	...	...	2,711	1,196
Total Spain, &c......	...	...	...	...	2,711	1,196
Grand Total.....	10,581	12,144	14,158	19,622	402,313	315,052

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 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.....	2,220	86,629	1,177	44,323	...	2,881	50	1,528
Texas.....	1,025	47,788	...	11,454	...	985	...	...
Savannah.....	1,372	140,243	...	87,264	240	11,501	650	8,850
Mobile.....	...	...	...	11,533	...	...	...	...
Florida.....	419	1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th Carolina.....	1,675	128,507	106	19,217	...	374	116	4,261
11th Carolina.....	193	26,471	...	192	156	9,601	108	18,793
Virginia.....	2,584	188,392	280	71,668	...	...	633	37,997
North'n Ports.....	...	6,682	444	72,774	...	...	...	1,697
Tennessee, &c.....	5,051	108,969	734	19,193	362	14,786	372	11,239
Foreign.....	804	5,823	...	88	...	105	...	...
Total this year	15,348	759,998	2,601	284,756	728	43,243	1,849	88,258
Total last year.	10,382	621,815	4,111	233,656	1,292	51,458	2,049	94,519

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per *latest mail* returns, have reached 77,665 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week:

	Total bales.
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers Baltic, 1,657....	2,223
To 405 Sea Island, Manhattan, 3,316....	Ormesby, 628....
To Limerick, 724....	Cuba, 796....
To Parthia, 668....	City of London, 917....
per ships British Sovereign, 1,788....	Sarah Hignett, 420....
Pembroke Castle, 1,003....	per bark Athlete, 2,032....
To Havre, per ship J. A. Stabler, 56 and 241 Sea Island.....	297
To Bremen, per steamer Deutschland, 30.....	30
To Cronstadt, per steamers Olympia, 760....	Columbia, 21....
per bark Bellevue, 1,704.....	2,488

NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships St. Louis, 2,300 ... Queen of the East, 3,405 ... Genevieve, 4,122 ... Record, 3,130 ... Lake St. Clair, 2,713 ... Felicia, 3,977 ... per barka Sineto, 339 ... Evviva, 1,564 ... per brig Porvenir, 518 ... 22,128	To Bremen, per bark Ebenezzer, 1,641 ... per brig Lena, 494 ... 1,874	To Amsterdam, per bark Marilyst, 1,874 ... 801	To Genoa, per bark Maria Mercedes, 801 ... 9,481
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ship Adept, 3,481 ... 9,927	CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per ship Richard III, 8,522 Upland and 105 Sea Island ... 1,594	To Havre, per bark Draupner, 1,594 Upland ... 2,552	SAVANNAH—To Bremen, per bark Anna, 2,552 Upland ... 5,170
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per ship L. L. Starzee, 3,950 and 1 Sea Island ... per brigs Sabine, 2,457 and 2 Sea Island ... Obey, 776 ... 7,971	To Havre, per bark Samson, 990 ... 990	To Amsterdam, per ship Southern Chief, 4,004 ... per bark Saga, 1,316 ... 5,320	BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Siberia, 85 ... 15
To British Provinces, per ... 15	Total ... 77,665	The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form are as follows:	

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Havre.	Bro-men.	Amater-dam.	Revel.	Genoa.	Br. Prov.	Total.
New York	16,807	297	30	...	...	...	...	...	19,622
New Orleans	22,128	...	2,135	1,874	...	801	...	...	26,438
Mobile	3,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,481
Charleston	3,927	1,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,521
Savannah	7,971	990	...	2,552	5,170	...	...	...	14,281
Texas	7,971	990	...	...	5,320	...	...	...	15,281
Boston	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total	54,399	990	1,591	4,717	7,194	5,170	801	15	77,665

Included in the above totals are, from New York, 2,484 bales to Cronstadt.

Below we give all news received, during the week, of disasters to vessels carrying cotton from any port of the United States:

- SOUTHAMPTON** (1,442 tons, of Liverpool, built at New York in 1849), Dunn, from New Orleans February 28 with 3,955 bales cotton for Revel, Russia is reported by cable to the Pine street News Room, under date April 25, to have been abandoned on fire, and a total loss.
- AQUEDRA** (Sp.), Ferro, from New Orleans March 13 for Barcelona, put into Atre port to April 24, with cargo (including 545 bales cotton) damaged, and will discharge for repairs.
- BERTHA TEMPLE** (Br.), McFee, from Galveston for Liverpool, which put into New Orleans March 26 leaky, repaired and cleared for destination April 22.
- NEDO** (Nor.), from New Orleans April 5 for Falmouth, Eng., which put back 12th, damaged by collision, repaired and sailed from S. W. Pass 22d.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 116½ and 117½, and the close was 116½. Foreign Exchange market is quiet. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 108½@108¾; short, 109¾@109½, and Commercial, 107½@108. Freights closed at ½d.@7-16d. by steam and 5-16d.@½d. by sail to Liverpool, 1¼@1½c. gold by steam and 1c. by sail to Havre, and ¾d. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—5 P. M.—The market opened steadier and closed quiet to-day, with sales footing up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 60,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export and 6,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 741,000 bales, of which 342,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea, bound to this port, is 577,000 bales of which 228,000 bales are American.

	April 10.	April 18.	April 25.	May 2.
Total sales	54,000	53,000	69,000	61,000
Sales for export	7,000	6,000	7,000	7,000
Sales on speculation	1,000	2,000	4,000	6,000
Total stock	681,000	694,000	692,000	741,000
Stock of American	328,000	322,000	313,000	342,000
Total afloat	451,000	525,000	541,000	577,000
American afloat	170,000	208,000	226,000	228,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week, Price Mid. Upl'da. 9½@... Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Orleans 5½@... 9½@... 9½@... 9½@... 9½@... 9½@... 9½@... 9½@... 9½@...

EUROPEAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of April 19, states:

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—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 1872.
Sea Island	15 18	21 24	32 42	21 30
Florida	15 17	20 21	24 30	22 28
Upland	7½ 8½	9-16 9½	10½ 11-16	11½ 12
Mobile	7½ 8½	9-16 9½	10½ 11-16	11½ 12
N.O. & Tex	7½ 8½	9 9½	10½ 10½	11½ 12

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

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Midland	d. 24	d. 24	d. 24	d. 24	d. 24	d. 24
Sea Island	23	24	18	23	24	18
Upland	7½	11-16	9-16	7½	8½	7½
Mobile	7½	11-16	9-16	7½	8½	7½
Orleans	7½	11-16	9-16	7½	8½	7½

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

	Taken on spec. to this date			Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other outports to date			Actual exp. from U.K. in 1872.
	1873.	1872.	1871.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1872.
American	37,220	124,790	46,930	39,228	35,908	132,080	42,260
Brazilian	1,450	56,960	300	2,392	14,576	11,040	11,040
Egyptian	4,100	27,090	3,700	974	1,973	23,080	23,080
W. Indian	520	2,960	1,010	3,549	3,2-8	533,740	533,740
E. Indian	23,560	158,460	23,510	43,035	77,778	742,770	742,770
Total	66,850	370,260	74,450	91,173	133,483	742,770	742,770

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.									
Sales this week.									
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.	Total.	Total.	Same period 1872.	Average weekly sales 1872.	1873.	1872.
American	26,340	2,994	1,980	28,810	587,080	673,620	31,660	32,090	31,660
Brazilian	4,270	905	...	4,270	102,600	282,490	6,410	13,310	6,410
Egyptian	4,780	318	90	4,780	95,070	119,220	6,260	6,040	6,260
Smyrna & Greek	1,380	10	...	1,380	3,990	7,230	2,100	2,090	2,100
West Indian, &c	...	...	...	...	36,190	7,520	...	...	...
East Indian	8,460	5,752	680	13,180	231,730	453,520	10,720	12,430	10,720
Total	45,230	9,999	2,140	52,990	1,056,600	1,572,600	60,150	65,900	60,150

Imports.									
	This week.	To this date 1873.	To this date 1872.	Total.	This date 1872.	Same date 1873.	Dec. 31.		
American	22,762	815,264	700,916	1,402,131	522,100	332,750	63,570		
Brazilian	5,149	119,967	290,657	709,655	52,460	130,740	25,880		
Egyptian	8,218	133,338	136,519	287,042	83,240	91,090	44,210		
Smyrna & Grk	1,957	10,212	7,133	17,147	10,099	5,930	20,450		
W. Indian	240	21,675	27,564	140,393	7,399	4,280	...		
East Indian	29,794	155,074	228,837	857,942	218,710	293,690	266,940		
Total	68,120	1,255,530	1,401,966	3,414,313	694,010	793,380	421,050		

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 46½ per cent is American, against nearly 42 per cent. last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 31½ per cent. against 20½ per cent.

LONDON, April 19.—Business has been quiet, and only a small amount of business has been concluded. Annexed are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Imports, Jan. 1 to April 17	76,269	172,447	62,979
Deliveries	68,797	127,314	118,017
Stocks, April 17	83,395	214,717	172,892

ALEXANDRIA, April 16.—Market quiet, without pressure. Business difficult, because of quality. Middling (cost and freight) per lb. 8½d; middling fair, 9½d; fair, 10½d; fully fair, 10½d; good fair, 10½@11d; fully good fair, 11½@12d. White descriptions—good fair (cost and freight) per lb, 10½d; fully good fair, 10½d. Forward delivery—November, 10½d, free on board. Receipts for the week, 15,000 cantars; same week last year, 17,000 cantars. Shipments for the week, 3,000 bales. Exchange, three months' date, 97½. Freight, 20s.

The following is a statement of the receipts and exports of cotton from Alexandria to 7th April:

	Cantars.
Receipts from October 1	2,141,691
in same time in 1872	1,886,831
1871	1,739,999
Shipments to Liverpool from October 1	2 4,803
in same time in 1872	232,446
1871	191,895
to France and Spain	35,136
1872	19,711
1871	8,192
to Austria, Italy and Russia	41,747
to Austria and Italy, 1872	38,123
1871	45,125
Total shipments to all parts	321,656
1872	290,280
1871	245,212
Stock about	160,000
Total crops of 1864-65	2,139,716
1865-66	861,581
1866-67	1,127,895
1867-68	1,207,402
1868-69	1,303,156
1869-70	1,362,514
1870-71	1,970,717
1871-72	2,044,254

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., May 2, 1873.

The flour market has been depressed, and prices for the week show some decline. The demand has been very fair and general and prices below the parity of wheat, but receipts have been liberal, and the shipments eastward from the Western markets have materially increased, while receivers have continued to show a disposition to sell promptly from the wharf. Low grades, such as No. 2 and superfine, have been most depressed. Common extras have declined to \$6 83@7, at which there has been a pretty fair movement; the medium and better grades of extras, as well as double extras, have ruled rather more steady, but have been comparatively slow of sale. Their production, in view of the scarcity of fine wheats, is somewhat curtailed. To day, the market was steady, but owing to the rain, generally quiet.

The wheat market has been less active and very unsettled latterly as respects both tone and prices. Early in the week Spring Wheat brought the full closing prices of last Friday, and No. 2 Milwaukee brought \$1 62 for June arrival, but since Monday business has been limited and prices have developed weakness. Navigation of the Great Lakes has been resumed, and large quantities of wheat have cleared from Chicago and Milwaukee for Buffalo and Oswego. The Erie Canal is to be opened on the 15th, and we shall probably have large supplies the last week in May. To-day the market was firmer for fine wheats, with the supply much reduced. No. 2 Chicago Spring sold at \$1 64 afloat, and No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1 68 in store, closing with buyers at the latter price, and \$1 67 bid for early receipts by rail. It was reported that there were orders from the Continent.

Indian corn has been firmer, stocks have been materially reduced and receipts by rail have been small. Old Western mixed advanced to 70c in store, and new sold as high as 71@71 1/2c. float; but latterly there has been less speculation, and shippers have partially withdrawn. Yesterday prime old mixed closed at 68c. in store, and fair to prime new sold at 69@70c. To-day the price of new corn was sustained, the supply being small, but prime old mixed in store was offered at 68c., with bid reduced to 67c.

Rye has been held for a further advance, without business. Barley has been dull and drooping.

Oats broke down yesterday to 50@51 1/2c. for dark and mixed new Western, and 52@53 1/2c. for white do., and sold freely at some further concession, very few mixed bringing over 51c., or white over 53c.

The following are closing quotations:

Table with columns for Flour (Superfine State and Western, Extra State, etc.) and Grain (Wheat-No. 2 spring, No. 1 spring, Red Western, Amber do., White, Corn-Western mixed, White Western, Yellow Western, Southern, white, Rye-State and Canada, Western, Oats-New Black, Chicago mixed, White Western, &c., Barley-Western, Canada West, Peas-Canada).

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

Table with columns for Receipts at New York (1873, Same time Jan., Since Jan. 1, 1872) and Exports from New York (1873, Same time Jan., Since Jan. 1, 1872) for Flour, C. meal, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, &c., and Oats.

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE 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 APRIL 26, AND FROM AUG. 1 TO APRIL 26.

Table showing receipts at Lake and River ports for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Oats from August 1 to April 26.

Table showing total receipts and previous week receipts for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Oats.

*Estimated.

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and St. Louis for the week ending April 26, and from Jan. 1 to April 26:

Table showing shipments of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Oats from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and St. Louis.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 26, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO APRIL 26.

Table showing receipts of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Oats at seaboard ports from January 1 to April 26.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in New York canals, April 26, 1873:

Table showing stocks in store at New York, Albany, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Duluth, Detroit, Oswego, St. Louis, Boston, Toronto, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lake Shipments, and Fall shipments for week.

Table showing total stocks in store and in transit for Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Barley from April 19, 73 to April 27, 73.

* Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 2, 1873.

There has been rather more business during the past week, and prices are for the most part maintained with more steadiness than was noted at the time of our last review. Coffee has hardened somewhat on the lower grades, and is held at a shade better prices. Tea is selling rather more freely, but quotable values are without essential change. Sugar has exhibited more steadiness both in raws and refined. Molasses sells well to the trade, and all grocery grades are fully maintained, while refining qualities lack firmness and sell only to a very limited extent.

TEA.

There has been a further improvement in the demand for lines during the past week, and more actively is reported in invoices to replenish the stocks of jobbers, which have been allowed to run down to a pretty low point during the past few weeks. Greens seem to have been chiefly in request, and the feeling among importers in regard to these grades is much more hopeful. There is no quotable improvement in the prices at which invoices can be placed as yet, but holders avoid making any further concessions, and buyers operate more willingly on the previously quoted basis. Japans have shared the improvement to some extent, and close firmer with a fair call for all qualities. The market for Oolong remains somewhat irregular, but shows rather more steadiness than for a considerable time back, with a better trade going in lines. The invoice sales foot up 5,000 half chests Greens, 2,000 do. Japans, and 850 do Oolong.

There have been no importations of tea the past week. The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States from January 1 to date, in 1873 and 1872:

Table showing imports of Tea into the United States from January 1 to date, in 1873 and 1872, categorized by Black, Green, Japan, and Total.

The indirect receipts at New York, principally overland receipts from San Francisco, have been 43,727 pkgs. since January 1, against 62,001 last year. Imports at San Francisco from Jan. 1 to April 16, were 164,115 lbs. of China, 1,015,630 lbs. of Japan and 200 lbs. of Java tea.

COFFEE.

The demand for the Brazil grades has been fairly active and considerable business has been done, the sales being principally in the way of small invoices to go into distribution. With the trade running largely upon the lower grades, these qualities have improved considerably and prices are revived, both ordinary and fair Rio being quoted at a slight advance. The position of the market is in all respects favorable for holders, and buyers seem to recognize the steady tone and purchase with more apparent confidence. The supply is kept down pretty well, and neither the available stock nor the floats are of sufficient weight to weaken values. The India coffees remain strong and the supply is ample. The stock of pale grades has seldom been lighter than at present, and by reason of this fact holders are increasing their pretensions somewhat, and prices are tending toward an improvement. The sales of all grades since our last report have included 700 bags Rio ex "Alice"; 1,504 do. ex "South America"; 2,002 do. ex "Flamsteed"; 500 do. ex "Merrimack"; 1,750 Santos ex "Mozart"; 2,681 Rio ex "Gaseendi"; 2,000 do. ex "Contest"; 2,646 do. ex "Junio"; 4,863 mats Java, 543 do. do., 1,915 bags Maracalbo, 1,128 do. Ceylon, 884 do. Laguayra, 513 do. Costa Rica, 318 do. Mexican, 217 do. Curacao, all sold into consumption, and 760 bags St. Domingo, shipped to Europe by first hands. At the out-ports we note 3,000 bags Rio, ex "Aquadneck"; 650 do. ex "New Light," and 1,500 do. to arrive per "Amazon," all at Baltimore; 2,422 do. ex "Pepita," and 1,361 do. ex "Eros," at New Orleans.

Imports the past week have included 9,174 bags Rio, per "Gaesend," 5,410 do. do. and 4,600 do Santos per "Bernard," and about 4,000 bags Porto Rico, Jamaica and Curacao.

The stock of Rio May 1, and the imports stock Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

Table showing the stock of Rio May 1 and imports stock Jan. 1, 1873, categorized by In Bags, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Same date 1872.

Of other sorts the stock at New York, May 1, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1873, were as follows:

Table showing the stock of other sorts at New York, May 1, and imports at various ports since January 1, 1873.

* Includes mats. &c. reduced to bags. † Also 25,203 mats.

SUGAR.

Refiners continue to be moderate buyers of goods suited to their wants, and a fair business is in progress. Goods have been taken from the wharf with more freedom than for some time previous, and holders have shown a dispo-

sition to realize rather better rates. Prices have improved a fraction, and at the close there is a strong feeling on the basis of 7 1/2 @ 8c. for fair to good refining Cnba. Centrifugals continue to sell freely, and are firmly held at our quoted range. There has been a very limited business in grocery sugars, but the rates on these descriptions continue to be well maintained. Refined sugars sell in a limited way and rule fairly firm, although there is a pretty full supply of soft sugars, and hards, with the exception of crushed, are held in liberal amounts, but with more demand from the trade prices show a steadier tone. Sales of raws for the week include 3,299 hhds. Cnba at 7 1/2 @ 8c.; 1,859 do. Centrifugal, 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 c.; 6,100 boxes Centrifugal, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 c.; 638 hhds. Porto Rico, 8 @ 8 1/2 c.; 175 Clarified Demerara, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 c.; 400 boxes Havana, 8 1/2 c.

Imports at New York and stock in first hands May 1, were as follows:

	Cuba. bxs.	Cuba. P. Rico. *hhds.	P. Rico. *hhds.	Other. Brazil, Manila, &c. Melado *hhds.	bags.	hhds.
Imports this week	10,715	8,619	754	1,119	4,600	37,372
" since Jan. 1,	129,013	110,323	11,004	16,939	141,609	274,453
" same time '72	153,590	97,933	6,166	21,351	52,373	309,640
Stock in first hands	40,312		51,931		172,835	5,632
Same time 1872	50,794		52,235		34,405	1,602
" 1871	58,715		48,362		168,359	5,056

MOLASSES.

There has been less call for refining grades of molasses during the week, and but little business has been closed. Holders would accept a trifle under the highest quoted extreme for refining grades, but buyers are not anxious to operate even at a reduction. Supplies of grocery molasses are coming forward more liberally, and the market is becoming rather more active in consequence, the offerings of more liberal assortments stimulating buyers to make better selections. The trade wants are increasing, and buyers are operating freely in domestic grades, especially at prices which show a firm feeling. Auction sales of domestic have been made at full rates, and the market closes strong, the range being quoted the same as last week. Syrups are in fair demand, but sales are chiefly in small lots, and prices are not especially buoyant. We note sales since our last of 75 hhds. Porto Rico, 25 Demerara, 200 bbls. Barbadoes, new crop, and 250 bbls. New Orleans, all at our quoted rates.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands May 1, were as follows:

	Cnba. *hhds.	P. Rico. *hhds.	Demerara. *hhds.	Other *hhds.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week	919	231	1,477	532	23,831
" since Jan. 1,	81,653	5,074	14,777	1,154	25,183
" same time 1872	29,114	5,335	816	2,460	25,183
Stock in first hands	5,347	1,518	649	794	2,500
" same time '72	2,404	1,638	794	423	1,000
" same time '71	5,241	1,119	423		4,100

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

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1873, to date, have been as follows:

	Sugar.				Molasses.			
	Boxes.	Hhds.	Bags.	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.
New York	129,045	153,590	163,831	281,747	419,067	556,019	39,273	37,735
Boston	1,963	5,231	15,451	15,946	692,465	782,415	14,321	15,054
Philadelphia	10,897	8,673	16,539	12,973	45,126	2,761	20,440	25,960
Baltimore	21,746	25,660	37,684	35,077	9,830	21,100	9,257	7,478
New Orleans	16,441	13,434	1,381	3,402	8,400		3,407	5,098
Totals	183,032	212,610	235,231	201,645	1,174,889	1,862,325	96,673	91,386

* Including terebinth and barrels reduced to hhds
† Includes baskets, &c., reduced.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Tea.

Hyson, Common to fair	\$5 @ 45	Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair	20 @ 25
do Superior to fine	50 @ 65	do do Sup. to fine	35 @ 40
do Ex. fine to finest	70 @ 80	do do Ex. i. to finest	30 @ 35
Young Hyson, Com. to fair	42 @ 40	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair	30 @ 45
do Super. to fine	48 @ 65	do Sup. to fine	50 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest	60 @ 105	do Ex. i. to finest	70 @ 100
Gunpowder Com. to fair	45 @ 55	Oolong, Common to fair	27 @ 15
do Super. to fine	65 @ 80	do Superior to fine	43 @ 62
do Ex. fine to finest	90 @ 115	do Ex. fine to finest	65 @ 100
Imperial, Com. to fair	83 @ 50	Sonc. & Cong., Com. to fair	25 @ 35
do Sun. to fine	55 @ 70	do Sup. to fine	49 @ 65
do Extra fine to finest	75 @ 90	do Ex. i. to finest	63 @ 100

Coffee.

Rio Primo	gold. 18 1/2 @ 19	Native Ceylon	gold. 18 @ 19
do Good	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2	Maracabo	gold. 18 1/2 @ 20
do fair	17 1/2 @ 18	Laguays	gold. 15 @ 19 1/2
do ordinary	17 @ 17 1/2	St Domingo	gold. 15 @ 16 1/2
Java, mats and bags	gold. 20 @ 21 1/2	Jamaica	gold. 17 @ 18
Java mats, br. w. a.	gold. 21 @ 22 1/2	Mocha	gold. 18 @ 19

Sugar.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2	Havana, Box, white	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do fair to good refining	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades	6 1/2 @ 8
do prime	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do grocery grades	5 1/2 @ 8 1/2
do fair to good grocery	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Brazil, bags	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
do pr. to choice grocery	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Manilla, bags	7 @ 7 1/2
do centrifugal, hhds. & bxs.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	White Sugars, A.	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
do Melado	4 @ 6	do do B.	10 1/2 @ 10
do molasses	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2	do do extra C.	9 1/2 @ 10
Hav. A, Box, D. B. No. 7 to 9	10 @ 12	Yellow sugars	8 1/2 @ 10
do do do 10 to 12	7 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Crushed	8 @ 11
do do do 13 to 15	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Powdered	8 @ 11
do do do 16 to 18	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Granulated	8 @ 10 1/2
do do do 19 to 20	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2		

Molasses.

New Orleans new	7 gall. 55 @ 80	Cuba Clayed	29 @ 32
Porto Rico	85 @ 60	Cuba centrifugal	18 @ 22
Cuba Muscovado	30 @ 33	English Islands	25 @ 50

Rice.

Hangoon dres d, gold in bond	3 @ 3 1/2	Carollina	8 @ 9
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Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seecena, nw frail	4 25 @ 4 85	African Peanuts	...
do Layer, 1 1/2, 7 box	...	Filberts, Sicily	11 @ 13
do Sultan, 7 D	12 1/2 @ 13	do Barcelona	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
do Valencia, 7 D	7 1/2 @ 9	Walnuts Bordeaux	10 @ 12
do Loose Muscavels	2 40 @ 2 60	Macaroni, Italian	11 1/2 @ 12
Currants, new	...	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Citron, Leghorn (new)	39 @ 40	Apples, State	5 1/2 @ 6
Prunes, French	10 @ 14	do sliced	7 @ 7 1/2
Prunes, Turkish, old	...	do Western	5 @ 6 1/2
do do new	...	do Southern, quarters	8 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Dates	7 @ 8	do sliced	8 @ 10
Figs, Smyrna	9 @ 14	do sliced, fancy	8 @ 10
Canton (Hager, case)	7 51 @ 7 51	Peaches, pared	10 @ 15
Almonds, Languedoc	22 @ 22 1/2	do unpared, qrs & hive	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
do do French	15 @ 19	Blackberries	6 @ 6 1/2
do Ivica	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2	Cherries, pitted	16 @ 17
do Stelly, soft shell	...	Pecan Nuts	...
do Shelled, Stelly	25 @ 31	Hickory Nts.	...
do paper shell	...	Chestnuts	...
Sardines	...	Peanuts, Va, g'd to incy of 1	10 @ 15
do do	...	do do new	12 @ 15
Brazil Nts new	6 1/2 @ 7	do Will. g'd to best do	75 @ 65

Spices.

Cassia, in cases, gold	7 lb. 26 1/2 @ 27	Pepper, in bond	gold 12 @ 13
Cassia, in mats	do 28 1/2 @ 29	do Sumatra & Singapore	19 @ 20
Glugger, Bace and Af (gold)	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Pimento, Jamaica (gold)	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Mace	do 17 @ 20	do in bond	do 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Nutmega casks	91 @ 95	Cloves	do 25 @ 26
do case Penang	95 @ 97	do in bond	do 15 @ 16
		Cloves strim	do 11 1/4 @ 12

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 2, 1873.

The easing up of money has been beneficial to trade in dry goods during the past week, and a better business is reported than for some time previous. The reduction of freights to the West has also had the effect of bringing in a good representation of Western and State buyers who had previously purchased chiefly by order, or during their former visits to the market had taken only such limited amounts of goods as were necessary to meet their immediate requirements. Now that money has eased up, there is more disposition to operate, although purchases are likely to be marked by a great deal of caution in consequence of the very advanced period of the season. There is a likelihood that jobbers will be able to clear out the bulk of their stocks, and will come out of the season with fair profits, although the sales and returns will both fall below their expectations. With the commission houses the season will average fairly, as the sales of most of the better lines of goods have been on a pretty liberal scale, and the deficiencies in the lower lines will be made up by these transactions. Woolen goods have been a disappointment, but perhaps no more so, all things considered, than they have been for the past two or three seasons. Collections are still somewhat slow, but are reported as becoming rather easier.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There has been an improved jobbing distribution, and the stocks of the leading makes of brown cottons in first hands have been considerably reduced. The demand for full packages has been somewhat increased, and some of the leading brands of standard grades have been contracted for largely in advance of the production. The less popular makes and lower grades have not met so liberal distribution, and the range of prices has been revised to some extent on these qualities. There is a decided lowering of rates on some makes with more steadiness at the decline but very little increase in sales. Bleached goods have sold fairly, but the tendency of the market has been toward lower prices, and some of the medium and fine grades of shirtings have experienced a reduction since our last. On colored cottons there has been more steadiness, but the transactions closed during the week have not been sufficiently liberal to materially reduce the supply in first hands, although jobbers have disposed of considerable many goods. Printing cloths have been in better demand and have become steadier, which gives a little more hardness to prints at the previous quotations. Gingham has been quiet and are without change to note. Other cotton goods are in limited demand and generally rule steady.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The more staple varieties of woolens of medium and fine grades have sold to a moderate extent, and the supply is pretty well reduced, while prices show a fair degree of steadiness but cannot be considered especially buoyant. The poorer grades of cassimeres and faced goods have been dull, and the market for these descriptions is very irregular, prices being barely quotable in the absence of sales. The decline in wool has depressed values of goods to some extent, although goods have been relatively lower than the raw material for some time past, and should not be affected by any decline in that commodity. Flannels remain flat and heavy, with no important sales. Other woolen goods are selling moderately, but in no branch is there a very satisfactory degree of activity, and prices on all lines are rather heavy.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The distribution of foreign goods through the jobbing houses has been more active this week than for some time before. The sales from first hands have not been liberal, and the market fails to show many more favorable signs than it did at the time of our last report. The arrivals of foreign fabrics have fallen off materially, but the season is so far advanced that there is but a small prospect of holders being able to clear out their goods except at prices which will afford no remunerable margin above the cost of landing. The auction sales do not realize very satisfactory prices, but a great many goods have been disposed of through these channels during the season, and the offerings are still liberal. Staple fabrics are firmly held at the current rates, but strictly Spring and Summer goods are easier.

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

Table of Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, listing items like Agawam F., Albion A., and various sizes with their respective widths and prices.

Table of Denims, listing items like Amoskeag, Ark'right bluc., and Boston, with prices per yard.

Table of Corset Jeans, listing items like Amoskeag, Androscopec'n sat., and Canoe River, with prices per yard.

Table of Spool Cotton, listing items like Brooks, per doz., J. & P. Cost's, and Clark, John, Jr., with prices per spool.

Table of Domestic Ginghams, listing items like Amoskeag, Bates, and Caledonia, with prices per yard.

Table of Ticking, listing items like Amosk'g ACA, do No. 2, and do No. 3, with prices per yard.

Table of Checks, listing items like Caledonia, do No. 1, and do No. 2, with prices per yard.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending May 1, 1873, and the corresponding weeks of 1872 and 1871 have been as follows:

Table showing importations of dry goods at the port of New York, comparing 1871, 1872, and 1873 data for various categories like manufactures of wool, silk, and miscellaneous dry goods.

Table of GENERAL PRICES CURRENT, listing various commodities like Ashes, Breadstuffs, Building Materials, Butter and Cheese, Coal, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs and Dyes, Fish, Fruits, Gunpowder, Hays, Hemp, Hides, Iron, and Molasses.

Table of STORE PRICES, listing various commodities like Bar, Sweden; Herron; Hoop; Sheet, Rm., ss.; Sheet, slg., d. & t., com.; Halls, Eng.; Halls Am., at works in Pa.; Lead; Leather; Molasses; Naval Stores; Oil, Cake; Oils; Petroleum; Provisions; Salt; Salt-petre; Seed; Speltin; Spices; Spirits; Steel; Sugars; Tallow; Tea; Tobacco; Wool.

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JOSEPH PRICE,

Treasurer.

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