

The Comptroller is quite right in his opinion that it will fatally disturb the currency if any attempt be made to put it in force. We agree with him that the issue of twenty-five millions of new notes would prevent this evil. But the country cannot assent to the issue for many strong reasons. The best and only course to be adopted with this section is to repeal it altogether.

A third method of securing elasticity was first proposed, we believe, in this journal. About two years after the banking system was established we called attention to the rigid limit of the circulation, comprising as it does a fixed amount of greenbacks and of bank notes, all enjoying a forced currency as legal tenders, and all consequently remaining in circulation in dull times when they do harm. As a palliative of the evils of speculation thus let loose on the country we proposed several remedies, among others redemption. The banks could not agree, however, as to the method by which redemption could be realized, and after several years' agitation, the plan has never been abandoned, but its discussion is resumed again every summer so soon as the usual plethora of bank notes forces it upon the attention of the community. A very small assessment upon the banks by Congress for the establishment in this city of an Assorting House would do more, we believe, for the elasticity of the currency than any other method that has ever been proposed. It would also be safer and more wholesome in its operation, and what is not without importance, the cost of it would not fall on the Treasury but on the banks themselves, who surely ought to bear the cost of regulating the issues of which they get the profits.

There is one other proposition for giving elasticity to the currency, namely the issuing of convertible bonds bearing interest at 3.65 per cent, or some other low rate. This plan has been advocated by two classes of persons. The inflationists see in it an indirect way of getting Congress to sanction the creation of an unlimited amount of new greenbacks. Against this inflation the country has protested again and again, and if it were likely to receive the vote of Congress, the prospects of our National finance would be much darker and more critical than at any time since the close of the war. There is, however, a general belief that no such issues of greenbacks are lawful at present, or will receive the sanction of Congress, or would be constitutional in time of peace if they had such sanction. Accordingly, the scheme of the convertible 3.65 per cents has been modified in this way. It proposes to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of currency, to lock them up and to issue to the depositor bonds bearing 3.65 per cent interest, payable on demand, with interest, by the Treasury in Greenbacks or National Bank notes.

By this scheme it is estimated that fifty millions of currency will disappear from the channels of the circulation for about an average of three or four months of the year. This currency will consist chiefly of national bank notes, and will gravitate into the Treasury in the summer between seasons, under the attraction of the rate of interest; which, though low, is more than the money can legitimately earn in the ordinary channels of business. This depositary in the Treasury when activity begins again, and the outside rate of interest rises, will soon be drained of this hoarded currency; and thus a tidal current can be set up, which will, by its wholesome action, diminish the plethora of the currency in the summer, and in the fall a reverse current will be set up which will equally prevent the worst evils of stringency.

Such are the chief schemes which are being suggested for the purpose of making our currency elastic. Notwithstanding all that has been said in favor of other plans, we still adhere to the opinion so often expressed that, although the benefit aimed at in this reform is well worth to the

country all it will cost, still the Treasury ought not to bear the burden of the operation, but the expense should fall chiefly on the banks; and, therefore, that the enforcing of the redemption of the bank notes in New York is the best, the most efficient, and the most certain means that has yet been devised for the accomplishing of the end in view.

THE CLEARING HOUSE AND ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.

Never have the associated banks of this city seen a more momentous duty pressing upon them than during the present crisis. So far they have done well. Whether they will complete their work in the same spirit remains to be seen. They have drawn toward themselves the eyes of the whole nation; and it is believed both at home and abroad that the arrangements our Clearing House may make and the safeguards it may adopt for its future protection will go far to decide the question how soon this country will be desolated by some violent storm of financial bankruptcy, such as in other countries has seemed the natural result of paper money transgressions.

The invasion of paralysis, as some physicians say, comes on by three successive strokes. The first is slight. Next falls the warning shock which is more serious. Last comes the fatal blow. The same has been said of panics. We have had our two preliminary warnings. Last year came the first. The financial equilibrium was deranged beyond precedent, and money loaned openly in the streets of New York at a rate of interest never known in civilized commerce since the middle ages. Next we had our second warning. The solemn peal still rings in our ears. Its echoes are reverberating responsively across the Atlantic, and its effects are watched and scrutinized and measured in every Bourse of the Old World. What our banks have now to decide is whether they will make ready so that the next blow, when it threatens, shall be invited or averted.

"Averted or invited," we repeat. For it is superfluous to inform American readers that panics, like bodily diseases, do not come unbidden. If we take proper care beforehand of our financial health we shall escape panics. These perilous maladies, like the black death of former times, and the cholera, the small-pox or the physical pestilence of our own day, are either the penalty of misdoing, or the result of precautions omitted. As our banks then are acting under recent fears, and have to deal with functions and responsibilities of such far-reaching magnitude, we think they did well on Tuesday to take time for further thought and to submit to the labors of a second Committee for further elaboration the scheme which has been so ably devised for the mutual security both of the banks, of their dealers, and of the general public. We have now to urge on the new Committee that they be as prompt as is compatible with fit deliberation; and that their work be done without needless delay. But above all let them remember what their great duty and the purpose of their appointment require of them, namely, the devising of practical safeguards against panic.

It has been said that the Clearing House was not created and is not kept up for any such purpose as the prevention of panics. This quibble comes rather late. Why did not the objectors tell us their story before? Why did they not in 1857 go and prevent the Clearing House, then but three years old, from raising its ægis for the protection of the country against the further spread of that memorable panic? Why were these objectors mute in 1861 when in the crisis of the 19th September of that year the Clearing House again interposed with the best results and made for the prevention of panics arrangements which had to be kept up till the 24th April, 1862, for the safety and solvency of these same objecting banks and their associates. But we need

not travel so far back. Why did not these men go with their theories to the Clearing House in the recent crisis? Why do they not to-day remonstrate against the iniquity of that body presuming to go out of its way to protect the public against panics, and thus to save hundreds of millions to the commerce and wealth of the country?

We care not to examine why these men have not put forth their theory before, nor to specify particularly what are the exact precautions the Clearing House have adopted. Suffice it to say, that they have issued since the beginning of the crisis 26 millions of Certificates, which are a device by which the strong banks helped the weak banks through their troubles. It is important to see which were the weak banks that needed help, and which were the strong banks that gave that help. The precise figures are well known in Wall street. They are set forth in part in the Committee's Report. We will refer but to one or two of the facts. It seems that of the 26 millions of help given by the strong banks, fully one-half had to be allotted to four institutions. Thirteen millions of the whole help required to tide over the panic were absorbed by these four banks, each of which must have closed its doors and failed if the other institutions had been equally careless in banking or equally reckless in providing for the future.

Secondly, one-half of the sixty banks of the Association did not need any help whatever from the Clearing House, and with a few unimportant exceptions the whole help which the banks could give was absorbed by a dozen banks, and was wholly exhausted in the effort of pulling them safely through.

We will not dwell on these facts. The country is asking itself what would have happened if there had been more weak banks, or if a few of their more sturdy sisters had been seduced by their example in the past. What we desire now is simply to urge the new Committee to inquire into this, and to tell us what are the methods and principles of banking which kept the strong banks strong, and weakened the weak ones.

When the new Committee have accomplished this, the further duty will present itself of prescribing what the Clearing House shall do to strengthen the whole system of banks, and to ward off the panic which with renewed violence is, by some persons, expected next Fall. The public will tell them that if the banks, as a body, cannot act through the Clearing House for the preventing of such reckless banking as brings on panics, they must prepare to meet the consequences. And among these probable results they may expect to find that the banks which shall have over-expanded and weakened themselves when the next panic comes, cannot and will not be able to get carried through the supreme crises, or to look to the Clearing House for such help as they got in 1857, in 1861 and in 1873.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

We notice in some of our exchanges a statement which originated in a railway paper of this city giving the monthly and yearly railroad accidents and casualties in the United States. The statement in question is prepared we have no doubt with much care, but as it is made up from reports in the newspapers of each accident, it has of course no value as a statistical compilation; and hence when it is used to compare the management or safety of our railway system with that of other countries it manifestly misleads the reader. We really have in this country no actual record on this subject. A very few of the States furnish the necessary facts in their annual reports, but with these exceptions no returns are obtainable. For the purpose, however, of reaching the nearest possible approximation for the whole

country we have prepared the following tables. And first we give the actual figures for Massachusetts, Connecticut New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio for the year 1871-72 made up from their annual reports as follows:

RAILROAD CASUALTIES IN 1871-1872.

Classes.	Massachusetts.			Connecticut.			New York.			Pennsylvania.			Ohio.			Total.		
	Fatal.	Not Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Not Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Not Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Not Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Not Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Not Fatal.	Total.
Miles of road.....	2,194	1,208	7,853	1,208	1,208	7,853	1,208	1,208	7,853	1,208	1,208	7,853	1,208	1,208	7,853	1,208	1,208	7,853
Passengers carried.....	36,059,663	10,134,633	31,755,231	10,134,633	10,134,633	31,755,231	10,134,633	10,134,633	31,755,231	10,134,633	10,134,633	31,755,231	10,134,633	10,134,633	31,755,231	10,134,633	10,134,633	31,755,231
Passenger mileage.....	532,961,819	219,128,461	1,028,225,092	219,128,461	219,128,461	1,028,225,092	219,128,461	219,128,461	1,028,225,092	219,128,461	219,128,461	1,028,225,092	219,128,461	219,128,461	1,028,225,092	219,128,461	219,128,461	1,028,225,092
Casualties to—																		
Passengers.....	18	5	67	5	6	111	17	50	67	33	160	193	12	20	324	81	268	349
Employees.....	74	13	87	13	22	149	111	149	260	254	615	869	92	283	375	544	1116	1660
Others.....	93	41	134	40	57	93	193	93	286	285	213	198	90	53	143	703	417	1120
Total.....	187	134	321	54	85	292	321	292	613	572	988	1560	194	356	550	1328	1801	3129

The foregoing table shows that in the five States named the total number of persons injured during the year reached 3,129, of which 1,328 resulted fatally out of a total passengers carried of 125,188,653. From these figures we make the deductions indicated in the three following tables:

Classes.	1—Passenger Casualties to Passengers Carried.			2—Passenger Casualties to Passengers Carried One Mile.			3—Proportion Per Cent of the Several Classes.		
	Fatal.	Not Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Not Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Not Fatal.	Total.
Casualties (Fatal.....)	122	402	524	1.065,766	1,065,766	1,065,766	1.065,766	1,065,766	1,065,766
to pas'ger (Total.....)	122	402	524	610,678	2,026,936	2,637,614	610,678	2,026,936	2,637,614
1 to.....	122	402	524	1,065,766	1,065,766	1,065,766	1,065,766	1,065,766	1,065,766
Casualties (Fatal.....)	1.065,766	1,065,766	1,065,766	60,483,829	60,483,829	60,483,829	60,483,829	60,483,829	60,483,829
to pas'ger (Total.....)	1.065,766	1,065,766	1,065,766	19,762,021	19,762,021	19,762,021	19,762,021	19,762,021	19,762,021
1 to.....	1.065,766	1,065,766	1,065,766	15,346,643	15,346,643	15,346,643	15,346,643	15,346,643	15,346,643
Casualties (Fatal.....)	9.63	3.24	12.87	1.85	16.13	17.98	5.29	17.12	22.41
to pas'ger (Total.....)	9.63	3.24	12.87	1.85	16.13	17.98	5.29	17.12	22.41
1 to.....	9.63	3.24	12.87	1.85	16.13	17.98	5.29	17.12	22.41

*Not stated in report—reckoned on the basis of New York.

The above statements furnish material for roughly estimating the accidents and casualties on the railroads in the whole country. If we had the figures showing the total number of passengers carried one mile in the whole United States we could obtain a more satisfactory result. As it is we cannot at present do more than add that the railroads reported in the States named measure a total of 24,091 miles, or about one third of the total railroad mileage in the United States at the close of 1872. They are situated in the most direct-route of northern travel, and undoubtedly report in their statistics at least two-thirds of the total passenger transportation. Assuming this to be a correct estimate, the total in the United States in 1871-72 was 187,782,980 passengers, and the equivalent of traveled distance 5,204,011,589 miles. On the same basis the number of passenger casualties would be—fatal, 122, and not fatal, 402, or a total of 524; and the number of all casualties—fatal, 1,977, and not fatal, 2,702, or a total of 4,679. The proportions of the several classes are of course identical with the showing of the "total" in DEDUCTIONS No. 3. From the same table it appears that passenger casualties, whether "fatal or not fatal," form but a small portion of the total of all casualties. More than one-half the fatal casualties were the result of carelessness on the part of persons at stations and crossings, or of persons unlawfully trespassing on the tracks.

—We are glad to announce that Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co., resumed business on Monday. This firm was among the last to suspend in the September panic, and are now among the first to resume.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— NOVEMBER 14.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Nov. 14.	short.	12.02
Antwerp.....	3 months.	26.10 @ 26.20	"	"	25.64
Hamburg.....	"	20.71 @ 20.76	"	3 mos.	20.06
Paris.....	short.	25.55 @ 25.65	"	short.	25.60
Paris.....	3 months.	26.00 @ 26.20	"	"	"
Vienna.....	"	11.87 1/2 @ 12.92 1/2	Nov. 14.	3 mos.	114.90
Berlin.....	"	6.27 @ 6.27 1/2	"	"	6.20 1/2
Frankfort.....	"	120 1/2 @ 121 1/2	"	short.	119 1/2
St. Petersburg	"	30 1/2 @ 31	"	"	"
Cadiz.....	"	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52 1/2 @ 52 1/2	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	30.20 @ 30.30	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	30.20 @ 30.30	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	30.20 @ 30.30	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	Nov. 14.	60 days.	106 1/2
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Oct. 23.	90 days.	25 1/2
Bahia.....	"	"	Oct. 25.	"	26 1/2
Buenos Ayres..	"	"	Oct. 15.	"	49 1/2
Valparaiso.....	"	"	Sept. 30.	"	44 1/2
Pernambuco.....	"	"	Oct. 29.	"	26 1/2
Montevideo.....	"	"	Oct. 16.	"	50 1/2 @ 50 1/2
Bombay.....	60 days.	1s. 9 1/2 d.	Nov. 14.	6 mos.	1s. 10 7-16 d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s. 9 1/2 d.	Nov. 14.	"	1s. 10 7-16 d.
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5 d.	Nov. 13.	"	4s. 2 1/2 d.
Shanghai.....	"	"	Nov. 13.	"	5s. 8 1/2 @ 5 1/2 d.
Penang.....	"	"	Oct. 22.	"	5 1/2
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5 d.	Oct. 16.	"	5 1/2
Alexandria.....	"	"	Nov. 5.	3 mos.	96 1/2

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873.

There has been a vastly improved feeling in this city during the week, and there has also been a very important recovery in the prices of securities. The fortnightly settlement, which was completed yesterday, has passed off without any serious difficulties having been made public, and, indeed, without an important failure. This has occasioned surprise, as the fluctuations in prices had been so very considerable. The general public had, however, been tempted by the low quotations for most securities and had bought largely. These operations greatly relieved the pressure of stock upon the market, caused by the heavy sales which had been made by Continental holders; but the result shows that our powers of absorption were very great, notwithstanding the high price of money. It was, indeed, chiefly the absorption of foreign stocks which has caused our money market to rise, but there is now every reason to believe that the highest interest quotation has been reached.

The demand for money throughout the week has been very active, but it has been chiefly in connection with the settlement in the Stock Exchange. There has, in fact, been a very strong inquiry for temporary advances; but now that the settlement has been completed, the money market presents a quiet appearance. The demand for accommodation for strictly commercial purposes has been very moderate during the recent excitement; but this was obviously due to the quietness of our trade. With the exception of the cotton trade—and even here the rumors appear to be exaggerated—our commerce appears to be sound. There are, of course, the usual reports peculiar to times of excitement and dear money; but there is no reason to believe them, as the best authorities are unaware of any difficulties existing. In times of rapid progress like the present, when the methods of conducting business vary so greatly from days gone by, old-established, perhaps one might say old-fashioned, firms drop out of existence. We are now accustomed to such intelligence, which after all only occasions some surprise and talk, and the matter becomes almost forgotten. But a more important matter is that in many of our old firms no one is now connected with them who originated them. The descendants of the "merchant princes" have in numerous instances withdrawn themselves and their capital, while their successors have retained and traded upon the name. The law of England does not compel a firm to register the names of the partners; but there are many, especially in the bill-discounting world, who maintain that an alteration is necessary in that respect. When we bear in mind that the famous house of Gledstones & Co., which failed somewhere about two years ago, announced the other day a second dividend of one shilling on the pound, those whose business it is to advance money require something tangible to assist them in their work. It is not to be implied from this that our trade is rotten. The suspension of these old firms only means that pace with the times has not been kept, and that the wealthy partners preferred some years back to withdraw their capital and retire.

The Bank return shows that a further amount of £213,000 has

been absorbed by the provincial districts and by Scotland, but now that there is more confidence, it is expected that there will be a speedy return, and that the Bank will gain in strength rapidly. The proportion of reserve to liabilities, which was last week 35 1/2 per cent., is now 34 1/2 per cent.

The money market to-day has been rather quiet at the annexed quotations:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Bank rate.....	9	4 months' bank bills.....	6 @ 7
Open-market rates:		6 months' bank bills.....	6 @ 7
30 and 60 days' bills.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	4 and 6 months' trade bills.	6 @ 7
3 months' bills.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2		

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

	Per cent.
Joint stock banks.....	6 @
Discount houses at call.....	6 @
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	6 1/2 @
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	7 @

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

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris.....	7	6 1/2	Lisbon and Oporto....	7	7
Amsterdam.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	St. Petersburg.....	8	7 1/2
Hamburg.....	5	5	Brussels.....	6	5 1/2
Berlin.....	5	4 1/2	Turin, Florence and		
Frankfort.....	5	4 1/2	Rome.....	5	5
Vienna and Trieste....	5	5	Antwerp.....	7	7
Madrid, Cadiz and Bar-			Bremen.....	5	5
celona.....	6	6	Turkey.....	6	6

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

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Circulation, including	£	£	£	£	£
bank post bills.....	23,721,150	24,642,246	25,274,696	25,958,614	26,389,507
Public deposits.....	4,000,972	4,878,894	5,629,268	7,612,438	4,053,394
Other deposits.....	17,910,189	18,891,930	22,903,908	19,841,727	20,037,649
Government securities.	13,811,953	12,925,862	15,001,028	13,259,873	11,768,360
Other securities.....	16,085,206	16,048,646	17,583,630	23,152,710	22,106,392
Reserve of notes and					
coin.....	10,253,046	13,452,202	14,715,918	9,841,831	8,420,571
Coin and bullion in					
both departments....	18,405,058	22,101,387	23,892,103	19,741,801	19,338,651
Bank rate.....	3 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.	4 p. c.	7 p. c.	9 p. c.
Consols.....	93 1/2 d.	92 d.	93 1/2 d.	90 1/2 d.	92 1/2 d.
Price of wheat.....	46s. 11 d.	50s. 5 d.	56s. 5 d.	56s. 9 d.	60s. 9 d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	10 1/2 d.	9 3-16 d.	9 1/2 d.	9 1/2 d.	*8 1/2 d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d					
quality.....	1s. 2 1/2 d.	1s. 1 1/2 d.	1s. 1 1/2 d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.	*1s. 1 1/2 d.
Clearing House return.	75,222,000	83,024,000	113,139,000	93,780,000	99,761,000

*Prices Nov. 6.

The following return shows the position of the Bank at the date of each change in the Bank rate of discount, and it also shows that there have been twenty alterations this year. At the commencement of the year the rate was 5 per cent and the first alteration was made on January 9:

	Bank rate per cent.	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.	Prop. of reserve to liabilities.
January 9.....	4 1/2	£24,051,412	£13,037,692	£18,421,665	48 1/2
January 23.....	4	24,695,004	14,556,019	17,397,530	53 1/2
January 30.....	3 1/2	24,982,585	15,125,275	17,818,592	..
March 26.....	4	23,886,372	13,695,052	27,109,861	38
May 7.....	4 1/2	21,665,462	10,277,657	25,272,390	32-95
May 10.....	5	..	..	..	..
May 17.....	6	..	..	..	..
May 22.....	6	20,721,048	10,080,958	24,860,913	33
June 4.....	7	20,637,126	9,814,001	25,612,706	31 1/2
June 11.....	6	21,050,528	11,035,463	23,868,801	36
July 10.....	5	22,374,582	11,177,192	19,670,190	42 1/2
July 17.....	4 1/2	22,411,200	11,309,640	18,241,179	45 1/2
July 24.....	4	23,215,807	12,347,517	17,412,494	49
July 31.....	3 1/2	23,312,007	12,423,352	17,149,980	50
August 21.....	3	23,185,320	13,287,645	16,485,082	53
September 25.....	4	23,536,767	13,238,507	21,785,531	44 1/2
September 29.....	5	..	..	..	..
October 1.....	..	21,632,321	9,954,181	24,540,012	33 1/2
October 14.....	6	..	..	..	..
October 15.....	..	19,722,801	7,861,036	21,801,732	31 1-5
October 18.....	7	..	..	..	..
October 23.....	..	19,435,899	8,109,529	20,545,192	31 1-5
November 1.....	8	..	..	..	..
November 6.....	..	19,379,683	8,071,288	20,704,702	25 1-3
November 7.....	9	..	..	..	..

There is less demand for gold for export, and some rather considerable supplies have been sent into the Bank from France and Belgium. The supplies in sight have increased considerably during the last few days. The supplies of silver offering are very abundant, and the quotations have further declined. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

	GOLD.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77 9	@ ..
Bar Gold, fine.....	per oz. standard.	77 9	@ ..
Bar Gold, Refinable.....	per oz. standard.	77 11	@ ..
South American Doubloons.....	per oz.	73 9	@ 74 0
United States Gold Coin.....	per oz. none here.	..	@ ..
SILVER.			
		s. d.	s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard.	4	9 1/2 @ ..
Bar Silver, containing 5 grs. Gold.....	per oz. standard.	4	10 1/2 @ ..
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	..	no price
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz. last price.	4 8 1/2	@ ..
Five Franc Pieces.....	per oz., none here.	..	@ ..

In the Stock Market there has been a marked improvement, and all classes of securities have experienced an important advance in price. The securities which were depressed the most show the greatest recovery. The following were the closing prices this afternoon of Consols and the principal American securities:

Consols.....	92½ @ 92½
United States 6 per cent 5-20 bonds, ex 4-6.....	91½ @ 91½
do drawn.....	93 @ 93½
do 1865 issue.....	93½ @ 93½
do 1867 issue.....	96½ @ 97
do 5 per cent 10-40 bonds, ex 4-6.....	91½ @ 91½
do 5 per cent Funded Loan, 1871, ex 4-6.....	91½ @ 91½
Atlantic and Gt West., 8 per cent. Debent's, Bischoffsheim's cdfs.....	53 @ 55
Ditto Consolidated Bonds, 7 per cent., Bischoffsheim's certificates.....	30 @ 31
Ditto 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	72 @ 73
Ditto 2d Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	59 @ 60
Ditto 3d Mortgage.....	25½ @ 26½
Erie Shares, ex 4-6.....	37½ @ 37½
do preferred.....	57 @ 58
Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....	93 @ 94
Ditto 7 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.....	91 @ 92
Illinois Central Shares, \$100 pd., ex 4-6.....	82½ @ 83½
Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, 1st mort.....	80 @ 99
Louisiana 6 per cent. Levee Bonds.....	45 @ 50
Massachusetts 5 per cent. sterling bds, 1900.....	92 @ 94
New Jersey United Canal and Rail bds.....	98 @ 100
New York Central \$100 shares.....	74 @ 75
Panama Gen. Mort. 7 per cent. bonds, 1897.....	96 @ 98
Pennsylvania Gen. Mort. 6 per ct. bds, 1910.....	96½ @ 97½
Virginia 6 per cent. bonds, ex 4-6.....	39 @ 41

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have passed a resolution, subject to confirmation, to the effect that the American funds shall from and after the 30th of December next be quoted, not at the imaginary exchange of 4s 6d but at 4s per dollar. The Times says that "This, although making some approach to the actual denomination of the American currency, is still to a certain extent incorrect. The actual value of the American dollar in gold is equal to 49 5-16d. The adoption of 48d will, therefore, still involve a continuance of inaccuracy, but it appears that the members of the Committee have been specially impressed with the convenience which results from calculations in even money. The Hon. Mr. Cattell, the fiscal agent in London of the United States, has endeavored to impress upon them the advantage of at least fixing 49d as the rate; and, for the sake of a nearer advance to precision, it is to be regretted his view was not acceded to."

In the early part of the week there was no demand for foreign bills of exchange, but yesterday, in consequence of the easier condition of the money market, there was a renewed inquiry, and the rate was less favorable to this country. This induces many to conclude that there is no immediate prospect of a reduction in the official minimum

The stringency of the money market has caused the wheat trade to rule quiet, and American produce has changed hands on rather easier terms. Towards the close of the week, however, there has been rather more steadiness, but no important feature has presented itself. There are now 343 cargoes of wheat afloat to this country, against 339 last year. The following figures show the average prices of English wheat, barley and oats in England and Wales for last week, compared with the four previous years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat.....	60 9	56 9	56 5	50 5	46 11
Barley.....	43 9	43 3	37 4	36 11	38 9
Oats.....	24 10	22 4	23 5	23 8	23 11

The following return shows the imports and exports of grain into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., from Sept. 1 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding periods in the three preceding years:

IMPORTS.					
	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Wheat.....cwt.	8,456,644	11,444,220	10,221,630	7,004,098	
Barley.....	1,707,324	3,064,487	2,063,580	1,257,875	
Oats.....	1,471,247	2,324,560	2,695,319	2,007,889	
Peas.....	165,366	320,394	94,297	193,409	
Beans.....	685,210	569,332	778,502	252,465	
Indian Corn.....	4,275,773	5,936,352	5,144,378	4,964,068	
Flour.....	1,100,668	1,162,185	727,114	949,428	

EXPORTS.					
	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Wheat.....cwt.	1,018,471	82,481	1,064,115	581,920	
Barley.....	11,344	2,282	3,132	3,444	
Oats.....	7,936	4,832	16,296	210,043	
Peas.....	1,880	918	1,658	25,511	
Beans.....	285	572	627	418	
Indian Corn.....	46,366	4,834	2,648	17,049	
Flour.....	44,059	4,340	17,526	320,563	

Respecting the wool trade, Messrs. Hoare & Hudson remark that the market continues quiet, but that prices are firmly maintained. There has, however, been a little more inquiry during the last day or two. The next series of sales will commence on the 27th inst., and the quantities arrived to date are: Sydney, 9,900 bales; Port Phillip, 2,964 bales; Adelaide, 982 bales. Tasmania, 154 bales New Zealand, 3,796 bales, and Cape, 24,378 bales, making a total of 42,084 bales. The trade for blanket wools is very flat.

The Board of Trade returns for October, and the ten months ended 31st October, were issued yesterday. The declared value of our exports in the month has been £22,341,239, against £22,657,736 in 1872, and £20,347,873 in 1871. The total for the ten months of the year was £216,016,759, against £212,972,398 in 1872, and £185,925,852 in 1871. The declared value of our imports in the month was £31,754,049, against £30,789,059 in 1872, and £33,073,848 in 1871; and in the ten months, £307,485,011, against £293,123,189 in 1872, and £275,729,776 in 1871.

The following figures relate to the ten months ended Oct. 31:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Imports of cotton.....cwt.	13,351,012	10,573,352	
Exports of cotton.....cwt.	2,837,506	2,030,036	1,551,112
Exports of cotton yarn.....lbs.	161,207,662	171,796,235	177,471,498
Exports of cotton piece goods.....yds.	2,856,544,099	2,928,689,279	2,944,123,937
Exports of iron and steel.....tons.	2,694,379	2,881,844	2,557,929
Exports of linen yarn.....lbs.	31,230,539	25,210,655	23,823,400
Exports of linen piece goods.....yds.	185,067,891	207,339,982	184,579,281
Exports of jute manufactures.....yds.	51,933,063	68,373,968	79,360,332
Exports of silk manufactures.....	£1,771,491	1,883,796	1,597,052
Exports of wool, English.....lbs.	10,052,797	6,222,524	5,943,100
Exports of wool, colonial and foreign.....lbs.	121,490,314	127,405,930	107,694,606
Exports of woollen yarn.....lbs.	36,274,306	32,649,442	29,038,103
Exports of woollen cloth.....yds.	30,868,426	35,090,850	33,839,016
Exports of worsted stuffs.....yds.	263,238,709	299,327,781	246,866,119
Exports of blankets, &c.....yds.	5,216,902	4,975,849	4,849,257
Exports of flannels.....yds.	6,011,933	6,863,761	6,107,630
Exports of carpets.....yds.	9,783,077	10,694,665	9,031,550

The following returns show the extent of our exports to the United States in October and in the ten months ending October 31:

	IN OCTOBER.		
	1871.	1872.	1873.
Alkali.....cwt.	140,758	185,135	185,867
Beer and ale.....bbls.	3,428	3,604	3,417
Copper, wrought.....cwt.	23	30	15
Cotton, piece goods.....yds.	8,358,100	4,505,340	3,480,100
Earthenware, porcelain, &c.....value.	£56,653	£51,533	£51,300
Haberdashery, millinery, &c.....value.	83,949	64,339	60,658
Hardware and cutlery.....value.	68,954	82,209	61,686
Iron, pig.....tons.	24,696	6,883	8,437
Iron, bar, &c.....tons.	4,522	4,575	265
Iron, railroad.....tons.	52,174	31,957	8,064
Iron, hoops, sheets & boiler plates.....tons.	3,089	2,041	517
Iron, tin plates.....tons.	6,762	6,445	5,178
Iron, cast or wrought.....tons.	764	906	1,773
Steel, unwrought.....tons.	2,618	2,010	1,421
Lead, pig.....tons.	998	407	161
Linen, piece goods.....yds.	10,191,000	8,073,840	7,262,400
Salt.....tons.	23,133	12,465	35,820
Silk broad stuffs.....yds.	41,590	11,876	2,260
Silk ribbons.....value.	£1,870	£1,476	£2,870
Other articles of silk only.....value.	4,090	2,210	2,350
Articles of silk & other materials.....value.	28,170	9,366	10,230
Spirits, British.....gals.	29,135	32,777	30,110
Tin, unwrought.....cwt.	3,350	844	3,879
Wool, English.....lbs.	386,462	220,800	83,539
Woolen cloth.....yds.	170,730	131,110	104,451
Worsted stuffs.....yds.	5,909,780	4,607,210	5,905,946
Carpets.....yds.	817,230	631,430	350,258

	IN THE TEN MONTHS.		
	1871.	1872.	1873.
Alkali.....cwt.	1,585,251	1,807,956	1,869,086
Beer and ale.....bbls.	29,416	34,644	37,082
Copper, wrought.....cwt.	569	1,030	2,446
Cotton piece goods.....yds.	115,766,572	122,865,233	100,080,635
Earthenware and porcelain.....value.	£608,124	£59,005	£595,553
Haberdashery and millinery.....value.	£1,381,879	£1,257,016	£1,193,837
Hardware and cutlery.....value.	£601,663	£88,523	£685,044
Iron, pig.....tons.	156,757	175,816	96,395
Iron, bar, &c.....tons.	51,967	58,174	22,223
Iron, railroad.....tons.	441,709	410,010	160,036
Iron, hoops, sheets and boiler plates.....tons.	35,553	27,592	17,430
Iron, tin plates.....tons.	74,868	78,633	76,415
Iron, cast or wrought.....tons.	8,391	10,875	17,601
Steel, unwrought.....tons.	16,863	19,516	16,594
Lead, pig.....tons.	10,207	7,023	2,585
Linen piece goods.....yds.	88,295,674	103,727,200	92,144,217
Salt.....tons.	152,527	126,466	205,488
Silk broad stuffs.....yds.	759,646	671,231	277,438
Ribbons of all kinds.....value.	£23,618	£8,446	£9,645
Other articles of silk only.....value.	£126,670	£89,119	£88,118
Articles of silk & other materials.....value.	£264,131	£182,133	£73,759
Spirits, British.....gals.	122,033	149,074	144,186
Tin, unwrought.....cwt.	23,547	16,633	25,505
Wool, English.....lbs.	1,982,238	1,773,251	760,461
Woolen cloth.....yds.	4,761,945	5,595,608	4,452,817
Worsted stuffs.....yds.	78,467,499	87,079,501	8,785,777
Carpets.....yards.	6,345,518	6,440,904	4,761,391

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—American securities close at advanced quotations. The Bank rate has been reduced to 6 per cent. The bullion in bank has increased £1,065,000 during the week.

	Sat	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fr
Consols for money.....	92½	92½	92½	93	93½	93½
do account.....	93	92½	93	93½	93½	93½
U. S. 6s (5-20s), 1865, old.....	93	93	93	93½	93½	93½
do 1867.....	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
U. S. 10-40s.....	91	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
New 5s.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	92

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

Frankfort.....	97½	97½
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market closes active at advanced prices.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour (Western).....	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Wheat (Red W'n. spr)...	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9	12 0
(Red Winter).....	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	12 0
(Cal. White club)...	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 6
Corn (West. m'd)...	34 6	34 6	34 6	34 9	34 9	35 3
Barley (Canadian)...	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Oats (Am. & Can.)...	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4
Peas (Canadian)...	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—There has been an advance on bacon, but a decline in lard.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef (mess) new...	72 6	72 6	72 6	71 6	71 6	75 0
Pork (Pr. mess) new...	71 0	72 6	72 6	72 6	72 6	71 0
Bacon (Cum. cut) new...	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	47 6
Lard (American)...	39 9	39 6	39 6	39 3	39 3	39 3
Cheese (Amer'n fine)...	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Excepting spirits petroleum these prices are lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rosin (com. N. C.)...	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6
(fine).....	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Petroleum (refined)...	1 2	1 2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
(spirits).....	11	11	11	11	11	10 1/2
Tallow (American)...	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 0	39 0	39 0
Cloverseed (Am. red)...	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0
Spirits turpentine.....	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Linseed oil has advanced 3s. the past week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lins'd c'ke (obl)...	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0
Linseed (Calcutta)...	61 6	61 6	61 6	61 6	61 6	61 6
Sugar (No. 12 D'ch std)						
on spot, per cwt.....	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6
Sperm oil.....	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0
Whale oil.....	34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0
Linseed oil.....	29 6 0	29 6 0	29 6 0	29 9 0	29 9 0	29 9 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in dry goods and an increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$6,226,063 this week, against \$5,762,089 last week, and \$5,022,754 the previous week. The exports are \$6,582,249 this week, against \$7,603,599 last week, and \$7,229,773 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 16,155 bales, against 24,988 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Nov. 20, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Nov. 21:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Dry goods.....	\$1,892,837	\$2,256,155	\$1,226,090	\$1,223,422
General merchandise...	4,006,950	4,535,256	5,299,489	5,002,641
Total for the week..	\$5,899,787	\$6,891,411	\$6,625,579	\$6,226,063
Previously reported....	270,261,228	342,920,653	390,989,816	355,537,762

Since Jan. 1..... \$276,161,015 \$349,812,064 \$397,615,395 \$361,763,825

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 Nov. 25:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
For the week.....	\$4,810,040	\$5,042,547	\$5,799,772	\$6,582,249
Previously reported....	163,281,586	215,699,840	210,859,293	265,192,846

Since Jan. 1..... \$173,091,626 \$220,742,387 \$216,659,065 \$271,775,095

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 22, 1873, and since the beginning of the year, with a comparison for the corresponding date in previous years:

Nov. 19—Str. Java, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	\$198,194	Nov. 22—Steamer Hansa, London— Silver bars.....	42,482
Nov. 20—Str. Acapulco, Guyaquil— United States silver coin.....	35,000	Nov. 22—Str. City of Paris, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	69,700
Nov. 20—Str. Holsatia, London— Silver bars.....	14,038	Nov. 22—Steamer Baltic, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	74,712
For Hamburg— Silver bars.....	91,282	Total for the week.....	\$530,410
Foreign silver coin.....	5,000	Previously reported.....	45,906,155

Totals since Jan. 1, 1873..... \$46,436,565

Same time in	1872	1868	1867	1866	1865
1873.....	\$67,091,529	\$68,481,580	\$44,723,804	\$57,331,877	\$27,218,619
1872.....	59,600,663	1867.....	44,723,804	1866.....	57,331,877
1870.....	56,218,431	1866.....	57,331,877	1865.....	27,218,619
1869.....	30,184,636	1865.....	27,218,619		

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

Nov. 17—Str. City of Paris, Liverpool— Gold.....	\$23,240	Nov. 18—Steamer Colon, Aspinwall— Silver.....	13,309
Nov. 17—Str. Baltic, Liverpool— Gold bars.....	242,000	Gold.....	5,100
Nov. 17—Str. Cleopatra, Havana— Silver.....	117,200	Gold dust.....	408
Gold.....	32,000	Nov. 19—Str. Morro Castle, Havana— Gold.....	72,319

Nov. 19—Str. Silesia, Southampton— Gold.....	203,895	Gold.....	10,218
Gold bars.....	300,090	Gold dust.....	4,585
Nov. 20—Str. City of New York, Havana— Gold.....	31,590	Nov. 21—Str. Cuba, Liverpool, Gold.....	174,240
Nov. 21—Str. Ontario, St. Thomas— Gold bars.....		Nov. 22—Str. D. Sand, Bermuda— Gold bars.....	48,400
Total for the week.....	\$1,303,584	Previously reported.....	15,718,186

Totals since January 1, 1873..... \$17,026,770

Same time in	1872	1868	1867	1866	
1873.....	\$5,380,018	6,528,237	3,028,223	9,264,692	
1871.....	8,422,001	1867.....	3,028,223	1866.....	9,264,692
1870.....	11,234,976	1866.....	9,264,692		
1869.....	14,870,752				

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 Circulation	For U. S. Deposits	Total	—Bal. in Treasury— Coin.	Currency.	Coin certificates outst'd'g.	
Nov. 30..	385,853,400	15,693,000	401,546,400	69,588,589	5,662,667	19,919,000	
Dec. 7..	386,035,950	15,693,000	401,728,950	70,058,969	5,283,445	19,746,000	
Dec. 14..	386,045,450	15,508,600	401,554,050	69,831,800	4,187,052	19,269,000	
Dec. 21..	386,328,000	15,568,000	401,896,000	74,201,001	5,750,900	23,720,000	
Dec. 28..	386,355,300	15,538,000	401,893,300	70,111,186	2,108,319	23,226,900	
Jan. 4..	386,253,300	15,502,000	401,755,300	64,041,361	3,599,925	25,463,000	
Jan. 11..	386,315,800	15,534,000	401,849,800	64,238,051	2,784,507	25,152,500	
Jan. 18..	386,526,600	15,599,000	402,125,600	64,785,762	3,371,253	34,780,500	
Jan. 25..	386,601,400	15,624,000	402,225,400	64,008,981	4,693,938	23,598,500	
Feb. 1..	386,640,800	15,635,000	402,275,800	64,816,378	5,164,482	22,851,000	
Feb. 8..	386,838,800	15,635,000	402,473,800	66,132,072	2,326,316	22,602,000	
Feb. 15..	387,062,500	15,660,000	402,722,500	March 1..	387,415,100	15,665,000	403,080,100
Feb. 22..	387,415,100	15,665,000	403,080,100	March 8..	387,766,100	15,715,000	403,481,100
March 1..	387,766,100	15,715,000	403,481,100	March 15..	387,883,850	15,640,000	403,523,850
March 8..	387,883,850	15,640,000	403,523,850	March 22..	388,102,350	15,660,000	403,762,350
March 15..	388,102,350	15,660,000	403,762,350	March 29..	388,111,300	15,710,000	403,821,300
March 22..	388,111,300	15,710,000	403,821,300	April 5..	388,284,050	15,710,000	403,994,050
March 29..	388,284,050	15,710,000	403,994,050	April 12..	388,074,050	15,710,000	403,784,050
April 5..	388,074,050	15,710,000	403,784,050	April 19..	388,654,550	15,835,000	404,489,550
April 12..	388,654,550	15,835,000	404,489,550	April 26..	388,786,800	15,835,000	404,621,800
April 19..	388,786,800	15,835,000	404,621,800	May 3..	388,963,800	15,735,000	404,698,800
April 26..	388,963,800	15,735,000	404,698,800	May 10..	389,113,000	15,685,000	404,798,000
May 3..	389,113,000	15,685,000	404,798,000	May 17..	389,489,500	15,635,000	405,124,500
May 10..	389,489,500	15,635,000	405,124,500	May 24..	389,708,500	15,610,000	405,318,500
May 17..	389,708,500	15,610,000	405,318,500	May 31..	389,960,000	15,735,000	405,695,000
May 24..	389,960,000	15,735,000	405,695,000	June 7..	390,072,900	15,585,000	405,657,900
May 31..	390,072,900	15,585,000	405,657,900	June 14..	390,200,900	15,585,000	405,785,900
June 7..	390,200,900	15,585,000	405,785,900	June 21..	390,315,550	15,560,000	405,875,550
June 14..	390,315,550	15,560,000	405,875,550	June 28..	390,413,950	15,660,000	406,073,950
June 21..	390,413,950	15,660,000	406,073,950	July 5..	390,612,950	15,535,000	406,147,950
June 28..	390,612,950	15,535,000	406,147,950	July 12..	390,761,950	15,675,000	406,436,950
July 5..	390,761,950	15,675,000	406,436,950	July 19..	390,815,250	15,860,000	406,675,250
July 12..	390,815,250	15,860,000	406,675,250	July 26..	390,855,250	15,680,000	406,535,250
July 19..	390,855,250	15,680,000	406,535,250	Aug. 2..	390,781,250	15,660,000	406,441,250
July 26..	390,781,250	15,660,000	406,441,250	Aug. 9..	391,025,250	15,665,000	406,690,250
Aug. 2..	391,025,250	15,665,000	406,690,250	Aug. 16..	391,197,350	15,615,000	406,812,350
Aug. 9..	391,197,350	15,615,000	406,812,350	Aug. 23..	391,565,450	15,715,000	407,280,450
Aug. 16..	391,565,450	15,715,000	407,280,450	Aug. 30..	391,970,050	15,720,000	407,690,050
Aug. 23..	391,970,050	15,720,000	407,690,050	Sept. 6..	392,385,300	15,750,000	408,135,300
Aug. 30..	392,385,300	15,750,000	408,135,300	Sept. 13..	392,610,800	15,750,000	408,360,800
Sept. 6..	392,610,800	15,750,000	408,360,800	Sept. 20..	392,655,000	15,715,000	408,370,000
Sept. 13..	392,655,000	15,715,000	408,370,000	Sept. 27..	392,711,000	15,665,000	408,376,000
Sept. 20..	392,711,000	15,665,000	408,				

Oct. 11.....	347,919,548	1,247,000	865,600	2,101,000
Oct. 18.....	348,191,900	1,187,000	33,800	600,082
Oct. 25.....	348,229,680	1,050,000	605,000	1,403,000
Nov. 1.....	348,350,949	978,800	245,600	217,000
Nov. 8.....	348,420,225	345,600	477,600	1,743,000
Nov. 15.....	348,444,659	786,800	819,600	1,972,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK.
MR. MEIGS'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Charles A. Meigs, the National Bank Examiner, who has been engaged during the past few days in the examination of the affairs of the Mercantile National Bank, and especially with regard to loans made by the late President, E. J. Blake, to the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, reports that but little, if any, loss will accrue to the Bank in connection with these loans and on Monday issued a card to that effect, as follows:

I have gone far enough in my investigation of the assets and liabilities of the Mercantile National Bank to be enabled to express the opinion that, in my judgment, there is nothing in their position that need give the commercial world any uneasiness whatever.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, National Bank Examiner.

P. S.—The present Directors and their families, and the families of the late Directors, own 6,262 shares, of \$100 each, of the capital stock of the Bank, or \$626,200 par value out of the \$1,000,000 capital.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, Examiner.

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.

LAPSLEY & BAZLEY,

BROKERS,
74 BROADWAY & 9 NEW STREET,
New York.

Stocks bought and sold on commission, for investment, or on margin. Privileges in Stocks and Gold negotiated. Circular explaining privileges mailed to any address.

S. W. LAPSLEY.

J. E. BAZLEY.

Cash Advances made on Cotton.

Buy and Sell Cotton Contracts for a Commission.

R. M. WATERS & CO.,

56 Broad Street.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Miscellaneous.			
Berdan Fire-Arms Manufacturing Co.....	\$1 50	Dec. 1.	Nov. 25 to Dec. 1.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1873—6 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—There has been no check to the general improvement in financial affairs noticed in our last report, and the further reduction of 2 per cent in the Bank of England rate has shown such a decided strengthening in the tone of feeling abroad that the effect has been quite marked here in all branches of business having foreign connections.

Money on call loans has been rather firmer, and while brokers have been able to supply their wants a part of the time at 6@7 per cent, they have at other times been obliged to pay 7 gold, or a commission of 1 3/32 per day; there is also a greater difference than formerly in the rates at which different parties are sup-

plied, the standing of the particular borrower being in each case an important element in determining the rate of the loan. To-day the range was from 6 per cent up to 7 gold.

In commercial paper, business has been increasing materially, and the demand for first-class names is now very good. The range of prices for choice grades of paper is about 10 to 15 per cent., and for paper not quite as good from 15 to 18 per cent. The course of affairs among dry goods and other merchants appears to be satisfactory, and the progress of business has not even been disturbed this week by the usual crop of evil rumors.

On Thursday the Cable despatches from London reported a gain of £1,065,000 in the bullion of the Bank of England and a reduction of two per cent. in the minimum discount rate, which now stands at 6 per cent. Specie in the Bank of France has not increased this week.

The discussion of the bank reforms in the New York Clearing House Association simply resulted in the discharge of the first committee of nine at their own request, and the appointment of a new committee of nine representing those who hold views in opposition to the reforms advocated in the late report. The latter committee may take an indefinite length of time to report, and their appointment is regarded essentially as a postponement of the question.

On Saturday, the 22d inst., the Clearing House made the first report of the condition of the banks that has been furnished since September 23; totals only are given, and under the circumstances, they are remarkably favorable. To-day the banks hold \$35,710,000 legal tenders.

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

	Nov. 15.	Nov. 22.	Differences.	1872.	1871.
Loans and dis.	\$248,723,200	\$248,067,300	Dec. \$655,900	\$276,461,300	\$288,403,700
Specie.....	16,630,400	17,568,700	Inc. 938,300	12,101,200	16,222,800
Circulation...	27,357,700	27,299,800	Dec. 57,900	27,576,800	30,089,500
Net deposits...	161,844,800	167,967,200	Inc. 6,122,400	199,651,600	219,229,800
Legal tenders.	26,095,600	30,899,800	Inc. 4,804,200	45,899,300	53,694,900

United States Bonds.—The prices of Government bonds have advanced again this week, both in London and New York. The stronger tone of gold and the increased demand for bonds have been the principal causes for an advance in this market, and the suggestions we have thrown out during several weeks past that a higher range of prices was likely to occur, have been fully justified by the result. There is less prospect now that the Government will be able to buy up any more of its bonds during the next year, and this support to the market will be withdrawn; while on the other hand, the increased demand for governments as a class of securities about which there can be no doubt, may counterbalance the loss of the Treasury purchases.

Closing prices daily have been as follows:

	Int. period.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 24.	Nov. 25.	Nov. 26.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.
5s, funded, 1881, ..coup....	Quarterly.	109%	109	*109	109%	.....	108%
6s, 1881.....reg. Jan. & July.		114	114%	114%	114%	.....	114%
6s, 1881.....coup. Jan. & July.		115	*114%	115	115	.....	115%
6s, 5-20's, 1862.....coup. May & Nov.		*108%	*108%	109	*108%	.....	109
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....coup. May & Nov.		*109%	110	110	*109%	.....	111
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....coup. May & Nov.		*109%	110%	*110	*110	.....	111
6s, 5-20's, 1865 new, coup. Jan. & July.		113%	113%	113%	113%	.....	113%
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....coup. Jan. & July.		114%	114%	114%	*114%	.....	114%
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....coup. Jan. & July.		114%	113%	114%	*114	.....	*114%
5s, 10-40's.....reg. Mar. & Sept.		*107%	108	*107%	*107%	.....	107%
5s, 10-40's.....coup. Mar. & Sept.		*107%	108%	108%	108	.....	108%
6s Currency.....reg. Jan. & July.		110%	*110	110	110	.....	110%

* 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 Nov. 1, 1873, were as follows:

	Range since Jan. 1.			Amount Nov. 1.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.	
5s, funded 1881.....coup..	106%	Nov. 11 116%	Apr. 25	\$162,657,700	\$112,047,300
6s, 1881.....reg..	109%	Oct. 20 119	May 24	193,012,000	.....
6s, 1881.....coup..	111%	Oct. 17 123%	June 9	.....	89,724,350
6s, 5-20's, 1862.....coup	105	Oct. 16 118%	Apr. 28	17,679,800	170,227,150
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....coup..	106%	Oct. 17 118%	Apr. 30	25,745,550	33,286,050
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....coup..	107%	Nov. 3 120%	Apr. 29	33,809,700	118,907,150
6s, 5-20's, 1865, new coup..	109	Nov. 6 120%	June 13	55,691,000	146,942,300
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....coup..	110	Oct. 17 121%	May 28	87,120,950	233,533,250
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....coup..	110	Oct. 17 120%	June 10	13,715,500	23,753,500
5s, 10-40's.....reg..	103%	Oct. 11 115%	July 14	140,545,200	.....
5s, 10-40's.....coup..	105	Oct. 10 116%	Aug. 25	.....	54,022,100
6s, Currency.....reg..	107%	Sept. 30 116%	May 31	64,623,512	.....

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 23.	Since Jan. 1.	
				Lowest.	Highest.
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1865.....	93%	92%	93%	91%	Apr. 18 96%
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	96%	96%	96%	92%	June 13 97
U. S. 5s, 10-40's.....	91%	91	91%	88%	May 20 92%
New 5s.....	90%	91%	92	85%	May 19 92

State and Railroad Bonds.—Business in Southern State Bonds has been limited to a few sales of Tennessees, South Carolina, and Missouri. Railroad Bonds have been more active at

improving prices. The confidence in good railroad bonds is gradually recovering, and notwithstanding the numerous defaults in interest which have been precipitated by the late panic, there is an appearance of returning strength in the prices of old, well-known bonds. There are quite a number of transactions in the miscellaneous list of bonds seldom dealt in at the Board, including those now in default, and we endeavor to give in our quotations on a following page a list of prices which may show, as nearly as it is possible, the range of prices for these bonds. The sales made at auction, being forced, hardly give any correct idea of the actual range for private dealings. Some of these auction sales this week have been as follows:

- \$16,000 New York and Oswego Midland 1st mortgage 7 per cent bonds (Western extension)... \$300 per bond
\$8,000 New York and Oswego Midland R. R. Co. 2d mortgage 7 per cent bonds. Coupons of May and November 1873, on. (Hypothecated, \$1,000 each)... \$190 per bond
\$1,000 New York and Oswego Midland R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 7 per cent bond. Interest Jan. and July. (Hypothecated)... 55
\$9,000 Selma, Marion, and Memphis R. R. Co. 8 per cent bonds, due 1st Sept., 1889. Interest March and Sept., with two over-due coupons attached. Principal and interest guaranteed by State of Alabama. (Hypoth)... \$1,000 each
\$13,000 Logansport, Crawfordsv. & Southeastern R. R. Co. 2d mortgage 8 per cent G. bds., due Jan. 1, 1903, coups. attached due July 1, 1873. (Hyp.) \$1,000 each... 12
\$29,000 Springfield and Ill. Southeastern R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. G. bds., due Feb. 1, 1900. Coups. attached due Aug. 1, 1873. (Hyp.) \$1,000 each... 22
\$47,500 N. Y. and Oswego Mid. R. Co. 2d mortgage 7 per cent bds, due May 1, 1895. Coups. att. due May 1, 1873. (Hyp.) 45 bds. of \$1,000 each and 5 bds. of \$500 each... \$9,700 for lot
\$4,000 Miss., Ouachita, and Red Riv. R. Co. 1st mortgage bds., \$1,000 each... \$18 per bond
\$122,000 New Jersey Southern R. R. Co., 1st mtg. 7 per cent Sinking Fund bonds, due November 1, 1899, interest payable May and Nov., free of taxes (hyp'd)... \$1,000 each. 51
\$20,000 City of Jersey City 7 per cent bonds, due 1912, int. cou. payable May and Nov... \$1,000 each. 91
\$10,000 Smithtown & Port Jefferson R. R. Co. 1st mtg. 7 per cent bonds, due 1901, int. cou. payable March and Sept. in New York guaranteed by the Long Island Railroad Co... \$1,000 each. 89 1/2 @ 89 1/2
\$1,000 New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company 1st mortgage 8 per cent Sinking Fund bond, due 1915, interest payable January and July... \$1,000 each per bond. \$89 to \$180
\$3,000 Montclair Railroad Company of New Jersey 7 per cent Income Bonds, due 1898, int. payable May and Nov, \$1,000 each... 4 and 4 1/2
\$12,000 First Mortgage Western Pacific R. R. Co. Six Per Cent Gold Bonds. Due 1899... 75 1/2 @ 76
\$14,000 Central Pacific Railroad Co. Gold Land Bonds. Due 1890... 67

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

Table with columns for dates (Nov. 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28) and 'Since Jan. 1' (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various stocks like Tenn., N. Car., Virg., S. C., Missouri, Cent. Pac., Un. Pac., Erie, N. J. Cen., Ft. Wayne, and Rock Island.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has generally been strong throughout the week, although there was a re-action at the close and a decline from the highest prices reached. On Wednesday and again this morning there was a positive buoyancy in some of the leading stocks, and the highest prices were made which have been touched in the present upward movement. We are unable to learn that the market has been forced up by any strong speculative combination, and the natural conclusion follows that stocks are showing a natural and healthy recovery from the extreme depression of the late panic. While this is all well, it is to be remarked that such rapid advances as 3 and 4 per cent. a day in speculative stocks are generally followed by re-actions, and paying for "short turns" in the market is still attended with the usual risks.

As to the material prosperity of the several roads, as shown by their gross earnings, it is evident that they are feeling the effects of the financial depression more severely this month than last, but as their expenses may also be less it is not certain that the net results will show a loss. The latest earnings are given below:

Table titled 'Latest earnings reported.' with columns for '1873', '1872', and 'Jan. 1 to latest date'. Rows list various railroad companies and their earnings for different periods.

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows:

Table with columns for days (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and various stock prices for companies like N.Y. Cen. & H.R., Harlem, 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 was as follows:

Table with columns for 'Jan. 1 to date 1873' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Whole year 1872' (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks and their price ranges.

The Gold Market.—On Wednesday the news from Washington respecting the Spanish-Cuban complications was regarded as so much more favorable that gold declined a fraction, and closed at 108 1/2. To day, the intelligence of a further postponement of the time for a decided answer from Spain, and the less certainty felt that a peaceful solution of the question will be reached, has had the effect of stiffening the price to 109 1/2, closing at 109 1/2. Another influence favoring increased firmness in gold at this time is found in the belief which has gained currency that Congress may approve of and legalize the issue of the so called reserve of \$44,000,000 legal tender notes, and thus put out again the greenbacks which were drawn in by Secretary McCulloch during the few years immediately following the war. On gold loans the rates paid for carrying to-day were 1-32, 7, 6 and 7 per cent gold, and for borrowing flat. Custom receipts for the week have been \$1,480,000.

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

Table titled 'Quotations' with columns for 'Open', 'Low', 'High', 'Close', 'Total Clearings', and 'Balances'. Rows show daily gold market data for Nov. 22-28.

Table with columns for 'Current week', 'Previous week', and 'Jan. 1, 1873, to date'. Rows show gold market statistics.

Foreign Exchange.—The rates for sterling exchange were stiffened up sharply early in the day by the reduction of 2 per cent in the Bank of England rate, which had the effect of bringing long and short bills nearer together—the difference now being only 1 per cent. Without regard to the London money market, however, the tendency here had already been towards firmness, as the supply of commercial bills coming forward was only moderate, and bankers were consequently less ready to draw. The steady improvement in mercantile affairs has also placed merchants in a position to purchase bills more freely than they could do a few weeks ago, and has stimulated the demand.

This afternoon there was less inquiry, and leading drawers reduced their rates 1/4. As to the condition of what is called the "trade balance" of the United States we are inclined to think there are some enor...

mous impressions, and the following from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, showing the trade statistics of the whole United States for the first seven months of 1873, compared with 1872, may be of interest:

For the seven months ended July 31, 1873 and 1872, the following were the total amounts, representing specie and bullion and merchandise separately, all in specie values:

Table with 4 columns: Item, Imports, Exports of Domestic, Exports of Foreign. Rows include Specie and bullion, Merchandise for 1873 and 1872.

The report of the Bureau says: "The total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse, July 31, 1873, was \$77,715,515, as compared with \$112,896,691, July 31, 1872. Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the excess of the total imports over the total domestic and foreign exports combined, for the seven months ended July 31, 1873, was \$47,534,187, against \$32,900,322, July 31, 1872."

Nominal rates for foreign exchange are as follows:

Table showing nominal rates for foreign exchange for London, Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Prussian thalers, 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 with 5 columns: Date, Custom House Receipts, Sub-Treasury Receipts (Gold, Currency), Sub-Treasury Payments (Gold, Currency).

Total \$1,480,000

Balance, Nov. 28... \$48,708,272 32 \$12,657,374 40
Balance, Nov. 21... \$48,333,452 94 \$10,457,926 16

Boston Banks.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House on Monday, Nov. 24, 1873:

Large table listing Boston National Banks with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, L.T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation.

Total \$49,350,000 \$120,033,300 \$2,453,500 \$10,047,600 \$43,723,600 \$26,089,300

The total amount "due to other Banks," as per statement of Nov. 24, is \$18,002,200.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows

Table showing deviations for Loans, Specie, and Legal Tenders, with columns for Increase and Decrease.

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

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, with columns for Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, and Circulation.

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, &c.

Large table of securities quotations for Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and St. Louis, including various bonds, stocks, and currencies.

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: U. S. Bonds, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks, Miscellaneous Stocks, Railroad Bonds, and various Securities. Each entry includes a description of the security and its corresponding bid and ask prices.

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.]

Tables of stocks and bonds have never been observed with as much interest as at the present time. For some years after the period of inflation, when everything was buoyant and money easy, it was generally taken for granted that almost everything in the shape of bonds would be a good investment, and people bought freely without scrutinizing very carefully the nature of the bonds which they purchased. But this general confidence has received a severe check of late years, first, in the sad financial disasters of the Southern States under their "carpet-bag" governments, and other misfortunes following the Rebellion; and more recently, in

the railroad suspensions, of which we are now feeling the full and bitter effect. Both the holder of bonds and the party seeking investments are now equally interested in examining carefully into the condition and financial prospects of every State, city or railroad, whose securities they now own, or propose to purchase. The losses heretofore incurred will have the effect of causing a most critical inquiry to be made before parties will take new securities, and holders of bonds now in default are anxiously inquiring whether the affairs of the respective States or corporations in which they are interested, are sufficiently favorable to warrant them in holding the bonds, or whether it is better to sell out at present low prices.

Every new point of information about various securities will be published in THE CHRONICLE as it transpires, and will be duly indexed in the "remarks" in the tables following, so as to furnish a complete record of such information for easy reference.

The table of "railroads in default," published in THE CHRONICLE, November 15, will be brought forward hereafter with corrections and additions, and parties who were unable to get a copy of that number of the paper on account of the extraordinary demand for it, will then be able to obtain a copy containing the table referred to.

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.]

DESCRIPTION.	Miles of Canal	Date of Bonds.	Size of par value	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST OR DIVIDENDS.			Bonds, \$ Principal, when Due. Stocks, last Divid.	REMARKS.
					Rate per Cent.	When Payable.	Where Payable and by Whom.		
CANALS.									
Chesapeake & Delaware—stock.....	14	50	1,880,800	3	J. & D.	Philadelphia, office.	June, 1873	Del. City to Chesap. City, Md. Net earnings from operations, 1871, \$295,082. Annual report in CHRONICLE, v. 16, p. 763, shows net receipts in 1872, \$245,446.
1st mortgage (originally \$2,800,000).....	14	1856	var.	1,997,872	6	J. & J.	do do	July, 1886	
Chesapeake & Ohio—stock.....	25	8,229,594	Leased to Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co., at int. on bonds and 8 p. e. a yr on stock. Stock increased \$5,000,000 in April, 1873. Cash div. in 6 yrs, 116 p. ct. Leases Alb. & Susq. and Rens. & S. Railroads. (v. 14, p. 732.)
Maryland Loan, sinking fund.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	5	Q.—J.	Balto., A. Brown & Sons.	1870
Guaranteed Sterling Loan.....	.....	.....	.....	4,375,000	6	Q.—J.	London.	1890
Bonds having next preference.....	.....	.....	.....	1,699,500	4	J. & J.	Balto., A. Brown & Sons.	1885
Delaware Division—stock.....	60	.....	50	1,633,350	6	F. & A.	Philadelphia, office.	Aug., 1873
1st mortgage.....	60	1853	1,000	800,000	6	J. & J.	do do	July 1, 1878	
Delaware & Hudson—stock.....	148	.....	100	20,000,000	5	F. & A.	N. Y., office, 71 Bway.	Aug. 1, 1873
Registered Bonds.....	148	1867	1,000	1,500,000	7 f.	M. & N.	N. Y., Bk of Commerce.	1877	
Registered Bonds.....	148	1869	1,000	3,500,000	7 f.	M. & S.	do do	1884	
Registered Bonds.....	148	1871	1,000	3,500,000	7	J. & J.	do do	1891	
Deventures, sterling.....	.....	1872	.....	3,900,000	6 g.	J. & J.	London.	July, 1875
Lehigh Coal & Navigation—stock.....	48	.....	50	8,272,800	3	M. & N.	Philadelphia, office.	May, 1867
Loan, convertible, coupon, gold.....	.....	.....	1,000	922,000	6 g.	M. & S.	do do	1834
1st mortgage registered.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	6	Q.—J.	do do	1884
1st mort. registered, RR.....	.....	.....	1,000	2,000,000	6	Q.—F.	do do	1897
Mort. loan, on equipments &c., gold.....	.....	.....	1,000	5,000,000	6 g.	J. & D.	do do	1897
Loan convertible into stock till Dec. '72.....	.....	.....	1,000	762,779	6	J. & D.	do do	1877
do do ext'n. conv. till Dec. '77.....	.....	1872	1,000	2,492,320	6	J. & D.	do do	1882
Monongahela Nav. Co.—stock.....	83	.....	50	1,003,800	5	J. & J.	Pittsburg, office.	.....
1st mortgage.....	83	1862	1,000	103,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y., N. B'k of Com'ce.	July 1, 1887	
Morris—Stock, consolidated.....	103	.....	100	1,025,000	2	A. & O.	Leh. Val. RR. Co., Phila.	Aug, 1873
Preferred stock.....	103	.....	100	1,175,000	5	A. & O.	do do	Aug, 1873
1st mortgage.....	103	1856	1,000	500,000	6	A. & O.	do do	April, 1876	
2d mortgage.....	103	1860	1,000	285,000	6	F. & A.	do do	April, 1876	
Boat loan.....	103	1865	var.	236,965	7	.....	do do	Oct., 1899
Preferred stock scrip dividend.....	.....	1869	var.	103,164	7	J. & J.	do do	Feb., 1887
Pennsylvania—Stock.....	375	.....	50	4,457,150	.....	.....	Philadelphia office.	.....
1st M. guar. by Penn. RR., s. f. \$5,000,000.....	375	1870	1,000	2,805,000	6 f.	J. & J.	do do	July 1910	
West Br. & Susqu., 1st and 2d mort.....	123	.....	.....	743,000	6	J. & J.	do do	1873-81
Schuylkill Nav.—stock, common.....	108	.....	50	1,645,043	30c. in s	F. & A.	Philadelphia, office.	Aug 12, 1873
Preferred stock.....	.....	.....	50	2,598,977	60c. in s	F. & A.	do do	Aug, 1873
1st mortgage (due 1872, ext. to 1897).....	.....	.....	1,000	1,751,213	6	M. & S.	do do	March 1897
2d mortgage.....	.....	.....	1,000	4,016,670	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan., 1882
Common bonds.....	.....	.....	1,000	171,354	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan., 1876
Improvement bonds.....	.....	.....	1,000	305,500	6	M. & N.	do do	May, 1870
Boat and car loan.....	.....	1863	1,000	800,000	6	M. & N.	do do	May, 1888
Boat and car loan.....	.....	1864	1,000	633,350	7	M. & N.	do do	May, 1889
Susquehanna & Tide Water—Stock.....	45	.....	50	2,002,746	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland loan, 2d mortgage.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	Phila. & Baltimore.	Jan., 1875
Susq. Ca. al, common bonds, 3d mort.....	.....	.....	.....	1,311,000	.....	J. & J.	do do	Jan. 1, 1878
do pref. end T. W. priority bds.....	.....	.....	.....	325,316	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan., 1894
Union—stock.....	85	.....	50	2,907,850	6	M. & N.	Philadelphia, office.	May 1, 1883
1st mortgage.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000,000	6	.....	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESCRIPTION.	Date of Bonds.	Size of par value	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.			Bonds, \$ Principal, when Due, Stocks, Last Divid.	REMARKS.
				Rate per Cent.	When Payable.	Where Payable and by Whom.		
Adams Express Co.—stock.....	100	10,000,000	2	Q.—M.	N. Y., Bank of N. Y.	Dec. 1, 1873	Guar. by Ch. & S. W., H. & St. Jo., & Cen. Br. U. P.
Amer. Merchants' Union Ex.—stock.....	100	18,000,000	3	J. & J.	do do	Jan. 2, 1874	
American Coal (Md.)—stock.....	25	1,500,000	4	M. & S.	New York, office.	Sept. 10, 1873	See CHRONICLE, v. 16, p. 629, v. 17, p. 596. CHRONICLE, vol. 14, p. 796; v. 15, p. 19; v. 1 828; v. 17 p. 21.
American Dock & Improvement Co.....	1,200,000	.....	M. & N.	N. Y., Cent. RR. of N. J.	.....
Aitchison Bridge, 1st mort., guar.....	4,000,000	2½	.....	.....	Dec., 1867	
Atlantic Mail Steamship Co—stock.....	100	4,000,000	10s.	.....	Boston Office.	Nov. 12, 1872	
Boston Water Power.....	100	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton Improvement Co., Balt.....	16¼	731,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonds for \$5,000,000, gold.....	1873	.....	2,500,000	6g.	.....	.....	.....
Union R.R. bonds guaranteed.....	783,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cary Improvement Co.—stock.....	10	55,000shs.	60c	.....	Boston, office.	Jan. 9, 1869	
Central of N. J. Land Co.....	3¼s	F. & A.	N. Y. Co's Office.	Feb. 5, 1873.	
Consolidation Coal of Md.—stock.....	100	10,250,000	4	J. & J.	N. Y. Co's office, 71 B'y.	Jan. 20, 1873	
1st mort. (convertible).....	1864	1,000	513,000	7	J. & J.	do do	Jan., 1883	
1st M., consol., conv. (for \$1,250,000).....	1872	1,000	.....	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan. 1, 1897
Cumberland coal and I.—1st mort.....	1852	.....	307,000	6	J. & J.	New York.	1879
do do 2d mortgage.....	1869	1,000	493,000	6	F. & A.	do do	Feb., 1879	
Cumberland Coal & Iron Co—Stock.....	100	500,000	6	A. & O.	do do	Apr. 15, 1873	
Dunleith & Dubuque Bridge—bds s. f.....	1868	1,000	480,000	8	M. & N.	N. Y. by Ill. Cent. R.R.	Nov., 1893	
Ills. & St. Louis Bridge—1st M. bonds.....	3,700,000	.....	A. & O.	N. Y., Bk of Commerce.	.....
Louisville Bridge—bonds.....	J. & D.	N. Y., Gilman, Son & Co	.....
Mariposa Land & Mining Co.—stock.....	100	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preferred stock.....	100	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland Coal—stock.....	100	4,400,000	3	.....	.....	Dec., 1870	
New Central Coal (Md.).....	100	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—stock.....	100	20,000,000	3	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Coal—stock.....	50	4,000,000	5	Q.—F.	N. Y., 111 Broadway.	Aug., 1872	
1st mortgage bonds.....	512,500	7	F. & A.	do do	Aug. 1, 1881	
Quicksilver Mining Co.—Com. stock.....	100	4,291,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preferred stock.....	100	5,708,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st mortgage, gold.....	500,000	7g.	J. & D.	N. Y., E. Kelly & Co.	1873	
2d mortgage, gold.....	1,000,000	7c.	J. & J.	do do	1879	
Spring Mountain Coal—stock.....	50	1,250,000	5	J. & J.	.....	Jan 30, 1872	
Spruce Hill Coal—stock.....	10	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Express—stock.....	100	6,300,000	2	Q.—F.	New York office.	Nov. 3, 1873	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express—stock.....	100	5,000,000	4	J. & J.	New York office.	July 5, 1873	
Western Union Telegraph—stock.....	100	41,373,410	2	J. & J.	New York office.	Jan., 1870	
1st mortgage.....	4,443,900	7	M. & N.	N. Y., Bank of N. Y.	Nov., 1875	
Real estate bonds, gold.....	1872	1,000	1,500,000	7g.	M. & N.	N. Y. Union Trust Co.	May, 1902	
Wilkesbarre Coal.....	100	8,400,000	5	M. & N.	Philadelphia.	Nov., 1869	

STATE SECURITIES.

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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 entries for Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, 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. Q.—J., quarterly from Jan.; Q.—F., quarterly from Feb. Q.—M., quarterly from March. ‡ Remarks.—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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CITY SECURITIES.

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* 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. & O., 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.
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This makes the total funded and temporary debt, \$139,235,359. The population of New York in 1870 was 922,531, against 805,658 in 1860. The following table shows the progress for twelve years of property valuation and taxation.

Table with columns: Year, Real estate, Personal estate, State, City & County. Shows data from 1861 to 1872.

The preceding figures do not include special assessments for improvements, street opening, &c., on specified property. The State Comptroller gave notice October 7, 1873, that for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874, the tax for State purposes must be \$7,673,481, or 6.95 mills on the dollar; also an additional sum of \$3,864,343, being 3 1/2 mills for the deficiency tax of 1872; and also \$255,107 for interest on the same. This will make the whole city tax for State purposes in 1873-74 10.95 mills on the dollar. CHRONICLE, v. 16, p. 50; see also v. 15, p. 626; v. 16, p. 154; v. 17, p. 323, 335.

Total funded debt, Jan., 1872, \$47,075,330, floating debt, \$6,196,681. Sinking funds, \$13,968,180; valuation of property for 1874, \$548,243,535; tax rate in 1873, \$21.50 per \$1,000. Population, 1870, 674,022, against 565,529 in 1860.

The total debt Feb. 1, 1873, was \$5,133,594, including the water loan bonds. Assessed valuation in 1873, \$19,000,000, actual value, \$176,584,000. Population about 140,000.

Sinking fund March 31, 1873, \$453,471. City is protected by mortgages on A. & St. L. and on Portl. & Rochester Railroads. Assessed value of real estate in 1872, \$17,463,900; personal, \$11,213,210. Tax rate in 1872, \$26 per \$1,000. Population in 1870, 31,413, against 26,341 in 1860.

Valuation of real estate, \$69,926,400; personal, \$40,160,700; total, \$110,087,100. Rate of tax, \$13.50 per \$1,000. Sinking funds of 1885, \$325,676; sinking funds of 1893, \$100,650; H. P. & F. R.R., \$122,011. Population in 1870, 63,904, against 49,129 in 1860. Real estate in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was assessed at \$187,289,301; personal property at \$110,595,941; sinking funds raised annually amount to \$223,000. All the values for San Francisco are given in gold.

Floating debt, Jan., 1873, \$244,802. The city owns real estate and other property valued at about \$4,500,000. Assessed value of real estate in 1872, \$16,711,265. Population, 1870, 28,235, against 22,292, in 1860. The total receipts for fifteen months, ending Dec. 31, 1872, were \$1,223,084, including the proceeds of \$500,000 bonds issued; total expenditures same time, \$1,369,878.

Population in 1870, 19,565 against 8,932 in 1860. Revenue from all sources in 1870-71 was estimated at \$195,000. In 1870 assessed valuation of property was \$11,000,000; rate of tax, 1 1/2 per cent; total revenue (int. fund \$136,487, general fund \$81,146) \$217,000. The city owns \$500,000 of St. Jo. & Denver C. R.R. stock, \$50,000 St. Jo. & Topeka stock, \$150,000 Mo. Valley stock, their value being nominal. Public building, &c., are worth about \$150,000.

Population 1870, 310,864 against 160,773 in 1860. City and county governments and finances are separate. Total debt April, 1873, \$15,323,000, including anticipation bonds payable January, 1874, for \$1,000,000. County debt is \$3,212,000. Assessed valuation of all property (about 60 per cent of actual value), \$180,284,030, with a tax rate of 1 1/2 per cent; estimated income 1872-3, \$3,760,928.

Population 1870, 20,030 against 10,400 in 1860. Assessed valuation of taxable property in 1872 about \$23,000,000. Interest on the railroad bonds was suspended on account of an injunction; but a decision was made in Oct., 1872, confirming the validity of the bonds. (v. 15, p. 626.)

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. J. & 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 EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 28, 1873.

The intervention of "Thanksgiving," a holiday which is almost universally observed, and which takes a large number of people out of town, has somewhat restricted the business of the week. It is now known that the Erie Canal is definitely closed for the season, and this morning it is reported that the Hudson is frozen over for a considerable distance below Albany. These events, coming unusually early, (caused not so much by the degree of cold, as by the heavy fall of snow), have produced much inconvenience and loss in mercantile circles, especially to commission houses engaged in marketing the staple products of the North and West. It is estimated that property to the value of ten million dollars, much of it of a perishable character, is detained on boats on the canal. The complications with Spain continue to be regarded with some anxiety in business circles, but confidence in their ultimate adjustment, and the maintenance of peace, prevents them having any serious effect upon business. The uncertainty, however, respecting the action of Congress upon currency questions and the tariff begins to exert unfavorable influence. Thus, it becomes apparent that for some time the possibility of many important contingencies, as well as present embarrassments will have the effect of keeping trade within comparatively narrow limits.

Freights have been dull and rates have been a little depressed. The speculation in cereals, growing out of an anticipated short supply for the winter demand, has materially reduced the export movement, and although but a moderate supply of room has been on the berth, rates have fallen off. On Wednesday there were liberal shipments of cotton to Liverpool by steam at 9-16@d.; several thousand bbls flour to London at 4s 1 1/2d by sail and 4s 6d by steam; and charters for petroleum at 25c per case and 7s per bbl to direct ports on the Continent and to Liverpool. To-day there was a decline with shipments of wheat to Liverpool by steam at 12 1/2d, against 14d last week; and to Cork for orders 8s 6d, against 9s 3d last week; also, petroleum to Bremen, 6s 3d.

Groceries have been unsettled. Coffees have advanced with sales of Java as high as 28c. gold, Maracaibo at 24 1/2@25c. gold, and fair to prime Rio 21 1/2@23 1/2c. gold. Teas are also held more firmly. Rice has shown much firmness, and the stock of Rangoon is reduced to 8,400 bags, but the supply of domestic continues ample. Molasses has been dull, and the new crop from Louisiana has materially declined under increased supplies, good to prime stock selling at 55@65c. Sugars early in the week showed an upward tendency, but the market has since relapsed into dullness, and under the large stocks, with a desire to sell, prices have latterly shown some weakness. To-day there was renewed activity in Rio coffee, with sales of several cargoes and invoices here and in Baltimore to the extent of 2,500 bags, and prices were quoted 1/2c. higher at 20@23 1/2 gold, but other groceries were quiet.

Kentucky tobacco has been fairly active, at rather firmer prices. Sales of the week have been 450 hhds, of which 250 were for export and 200 for consumption. Prices are quoted at 6 1/2@7 1/2c, for lugs, and 8 1/2@13c. for leaf. For seed leaf the demand has been limited, and we have only to notice the sale of 273 cases Ohio, crop of 1872, for export, at 6@7c. Spanish tobacco has been in some demand, and the sales include 200 bales Havana at 70@80c. currency; also, for export, 200 bales Havana, 376 do. Yara, and 60 do. Cuba at 16@20c. gold, in bond.

There has been a better demand for hides at firmer prices; dry Buenos Ayres, 26@26 1/2c., gold, and city slaughter ox, 9@9 1/2c., currency. In leather there has been an important movement, Boston jobbers having taken large lines of crop at some reduction in prices, and 8,500 sides have been shipped to Europe.

Refined petroleum has been more active during the past week, and closes firmer at 13 1/2@14c., spot and future. Crude also more active at 5c., spot and next month. Naphtha sold to-day at 8 1/2c. S. O. Strained rosin has declined a trifle, and closes fairly active at \$2 60@\$2 70, the latter figure for good strained. Spirits turpentine has been dull, and closes at 40c.

Provisions has been generally firmer for hog products, with an advance in pork and lard. Mess pork has sold moderately on the spot at \$14 25, while for future delivery there has been a good business at \$14 50 for January, \$14 75 for February and \$15 25 for March; new extra prime has sold on the spot at \$12 50. In lard there was an advance to 8 1/2c for prime Western steam on the spot, 8@8 1/2c for December, 8 1/2c for January, 8 1/2c for February, and 8 1/2c for March; there has been a good business for the future, with moderate sales for early delivery. Bacon has been rather dull on the spot at 7 1/2@7 3/4c for long clear, but there has been a moderate business for future delivery at 7 1/2c for long and short clear together for January, and 7 1/2c for short clear for February. Cut meats have sold in a jobbing way at about previous prices, but some decline in dry salted shoulders has been reported with 500 boxes selling for December and January at 5 1/2c. Beef has been in good demand, the Government taking supplies. Prices have ruled steady. Butter has been dull and weak. Cheese has ruled firm, with a moderate export demand. At to-day's market, pork was active and strong. New mess sold at \$15 50 for January and March, and on the spot in a jobbing way at \$14 50. Bacon was active and firmer. Long and short clear together for January sold at 7 1/2c, and for February at 7 1/2c. Lard was higher, with a good demand. Prime Western steam sold on the spot at 8 1/2c, for January at 8 1/2c and for February and March at 8 1/2c. Cheese was dull.

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, EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO, and sub-columns for various regions (Great Britain, France, Holland, Ger-many, etc.). Rows include Breadstuffs-Flour, Corn meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, etc.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of leading articles at this port since Jan. 1, 1873, and for the same period of 1872 and 1871: [The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	Since Jan. 1 1873.	Same time 1872.	Same time 1871.		Since Jan. 1 1873.	Same time 1872.	Same time 1871.
China, Glass and Earthenware	17,973	19,763	16,272	Metals, &c.—			
China	47,318	54,529	56,628	Cutlery	6,352	7,490	6,569
Earthenware	464,732	639,275	522,232	Hardware	9,437	5,707	5,515
Glass	83,031	44,161	43,764	Iron, R.R. bars	546,255	1,008,740	1,154,322
Glassware	10,769	10,286	11,267	Lead, pigs	260,349	923,311	506,961
Glass plate	5,109	5,640	5,957	Spelter, lbs.	4352,209	9,883,813	7,348,474
Buttons	154,203	107,124	132,201	Steel	195,926	211,069	213,172
Coal, tons	27,451	29,496	21,036	Tin, boxes	5021,223	6,445,330	6,095,533
Cocoa, bags	109,089	1,277,522	1,083,889	Tin slabs, lbs.	118,100	144,246	131,670
Coffee, bags	11,791	3,477	4,991	Rags	1000,406	1,171,418	960,621
Cotton, bales	57,592	34,787	29,169	Sugar, hds., tcs & bbls.	818,762	1,067,033	889,755
Drugs, &c.—	29,726	23,814	25,200	Sugar, boxes & bags	60,672	71,711	46,544
Bark, Peruvian	22,234	19,137	40,333	Tea	4,299	4,942	4,304
Blea powders	7,282	5,839	10,845	Tobacco			
Brimstone, tons	1,372	2,029	2,536	Waste			
Cochineal	11,211	40,626	13,690	Wines, &c.—			
Cream Tartar	5,617	5,512	4,973	Champagne, bks	151,325	164,978	152,617
Gambler	3,604	6,310	6,976	Wines	152,613	191,875	171,409
Gum, Arabic	670	5,301	2,420	Wool, bales	45,869	95,581	76,368
Indigo	668	773	532	Articles report- ed by value—			
Madder	39,209	44,335	38,140	Cigars	1917,267	1,859,791	1,673,421
Oils, essential	1,090	1,529	1,770	Corks	121,638	108,100	81,723
Oil, Olive	81,203	76,175	104,241	Fancygoods	1392,556	1,652,103	1,470,549
Opium	63,171	64,239	56,660	Fish	387,059	359,542	313,712
Soda bi-carb.	50,449	49,196	42,077	Fruits &c.—			
Soda sal.	7,008	11,201	11,243	Lemons	855,491	684,745	731,504
Soda ash	6,208	6,371	6,217	Oranges	199,796	1,383,323	1,130,879
Flax	5,195	16,193	10,530	Nuts	931,850	793,338	1,005,632
Furs	3,978	7,807	6,616	Raisins	159,180	1,434,391	832,597
Gunny cloth	121,004	157,404	113,039	Hides undressed	10689,822	10861,467	11367,342
Hemp, bales	1,727	1,749	2,035	Rice	707,555	894,519	708,849
Hides, &c.—	10,743	13,236	13,030	Spices, &c.—			
Bristles	50,554	45,745	38,123	Cassia	239,283	521,537	394,095
Hides, dressed	2,248	3,843	5,723	Ginger	97,550	94,162	79,277
India rubber				Pepper	193,616	454,278	252,253
India vory				Pepper	376,384	254,554	215,095
Jewelry, &c.—				Saltpetre			
Jewelry	3,515	3,732	4,735	Woods—			
Watches	1,016	1,234	1,395	Cork	893,724	312,573	270,765
Linseed	577,005	653,711	837,537	Fustic	84,773	39,579	53,393
Molasses	106,736	121,161	145,212	Logwood	344,251	446,323	320,736
				Mahogany	121,717	126,341	92,066

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

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '72.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '72.
Ashes...pkgs.	122	6,343	6,455	Pitch	2,109	1,791	1,791
Breadstuffs—				Oil cake, pkgs.	4,035	174,229	137,629
Flour...bbls.	84,740	3,120,178	2,692,906	Oil, lard	1,687	5,312	5,312
Wheat...bus.	858,664	30,411,112	14,187,498	Peanuts, bags	159	84,112	75,279
Corn	450,702	23,961,078	38,967,745	Provisions—			
Oats	173,023	10,455,594	11,665,085	Butter, pkgs.	25,289	824,612	606,013
Rye	24,122	957,132	397,152	Cheese	63,092	1,353,990	1,553,163
Barley, &c.	152,399	2,291,394	4,272,104	Cutmeats	13,324	464,901	279,193
Grass ad, bgs	426	79,334	103,258	Eggs	12,119	431,328	419,270
Beans, bbls.	2,167	42,161	35,255	Pork	8,526	129,652	114,599
Peas, bush.	3,743	156,906	192,135	Beef, pkgs.	765	30,347	41,547
C. meal, bbls	3,297	200,071	187,957	Lard, pkgs.	3,432	347,746	310,992
Cotton, bales	20,338	811,656	650,526	Lard, kgs.	432	24,038	25,378
Hemp...bales	167	5,961	5,291	Rice, pkgs.	619	12,412	10,902
Hides...No.	7,383	535,336	617,632	Starch	6,010	300,096	292,572
Hops...bales	633	15,633	13,913	Stearine	724	18,759	23,265
Leather, sides	54,763	2,524,448	2,973,767	Sugar, bbls.	1,118	1,118	758
Molasses, hds.				Sugar, hds.	681	4,966	4,966
Do...bbls	3,172	27,536	34,499	Tallow, pkgs.	1,049	51,174	37,606
Naval Stores—				Tobacco, pkgs.	2,815	162,656	216,433
Cr. turp bbls	436	9,811	9,036	Tobacco, hds.	1,164	103,613	63,997
Spirits turp.	393	97,307	69,763	Whiskey, bbls.	3,550	177,897	169,676
Rosin	4,572	507,103	550,339	Wool, bales	1,143	84,215	64,456
Tar	263	35,923	28,410	Dressed hogs, No.		93,312	80,243

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Nov. 28, 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, Nov. 28. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 123,879 bales against 133,386 bales last week, 124,060 bales the previous week and 128,114 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 979,985 bales against 1,141,436 bales for the same period of 1872, showing a decrease since September 1, 1873, of 161,451 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and for the corresponding weeks of the five previous years are as follows:

Received this week at—	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
New Orleans	30,334	39,739	44,506	41,568	27,964	31,959
Mobile	11,075	13,359	17,016	16,511	12,302	7,183
Charleston	17,905	12,912	12,457	16,536	3,136	5,816
Savannah	26,595	29,535	21,034	26,651	15,241	12,393
Texas	13,906	15,934	6,700	10,092	7,435	4,297
Tennessee, &c.	6,331	4,877	7,323	8,895	4,772	8,293
Florida	277	492	769	214	455	713
North Carolina	1,263	2,076	899	4,761	1,638	832
Virginia	16,192	15,455	11,332	15,416	7,322	5,703
Total this week	123,879	134,429	122,126	140,674	55,765	76,939
Total since Sept. 1	979,985	1,141,435	890,741	1,058,827	796,322	624,758

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 67,743 bales, of which 42,441 were to Great Britain, 13,861 to France, and 11,446 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 404,581 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season:

Week ending Nov 22.	Exported to—			Total this week.	Same w'k 1872.	Stock.	
	G. Brit.	France	Contint't			1873.	1872.
New Orleans	2,739	3,620	6,399	18,308	26,773	127,690	142,178
Mobile	8,921			8,521		25,574	30,276
Charleston	2,241	623	1,405	4,269	2,936	26,184	22,543
Savannah	9,974	4,064		14,033	9,042	97,622	77,964
Texas	1,744			1,744	4,195	41,278	55,186
New York	14,401	554		16,155	12,322	50,233	43,313
Other ports*	2,371		1,942	4,313	50	36,000	30,000
Total	42,441	13,861	11,446	67,743	55,318	404,581	406,160
Since Sept. 1	322,793	64,843	42,839	430,530	510,185		

* The exports this week under head of "other ports." include from Baltimore 1,783 to Liverpool, 1,942 to Bremen, and from Boston 539 to Liverpool.

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 12,430 bales, while the stocks to-night are 1,879 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 21, the latest mail dates.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Coast-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1873.	1872.	Great Britain.	France.	Other For'gn.	Total.		
New Orleans	206,423	275,314	50,879	30,816	15,669	97,364	31,273	113,630
Mobile	62,461	96,595	4,484	500	441	5,425	37,769	27,070
Charleston	129,350	134,916	25,238	10,163		35,436	64,145	37,173
Savannah	222,206	238,184	37,953	4,597	8,674	51,224	82,572	91,575
Texas	56,086	95,740	13,443	830		14,273	14,600	31,255
New York	32,704	18,339	135,362	3,931	3,683	143,026		50,911
Florida	3,650	3,980					3,650	
No. Carolina	11,079	20,848	2,336			2,336	9,330	1,906
Virginia	122,552	119,592					115,894	8,632
Other ports	9,595	8,439	10,627	65	2,976	13,663		25,000
Total this year	856,106	1,007,007	280,357	50,982	31,413	262,752	326,633	327,072
Total last year	856,106	1,007,007	277,756	87,006	90,055	454,817	436,642	371,724

There has been no check this week in the upward progress in prices which began just two weeks ago to-morrow. At that date (Saturday, November 8,) the quotation rose from 13½c for Middling Uplands, the lowest point during the panic, to 13¾c, and since then has been constantly rising, step by step, with the daily improvement in financial affairs, until now from the lowest price the rise has been 2¼c. This is due as indicated mainly to the increased ease and confidence in our monetary circles which has enabled holders to withdraw much of the cotton on sale, thus reducing the offerings very considerably, at a period when the demand for similar reasons was more active, and when at the same time the London money market was also improving so decidedly and sending up the cotton quotations on that side. It will be seen by reference to our table of closing prices each day that the advance in this market was ¼c on Tuesday and ½c on Wednesday, making a total advance of ¾c for the week. To-day the market showed less spirit and the close was weak, though the advanced quotations of Wednesday were continued unchanged. For future delivery the market opened weak, Saturday and Monday ruling somewhat lower than on Friday last. But there was a revival of speculation on Tuesday, which on Wednesday developed into some excitement, closing with an advance in the early months of ¼c., while the later months showed some irregularity. To-day a growing disposition to sell at the marked advance that has taken place, caused increased offerings and some weakness at the close, although the opening prices were the highest of the week, November and December being 15 15-16c.; January, 16 7-16c.; February, 16 13-16c.; March, 17c., and April, 17 5-32c.; after 'Change the market was weak, with prices off ¼@½c. from the above opening prices. The total sales of this description for the week are 122,650 bales, including 100 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 9,100 bales, including 2,173 for export, 5,640 for consumption, 164 for speculation, and 1,123 in transit. Of the above 1,851 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	14½@...	14½@...	14½@...	14½@...
Good Ordinary.....	15½@...	15½@...	15½@...	15½@...
Strict Good Ordinary.....	15 7-16	15 7-16	15 7-16	15 7-16
Low Middling.....	15½@...	15½@...	15½@...	15½@...
Middling.....	16½@...	16½@...	16½@...	16½@...
Good Middling.....	17½@...	17½@...	17½@...	17½@...

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

	SALES.				Total.	PRICES.			
	Exp't.	Con-sump.	Spec-ula'n	Transit.		Ord'y.	Good Ord'y.	Low Mid'g.	Mid dling
Saturday	212	669							

bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
800	16 13-32	100	16 13-16	550	17	200	16 15-16
2,000	16 7-16	1,100	15 1/2	9,250	total March.	1,400	17
100	16 1-32	200	16 9-32			100	17 1-32
1,200	16 9-16	200	16 5-16			600	17 1-16
100	16 1-32	900	16 1/2			1,200	17 1/2
1,200	16 9-16	400	16 7-16			100	17 5-32
100	16 19-32	50	16 1/2			300	17 3-16
1,300	16 1-32	100	16 17-32			200	17 1/2
200	16 21-32	500	16 9-16				
400	16 11-16	600	16 1-16			9,500	total April.
400	16 1-32	850	16 1/2				
200	16 13-16	700	16 25-32				
		800	16 13-16				
16,600	total Feb.	600	16 27-32			300	For May.
		500	16 1-16			100	
		700	16 15-16				
				900	16 1/2		
						400	total May.

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 100 bales; the particulars of these sales are as below.

100 bales Charlestown p. t.

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

1-16c. pd. to exch.	100 Nov. for Dec.
1/2c.	200 Nov. for Dec.
3/4c.	160 Dec. for Feb.
1 1/4c.	200 Dec. for Mch.

The following will show the closing prices each day on the basis of low middling uplands, for the several deliveries named:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
On spot	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
November	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
December	15 7-16	15 3-16	15 5-16	15 1/2	15 23-32	15 1/2	15 1/2
January	15 1/2	15 13-32	15 1/2	15 1/2	16 7-32	16 1/2	16 1/2
February	16 3-16	15 1/2	15 31-32	16 1/2	16 19-32	16 7-16	16 7-16
March	16 7-16	16 1-16	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 15-16	16 13-16	16 13-16
April	16 13-16	16 7-16	16 1/2	16 15-16	17 1/2	17 1-32	17 1-32
May				17	17 1/2		
Sales, future	26,700	20,300	15,300	24,700	33,850		28,700
Sales, spot	862	1,339	1,238	1,533	2,339		2,581

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—No new feature is developed by our weather reports to-night. There has been some rain at almost every point from which we receive a report, and the work of gathering in the crop has therefore made only fair progress. At Vicksburg it has rained on three days, one day very heavily; the crop is now being marketed freely. It has rained on two days at Memphis, but the rest of the week has been pleasant; planters are marketing their crop only moderately fast. At Nashville they have had rain on three days with the balance of the week pleasant; cotton is being very freely sent to market. Our correspondent at Galveston states that the crop is moving rapidly and being sold about as fast as it comes in; it has rained there on four days, and the rainfall has reached one and 90-100 of an inch during the week. At New Orleans it has rained on more than half the days of the week, only slight showers however. There have been two days on which it rained at Montgomery, and the same number of days at Mobile, Selma and Columbus. It rained two days light at Savannah, and one day severely, with the remainder of the week cool; the planters are marketing their crop freely in this vicinity. At Augusta they have had one severe storm with the rest of the week pleasant. There is still in the country tributary to Augusta, a good deal of cotton unpicked. They had rain at Charleston the latter part of the week, the former part of the week being clear and pleasant. The Thermometer has averaged 64 at Galveston, 57 at Mobile, 60 at Selma, 63 at Montgomery and 57 at Columbus.

WHERE IS THE PROFIT IN SENDING COTTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Before the war there was usually—and in the average of the season—a small profit between Liverpool and New York, according to the current prices. For instance, in 1859-60 the average price of middling Upland cotton in New York was 11 1/4@11 3/4c.; average exchange, 109 1/2; freights, 3-16@d.; making the cost in Liverpool, after paying the usual commissions, 6 3/4d.; the average price in Liverpool that season was 6 1/4@6 1/2d., showing a profit of 1/4@d. So also in 1860-61, from September 1 to April 1, middling Uplands in New York averaged 11 1/2c., costing to sell in Liverpool 7 1/2d., while they were worth there 7 3/4@7 1/2d., which gave a profit of 1/4@d. This furnished a fair return for legitimate business. Now, however, there appears to be such a change in the nature of the business done, that the current quotations nearly always show a loss. Last year this was almost universally the condition of the trade, and where a profit appeared it was in case of shipments made when the market was temporarily depressed at the shipping port, and so met an advancing market at Liverpool. At present, take middling Uplands at 16 1/2c. their price in New York Wednesday of this week—exchange, say 106—gold, 109—and freight, 9-16@d.—this, with one commission paid, would bring the cost price in Liverpool to over 9d., whereas the quotation on that day by Cable was only 8 1/2d. We have noticed in some of our Southern exchanges that planters are talking about exporting cotton direct on their own account, but we fancy a second thought will make the operation look less promising.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, there has been 5,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and 1,000 bales to the continent, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 7,000 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, Nov. 27:

	—Shipments this week to—			—Shipments since Jan. 1 to—			
	Great Britain	Continent	Total	Great Britain	Continent	Total	Week's receipts.
1873....	5,000	1,000	6,000	798,006	205,000	913,000	7,000
1872....	4,000	1,000	5,000	655,000	250,000	905,000	7,000
1871....	11,000	2,000	13,000	747,000	327,000	1,074,000	15,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last

year there is an increase of 1,000 bales this year in the week's shipments from Bombay to Europe, and that the total movement since Jan. 1 shows an increase in shipments of 8,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1872.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, ETC.—There has been a slight improvement in gunny cloth since our last, although sales are still on a very limited scale. The prevailing opinion, however, is that an improved trade will be experienced soon and that goods can now be bought at lower rates than they will be a month hence. However this may be, there is certainly a more confident tone and the financial condition of the market is decidedly better. Remittances are coming in more freely and most parties are meeting their obligations without much trouble. We note sales of 150 rolls domestic cloth at 11c, and also 50 rolls in Boston at 10 1/2c. The market closes steady at the former figure. Gunny bags are selling in small lots to the trade at 11c. Jute butts meet with a better demand and we note sales of some 1,000 bales at 1 1/2c, 60 days, closing rather nominal at 1 11-16c.

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 (Nov. 28), 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	477,000	420,000	486,000
Stock at London	186,000	233,000	154,449
Total Great Britain stock	663,000	653,000	640,449
Stock at Havre	76,750	225,000	127,000
Stock at Marseilles	10,000	13,000	17,000
Stock at Barcelona	20,500	28,000	57,000
Stock at Hamburg	18,000	31,000	15,000
Stock at Bremen	28,000	32,000	15,000
Stock at Amsterdam	89,250	57,000	32,000
Stock at Rotterdam	23,500	10,000	7,000
Stock at Antwerp	14,250	31,000	13,000
Stock at other continental ports	28,000	35,000	42,000
Total continental stocks	308,250	462,006	325,000
Total European stocks	971,250	1,115,000	965,449
India cotton afloat for Europe	163,000	156,000	310,000
American cotton afloat for Europe	249,000	268,000	185,000
Egypt, Brazils, &c., afloat for Europe	70,000	85,000	70,000
Stock in United States ports	404,581	406,460	380,849
Stock in United States interior ports	80,484	75,905	67,912
United States exports this week	32,000	30,000	41,000
Total visible supply	1,970,315	2,136,365	2,000,210
Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:			
<i>American—</i>			
Liverpool stock	74,000	50,000	57,000
Continental stocks	95,000	62,000	91,000
American afloat to Europe	249,000	268,000	185,000
United States stock	404,581	406,460	380,849
United States interior stocks	80,484	75,905	67,912
United States exports this week	32,000	30,000	41,000
Total American	935,065	892,365	822,761
<i>East Indian, Brazil, &c.—</i>			
Liverpool stock	403,000	370,000	429,000
London stock	186,000	233,000	154,449
Continental stocks	213,250	400,000	268,000
India afloat for Europe	163,000	156,000	310,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat	70,000	85,000	70,000
Total East India, &c.	1,035,250	1,244,000	1,231,449
Total American	935,065	892,365	822,761
Total visible supply	1,970,315	2,136,365	2,054,210
Price Middling Uplands, Liverpool	8 3/4@8 1/2d.	9 1/2@10d.	9 1/2d.

These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to night of 166,050 bales as compared with the same date of 1872 and a decrease of 83,895 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 Nov. 28, 1873—			—Week ending Nov. 29, 72—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta	11,091	8,446	14,103	7,500	7,151	3,250
Columbus	2,669	1,523	9,204	3,937	1,637	7,796
Macon	3,202	2,241	10,700	2,879	1,748	10,229
Montgomery	2,241	322	7,064	3,863	2,519	11,201
Selma	1,786	1,353	5,725	2,684	1,303	8,155
Memphis	17,218	13,332	28,684	15,664	13,148	30,691
Nashville	2,546	909	5,004	2,128	1,849	4,587
	40,753	28,126	80,484	37,760	29,355	75,905

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 12,627 bales, and are to-night 4,579 bales more than

at the same period last year. The receipts have been 2,993 bales more than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease as compared with last week, the total reaching 16,155 bales, against 24,988 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 Sept. 1, 1873; and in the last column the total for the same period of previous year.

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1873

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Nov. 5.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 26.		
Liverpool.....	21,698	17,691	22,216	14,401	149,763	129,083
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
Total to Gt. Britain	21,698	17,691	22,216	14,401	149,763	129,217
Havre.....	816	.....	1,713	246	4,127	1,777
Other French ports.....	.....	100	.....	303	408	.....
Total French	816	100	1,713	554	4,535	1,777
Bremen and Hanover.....	350	789	759	500	2,398	11,434
Hamburg.....	.....	315	300	700	1,316	4,398
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	.....
Total to N. Europe.	350	1,105	1,059	1,200	3,912	15,832
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	971	.....	.....	971	898
Total Spain, &c......	.....	971	.....	.....	971	898
Grand Total	22,864	19,857	24,988	16,155	159,181	147,724

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, '73:

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..	1,940	28,551	.....	52	299	2,230	.....	.....
Texas.....	1,772	14,866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	3,023	66,222	1,233	9,205	249	3,674	1,267	5,003
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'rh Carolina.....	3,139	52,872	.....	6,203	.....	.....	.....	2,363
N'rh Carolina.....	635	4,964	.....	.....	.....	2,196	375	2,511
Virginia.....	6,937	61,414	1,460	8,623	.....	.....	2,870	17,495
North'n Ports	87	1,526	2,972	21,127	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c	5,547	37,251	406	4,615	429	3,137	.....	1,740
Foreign.....	.....	725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	23,080	271,421	6,126	52,825	977	11,237	4,512	29,112
Total last year.	26,711	233,245	7,718	59,908	1,025	11,514	4,189	32,224

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 68,947 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Baltic, 1,272.... City of Paris, 430... Italy, 2,440... Washington, 1,481... Wisconsin, 3,862... Cuba, 1,420... Pembroke, 832 (via Bristol)... India, 273 (via Glasgow)... Caledonia, 133 (via Glasgow)... per ship Frank Jones, 938... per bark Th. Christian, 1,320.....	14,401
To Havre, per str. Bavaria, 80... per brig A. Thurlow, 166.....	246
To Marseilles, per bark Ferreri, 308.....	308
To Bremen, per str. Hansa, 500.....	500
To Hamburg, per str. Silesia, 400... Halsatia, 300.....	700
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per str. Alabama, 4,795... per ship Ex-pounder, 3,440... per bark Shatemuc, 2,007.....	10,242
To Havre, per ship Norfolk, 3,727.....	3,727
To Hamburg, per str. Potomac, 3,600.....	3,600
To Genoa, per brig Harry Stewart, 250.....	250
MOBILE—To Barcelona, per brig Modesta, 441.....	441
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per ship Marcla C. Day, 2,997 Upland and 55 Sea Island... per schr. W. L. Burroughs, 1,550 Upland and 47 Sea Island.....	4,649
To Havre, per ship A. & E. Lovett, 3,035 Upland and 35 Sea Island.....	3,070
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per str. Guillermo, 3,843 Upland... per ships Bombay, 2,777 Upland... C. B. Hazletine, 2,655 Upland... per bark Windward, 1,730 Upland.....	11,005
To Queenstown, per str. Nyanza, 4,600 Upland.....	4,600
To Havre, per ship Chloe, 2,760 Upland and 29 Sea Island.....	2,789
To Bremen, per bark Gerhard, 2,596 Upland.....	2,596
To Barcelona, per bark Marujita, 630 Upland.....	630
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per brig Cuba, 518.....	518
To Havre, per bark Annie Mark, 830.....	830
WILMINGTON—To Liverpool, per barks Brilliant, 181... Burgermeister, 513... Julia Heyn, 518.....	1,212
BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per str. Ohio, 872... per bark Coringa, 280.....	1,152
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per str. Siberia, 128.....	128
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per str. Abbotsford, 1,353.....	1,353
Total	68,947

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

	Liver-pool.	Queens-town.	Havre.	Mar-selles.	Bremen.	Ham-burg.	Barce-lona.	Genoa.	Total.
New York.....	14,401	.....	246	308	500	700	.....	250	16,155
N. Orleans.....	10,242	.....	3,727	.....	.....	3,600	.....	.....	17,819
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441	.....	441
Charleston.....	4,649	.....	3,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,719
Savannah.....	11,005	4,600	2,789	.....	2,596	.....	630	.....	21,620
Texas.....	518	.....	830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,348
Wilmington.....	1,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,152	.....	.....	.....	1,152
Boston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
Philadelphia.....	1,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,353
Total	43,508	4,600	10,662	308	4,248	4,800	1,071	250	68,947

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

RICHARD ROBINSON, from New York for Liverpool, before reported picked up derelict and taken into Halifax, N. S., was still discharging Nov. 22. The cargo in the lower hold was badly damaged, and has been sold. The steamer Lady Head returned to Halifax, 22d, from Sable Island, without any tidings of the missing crew of the Richard Robinson.

LIVERPOOL, November 28—5 P. M.—BY CABLE FROM LIVERPOOL—The market has ruled strong, with an upward tendency to-day. Sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for export and speculation. Of to-day's sales 6,000 bales were American. The weekly movement is given as follows:

	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 28.
Sales of the week.....	57,000	72,000	74,000	95,000
of which exporters took.....	6,000	6,000	8,000	13,000
of which speculators took.....	2,000	3,000	4,000	7,000
Total stock.....	529,000	502,000	497,000	477,000
of which American.....	85,000	73,000	70,000	75,000
Total import of the week.....	51,000	42,000	62,000	62,000
of which American.....	11,000	22,000	32,000	42,000
Actual export.....	6,000	7,000	6,000	8,000
Amount afloat.....	233,000	270,000	295,000	299,000
of which American.....	94,000	130,000	153,000	154,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Mid. Uplands.....	8 1/2 @ 18 1/2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	8 1/2 @ 9	8 1/2 @ 9	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mid. Orleans.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	8 1/2 @ 9	8 1/2 @ 9	9 @ 8 1/2

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

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton, compared with those of last year:

	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & g'd fair.	Good & Fine.	Same date 1872—
Sea Island.....	16 18	21 22	28 40	20 25 35
Florida do.....	14 17	18 19	21 22	18 22 28

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

	Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other outports to date—	Actual exp't from U.K. in 1872.
American.....	175,230	132,030
Brazilian.....	12,750	42,280
Egyptian, &c.....	12,240	11,040
W. India, &c.....	2,150	23,680
E. India, &c.....	80,600	533,740
Total	282,970	742,770

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

	Sales this week.			Total this year.	Same period 1872.	Average weekly sales 1872.
	Trade.	Specula-tion.	Ex- port.			
American.....	32,010	1,190	1,200	1,768,390	1,565,710	34,060
Brazilian.....	10,740	50	50	415,590	770,350	8,400
Egyptian.....	6,770	70	80	243,520	275,110	5,300
Smyrna & Greek.....	1,820	290	.....	15,280	13,390	1,970
West Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	2,110	111,220	118,640
East Indian.....	11,750	4,260	1,730	17,740	767,160	1,144,110
Total	63,090	5,860	3,060	72,010	3,321,260	3,892,310

	Imports.			Total.	This day.	Same date 1872.	Dec. 31, 1872.
	To this date 1873.	To this date 1872.	Total.				
American.....	22,152	1,634,359	1,207,744	1,402,134	73,090	54,160	63,570
Brazilian.....	4,241	414,799	658,103	709,655	52,270	48,140	25,880
Egyptian.....	13,247	222,771	209,234	287,042	31,020	25,770	44,210
Smyrna & Gr'k.....	.....	15,744	16,501	17,147	4,670	5,640	20,450
W. Indian.....	3,298	95,338	128,423	140,393	12,290	32,200	.....
East Indian.....	459	727,863	803,396	857,942	329,220	299,400	266,940
Total	43,397	3,110,872	3,023,401	3,414,313	502,560	465,310	421,050

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 14 1/2 per cent is American, against 11 1/2 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 65 1/2 per cent, against 64 1/2 per cent.

LONDON, November 15.—The market has slightly improved during the last few days, and prices show a slight recovery. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 13.....	271,542	390,100	264,619
Deliveries.....	203,026	323,492	293,625
Stocks, Nov. 13.....	131,340	226,992	198,924

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., Nov. 28, 1873.

There has been a further advance in flour and grain during the past week, the result mainly of speculation based on the detention of supplies in the Erie Canal by snow and ice, and yet there has been a steady export demand for wheat and corn and a large business in flour.

The demand for flour is quite general. Supplies are very moderate in the hands of dealers and bakers, and they have shown more disposition to secure supplies in advance of their immediate wants. But the principal demand has been for export to London; on Tuesday, 20,000 bbls shipping extras, Western and State, for December delivery, were sold at \$6 50 @ 6 75, and on Wednesday about 10,000 bbls more at \$6 60 @ 6 85,

an advance of 10c. To-day, there was some further advance, but less buoyancy of tone, owing to free offerings by Western millers for early delivery by rail. The leading brands of extra State were held at \$7.

The wheat market has shown a more decided advance than flour. The stock is light, and there is disproportionate expense in getting supplies forward by rail; at the same time shippers will pay relatively more for wheat than flour. On Tuesday there was a very good business at \$1 45@1 46 for No. 2 Chicago, \$1 48@1 49 for No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, \$1 55 for No. 2 Toledo (red winter) in store, and \$1 55 for No. 1 Spring to arrive in December. On Wednesday there was a further advance to \$1 48 for No. 2 Chicago, \$1 52 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and \$1 60 for No. 2 Toledo, with No. 1 quoted at \$1 58, but this advance checked business. To-day there was a further advance, with \$1 50@1 51 paid for No. 2 Chicago afloat, \$1 53@1 55 for No. 2 Milwaukee in store and afloat, and \$1 63@1 65 for No. 2 Toledo in store. These prices are 20@22c advance upon the lowest prices in October.

Indian corn has also been in speculative demand, and has sold at an advance which has seriously reduced the business for export. On Tuesday, there were large sales of prime mixed Western in store at 70c, and on Wednesday a small business in the same at 71c in store and 73@73½c afloat. The receipts at the Western markets continue to show a considerable falling off. To-day, there was a further advance, and an active market at 73@74c for Western mixed in store and 76½c afloat, and 75c for yellow in store.

Rye has been more salable, with some business in Western at \$1. Barley has brought a decided advance. There were sales of Canada West on Tuesday at \$1 75@1 77, and on Wednesday at \$1 80. To-day, the market was quiet.

Oats have been less buoyant than any other article coming under the above head. There was a large closing-out business early in the week of lots in store at 50@52c for mixed, and 52@54c for white; but on Wednesday three boat-loads of No. 2 Chicago sold at 55c., afloat. To-day, prices were again higher, with large sales of prime mixed at 55@56c.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.		GRAIN.	
No. 2.....	\$4 50@ 5 25	Wheat—No.3 spring, bush.	\$1 45@ 1 48
Superfine State and Western.	5 75@ 6 25	No. 2 spring.....	1 50@ 1 55
Extra State, &c.....	6 70@ 7 00	No. 1 spring.....	1 60@ 1 62
Western Spring Wheat		Red Western.....	1 60@ 1 65
extras.....	6 50@ 6 85	Amber do.....	1 68@ 1 70
do double extras.....	7 00@ 8 50	White.....	1 65@ 1 85
do winter wheat extras		Corn—Western mixed.....	74@ 76
and double extras.....	7 00@10 50	White Western.....	80@ 82
City shipping extras.....	7 00@ 7 50	Yellow Western.....	75@ 77
City trade and family		Southern, white.....	@ 1 00
brands.....	9 00@10 25	Rye.....	@ 1 00
Southern bakers' and fa-		Oats—Black.....	@ 56
mily brands.....	9 50@10 50	Chicago mixed.....	54@ 56
Southern shipp'g extras..	7 50@ 8 50	White Western, &c.....	57@ 59
Rye flour, superfine.....	5 40@ 5 75	Barley—Western.....	1 25@ 1 70
Corn meal—Western, &c.	3 65@ 3 90	Canada West.....	1 75@ 1 80
Corn meal—Br'wine, &c.	4 10@ 4 25	State.....	1 40@ 1 70
		Peas—Canada.....	98@ 1 25

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.				EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.			
1873.		Same		1873.		1872.	
For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.
Flour, bbls.	84,740	3,120,178	2,692,906	49,824	1,439,199	26,120	1,055,304
C. meal, "	3,297	200,071	187,957	3,111	163,546	3,948	179,972
Wheat, bus.	858,664	30,411,112	14,187,498	805,884	24,948,014	557,952	11,711,151
Corn, "	450,702	23,964,078	38,967,745	374,558	14,219,691	330,631	24,856,714
Rye, "	24,122	957,132	397,052	27,233	985,705	7,353	686,757
Barley, &c.	152,899	2,291,394	4,272,104		40,048		22,659
Oats.....	173,023	10,455,574	11,665,086	1,108	36,970	100	32,418

The following tables show the Grain in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 22, AND FROM AUG. 1 TO NOV. 22.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	
	(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	
Chicago.....	50,990	384,770	215,585	159,605	64,190	16,616	
Milwaukee.....	28,670	508,221	1,650	28,390	50,857	4,670	
Toledo.....	12,434	72,441	75,500	47,925	1,950		
Detroit.....	3,634	69,558	30,183	12,045	4,289		
Cleveland*.....	3,245	23,850	26,500	16,950	5,900		
St. Louis.....	22,477	111,309	56,232	78,795	22,136	4,544	
Duluth.....							
Total.....	121,500	1,176,149	415,640	343,710	149,322	25,830	
Previous week.....	129,918	1,594,183	586,804	419,299	212,912	26,657	
Corresp'g week, '72.	117,961	797,241	781,882	348,366	212,039	57,577	
" " " " " " "	71.	120,964	737,932	1,418,900	323,527	131,523	44,829
" " " " " " "	70.	148,307	1,344,664	586,942	348,539	113,131	26,993
" " " " " " "	69.	153,859	1,093,339	102,209	252,508	156,822	37,360
" " " " " " "	68.	95,272	581,401	361,669	208,280	76,580	38,241
Total Aug. 1 to date..	2,040,720	35,558,555	24,604,376	10,441,517	2,992,395	830,865	
Same time 1872-73....	1,968,980	26,886,464	25,189,993	10,137,608	5,416,849	879,183	
Same time 1871-72....	2,230,223	27,211,422	19,248,832	13,879,136	4,137,864	1,798,624	
Same time 1870-71....	2,338,867	24,446,262	9,001,862	10,207,066	4,114,424	906,221	

*Estimated.

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Duluth for the week ending Nov. 22, 1873, and from January 1 to Nov. 22:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ending—						
Nov. 22, 1873.....	131,173	1,560,982	778,712	237,873	175,092	23,485
Nov. 15, 1873.....	131,016	1,322,630	1,182,637	859,859	107,492	13,807
Corresp'g week 1872	122,078	1,094,623	711,230	270,368	163,551	10,395
Corresp'g week 1871.	85,180	3,774,747	1,344,872	256,891	104,092	17,171
Corresp'g week 1870.	112,303	975,934	450,854	252,190	42,369	2,300
Total Jan. 1 to date.	5,709,441	53,070,297	48,847,759	20,586,483	3,785,639	1,808,353
Same time 1872.....	4,185,916	29,306,137	65,624,913	18,014,768	5,232,593	1,148,414
Same time 1871.....	4,122,419	35,661,037	47,755,692	16,293,829	3,159,622	1,343,662
Same time 1870....	3,801,981	37,349,615	20,888,682	11,676,136	2,938,052	1,565,943

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Nov. 28, 1873.

The demand during the past week has been restricted mainly to sorting up lots for the retail trade, and has not been very heavy in the aggregate, although where sales have been made at all they have been made without difficulty, buyers being willing operators to the extent of their wants. Staple goods have sold readily in limited lots, and the prices realized have been fully up to previous quotations, with a slightly improving tendency on some lines. The tone of the market has been improved by the freedom with which collections are made, and the easing up of finances generally. Agents have succeeded in clearing out their stocks to a great extent, and are prepared to open the Spring season on a stronger market. The reports from the manufacturing districts are altogether more encouraging, a general revival of operations having begun. The outlook is much more hopeful, therefore, and it is a matter of congratulation that the large number of mills which it was feared would be unemployed this Winter are likely to be run upon nearly full time.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The sales of the principal cotton fabrics have been light from first hands, the jobbing distribution having been restricted to small lots of the more staple fabrics to supply the current wants of retailers, and the requirements of jobbers being light in consequence. The feeling among holders of goods is very much stronger, however, and prices have advanced on some of the leading descriptions of brown and bleached goods. The principal strength developed has been on the more prominent makes of bleached shirtings, which have advanced fully ¼c. per yard, with the agents slow to press sales even at the improvement, the outlook being favorable for a still further advance. Colored cottons are dull and easy, with quotations rather nominal. The print market continues irregular, and jobbing prices are still below the nominal quotations for lots in first hands. There is very little known as yet regarding the future of the print market, and from the present cheapness of cloths it would seem likely that the Spring trade will open at a slight advance upon present prices, but below the quoted range of the earlier part of the season. Gingham are jobbing moderately at unchanged prices. Other cotton goods are quiet and unchanged.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There is but little trade doing, as the demand from the tailoring trade is about over and clothiers have not begun operations to any extent, as yet. There have been some heavy buyers canvassing the market preparatory to laying in their stocks for spring manufacture, but as yet their operations have been unimportant. Prices are mainly nominal, but are rather stiffer, and the prospects are that fairly remunerative rates will be realized on spring cassimeres, the fall trade having cleared out stocks to an extent that gives agents the control of the market. Flannels and blankets are very well maintained, though concessions have been made on some of the poorer grades of flannels. Hosiery is quiet and only steady. The raw material is pretty firm again, and when manufacturers come to buy, they will find difficulty in getting much of a concession from the earlier rates.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The market for imported fabrics remains quiet, and there are few encouraging features. Stocks are well reduced, it is true, and current importations are light, but the demand is unimportant and only the most staple fabrics are placed at anything like full prices. The situation, financially, has improved somewhat, and importers are feeling a little better, though the returns for the season have been far from remunerative.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 27, 1873, and the corresponding weeks of 1872 and 1871 have been as follows:

	1871		1872		1873	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	466	\$186,054	503	\$218,373	181	\$77,258
do cotton.....	405	119,960	427	123,589	240	69,825
do silk.....	252	193,643	239	158,938	200	130,156
do flax.....	1,050	208,836	603	184,878	206	48,589
Miscellaneous dry goods..	475	144,805	450	132,283	369	97,129
Total.....	2,648	\$853,298	2,227	\$770,056	1,196	\$422,957

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE

Table with columns for 'SAME PERIOD', '1872', and '1873'. Rows include Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and Miscellaneous dry goods.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING SAME PERIOD.

Table with columns for '1872', '1873', and '1874'. Rows include Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and Miscellaneous dry goods.

Total entered at the port. 3,571 \$1,223,810 3,695 \$1,230,080 2,567 \$857,865

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

Table titled 'Brown Sheetings and Shirtings' with columns for 'Width', 'Price', and 'Price'. Lists various fabric types like Adriatic, Agawam, Alabama, etc.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Table with columns for 'Price' and 'Price'. Lists various fabric types like Amoskeag, Forestdale, Gem of the Spin, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including Amoskeag ACA, do A, do B, do C, do D, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including Ancona shirts, do fancy, do mourn'g, do Jap. strips, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including Woodberry, Druid Mills and Fleetwing, No. 0, No. 1, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including Amoskeag, Bates, Caledonia, Delaware, Glasgow, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including Amoskeag AA, Arlington, Clarion, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including Ashworth, Brooks, J. & P. Coat's, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including Amoskeag, Androscog'n sat, Canoe River, etc.

Table titled 'Tickings' listing various fabric types and prices, including Cordis ACE, do No. 2, do No. 3, etc.

Table titled 'Prints' listing various fabric types and prices, including Garners purple, do robes, do shirting, etc.

Table titled 'Cotton Sail Duck' listing various fabric types and prices, including No. 8, No. 9, Light duck, etc.

Table titled 'Cotton Yarns' listing various fabric types and prices, including Sargeant, Fontenoy, etc.

Table titled 'Domestic Ginghams' listing various fabric types and prices, including Gloucester, Hartford, etc.

Table titled 'Glazed Cambrics' listing various fabric types and prices, including Harmony, Portland, etc.

Table titled 'Brown Drills' listing various fabric types and prices, including Great Falls, Laconia, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including Omega B, do A, do ACA, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including Oriental-shirting, do buffs, Pacific Mills, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including USA Standard 28 1/2 in, do 8 oz, do 9 oz, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including IXL 6 to 12, XXX do, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including Peabody, Randalmon, Renfrew, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including Smithfield, Washington, Wauregan, etc.

Table listing various fabric types and prices, including High colors 1c. higher, Mass. D 13 1/2, etc.

GENERAL PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Breadstuffs, Building Materials, Butter and Cheese, Coal, Coffee, Copper, Cotton, Drugs & Dyes, Fish, Flax, Fruits, Gummies, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, IRON, LEAD, LEATHER, MOLASSES, NAVAL STORES, NUTS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, and SALT PETRE.

Table listing various commodities such as GUNPOWDER, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, IRON, LEAD, LEATHER, MOLASSES, NAVAL STORES, NUTS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, and SALT PETRE.

Table listing various commodities such as SALT PETRE, SEED, SILK, SPELTER, SPICES, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, and WOOL.