

THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 17.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

NO. 427.

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The Chronicle.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others (exclusive of postage):
For One Year..... \$10 00
For Six Months..... 6 00

THE RAILWAY MONITOR

is a Journal of general Railroad Intelligence, intended to supplement the brief railroad news contained in THE CHRONICLE, and published monthly on or about the fifteenth of each month.

Subscription price per year (including a file cover the first year)..... \$5 00
to subscribers of the Chronicle..... 3 00

The CHRONICLE and MONITOR will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued by letter. Postage is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.

WILLIAM B. DANA, } WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
Post Office Box 4,592.

Subscriptions and Advertisements will be taken in London at the office of the CHRONICLE, No. 5 Austin Friars, Old Broad street, at the following rates:

Annual Subscription to the Chronicle (including postage)..... £2 2s.
" " Monitor..... 1 0s.
" " Chronicle and Monitor together..... 2 14s.

Advertisements, in either Journal, 1s. per line each insertion; if ordered for five or more insertions, a liberal discount is allowed.

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

A neat file for holding current numbers of the CHRONICLE is sold at the office for 50 cents; postage on the same is 20 cents. Volumes bound for subscribers at \$1 50. The first and second volumes of the CHRONICLE are wanted by the publishers.

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TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS BANKS, AND GOLD SPECULATORS.

There are but two or three points attracting special attention in Wall street just now. The first is the movement in Pacific Mail, which is not yet sufficiently developed to be much talked about. Secondly, there are rumors that our Trust Companies and Savings Banks and other fiduciary institutions need to be strengthened, and that the recent failure of the Brooklyn Trust Company has led to a general salutary movement of this sort throughout the country.

We trust this movement will spread. The exposure of Rodman, the defaulting Secretary, will thus have a compensating benefit. The Brooklyn Trust Company will not suffer from his frauds, which amount to \$148,000, besides

\$50,000 which he is said to have embezzled some months ago. As the last-named offence was condoned and kept secret, Rodman seems to have calculated on similar good luck this time. Notwithstanding his effrontery, however, his friends refused to pay his losses or protect his reputation, and it only remains for us to hope that he will not elude condign punishment. The institution which was robbed by this man and his confederate Mills has proved as we intimated to have a good strong basis of business. It is now said to be in a stronger position than ever before. Besides other safeguards, our Trust Companies must take care whom they appoint to places of trust. In all large business organizations we must place confidence some where. There must be an executive, a responsible depositary of power, and we have to trust him implicitly. But Rodman's case shows that we must be more particular in whom we place our trust, and we must devise better safeguards against abuses.

The present time is fertile in embezzlements and peculations, and their peculiarity just now is that they break out in unexpected quarters. The officials who chose and trusted Rodman have been blamed for not suspecting him before. It is, however, so easy to cast blame after the fact, that the reproof finds few to echo it, and will soon die away. Rodman was well known in Wall street. Several years ago he was a clerk in the Post-office. Thence he was promoted to a place in the Sub-Treasury. The good reputation he won in his official duties caused his selection as cashier of the Croton National Bank, and he subsequently got a similar office in the Brooklyn Trust Company, of which, we believe, he claimed to be one of the founders. Now, in all his previous history there was nothing to justify doubt, but everything to lull suspicion. He was an efficient, shrewd, active public servant, and so far as appears, nobody knew of his defalcations except one or two confederates, who, perhaps, if all were known, betrayed him into his first irregularities. Be this as it may, what the public are chiefly concerned to do is to prevent similar irregularities elsewhere.

There are not only Trust Companies in this vicinity, but also banks and savings institutions, which should lose no time in examining their position, with a view to test its soundness. Had the Brooklyn Trust Company failed in the Fall instead of the Summer, who of us can tell how widely and how fast the financial conflagration might have spread. As it happened, the exposure took place when the money market was not in a sensitive condition, and thus no mischief has occurred. Still there is a belief that not a few of our savings banks have loaned their money on unsalable and unsound bonds. The recent failure of the Hoboken Savings Bank gives too much color to these reports, which

are actively spread abroad by those agitators who hope to make money tight in the Fall, with a view to help their stock speculations. We shall be likely to hear more of such rumors during the coming Winter. Hence our savings banks and other moneyed institutions should lose no time in strengthening themselves by every means in their power.

The third point of interest centres in the Gold Room, where the situation looks rather dubious. The gold speculators are discouraged at the near approach of the last payment to Germany, which is due next week, and has been provided for without any pressure on the London money market, or any further need for an export of specie from this side. The clique are said to have "sold short" several of the principal speculative stocks by way of reimbursing themselves for their present and prospective losses in the gold market. The time for such recoupment is still, however, months ahead, and at present there is the tranquillity in financial circles which befits the closing weeks of the torrid season. There are men among us who look for trouble in the foreign money markets this fall. Their arguments are founded partly on the condition of the German and French money markets, and partly on the depression of trade and commerce in England. Some of these arguments are expected to receive confirmation from the French commercial reports for several months to come. The figures for the first half of this year we give below, with those of last year and of 1870, the year before the war. The foreign imports and exports from France for these periods were as follows:

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1870, 1872, AND 1873

	Imports.		
	1873 Francs.	1872. Francs.	1870. Francs.
Articles of food.....	340,416,000	374,083,000	327,221,000
Raw materials and natural productions.....	963,416,000	963,436,000	1,119,178,000
Manufactures.....	176,690,000	254,383,000	154,965,000
Other articles.....	80,977,000	86,830,000	77,770,000
Total.....	1,560,899,000	1,678,732,000	1,674,134,000
Exports.			
Manufactures.....	1,098,925,000	966,574,000	857,747,000
Articles of food, raw materials, and natural productions.....	755,330,000	674,653,070	612,309,000
Other articles.....	93,346,000	86,372,030	70,803,000
Total.....	1,952,595,000	1,727,599,000	1,540,859,000

In regard to the question whether France has suffered from the loss of gold by exportation during the late payment of the indemnity the following table, showing the movement up to the end of June is of importance. The figures for the subsequent two months, when we get them, will show probably a much larger export movement of the precious metals. These figures are official, and though they have been questioned, their accuracy has never been disproved.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COIN AND BULLION FROM FRANCE JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30, 1870, 1872 AND 1873.

	Imports.		
	1873. Francs.	1872. Francs.	1870. Francs.
Gold bullion.....	6,286,200	9,771,450	47,885,825
Gold coin.....	60,016,000	51,400,200	39,524,813
Silver bullion.....	110,972,942	25,075,688	21,197,506
Silver coin.....	43,974,645	124,896,340	41,080,539
Total.....	221,249,787	211,137,678	149,688,683
Exports.			
Gold bullion.....	2,308,600	5,678,400	38,385,750
Gold coin.....	131,862,400	48,825,000	67,755,000
Silver bullion.....	8,327,949	5,643,440	19,876,560
Silver coin.....	100,090,867	18,190,400	16,550,400
Total.....	242,589,816	78,337,240	142,547,710

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS AND ECONOMY OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

It has been noted by political observers that at distant intervals a fit of economy seizes nations and prompts them to check their chosen rulers with a very tight rein, and to hold them to a strict account in regard to the disbursements of public money. In England some such periodical fit seems

imminent, and threatens, as we recently showed, extensive political complications, though it has not as yet produced any very serious dislocation of the governmental machinery.

Nearer home we may perhaps look for something of the same sort. The agitation throughout this country about the back-pay question and about other illustrations of the splendid prodigality of Congress have caused, for example, considerable anxiety to learn how the balance-sheet of the National Treasury for last year will compare with the years which have gone before, and what prospect there may be of further remission of taxation. There is some indication that here, as in England just now, the people will bring some new pressure to bear on Congress, and that novel issues will shortly arise to determine the future contests of the political arena.

To throw some light on the financial question, we have compiled from official and other sources the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1873, as compared with the previous year. The aggregates show, as was natural, a considerable decline in every department. The aggregate Revenue has fallen from 374 millions to 334 millions, showing a loss of some 40 millions. This loss is pretty evenly distributed. The internal revenue has fallen off 17 millions, the customs duties 18 millions, and the miscellaneous revenue 5 millions. The details compare as follows:

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE.

	1873.	1872.
From customs.....	\$188,089,522 70	\$216,370,286 77
From internal revenue.....	113,729,314 14	130,642,177 72
From sales of public lands.....	2,882,312 38	2,571,714 19
From miscellaneous sources.....	29,037,055 45	21,518,689 88
Total receipts.....	\$333,738,204 67	\$374,106,867 56

This decline of revenue has not been met by a corresponding economy in disbursements. The expenditure of the Treasury for the last year is reported at 290 millions against 277 millions for the year before. The war department and the navy department cost more than last year, as did also the civil and miscellaneous expenses. The interest on the public debt was, however, reduced from 117 millions to 104 millions. The items compare as follows:

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE, 1872 AND 1873.

	1873.	1872.
For War Department.....	\$46,323,138 31	\$35,372,157 20
For Indians and pensions.....	37,311,131 74	37,434,131 58
For Navy Department.....	23,526,256 79	21,249,809 99
For interest on the public debt.....	104,750,688 44	117,357,839 72
For premium on purchase of bonds.....	5,105,919 99	6,958,266 76
For civil and miscellaneous purposes.....	73,338,110 05	60,931,757 42
Total expenditures.....	\$220,315,245 33	\$277,517,962 67

Still, notwithstanding the augmented expenditure caused by the liberal votes of money by Congress, there has been a considerable surplus available for the liquidation of the public debt. The net amount of the national obligations was on the 30th June, 1873, \$2,147,818,713 57 against \$2,191,486,343 62 at the close of the foregoing year. The net reduction was therefore \$43,667,630 during the twelve months, against 100 millions for the previous year. This statement is made by deducting the cash in the Treasury and adding the interest accrued but not due or paid. Taking no note of these minor items the aggregate of the public debt for a series of years compares as follows:

PUBLIC DEBT AND REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL TAXES, 1861-1873.

Year ending June 30.	Total Debt.	Customs Revenue	Internal Revenue.
1873.....	\$2,234,482,993	\$188,089,522	\$113,729,314
1872.....	2,253,251,328	216,370,286	130,642,178
1871.....	2,353,211,332	206,270,408	143,098,153
1870.....	2,480,672,427	194,538,374	184,899,756
1869.....	2,583,452,214	180,043,426	158,356,460
1868.....	2,611,687,851	164,464,599	191,087,589
1867.....	2,678,126,103	176,417,810	266,027,537
1866.....	2,773,236,174	179,046,651	309,226,813
1865.....	2,680,647,870	84,928,200	209,464,215
1864.....	1,815,784,370	102,316,153	102,741,134
1863.....	1,119,772,139	69,059,642	37,640,768
1862.....	524,176,412	49,056,397	.....
1861.....	90,580,873	39,582,126	.....

These figures are well worthy of thoughtful examination. They shew the general run of our internal taxation from 1863, when in its first year it produced 37 millions, to 1866 when it culminated in 309 millions, gradually falling off to 113 millions at present. The customs duties have varied much less. Their most productive year was in 1872, when they yielded 216 millions, and the product of the year 1873, though it fell off to 188 millions is quite equal to the average of the previous ten years. In view of these facts, there is no doubt that the agitation will be renewed before Congress for a remission of taxes, and that the reformers will address themselves to the customs duties as well as to the internal revenue.

As to the national expenditure, there is a good prospect that its several items will be carefully scanned, and that the worthies who have prodigally filled their pockets and the pockets of their friends from the public purse, will have a short swift and a speedy punishment. At present there are ominous symptoms of a vigorous inspection and auditing of the public accounts by the nation at large; and as the secretaries and their subordinates in the numerous bureaux at Washington are busy preparing their annual accounts it will be well for these gentlemen to make their reports as full and detailed as they can to prevent the otherwise inevitable calling for special statements to Congress on omitted items of important public information. The War Department seems, for example, to have become more costly last year. Its expenditure was 46 millions in 1873 against 35 millions the year before, and 36 millions in 1871. A like change may be urged against the Navy Department, which cost 23 millions last year against 21 millions in 1872, and 19 millions in 1871. The rage for augmented expenditure pervades the other departments, as we have said, and the people will expect to see in the reports to Congress a full statement of the precise reasons which justify all these increased expenditures, and excuse them from the charge of extravagance.

SPECIE PAYMENTS IN FRANCE.

Several communications on this subject have been elicited by the article in the CHRONICLE of August 9, in which we explained the action of the Bank of France, gave an account of its enormous issues of currency, and pointed out some of the difficulties which impeded its path to specie payments. We also ventured to commend the conservative, cautious action of the Bank of France. On the first named points there is room for little difference of opinion, as the facts are sufficiently apparent. As to the praise we gave to the management of the bank authorities, there seems to be some inclination to dispute it.

One of our correspondents, for example, says very truly, that the Bank of France has been intent on getting large profits, that its dividends for the last ten years have averaged 30 to 35 per cent, while those of our best banks in this country and those of the Bank of England do not for the same period exceed 7@10 per cent. Moreover, the price of the shares of the Bank of France have, as he says, risen considerably since the war. In 1872 the highest price at which they sold was 3,976 francs for the shares of 1,000 francs. These facts, however, are irrelevant to the issue. It is undisputed that the Bank of France is a prosperous concern. It is prosperous, because it is ably managed. And its long efficiency as a well-conducted bank, organized and carried on by the ablest financial men in France, has caused it to be as useful as we said it was in its functions during the war as the fiscal agent of the Government. That any of its profits were illegitimate is not claimed, but even in that case the argument would be of no force in the case

before us, however well worthy of being examined for its own sake and with a view to throw light on the financial conduct of the war.

Another argument is elaborately urged against the Bank by a correspondent who claims that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable us to judge as to the fiscal and monetary statesmanship which France has exhibited. This correspondent states his case very well. He says:

There is probably very little doubt that by this time coin has ceased to circulate in France, as within the last six months I have seen notes of the nominal value of *one franc* issued by the "Credit Mobilier" of Paris, payable at *all* or any of the branches of the Bank of France; and of course all the coin of proper weight must be withdrawn from circulation before any *great* depreciation can take place; and then, as we have seen in the case of the United States, that depreciation will be very slowly developed. Nevertheless, in the two cases the operating causes for prevention may be very different.

At the time of the issues of inconvertible currency in the United States, they were exporters of gold, and the tariff being at the same time considerably augmented, it caused a reflux of those exports to take place within the first two years to the extent of 110 millions of dollars; that is to say, the difference between the usual exports and imports of that metal amounted to that sum in favor of the United States within the two years. Thus the alteration of the tariff of the United States staved off depreciation for a considerable length of time.

Now, in the case of France, for the ten years previous to the war the foreign exchanges had been in her favor, showing that she had no excess of currency, at least in circulation; but no doubt, as all writers have given her credit for, she had large hoards of specie in the hands of her agricultural population; and as the credit of the Bank of France had of late become so well established, it would not be a very difficult matter to replace those hoards of coin with bank paper. Therefore, while the Bank held such a large amount of coin in her own coffers, there would appear to be no necessary cause for any great depreciation. This *replacement* might also have been put into operation without any agency on the part of the Bank, but hardly without her cognizance, as her dividends for the last two years have been excessively large; but much the same phenomena was observed in the operations of the Bank of England at the time of the French wars, at the latter end of the last, and the beginning of the present century.

In his edition of Adam Smith, McCulloch observes with reference to the English currency that for the first three years after the Bank Restriction act the discount on Bank of England paper was not more than three per cent; but afterwards, within my own knowledge there was a very active canvass for gold at a large premium by private speculators.

Under these circumstances it may be premature to decide that the management of the Bank of France is or has been superior to that of the Bank of England; besides, there is, and may always be, a great difference in the economical condition of the two countries. There will be no harm, however, in postponing our judgment until we see how the Bank of France comes out in the return to cash payments. If any great disaster should take place, it may probably put an end to the banking system in France altogether, as the French people, since the operations of John Law and the assignats, are proverbially shy of a paper currency.

A third and less practical line of argument is chosen by some of our correspondents, who blame the Bank of France for not issuing more currency. But the bank is nearly up to its legal maximum, so that this can scarcely be a proper subject of blame. Besides its notes now outstanding are 2,900 million francs, against 1,490 millions before the war. The bank has thus doubled the paper currency of the country. Now nobody doubts that if the bank, as our correspondent wishes, had been allowed to issue twice as much paper—if it had another 1,000 millions of francs, for example, the necessity might have been taken away for the creation of so much funded debt. The one thousand millions being thus obtained by the issue of currency, so much less need to have been obtained by the issue of bonds or the inscription of rentes. This being so our correspondent claims that it was bad statesmanship on the part of France not to raise more by the issue of currency. As to over issue, and the perils it entails, he makes light of them. An over issue of currency or bank notes, he says, is impossible, because solvent merchants will not take them, will not give good security for them, will not pay interest on them. This surplus overissue will not get into use, and cannot be kept in the channels of the circulation, because the people do not need it to carry on the interior commerce of the country.

Two points are here raised by our correspondent. One is a question of fact, the other of principle. As to the fact, we do not know whether France could have absorbed any more paper currency since 1870 than has been issued. Those who are most competent to form a judgment in Europe seem unanimous in the opinion that the utmost limit of issue has been reached, if it has not been passed. Like all other questions of fact, however, the excess, if there be excess, is to be proved only by evidence. And almost the only evidence which is to be relied on as proving excess is depreciation. If there were a premium on gold in France then in that premium there would be evidence of overissue. The absence of such a premium, or its merely nominal amount, as at present, is evidence, as far as it goes, that there has been no overissue.

Still this does not help our correspondent's view that the Bank of France might have issued more currency. Let us see why. First, two or three years are needful, if not more, to start a premium on gold in a country circumstanced like France. Secondly, France has needed double her former aggregate of currency during the past year or two when large sums of money have been changing hands for the indemnity payments, for prodigious loans, and for the bills and mercantile paper to which these stupendous payments have given rise. But these stupendous payments have now ceased. It may easily happen that an aggregate of currency which was barely enough for these exchanges may be much in excess when such demands have stopped. The true test and touchstone of redundancy is therefore yet to be applied. The rolling stock of a great railroad company may be barely enough for the heavy demands of an overwhelmingly busy season, and yet much in excess for dull, ordinary times. So is it with the currency which helps the circulation of capital as cars and locomotives help the circulation of corn. As this branch of evidence can only grow and reveal itself by lapse of time we must wait its further development before we can decide positively whether the circulation of France is redundant or not.

Before we dismiss the alleged fact that the currency of France is in such a state as to receive without harm further issues of bank notes, we may notice one other argument. "Coin," we are told, "has ceased to circulate in France. Its banishment has made room for an equivalent sum of paper. The new paper issued does not yet equal the old coin displaced. Hence you may issue more paper, and still there will be no depreciation." Unfortunately for this argument it has the fault of comparing the known with the unknown. It compares the new note issues, of which we can learn the precise sum, with the old coin issues of which we know not the amount; nor can we do more than conjecture it. We must limit and define the unknown quantity or it will not help our problem to its solution.

On the whole, then, it follows that while there is not enough evidence to positively decide that the notes of the Bank of France could have been issued without depreciation to any greater aggregate, still the opinion is worthy of respect, which declares that these further issues were impossible, that the line of excess and redundancy have been transgressed long ago, and that in this excess—in this transgression—lies the most formidable obstacle to resumption.

As to the other error of our correspondent—the error of principle—we have very little to say. It assumes that suspended banks may issue legal tender notes in excessive amounts without depreciating the currency. This error is a very venerable one. It is the old doctrine of John Law, and has been too often exposed to need refutation in the

nineteenth century. He who would say that a bank in suspension like the Bank of France can, without depreciating the currency, use and issue as large an aggregate of notes as it can force into circulation, would assert the same monstrous doctrine respecting our own banks in the United States, which also enjoy the privilege of emitting legal tender notes, which have like those of the Bank of France a forced circulation, and therefore need to be limited to a rigid maximum by law.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks approved since the 21st inst. These weekly changes are furnished by and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
New York— Cohoes	National Bank of	Fourth National Bank of New York, approved in place of Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New York.
Pennsylvania— Bethlehem	Lehigh Valley National Bank	Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, approved as an additional agent.
Indiana— Richmond	Second National Bank	Third National Bank, New York, approved as an additional agent.
Illinois— Decatur	Decatur National Bank	Bank of New York National Banking Association, approved.
Illinois— Griggsville	Griggsville National Bank	Second National Bank, St. Louis, approved.
Michigan— Union City	Union City National Bank	First National Bank, Chicago, approved in place of Manufacturers' National Bank, Chicago.

New National Banks.

The following National Banks have been organized during the past week, viz.:

- Official No. 2,126—First National Bank of Lincoln, Illinois. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. John D. Gillett, President; Harrison B. Schuler, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 25, 1873.
- * 2,127—State National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee. Authorized capital, \$300,000; paid in capital, \$150,000. R. C. Daniel, President; John J. Freeman, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 27, 1873.

* State National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, to take the place of the Merchants' National Bank of Memphis, and to have \$100,000 circulation.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— AUGUST 15.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	12 0¼ @ 12 1¼	Aug. 15.	short.	11-99
Antwerp	3 months.	25.70 @ 25.75	"	"	25-39
Hamburg	"	20.48 @ 20.52	"	3 mos.	20-03
Paris	short.	25.42½ @ 25.52½	"	short.	25-43
Paris	3 months.	25.77½ @ 25.82½	"	"	"
Vienna	"	11.35 @ 11.40	Aug. 15.	3 mos.	110-90
Berlin	"	6.24¼ @ 6.25¼	"	"	6-20½
Frankfort	"	119 7-16 @ 119	"	short.	113
St. Petersburg	"	31½ @ 31½	"	"	"
Cadiz	"	47 @ 47½	"	"	"
Lisbon	90 days.	52¼ @ 52¾	"	"	"
Milan	3 months.	29.37½ @ 29.42½	"	"	"
Genoa	"	29.37½ @ 29.42½	Aug. 15.	short.	28-90
Naples	"	29.37½ @ 29.42½	"	"	"
New York	"	"	Aug. 15.	60 days.	108½
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	July 26.	90 days.	25½
Bahia	"	"	July 17.	"	53½
Buenos Ayres	"	"	June 30.	"	49½
Valparaiso	"	"	July 8.	"	45½
Pernambuco	"	"	July 19.	"	25½ @ 26
Montevideo	"	"	July 21.	"	51½ @ 51½
Hong Kong	"	"	Aug. 2.	6 mos.	4s. 4½ d.
Shanghai	"	"	Aug. 2.	"	5s. 10¾ d @ 5s. 11d.
Bombay	"	"	Aug. 14.	"	1s. 10 11-16 d.
Calcutta	"	"	Aug. 13.	"	1s. 10¾ d.
Penang	"	"	July 17.	"	53½
Singapore	"	"	July 17.	"	53½
Alexandria	"	"	June 30.	3 mos.	97½

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1873.

The state of the wheat trade continues to attract attention, and there is now very little belief in lower prices. The work of harvesting the French crop is now advanced, and that there is a disappointment as to the result is evident. In fact the yield is proving to be a poor one; and this being the case, the French markets have assumed a very firm tone. So complete, indeed, is the change, that the French have appeared as buyers in our market and at our ports of call, and have recently taken some important supplies of Australian grain. The result is that the wheat trade has become very firm, with an upward tendency in prices.

Last week I called attention to the fact that the downward movement in the price of wheat would be checked by the very small supplies of old grain which the farmers of Europe have on hand. The other fact has now to be added to it, and which is likely to prevent any fall at all, viz.: that the European crops will

fall rather below than above an average. So far, therefore, as the supplies of produce raised in Europe are concerned, there is nothing to warrant lower prices, more especially as they are not at an excessive point.

Just as it has been during the last six months, so, I think, will it be during the season now commencing. The course of prices will be largely regulated by the extent of the United States crop.

It is stated that the crops in the neighborhood of Taganrog have suffered from drought, but that further inland the yield of produce has been satisfactory.

The following figures show 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:

Table with columns for Year (1872-73, 1871-72, 1870-71, 1869-70) and rows for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Indian Corn, Flour.

Table with columns for Year (1872-73, 1871-72, 1870-71, 1869-70) and rows for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Indian Corn, Flour.

The Bank return published this week is very favorable, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is as much as 52 per cent. The Bank rate remains, however, at 3 1/2 per cent, though a reduction to 3 per cent would have been justified.

Table showing Per cent. for Bank rate, Open-market rates (30 and 60 days' bills, 3 months' bills), 4 months' bank bills, 6 months' bank bills, 4 and 6 months' trade bills.

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses from deposits are as follows. The principal feature in this department is that some of the discount houses have raised their allowance of interest for money at 14 days' notice to 3 per cent.

Table showing Per cent. for Joint stock banks, Discount houses at call, Discount houses with 7 days' notice, Discount houses with 14 days' notice.

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

Table with columns for Bank Open rate, market, per cent. and rows for Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, Frankfurt, Vienna and Trieste, Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona, Lisbon and Oporto, St. Petersburg, Brussels, Turin, Florence and Rome, Leipzig, Bremen.

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

Table with columns for Year (1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873) and rows for Circulation (including bank post bills, Public deposits, Other deposits, Government securities, Other securities, Reserve of notes and coin).

Table with columns for Item (Coin and bullion, Bank rate, Consols, Price of wheat, Mid. Upland cotton, No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d quality, Clearing House return) and rows for 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873.

The demand for gold for export is still exceedingly limited, and some large amounts have been sent into the Bank out of the Australian arrival. Silver, however, is very dull and cheaper, but in Mexican dollars there has been no important variation.

Table showing GOLD and SILVER prices for Bar Gold, Bar Silver, Fine Cake Silver, Mexican Dollars, Five Franc Pieces.

Business has been rather inactive in the Stock Exchange this week, but a firm tone has prevailed, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. In the railway and telegraph markets there has been a great scarcity of stock, the absorption by the public having during the last few weeks been more active than was believed.

The following were the closing prices of consols and the principal American securities at to-day's market:

Table showing closing prices for Consols, United States bonds, Atlantic and Gt West., Ditto Consolidated Bonds, Ditto 1st Mortgage, Ditto 2d Mortgage, Ditto 3d Mortgage, Erie Shares, Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds, Ditto 7 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Illinois Central Shares, Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, Louisiana 6 per cent. Levee Bonds, Massachusetts 5 per cent. sterling bds, New Jersey United Canal and Rail bds, Panama Gen. Mort., Pennsylvania Gen. Mort., Virginia 6 per cent. bonds.

The following statement shows the extent of our principal exports to the United States during the seven months ending July 31:

Table with columns for Year (1871, 1872, 1873) and rows for Alkali, Beer and ale, Copper, wrought, Cotton piece goods, Earthenware, porcelain, &c., Hardware and cutlery, Iron, pig, Iron, bar, &c., Iron, railroad, Iron, hoops, sheets and boiler plates, Iron, tin plates, Iron, cast or wrought, Steel, unwrought, Lead, pig, &c., Linen piece goods, Salt, Silk broad stuffs, Silk ribbons, Other articles of silk only, Articles of silk & other materials, Spirits, British, Tin, unwrought, Wool, English, Woolen cloth, Worsted stuffs, Carpets.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$8,081,843 this week, against \$6,970,442 last week, and \$6,985,841 the previous week.

Table with columns for Year (1870, 1871, 1872, 1873) and rows for Dry goods, General merchandise, Total for the week, Previously reported, Since Jan. 1.

Digitized by FRASER

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 Aug. 26:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
For the week.....	\$2,648,703	\$3,955,742	\$4,695,445	\$5,281,459
Previously reported.....	117,132,280	150,974,418	142,491,440	179,527,124

Since Jan. 1..... \$119,780,983 \$154,930,160 \$147,186,885 \$184,808,583

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Aug. 23, 1873, and since the beginning of the year, with a comparison for the corresponding date in previous years:

Aug. 19—Str. Columbia, Havana—		Silver ingots.....	\$8,560
Spanish doubloons.....	\$1,962	For Bremen—	
Aug. 20—Str. Scotia, Liverpool—		Foreign silver coin.....	3,000
Silver bars.....	34,715	Aug. 23—Str. Abyssinia, Liverpool—	
Aug. 20—Str. Ocean Queen, Savanilla—		Silver bars.....	71,420
American gold coin.....	7,838	Aug. 23—Str. Oceanic, Liverpool—	
Aug. 21—Str. Hammonia, Hamburg—		Mexican dollars.....	10,000
Silver bars.....	128,651	Aug. 23—Str. City of Montreal, Liverpool—	
Aug. 23—Str. Main, London—		Gold bars.....	15,000
		Silver bars.....	30,500

Total for the week..... \$311,649
Previously reported..... 39,329,248

Total since Jan. 1, 1873	\$33,610,897	Same time in	
1872.....	\$56,174,631	1868.....	\$63,887,110
1871.....	53,309,334	1867.....	39,872,171
1870.....	44,187,607	1866.....	52,832,448
1869.....	24,713,945	1865.....	19,960,545

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

Aug. 18—Str. Pereire, Havre—		Gold.....	\$1,850
Gold.....	\$179	Aug. 23—Str. City of Havana, Havana—	
Aug. 20—Str. Colon, Aspinwall—		Silver.....	176

Total for the week..... \$2,205
Previously reported..... 2,964,763

Total since January 1, 1873.....	\$2,966,968	Same time in	
1872.....	\$2,869,037	1869.....	\$9,835,856
1871.....	7,561,163	1868.....	4,850,183
1870.....	7,522,732	1867.....	1,743,560

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

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

Week ending	For U. S. Deposits.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	—Bal. in Treasury.—	Coin.	Currency.	Coin certificates outst'd'g.
Aug. 2...	390,855,250	15,680,000	406,535,250				
Aug. 9 ..	390,731,250	15,660,000	406,441,250	82,611,204	9,126,418	43,964,600	
Aug. 16 ..	391,025,250	15,665,000	406,690,250	89,966,119	10,238,705	43,513,300	
Aug. 23 ..	391,197,350	15,615,000	406,812,350	87,213,539	10,413,676	43,947,700	

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

Week ending	Notes in Circulation	—Fractional Currency.—	Leg. Ten.
Aug. 2.....	345,640,919	549,500	1,022,000
Aug. 9.....	345,727,078	702,400	605,600
Aug. 16.....	346,115,498	1,311,500	716,200
Aug. 23.....	346,157,113	978,000	790,600

Southwestern Through Railroad Routes.—The Baltimore Underwriter has the following:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad has acquired complete control, free of all legal complications, of the railroad between Washington and Alexandria, and the Long Bridge across the Potomac."

"The new air-line between New York and New Orleans will, when the proposed arrangements are completed under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, add much to the prosperity of the national capital. The entire road from New York to New Orleans will be equipped in the most superior style, insuring speed, comfort and safety."

We quote these paragraphs as specimens of items pertaining to the progress of the great Pennsylvania corporation which continually arrest our attention in the daily papers, and while the Pennsylvania road is walking over the Baltimore & Ohio, and taking its business out of its hands, the Chesapeake & Ohio is walking around it, and damaging its future prospects in the most decisive way. The Chesapeake & Ohio road has completed arrangements with the Old Dominion Steamship Company to carry freight from New York to all points in the West and return, and has also arranged with the Clyde line for Philadelphia freights, offering advantages and facilities to shippers in rates, grades and distances, which must attract an immense amount of business. The Huntington Argus of August 2 says:

"The unexpectedly large and increasing freight business which has been thrown upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway since its opening, has rendered it necessary for the company to increase its rolling stock forthwith. Two hundred new freight cars are to be delivered at this point alone during this month, and not less than the same number for three months to come. Fourteen new locomotives have been purchased for the road, to be delivered immediately. Cincinnati passengers are delighted with the new route by way of Huntington and White Sulphur Springs."

—The Franklin Savings Fund and Safe Deposit Company was recently opened for business in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing with a capital of \$250,000. Mr. Alex. L. McFarland is President, and Mr. Samuel A. Long, Vice-President, the board of directors consisting of Alexander L. McFarland, Alexander

Tindle, Sr., A. T. Douthett, Frank Kohne, W. B. Lupton, J. P. Smith, John W. Haney, W. H. Irwin, Samuel A. Long. There seems to be plenty of opportunity for the increase of banking or savings institutions in this prosperous manufacturing city.

—Attention is directed to the card of Edward C. Anderson, Jr. Esq., of Savannah, Ga., which will be found in our advertising columns. Mr. Anderson's house is one of some years standing, and as he gives attention both to banking and commercial matters, particularly to consignments of cotton, his facilities for the transaction of business in his city and State are such as to invite a correspondence.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1873.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, now completed and in regular operation between the Atlantic tide-waters at Richmond and the unfailing navigation of the Western rivers at Huntington, is now carrying passengers and freights with great promptness, and on favorable terms, between the coast cities and the chief trade centres at the West. Freights can be shipped via the "Clyde" Line of steamers from Boston, Providence, and Philadelphia; via the "Old Dominion" Line of steamers from New York, and via the "Chesapeake and Ohio Packets" from Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, &c. Passengers can also take this route to or from the West, and enjoy the wonderful scenery of the Alleghanies, the MEDICINAL SPRINGS AND MINERAL ATTRACTIONS of Virginia and West Virginia.

To enable the Company to perfect more rapidly its Equipment, Terminal facilities, and Deep-water connections with European Steamship Lines, and to accommodate the heavy COAL AND MINERAL TRAFFIC together with the growing IRON AND MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS now pressing upon the Line, we are selling, on behalf of the Company, a limited amount of their SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, secured by mortgage liens on the whole valuable property at 90 and accrued interest; \$1,000 each, either coupon or registered, payable in gold coin, in New York City, principal and interest; interest Jan. 1 and July 1.

We also have a small amount of the OLD SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO; the price of these is 83½ and accrued interest. They are issued in denominations of \$100, £500, and \$1,000, interest payable May and November.

The property has cost already upward of \$38,000,000, and is constantly increasing in value. We can recommend both classes of the Bonds, which are selling rapidly, with great confidence.

We also continue to deal in GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for investment Stocks and Bonds, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

The attention of the investing public is called to the limited remainder of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SEVEN. THIRTY LOAN. The unsold balance will be soon absorbed by current sales, after which the company has resolved to issue only six per cent bonds.

There are now between 500 and 600 miles of the road in regular operation, with a growing traffic; surveys and construction are progressing satisfactorily; the survey prosecuted the present season in connection with the Stanley military expedition has resulted in the location of an excellent line through Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, and the Company has advertised for proposals for grading and bridging the Yellowstone Division, extending 205 miles from Bismarck, at the crossing of the Missouri River, to the crossing of the Yellowstone in Montana. The Company's lands (amounting to more than 20,000 acres per mile of road) are selling to settlers at an average price of nearly six dollars per acre, and the proceeds of land sales constitute a Sinking Fund for the repurchase and cancellation of first mortgage bonds.

The Company's seven and three-tenths per cent. gold bonds, the last of which are now offered, yield nearly 8½ per cent. per annum at the present price of gold.

All marketable securities are received in exchange at current rates, and full information furnished on inquiry.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERY SAFE AND VERY PROFITABLE.

At the present rate of gold, DIVIDENDS, SURPLUS FUNDS and HIGH-PRICED SECURITIES may be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the LAMONVILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY & ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, 117 miles long, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland & Ogdensburgh Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion ensures an early and a large advance on their market value.

FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk St., Boston.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Financial Agents.

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 interest allowed on all daily balances.

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

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

The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY, August 29, 1873—6 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The principal events of the past week have been the decided hardening in rates for money, a continued firmness in governments under the demand from foreign purchasers, a gold market more or less excited from day to day, and foreign exchange varying with the fluctuations in gold.

The tendency which we have heretofore noticed toward firmer rates for money has this week been more fully developed, and the price of call loans has fairly advanced 1@2 per cent. This has been the result of the speculative movement to influence the prices of stocks, and the late unfavorable bank statements, which have shown a decrease in reserves hardly to be accounted for, except on the supposition that legal tenders and specie had been withdrawn for the express purpose of influencing the money market. Previous to this week the principal hardening in rates for money has been on time loans and commercial paper, while call loans to first-class borrowers have remained easy; but now the rates have advanced all around, and to-day a fair quotation on government collateral was 4@5 per cent for all new business. During the week loans have generally been made on stock collateral at 4@6 per cent, but there were exceptions at both lower and higher rates, and on Tuesday 7 per cent gold was paid for a short time. Time loans are quoted as follows: 30 days, 6@7 per cent; 60 to 90 days, 7@7 gold, and all the year, 9@10 per cent.

Commercial paper is moving only fairly, on a basis of 9@10 per cent for the best names at three and four months' date, and nothing below 7½@8 per cent, even on 60 days' time.

Cable advices from London on Thursday reported quiet markets, and no change in the Bank rate, which remains at 3 per cent. The Bank showed a loss this week of £100,000 in bullion. Specie in the Bank of France increased 1,000,000 francs.

The last weekly Clearing House statement of New York city banks, rendered Aug. 23, showed a further large decrease in specie and legal tenders, resulting in a decrease of \$2,714,025 in the excess of reserves above the legal requirement, the whole of such excess being \$6,970,175. The total liabilities stood at \$254,905,700, and the total reserves at \$70,676,600.

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

Table with 5 columns: Item, Aug. 16, Aug. 23, Differences, 1872, 1871. Rows include Loans and dis., Specie, Circulation, Net deposits, and Legal tenders.

United States Bonds.—Government securities have varied slightly with the movements of gold from day to day, but the general tone has been firm throughout. The temporary fluctuations do not have the effect of bringing out any considerable amount of bonds, and the demand, particularly from German buyers, is still much in advance of the supply of bonds to be had in this market. The government is now paying out the gold interest, due September 1, on the ten-forties, and some interest will be taken in the announcement of the Treasury schedule of gold sales and bond purchases during September, to see whether the Secretary will vary his programme to suit what he may suppose to be the financial needs of the country, in regard to gold or currency disbursements.

Closing prices daily have been as follows:

Table of bond prices with columns for bond type, interest period, and various dates (Aug. 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29).

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

The range in prices since Jan. 1, and the amount of each class of bonds outstanding July 1, 1873, were as follows:

Table showing range in prices since Jan. 1 and amount of bonds outstanding. Columns include bond type, range (Lowest, Highest), and amount (Registered, Coupon).

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

Table of London security prices with columns for date (Aug. 15, 22, 29), range (Lowest, Highest), and date (Apr. 18, June 13, May 20, May 19, Jan. 31).

State and Railroad Bonds.—The public sales of State bonds have been confined chiefly to Virginia and Tennessee; private sales have been made of the new 10-40 Tennessee funding bonds at 63@65. Private transactions through brokers' hands have been on a limited scale, and amounted to less in the aggregate than during the previous week. Among other miscellaneous bonds there has been a continued demand for the old issues of Louisiana from parties resident within the State, and we have also heard of several sales of Virginia "deferred certificates" to parties who seem to have confidence that West Virginia will do something in regard to recognizing her obligation to pay a part of the old debt of the State. The real question, however, is to such an extent political in its character that a special knowledge of affairs within the State is requisite to form any just estimate of the value of these certificates.

From South Carolina it is reported that in the action against the Comptroller-General to compel a levy of taxes to pay interest on certain bonds, amounting in all to some \$3,000,000, the Supreme Court has granted the mandamus sought by the plaintiffs, ordering the levy and collection of the requisite tax.

In railroad bonds the best class of securities continue to be most sought for, and their prices are firm. The Pacific Railroad bonds have hardly been as firm—the Central Pacific on account of certain false newspaper reports published here, and copied, with exaggerations, in Germany, where the bonds are largely held; and the Union Pacific securities, probably from some new apprehension in regard to the government lawsuit.

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

Table of closing prices and ranges since Jan. 1 for various securities like Tenn., N. Car., Virg., Missouri, etc.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has shown some speculative activity at times, Pacific Mail and the Vanderbilt specialties being the principal features. In Pacific Mail matters the most important occurrence has been the loan of \$500,000 to the company by the Panama Railroad Company, which takes a bill of sale of six of the steamers of the Pacific Mail, the latter to have the privilege of taking the steam-

ers back at the expiration of a year on the payment of the loan, insurance and interest. This transaction is variously regarded in the financial circles, and while it may be an immediate benefit to the Pacific Mail Company to have this amount of cash, the whole operation is hardly considered favorable to the credit of the company.

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows: Table with columns for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and various stock categories like N.Y. Cen. & H.R., Erie, etc.

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

The entire range from Jan. 1, 1872, to this date has been as follows:

Table showing price ranges for various stocks from Jan. 1, 1872, to the present. Columns include stock names, lowest prices, and highest prices.

The latest railroad earnings reported are as follows:

Table of railroad earnings for various lines like Atlantic & Gt. West, Bur. C. Rap. & Minn., Central Pacific, etc., showing earnings for 1873 and 1872.

Lapsley & Bazley, 74 Broadway and 9 New street, quote stock 'privileges' (signed by responsible parties) 1 1/2 per cent premium for 30 days and 1 1/2 per cent for 60 days, at prices varying from the market as follows:

Table listing stock 'privileges' for various companies like Central & Hudson, Lake Shore, Erie, etc., with call and put prices.

The Gold Market.—Gold has fluctuated about 1 per cent during the week, and after selling to-day at 115 1/2, declined to 115 1/4 @ 1/2 at the close. There has been considerable activity in the market in consequence of the sharp opposition between the two parties respectively seeking an advance and a decline.

movement, and the next Treasury programme will now be looked for with much interest. At the Treasury sale on Thursday the bids were from numerous parties, and footed up a total amount of \$8,813,500, but the whole sum of \$1,500,000 was awarded to one party at 115 40.

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

Table showing gold premium quotations from Saturday, Aug. 23, to Friday, Aug. 29, with columns for Open, Low, High, Close, Total Clearings, and Balances.

Foreign Exchange.—Exchange has been almost entirely dependent upon the movements of the gold market, and has been depressed most of the week. To-day the rates for prime banker's sterling opened higher, but declined as soon as the gold market showed strength.

We quote nominal rates as below, although actual business has been done part of the day at materially lower rates.

Table of nominal exchange rates for various locations including London, Paris, Antwerp, and others, with columns for 60 days and 3 days.

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

Table showing weekly transactions at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury, including receipts and payments in gold and currency.

Total \$3,122,000 Balance, Aug. 22... \$48,654,442 44 \$33,295,977 65 Balance, Aug. 29... \$49,537,524 59 \$33,264,776 12

New York City Banks.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Aug. 23, 1873:

Large table showing the financial condition of various New York City banks, including Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation.

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

Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Dec. 2,632,200, Net Deposits, Dec. 2,499,900, Circulation, Dec. 2,007,700

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, Aggregate Clearings

Boston Banks.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House on Monday, Aug. 25, 1873:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L.T. Notes, Deposits, Circulation

Total, \$40,350,000, \$123,300,800, \$1,042,800, \$10,671,900, \$43,202,400, \$25,451,300

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

Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Decrease, Deposits, Circulation, Decrease

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation

Philadelphia Banks.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week ending Monday, Aug. 25, 1873:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, Circulation, Total net

Total, \$16,435,000, \$59,714,370, \$210,315, \$13,391,000, \$45,395,053, \$11,450,378

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

Loans, Specie, Legal Tender Notes, Inc., Deposits, Circulation, Inc.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, &c.

Large table of financial quotations with columns: Bid, Ask, and various security names like BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, 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.

Table with multiple columns for securities, including U.S. Bonds, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and various municipal and corporate bonds. Columns include security names, bid/ask prices, and other market data.

Investments

AND

STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

STATE SECURITIES, CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCK AND BOND LIST, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK AND BOND LIST.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by WILLIAM B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C.]

In the tables following will be found indexed under "remarks" all the principal items of financial and railroad intelligence which have been published in the columns of the CHRONICLE during the past month.

As to South Carolina State Bonds it appears that in the suit of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., against the Comptroller-General for a mandamus, the Supreme Court of South Carolina orders the

levy of a tax to pay accrued and current interest on the April and October Bonds, both issues of Land Commission, and seven per cent bonds of 1888. The amount of bonds directly affected by this decision is said to be about \$3,000,000, requiring an annual levy of less than \$200,000 to pay the interest.

The resolutions passed were as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to be a permanent committee to protect and promote the interests of subscribing bondholders; and they are hereby authorized and empowered to procure the foreclosure of either or both mortgages; and to cause the railroad and other property secured thereunder to be sold for the benefit of said bondholders; and to act generally in their behalf in respect to negotiations with other roads, the appointment of a receiver, or other organization of the company under a different management, as the said committee, under the advice of counsel, shall deem best for the said bondholders; that this committee have power to fill its own vacancies, the retiring member having the right to vote for his successors.

Resolved, That subscribing bondholders be assessed one per cent on the amount of their holdings to cover necessary expenses in such proceedings—pursuant to the recommendations in the report of the Protection Committee.

It was stated that about \$4,000,000 of bonds were represented at the meeting.

CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK AND BOND LIST.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1873 by WM. B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Miles of Canal, Date of Bonds, Size or par value, Amount Outstanding, Rate per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Bonds, \$ Principal, When Due, Stocks, Last Div'd, REMARKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size or par value, Amount Outstanding, Rate per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Bonds, \$ Principal, When Due, Stocks, Last Div'd, REMARKS.

STATE SECURITIES.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1873, by WM. B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

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

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size or par Value, Amount Outstanding, Rate per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Principal, when due, REMARKS. Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

* Size, or par, value.—This column shows the several sizes or denominations in which each issue of bonds is made. † When Payable.—J. & J. stands for Jan. & July; F. & A., Feb. & Aug.; M. & S., March & Sept.; A. & O., April & Oct.; M. & N., May & Nov.; J. & D., June & Dec. ‡ Remarks.—Figures in brackets at the end of remarks, in any case, refer to the volume and page of CHRONICLE, containing fuller information.

STATE SECURITIES.

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Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size, Amount Outstanding, Rate per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Principal, When Due, REMARKS. Includes entries for Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

All these bonds are held by the permanent school fund. The "Minn. State RR." bonds, which are repudiated, were issued in 1858 to the amount of \$2,275,000; recognition is discussed in the State. Property valuation, 1873, \$163,373,326, tax 5 1/2 mills. (v. 17, p. 19.)

The valuation of real estate in 1872 was \$437,533,142 and of personal, \$140,622,363. Total, \$578,155,505, upon which the tax is 5 mills. The local (county) taxes amounted to \$4,799,971. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad provides for its bonds. Bonds due Jan., 1872, were paid in gold, after but that time in currency, pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature. The Courts have thus far sustained the law. The Auditor recommends payment of principal and interest in gold. (v. 16, p. 154.)

Total valuation of real estate 1870, \$11,320,113; personal, \$8,377,995; tax (\$1 1/2 per \$100) amounted to \$221,608. The Municipal loan of 1872 was issued to cities and towns, the proceeds to be used in reducing their several war debts.

Of the first two classes of bonds the principal is payable, \$100,000 per year. Valuation of real and personal property in 1872 was \$503,665,497; in 1871, \$584,401,546. State tax, 3 mills. There is also \$68,000 contingent debt to L. I. RR., & \$7,361 per annum for Indian annuities. See financial report in CHRONICLE, v. 16, p. 81. The total debt decreased about \$4,200,000 in 1871-'72. Assess'd valuation of real property in '72 is \$1,641,339,410; of personal, \$447,248,035; total, \$2,088,627,445. Tax rate in 1872 was 9 1/2 mills, the highest ever known in the State. Interest on all debt except bounty loan is voluntarily paid in gold. The local debts of cities in New York State are \$187,539,609; of counties, \$46,683,264, and towns, \$25,140,181. (v. 15, p. 658; v. 16, p. 81, 659.)

The gross amount of the several issues of debt are here given, (not including \$1,123,000 issued during the war.) Total property assessed in 1872 at \$123,507,623, which is said to be a low valuation. Int. is paid on bonds issued to N. C. Railroad by the decision of Dec., 1872. O. her interest in default for some years. (vol. 15, p. 691, 771, 802, 860 v. 16, p. 21, 323, 322, 327; v. 17, p. 245.)

The total valuation of real and chattel property in 1872 was \$1,524,323,118, on which the 2.09 mills State tax produced \$4,414,577, and other local taxes, which are very heavy in Ohio, raised \$18,834,422. (v. 13, p. 840.)

The debt is provided for by sinking funds. Taxable property, 1872, \$37,174,169. 1/2 mill tax for Relief bonds and 1 mill for Bounty bonds.

Revenue is raised from numerous sources, principal y from corporations. Taxes are levied on personal property, which was assessed in 1872 at \$165,362,443, and the tax was \$535,719. Total revenue in 1872, \$7,143,657. Funded debt diminished \$2,476,326. Balance in Treasury at close of fiscal year, \$1,482,455. State holds \$1,754,321 in stocks and \$9,300,000 of railroad bonds. Interest is paid in gold on all loans prior to 1867. Any coupon bonds may be changed to registered. The bonds due in 1877 are payable at any time till 1882; those of 1882 till 1892. (v. 15, p. 218, 801.)

Debt was all created for war purposes and is being steadily diminished. The valuation of real and personal property for the fiscal year ending Apr. 1870, \$133,189,489, and tax of 25 cents on \$100. Total revenue in 1871-'72, \$841,305.

The Comptroller's report, Nov., 1872, showed the bonded debt at \$15,851,327, exclusive of \$4,797,508 contingent railroad debt, and \$4,000,000 Blue Ridge RR. bonds. The assets are stated at \$980,700, but chiefly valueless. The estimate for State expenses and interest to Nov., 1873, was \$2,054,347, and for previous deficiency \$1,256,405. The Blue Ridge RR. scrip, authorized 1872, has been decided to be unconstitutional. Assessed value of property in 1871, \$183,913,337. The State defaulted on interest Jan., 1872. (v. 14, p. 385, 763; v. 15, p. 28, 235, 230, 691; v. 16, p. 354, 791; v. 17, p. 51, 251.)

The law passed in March, 1873, provides for funding a debt in a 10-year 6 per cent bond; interest to be resumed by July, 1874. See Governor's circular in CHRON., v. 16, p. 627, and notice in v. 17, p. 172. The total debt here given is substantially, according to the report of the Comptroller, Jan., '73, after deducting bonds paid in by railroads amounting altogether to \$12,232,796. The Comptroller estimates debt of solvent railroads, \$3,953,336; one from railroads then sold, \$2,878,520; indorsed bonds that will pay in interest, \$2,172,000, and interest, \$260,640; balance revenue due, Jan. 1, 1873, \$1,319,234. Total valuation of real estate, 1872, \$272,654,352. The rate of taxation is 40 cts on the \$100, but a tax is laid on other sources of revenue. (v. 16, p. 181, 187, 214, 323, 387, 459, 627.)

This statement is according to the Governor's message in Jan., 1873. Of the 7 per cent gold bonds \$350,000 and of the 10 per cent currency \$100,000 are reported as pledged with Williams & Gulon, in New York, for loans; forty-three of the 10 per cent. bonds were stolen. Real a d personal property assessed in 1871 at \$2,029,524. (v. 17, p. 53.)

The debt is being rapidly reduced. Of the registered bds \$35,500 are held for Agricultural College. All the amounts marked (*) are liable to be funded in accordance with the Act 30th March, 1871, into Consolidated Bonds for 1/2, with deferred certificates for 1/2. The terms of financial laws of 1873, are given in CHRONICLE, vol. 16, at the several pages indicated below. Assessed value of property in 1872, \$39,261,649; tax rate, 5 mills. CHRONICLE v. 15, p. 46, 691, 802; v. 16, p. 19, 81, 151, 291, 354, 387, 459, 791.

CITY SECURITIES.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1873, by Wm. B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

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Main table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size or par Value, Amount Outstanding, Rate per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Principal when due, REMARKS. Includes sections for Albany, N.Y.; Augusta, Ga.; Baltimore; Bangor, Me.; Boston; Brooklyn; Charleston, S.C.; Chicago; Cincinnati.

* Size or par value.—This column shows the sizes or denominations in which each issue of bonds is made. † When payable.—J. & J. stands for Jan. & July; F. & A., Feb. & Aug.; M. & S., March & Sept.; A. & G., April & Oct.; M. & N., May & Nov. J. & D., June & Dec.; Q—J, quarterly from Jan.; Q—F., quarterly from Feb.; Q—M., quarterly from March. ‡ Remark.—Figures in brackets at the end of remarks, in any case, refer to the volume and page of CHRONICLE containing fuller information

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Interest is payable at City Chamberlain's Office, New Court House, except interest on gold bonds, which is payable at Rothschild's in London.

Summary table with columns: Year, Real estate, Personal estate, State, City & County. Includes data for years 1860-1870 and 1871-1872.

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RAILROAD STOCK AND BOND LIST.

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NOTE.—The figures sometimes given in brackets, at the end of remarks, refer to the volume and page of CHRONICLE containing fuller information. The letters s, f mean "sinking fund," and l, gr, "land grant." Companies consolidated with, or leased to others will often be found under the consolidated or lessee's name. * For stocks, this means the miles of road operated; for bonds, the miles covered by the mortgage. † These figures are dollars, showing the denominations or par value of each issue of stocks and bonds. ‡ The interest per annum is given on bonds, but the last dividend on stocks; g means gold; f, free of U.S. tax; e, extra; s, stock or scrip. § I, J, stands for Jan. & July; F, A., Feb. & Aug.; M, S., Mar. & Sept.; A, O., April & Oct. M, N., May & Nov. J, D., June & Dec. Q.—J quarterly from January; Q—F., quarterly from Feb.; Q—M., quarterly from March. ¶ These dates show the period when the principal falls due of bonds; but the time when the last dividend was paid on stock.

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The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPILOGUE.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Aug. 29, 1873.

The return of good weather has contributed to the improvement of trade, and business has been large during the past week, with some revival of speculative feeling in a few leading staples; but as a rule the markets continue to be controlled almost wholly by the regular demand and supply. The wants of the country are evidently large. The crops have thus far been good, and the prospects are favorable for those which are not yet matured, while prices are pretty full in this market; therefore, unless an undue proportion of the value of domestic products shall be absorbed in their transportation, the buying capacity of the country for the coming year will be large. It is noted that a number of vessels have continued to arrive in ballast, but the export movement is unabated.

Mess pork has ruled lower and moderately active. Sales have been made at \$17 80 for new, on spot, and \$17 60 for September, with business in other descriptions at \$17 for Western prime mess, and \$15 25 for extra prime, for short delivery. Lard has also declined, and the concession has led to an active business for future months; prime Western has sold at 8 7-16c. for September, 8 9-16c. for October, 8 1/2c. for November, 8 3/4c., sellers' option this year, and 8 1/2c. for next February. Bacon has been in moderate demand, but at easier prices, and long clear has sold at 8 1/2@ c. for short delivery, with South Staffordshire at 9c.; for future delivery business has been dull. Cut meats have met with a fair demand for pickled, in bulk, which have sold at 8 1/2c. for shoulders, 12@12 1/2c. for hams, and 9 1/2@10c. for light bellies; smoked meats have been dull, and for the most part nominal, and dry salted meats have also been neglected. Beef has been less active. Butter has been in fair demand and steady for fine, but medium grades accumulate and favor the buyer in price. Cheese has been in good demand, and has latterly ruled rather firm, with light receipts. To-day there was a small business in new mess pork for immediate delivery, and the sales were at \$17 75, with September delivery quoted at \$17 60. Lard was in fair demand for the future, and sold at previous prices. Bacon was dull on the spot, there was some demand for future, and 7 1/2c. bid for long and short clear together for December, with 7 1/2c. asked. Cutmeats were weak in price, with ample supplies. Butter was dull for medium, the lowest and finest grades sold the best. Cheese was in fair demand and steady at 12 1/2@13c. for good to fine factory.

Freights have been firm at the advanced rates quoted in our last, but with much less activity. Room has been scarce, and the higher prices of grain have prevented shippers doing much beyond filling old engagements. A London steamer has taken wheat at 14d., and yesterday the business done embraced the engagements for Liverpool of grain at 12 1/2@13d. by steam; wheat to London by sail at 13d.; and wheat to Bristol at 13 1/2d. by sail and 16d. by steam; grain to Cork for orders at 10s., and to a French port at 9s. 10 1/2d. Petroleum charters have been inactive of late, but several were made early in the week at full rates. To-day business was dull, but rates firm.

Wool is firm, and during the past week about two million pounds South American, here and in Boston, have been taken for export to Belgium at private prices.

Petroleum has further improved, though without activity or buoyancy, the stronger feeling being due mainly to limited offerings; crude in bulk is quoted at 6 1/2c., and refined 16 1/2@17c. in bbls. and 21@21 1/2c. in cases. Rosin has been lower, but with liberal sales to arrive at \$3 10@3 12 1/2 for strained; the close is firm at \$3 15. Spirits turpentine was fairly active early in the week, but closes quiet at 44c. Whiskey has advanced to \$1 10, owing to scarcity, distillers being occupied with contracts for alcohol for export. Fish oils have been doing better; crude sperm sold at \$1 50, 700 bbls. hump-back whale at 60c., and menhaden sold at 46@47c.; crude cotton seed oil is higher at 52 1/2@55c. There has been a large movement in Calcutta linseed; 50,000 bags sold to arrive at \$2 38@2 42 1/2, gold, per 56 lbs., closing at the higher figure. Tallow has been firm and in demand at 8 1/2c. for prime. There has been a large movement in hides, the sales for the week approximating 100,000, including dry Montevideo and Buenos Ayres at 26 1/2c., gold, and dry Texas at 22@23c., currency.

The demand has been more active for tobacco of all descriptions. Kentucky leaf has been in request for export, and the sales for the past week aggregate 1,200 hhds., of which 850 for export, and 350 for consumption. Prices have remained firm at 7@8 1/2 for lugs, and 8 1/2@15c. for leaf. Seed leaf again shows considerable activity, and the sales for the week aggregate 2,350 cases, as follows in detail: Crop of 1870, 100 cases sundries, 7 1/2@9c.; crop of 1871, 200 cases sundries, 12@15c.; crop of 1872, 700 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts, at 5 1/2@8c. for fillers, 10@18c. for seconds; 350 cases New York, 18@27 1/2c.; 100 cases Pennsylvania, on private terms; 200 cases Ohio at 6 1/2c., and 700 cases Wisconsin at 4 1/2@7 1/2c. Spanish tobacco more active, but at some concession in prices; sales 1,000 bales Havana at 80@95.

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.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Great Britain, France, Holland & Belg., Germany, Other Europe, Spain, Other S. Europe, China & Japan, Australia, Br. N. A. Colonies, Cuba, Hayti, Other W. Indies, Mexico, British Guiana, Brazil, American, Other S. Ports, All oth. Ports, Total this week, Total since January 1, 1873, Same time 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.]

Table with columns: Since Jan. 1, 1873, Same time 1872, Same time 1871, and various categories like China, Glass and Earthenware, Metals, &c., etc.

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

The receipts of domestic produce have been as follows:

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '72, and various categories like Ashes, Breadcrumbs, Flour, etc.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 29, 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, August 29. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 8,237 bales against 10,541 bales last week, 10,581 bales the previous week and 10,684 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1872, 3,617,586 bales against 2,724,189 bales for the same period of 1871-72, showing an increase since September 1, 1872, of 993,397 bales.

Table showing cotton receipts by port for 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 14,957 bales, of which 13,272 were to Great Britain, 1,685 to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 100,247 bales.

Table showing cotton exports by destination (G. Brit., France, Contin't) and stock levels.

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 10,037 bales, while the stocks to-night are 54,327 bales more than they were at this time a year ago.

Table showing receipts and exports of cotton by port (New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, etc.) for 1872 and 1871.

We have had an active and rising market for spot cotton the past week. The improvement is due to the diminishing stocks, consequent upon the good demand for export and consumption. to the lteness of the growing crop, and the continued reports of injury from caterpillars; these facts, together with an ever existing large short interest sensitive to every unfavorable rumor with regard to the maturing crop, have resulted in the upward movement.

Table showing cotton prices for Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Strict Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, and Good Middling.

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

Table showing cotton sales (Exp't, Con-sump, Spec-ula'n, Tran-sit, Total) and prices (Ord'ry, Good Ord'ry, Low Mid'l'g, Mid-dling) for Saturday through Friday.

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board) have reached during the week 91,300 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

Table showing cotton sales and prices for August, September, October, and November, including details like 'bales', 'cts.', '100 no not bel.', etc.

The following exchanges have been made during the week: %c. paid to exchange 200 December for Octob. r. 100 December for Sep ember.

Table showing closing prices for cotton on the basis of low middling uplands for the several deliveries named (Fri., Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.).

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our reports by telegraph this week are rather more favorable, less rain having fallen, but decided complaints of injury from caterpillars in the lower half of the Gulf States are still made. In most other sections the condition of the plant appears to be satisfactory. At New Orleans it has rained on two days—showers. They have had rain on three days at Mobile; there is no change in the statements with regard to the caterpillars; they have undoubtedly done much injury, but the reports are conflicting as to the extent of the injury. At Selma also they have had rain on three days, and it is now raining; our correspondents add that the destruction by the caterpillars in that section is very bad. It has been warm and dry at Montgomery all the week; much damage has been done by caterpillars, and they are reported in every portion of the neighborhood. They have also had warm and dry weather all the week at Columbus; complaints are made that both the caterpillar and boll worm are at work. At Macon it has rained on two days, and at Augusta on more than half the days of the week; our telegram from the latter point says that they are having too much rain, and that very little new cotton is coming in yet. All the early part of the week was pleasant at Savannah, but the latter part of the week they have had rain. It has rained on one day at Memphis; reports with regard to the crop are generally favorable. At Nashville it has been very warm, the hottest weather of the season; they have had no rain there this week, but need it much; crop reports are very satisfactory. The thermometer at Memphis has averaged 81; at Montgomery 86, at Mobile 81, Savannah 81, Selma 83, Macon 83, Columbus 83.

NEW CROP RECEIPTS.—The backward condition of cotton this year has frequently been referred to. Now that some of the new crop has been received at almost every shipping point, an idea of the maturity of the plant can be easily reached. Of course one bale of new cotton is not an infallible index of the entire production. For instance, New Orleans received a bale of Texas cotton this year July 10, against July 16, the date of the first receipt at Galveston last year. The Texas crop is notwithstanding this receipt two weeks or more later than last year; the bale received this year was Rio Grande cotton, and no indication whatever of the condition of the plant in the State. The first bale of new Texas cotton was not received at Houston this year until the 15th of August. As to Mississippi Valley cotton, we reported in our paper of the 16th instant the receipt of two bales at New Orleans on the 1st of August. Our authority for this report was the New Orleans *Prices Current*, which paper gave very good reasons for its statement; but it now appears that this was a mistake, the New Orleans *Times* furnishing proof of the error; so that really the first receipt of Mississippi Valley cotton was on the 12th of August, and was one bale received by Oscar Chopin, of New Orleans, from Cane River, Natchitoches. Our information as to the condition of the plant in that vicinity does not make it over ten days later than last year, and this, we should think is about the average for the balance of the cotton-growing States.

OUR ANNUAL CROP REPORT.—We expect to issue our annual crop report for the year ending August 31, in circular form, on Thursday, the 11th of September. Until that time it is impossible for us to give any estimate which would be of any value of the overland movement or of Southern consumption. We state this in reply to many letters and telegrams asking for those figures. As to the consumption in the Southern States we hope to present a more exact statement than has ever before been given, as we have, through the kind assistance of the Census Bureau, been able to write to every mill and cotton manufacturer throughout the South sending out inquiries which promise to furnish us the actual result rather than an estimate. We are pursuing this point the more earnestly because we feel that it is very important to relieve these crop reports of this last vestige of uncertainty. The overland movement we had already reduced to a demonstration; hereafter we trust we shall be able to say the same thing with regard to Southern consumption.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, there have been 5,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and — bales to the continent, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 1,000 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, Aug. 28:

	Shipments this week to—			Shipments since Jan. 1 to—			Week's receipts.
	Great Britain	Continent	Total	Great Britain	Continent	Total	
1873....	5,000	.....	5,000	661,000	194,000	855,000	1,000
1872....	17,000	2,000	19,000	621,000	239,000	860,000	1,000
1871....	3,000	1,000	4,000	661,000	314,000	975,000	11,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is a decrease of 14,000 bales this year in the week's shipments from Bombay to Europe, and that the total movement since Jan. 1 shows a decrease in shipments of 5,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1872.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON AS MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.—Below we give our table of visible supply, as made up by cable and telegraph to night. The continental stocks and afloat are the figures of last Saturday, but the totals for Great Britain are this week's returns, and consequently brought down to Thursday evening; hence to make the totals the complete figures for to night (Aug. 29), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only for Great Britain, but for the Continent the exports of the entire week.

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Stock at Liverpool.....	757,000	891,000	561,000
Stock at London.....	202,000	233,000	105,588
Total Great Britain stock	959,000	1,124,000	666,588
Stock at Havre.....	141,500	229,000	78,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	13,500	19,000	21,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	41,750	54,000	57,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	33,000	37,000	12,000
Stock at Bremen.....	43,500	31,000	50,000
Stock at Amsterdam.....	101,000	74,000	51,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	30,750	8,000	10,000
Stock at Antwerp.....	28,250	45,000	22,000
Stock at other continental ports.....	75,000	78,000	65,000
Total continental stocks	513,250	575,000	366,000
Total European stocks	1,472,250	1,699,000	1,032,588
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	344,000	323,000	641,000
American cotton afloat for Europe.....	59,500	23,000	101,000
Egypt, Brazils, &c., afloat for Europe....	60,000	60,000	55,000
Stock in United States ports.....	100,247	45,920	99,040
Stock in United States interior ports.....	14,101	4,635	10,726
United States exports this week.....	5,000	.....	2,000
Total visible supply	2,055,098	2,155,555	1,941,354
Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:			
<i>American—</i>			
Liverpool stock.....	290,000	220,000	249,000
Continental stocks.....	221,000	142,000	187,000
American afloat to Europe.....	59,500	23,000	101,000
United States stock.....	100,247	45,920	99,040
United States interior stocks.....	14,101	4,635	10,726
United States exports this week.....	5,000	.....	2,000
Total American bales.	692,848	435,555	648,766
<i>East Indian, Brazil, &c.—</i>			
Liverpool stock.....	467,000	671,000	312,000
London stock.....	202,000	233,000	105,588
Continental stocks.....	289,250	433,000	179,000
India afloat for Europe.....	344,000	323,000	641,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat ..	60,000	60,000	55,000
Total East India, &c.	1,362,250	1,720,000	1,292,588
Total American	692,848	435,555	648,766
Total visible supply bales.	2,055,098	2,155,555	1,941,354
Price Middling Uplands, Liverpool.....	8½d.	10d.	9¾@9½d.

These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night of 100,457 bales as compared with the same date of 1872, and an increase of 113,744 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1871.

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 Aug. 29, 1873—			—Week ending Aug. 30, '72—		
	Receipts	Shipments	Stock	Receipts	Shipments	Stock
Augusta.....	534	997	1,652	198	456	1,211
Columbus.....	81	106	1,251	79	45	148
Macon.....	30	76	1,510	26	63	369
Montgomery...	37	130	1,395	255	145	309
Selma.....	61	38	245	154	2	244
Memphis... ..	1,337	2,243	4,432	151	502	2,162
Nashville.....	94	490	3,616	11	8	192
	2,174	4,080	14,101	884	1,226	4,635

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 2,106 bales, and are to-night 9,466 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 1,290 bales more than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 9,739 bales, against 7,572 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.
	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 27.		
Liverpool.....	7,341	6,080	7,572	9,739	527,428	358,906
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,507	2,826
Total to Gt. Britain	7,341	6,080	7,572	9,739	528,935	361,732
Havre.....	.....	779	.....	.....	6,810	946
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
Total French.....	.....	779	.....	.....	6,810	1,065
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,383	5,380
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,697	349
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,329	1,141
Total to N. Europe.	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,409	6,870
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,741	1,196
Total Spain, &c......	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,741	1,196
Grand Total	7,341	6,859	7,572	9,739	569,895	370,863

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..	1,800	134,231	451	53,237	.....	4,958	..	1,809
Texas.....	823	67,392	.....	18,726	.....	985	.....	.....
Savannah.....	1,058	173,009	.....	41,873	.....	19,245	.....	11,156
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	12,033	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	1,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,360
S'th Carolina..	2,159	169,913	.....	14,511	.....	374	.....	21,316
N'th Carolina..	23	29,891	.....	132	23	12,479	115	43,863
Virginia.....	783	226,592	737	85,248	.....	.....	147	1,097
North'n Ports	.....	14,191	784	88,860	.....	.....	178	16,803
Tennessee, &c	1,331	164,437	9	25,352	201	19,329	.....	.....
Foreign.....	30	13,083	.....	146	.....	105	.....	.....
Total this year	8,007	994,233	1,981	340,118	224	57,475	440	106,404
Total last year.	1,838	732,927	870	281,429	468	71,294	134	108,697

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 17,404 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week:

	Total bales.
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers City of New York, 1,453....	1,453
Minnesota, 2,617.... Abyssinia, 1,114.... Algeria, 1,115.... City of	.....
Montreal, 1,572.... Oceanic, 529.... Egypt, 1,239.... Arragon, 100....	9,739
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamer Fire Queen, 2,280.... per	.....
ship Mayflower, 3,087....	5,367
To Barcelona, per bark Polar, 220....	220
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per steamer San Antonio, 1,890, and 5 Sea Island.	1,895
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Tarifa, 25....	25
SAN FRANCISCO—To Liverpool, per ship Undaunted, 11....	11
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per steamer Pennsylvania, 147....	147
Total.....	17,404

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

	Liverpool.	Barcelona.	Total.
New York.....	9,739	.....	9,739
New Orleans.....	5,367	220	5,587
Texas.....	1,895	.....	1,895
Boston.....	25	.....	25
San Francisco.....	11	.....	11
Philadelphia.....	147	.....	147
Total.....	17,184	220	17,404

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 115½ and 116½, and the close was 115½. Foreign Exchange market is quiet. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 107½@108; short 108½@108½, and Commercial, 107½@107½. Freights closed at ¾d.@7-16d. by steam and 5-16d.@¾d. by sail to Liverpool, 1 1-16c. by steam and —c. by sail to Havre, and 1c. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—5 P. M.—The market has ruled quiet and steady to-day, with sales footing up 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 92,030 bales, of which 9,000 bales were taken for export and 8,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 756,000 bales, of which 290,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea, bound to this port is 344,000 bales, of which 46,000 bales are American.

	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.
Total sales.....	64,000	62,000	60,000	92,000
Sales for export.....	5,000	4,000	5,000	9,000
Sales on speculation.....	5,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
Total stock.....	845,000	807,000	796,000	756,000
Stock of American.....	347,000	332,000	320,000	290,000
Total afloat.....	382,000	334,000	373,000	344,000
American afloat.....	48,000	45,000	46,000	46,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Upl'ds. 8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@9	8¼@9	8¾@.....
Orleans. 9 @9½	9 @9½	9 @9½	9 @9½	9 @9½	9 @9½	9 @9½

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

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—The following are the prices of mid-dling qualities of cotton, compared with those of last year:

	—Ord. & Mid—	—Fair & g'd fair—	—Good & Fine—	—Same date 1872—
	1873.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Sea Island.....	16 19	22 24	30 42	21 27 40
Florida.....	14 17	19 20	22 ..	19 25 30
Ord. G.Ord.	7 7½	8 8½	9 9½	10 9 15-16 10½
Upland... 7	7 7½	8 8½	9 9½	10 9 15-16 10½
Mobile... 7	7 7½	8 8½	9 9½	10 9 15-16 10½
N.O. & Tex 7	7 7½	8 8½	9 9½	10 9 15-16 10½

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't from U.K. in 1872.
	1873.	1872.	1871.
American... 115,870	183,270	262,960	77,002
Brazilian... 4,410	82,920	72,870	10,780
Egyptian... 7,640	32,260	20,720	6,515
W. Indian... 1,040	3,620	7,740	9,896
E. Indian... 46,160	212,210	58,110	118,069
Total... 175,120	514,280	422,400	222,262

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

	Sales this week.			Total this year.	Same period 1872.	Average weekly sales 1873. 1872.
	Trade.	Ex-port.	Specula-tion.			
American.. bales.	2,936	760	2,200	32,320	1,280,620	35,200
Brazilian.....	9,510	300	90	9,900	241,810	515,730
Egyptian.....	5,730	140	680	5,980	176,390	200,210
Smyrna & Greek	1,270	250	.....	570	9,950	12,910
West Indian, &c	.....	.....	.....	1,520	61,390	61,360
East Indian.....	8,790	2,190	800	11,780	514,990	792,150
Total.....	54,660	3,640	3,770	62,070	2,285,150	2,763,000

	Imports.			Total.	Stocks.	
	This week.	To this date 1873.	To this date 1872.		This day.	Same date 1872.
American....	15,366	1,466,525	1,070,258	1,402,134	331,810	251,150
Brazilian... ..	3,458	312,156	546,104	709,655	113,210	172,500
Egyptian... ..	1,426	176,367	175,405	287,042	47,440	58,290
Smyrna & Gr'k	.....	15,630	15,827	17,147	9,880	9,350
W. Indian....	1,016	52,321	85,826	140,393	17,920	42,760
East Indian... ..	2,616	472,302	616,426	857,942	287,090	384,350
Total.....	23,882	2,495,301	2,509,846	3,414,313	807,350	918,400

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 41 per cent is American, against 27 1-3 per cent. last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 35½ per cent, against 41½ per cent.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The cotton trade has been dull during the week, and prices have receded ¼d. per lb. Annexed are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Aug. 14.....	159,198	306,638	182,406
Deliveries.....	144,088	228,049	211,922
Stocks, Aug. 14.....	82,934	238,973	198,414

Return of the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended August 7:

	Amer.	Brazil.	E. Ind.	Egypt.	Miscel.	Total.
Imported..... bales.	21,741	24,837	13,248	363	1,214	61,040
Exported.....	2,440	30	6,696	.....	.....	10,931

COTTON STATISTICS ACT, 1868.—Return showing the number of bales of cotton imported, exported, forwarded to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and seven months ended July 31, 1873:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Month.	Seven mos.	Month.	Seven mos.
American.....	160,750	1,433,909	12,184	80,902
Brazilian.....	43,607	268,096	2,077	9,862
East Indian.....	132,203	619,843	31,578	212,129
Egyptian.....	5,581	166,353	500	5,704
Miscellaneous.....	12,106	103,398	3,690	11,136
Total.....	354,247	2,591,599	50,229	319,733

	Forwarded from ports to inland towns.		Forwarded from inland towns to ports.	
	Month.	Seven mos.	Month.	Seven mos.
American.....	152,200	1,048,525	823	5,664
Brazilian.....	43,869	208,711	.....	7
East Indian.....	47,050	339,694	.....	121
Egyptian.....	19,378	153,480	17	570
Miscellaneous.....	2,823	22,424	14	181
Total.....	265,320	1,772,834	854	6,543

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., Aug. 29, 1873.

The flour market has shown only a moderate degree of activity, and latterly some weakness in prices has been developed, though a good business in extra State has been done at \$6 40@6 60. A notable transaction was about 2,500 bbls. No. 2 flours at \$4@4 25. The better grades have been dull, and some good extras from new Winter wheat have been closed out at relatively low prices, notably round lots of extra St. Louis family brands at \$8 50. To-day there was an active and firm market, the sales embracing 8,000 bbls. extra State, for September and October delivery, at \$6 60@6 65; 950 bbls. fair Minnesota extra at \$7 35, and 5,000 bbls. common Minnesota, at Philadelphia, \$6 50, free on board there.

The wheat market has been inactive at irregular prices, so far as relates to business for immediate delivery; but for arrival there has been a moderate movement at pretty full prices, including No. 2 Chicago at \$1 45 for the last half of September; No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1 46½@\$1 47 for the last half of September, \$1 46 for the first half of October, and \$1 45 for the last half of October, and amber Winter wheat \$1 65 for October. The receipts last week at the West exceeded two million bushels, and all accounts agree that in quantity and quality the wheat crop just harvested in the United States stands unrivalled, exceeding even the great crop of 1870. It is rare that in both Spring and Winter wheat there is such uniform excellence, and that on the Pacific Coast there is no deficit. The question of supply is only a question of transportation. To-day there was a decided advance, with sales, on the spot and to arrive, aggregating nearly half a million bushels, including No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1 56@ \$1 57 on the spot, \$1 52 for September, and \$1 48@\$1 50 for October; No. 1 Spring \$1 55 for October, and No. 2 Chicago at \$1 56 for new by rail, and \$1 47 for September by canal.

SUGAR.

There has been marked activity in the trade in raw sugars during the past week, the principal sales having been effected toward the close. For two days the sales aggregated over 15,000 hhd. and 4,000 boxes, the largest amount that was ever disposed of in this market during that period of time. Refiners have had ready sale for their goods, and have been free buyers of raws in consequence. The activity has given a very strong tone to prices at our last quotations, and in some cases Cuba sugars have shown a fraction advance, though our quoted range remains the same as last week. There has been considerable business done in Porto Rico sugars, chiefly of the refining grades. Boxes remain firm, and these, as well as all other descriptions are materially reduced in stock. Refined goods are selling well, with a stronger feeling on hands, but quotations are not materially altered. The sales of raws have included 14,148 hhd. Cuba, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 c.; 250 hhd. and 65 boxes molasses, 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c.; 2,337 hhd. Centrifugal, 9 @ 9 1/2 c.; 815 hhd. Porto Rico, 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 c.; 414 hhd. St. Croix, 8 1/2 c.; 48 hhd. Demerara, 8 1/2 c.; 2,515 boxes Havana, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 c.; 730 do. Centrifugal, 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2 c.; 1,248 do. Derosne, 9 1/2 c.; 1,204 do. Melado.

The stock of sugar reported by Messrs. Wait, Creighton & Morrison, August 28, and the imports at leading ports, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, were as follows:

Table with columns: Stock in New York, Aug. 28, 1873; same date 1872; 1871; 1870; Imports at New York, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1873; Boston; Philadelphia; Baltimore. Columns include Hhds., Boxes, Bags, &c., and Melado.

MOLASSES.

Refiners of molasses are still in want of stock, and are in the market constantly to obtain supplies, but there is not enough offering to afford them much relief, and fresh arrivals are awaited anxiously. The supply of Cuba molasses amounts to but 782 hhd., and there is very little of that amount desirable for refining purposes. We have 1,741 hhd. of Porto Rico, according to the last count, but the demand for trade qualities is light, and sales are slow. A moderate supply of English Islands remains, and the demand is easily met. Sales of domestic have been made to a moderate extent, and the stock has been reduced to 250 bbls. Syrups are quiet, with but light supplies in the market, and prices are well maintained. The sales of molasses have been 160 hhd., 50 tca. Caibarien Muscovado, test 50 1/2 @ 51 1/2, 35 @ 36 c.; 500 hhd. Barbadoes, 39c., resale; 70 hhd. Porto Rico, and 50 bbls. New Orleans. The stock of molasses at New York, Aug. 28, and total imports from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, were as follows:

Table with columns: Stock, Aug. 28, 1873; same date 1872. Columns include Cuba, P. Rico, English, Total, N. O. hhd. and bbls.

The total imports at New York from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1873, were 85,590 hhd. 94,206 hhd. in the same time 1872.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Tea.

Table listing various tea types such as Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, etc., with prices per catty.

Coffee.

Table listing coffee types such as Rio Prime, do good, do fair, etc., with prices per lb.

Sugar.

Table listing sugar types such as Cuba, Havana, Porto Rico, Brazil, etc., with prices per catty.

Spices.

Table listing various spices such as Cassia, Ginger, Nutmegs, Pepper, etc., with prices per lb.

Rice.

Table listing rice types such as Bangoon, Carolina, etc., with prices per catty.

Fruits and Nuts.

Table listing various fruits and nuts such as Raisins, Currants, Apples, Peaches, etc., with prices per lb.

Molasses.

Table listing molasses types such as New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba, etc., with prices per gallon.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 29, 1873.

The city has been filled with buyers during the past week, and the general demand for goods in first hands has been unusually spirited. The traffic has not extended to our jobbing houses to any extent as yet, although the larger jobbers are carrying on a very extensive business. Jobbers from the interior are looking forward to a very active business, as the purchases of farmers have been very much restricted during the past year and more, and the present activity in all agricultural products is likely to place them in a financial position which will admit of their liberal purchases.

It is a noticeable fact, in view of the freedom with which sales are effected, that buyers pursue a very conservative course in making their selections, and that they show a disposition to not purchase beyond the amounts which they will be sure to find sale for. This course has a two-fold object. First, there is the usual desire to prevent overstocking; and again, buyers incline to the belief that if our market is obliged to carry the bulk of the stock until the goods are taken into consumption, there may be some prospect of prices yielding under the weight of accumulated stocks. The latter result may be attained on some of the less staple lines, but we consider it extremely doubtful, as the general market is at present very strong, and prices seem to be so well established that they are unlikely to be lower. Trade has been greatly aided during the week by a very material reduction in freights, the new schedule being taken advantage of by buyers from the West to get their stocks forward at a less cost than for many years.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The transactions in cotton fabrics have been on a fairly liberal scale throughout, and in some of the more staple lines an immense business has been done. The heavier grades of brown cottons are sold close to the production in first hands, and the demand from the interior trade has also been sufficient to diminish materially the supplies in the hands of jobbers. There has been an active call for bleached goods, and sales have reduced the stock to an unusually low point and have completely exhausted the supplies of some of the finer grades of shirtings. There has been a steady demand for Canton flannels, and sales have been made of the bulk of the stock of staple marks. Colored cottons have not sold very freely, and the market is but poorly sustained, a partial revision of rates having occurred since our last report. There has been a good business in prints, and the more popular brands of standards are largely sold ahead. Prices continue to be firmly maintained, and the trade thus far has been very healthy. Other cotton goods are without notable change, and sell with fair freedom.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The trade in woollens during the week has exhibited a fair degree of improvement, and a good business is in progress at the close. Cassimere cloths and over-coatings continue to be taken liberally, and are firmly held by agents, who have reduced their stocks of desirable goods to a point at which they are easily controlled. The sales of flannels and blankets continue heavy, but the prices realized are not altogether satisfactory to holders. On fine flannels there is already a tendency toward better rates, and an early advance is not improbable. The hosiery trade has taken a sudden start, and the large accumulation of shirts and drawers, which threatened a week or so ago to break the market, is being worked off rapidly. The lateness of trade may pinch dealers somewhat, but it is thought they will, generally, be able to get through the season without serious disaster, unless collections should be very much cramped. Shawls sell freely at full prices.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The market has become rather more active under the large influx of buyers from the interior, but the trade is still not all that could be desired, the bad weather and fluctuations in the gold premium during the past week having been unfavorable for the traffic in imported fabrics. Some of the out-of-town jobbers are buying freely, but the local trade are making only small selections as yet, their direct importations supplying, thus far, all of their needs. Dress fabrics adapted to the early trade are mainly in request, and there is, also, a fair call for black alpacas and mohairs. Silk goods are quiet except as sales are effected through the auction houses.

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

Table listing various types of sheetings and shirtings, including Adriatic, Agawam, Albion, Atlantic, and others, with columns for width and price.

Table listing various types of denims, including Amoskeag, Boston, Beaver Cr, and others, with columns for price.

Table listing various types of corset jeans, including Amoskeag, Androscog, and others, with columns for price.

Table listing various types of glazes and cambrics, including Arcadia, Garner, and others, with columns for price.

Table listing various types of spool cotton, including Brooks, J. & P. Coat's, and others, with columns for price.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 28, 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, cotton, silk, and miscellaneous dry goods.

Table titled 'GENERAL PRICES CURRENT' listing various commodities such as Ashes, Breadstuffs, Building Materials, Butter and Cheese, Coffee, Copper, Cotton, Drugs and Dyes, Fish, Fruits, Gunpowder, Hay, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Iron, Lead, Leather, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oil, Oils, Petroleum, Provisions, Salt, Salt Petre, Seed, Silk, Spelter, Spices, Spirits, Steel, Sugar, Tallow, Teas, Tin, Tobacco, and Wool.

Table titled 'STORE PRICES' listing various commodities such as Bar Swedes, Scroll, Hoop, Sheet, Rugs, Sheet, Sing., d. & t., com., Rails, Eng., d. & t., (gold), Rails Am., at works in Pa., Lead, Leather, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oil, Oils, Petroleum, Provisions, Salt, Salt Petre, Seed, Silk, Spelter, Spices, Spirits, Steel, Sugar, Tallow, Teas, Tin, Tobacco, and Wool.