

whatever way it may, business will move because suspense will be at an end and confidence will revive. The inflationists are very loud in urging this view of the case, and it is even said that they got up the late meeting in New York, hoping that they would be able to get resolutions passed urging early action in whatever way, and insisting that Congress should do something and do it quickly. It is really the purpose of certain prominent promoters of the meeting thus to smother the opposition to expansion, that purpose met with deserved disappointment. We have never had a currency meeting in any of our large cities of late whose protest against inflation in any and every form was so sharp and so decided. The resolutions had the good old specie ring, the speeches matched the resolutions, and the enthusiasm of the meeting reminded us of the hard money agitation and the well-fought battles of the well-remembered past.

If we look to Congress we see evidence of the potent influence of this and similar expressions of public opinion. The bill now before the Senate contains the following section, which is of the very highest significance, and deserves careful appreciation in several points of view :

SECTION 4. That within thirty days after circulating notes to the amount of \$1,000,000 shall be issued to national banking associations, under the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to 70 per centum of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in further reduction of the volume of \$400,000,000 fixed by the preceding section; and such reduction shall continue until the aggregate amount of United States notes outstanding shall be \$300,000,000, and for that purpose he is authorized to issue and sell at public sale, after ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, a sufficient amount of the bonds of the United States of the character and description prescribed in the second section of this act, for United States notes to be then retired and cancelled.

There are various reasons why we should weigh well the effect of this part of the bill. First, it contains the condition on which the greenbacks are to be nominally increased to 400 millions. This condition really changes the whole character of the bill. The design of the increase of greenbacks, as provided by the first section, would clearly be to authorize actual issues of notes if it were not for the section before us which modifies the practical effect of the bill, and makes it a measure of contraction. At least it provides that greenbacks shall be called in and cancelled till the aggregate is reduced from 400 millions to 300 millions. What is wanted now is to give elasticity to the bank-note currency. For this most important object the bill makes no provision. There are two provisions which it ought to make. First, the notes must be redeemed in New York, and secondly, they must be freed from the war-currency functions conferred upon them, and especially from the function of being a qualified legal tender, which gives them a forced circulation, and deprives their aggregate of all power to expand and contract responsively to the changing wants of business in various seasons of the year.

BUSINESS STAGNATION AND CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

On every side there is unusual anxiety to know when activity is to take the place of the present quietness in business circles. It is now nearly five months since the subsidence of the panic, and yet with the exception of Wall street there has been little life, even temporarily, discoverable any where. How long is this to last and what is its cause, are questions one hears continually.

Very many have settled down into the belief that everything depends upon the immediate action of Congress, and the uncertainties hanging about the currency question are claimed to be wholly chargeable with this depression. We would not underrate the importance of having the amount of our greenback circulation fixed, and yet we think any hasty action now is very undesirable. Better, far better,

to suffer present ills—even granting for the moment that they are wholly the results of the inaction of Congress, as claimed—than to accept others which in the other contingency await us.

Suppose the demand for present decision is granted, what are we to get? Evidently the enactment of the bill sanctioning the reissue of the 44 millions of legal tenders. We shall also get either an increase of banking currency to 400 millions, or a free banking law, probably with no provision for redemption other than now exists. Congress and the people can say, and will say, when the work is completed, that the people demanded the doing of that particular deed. The responsibility will be on those who forced the action, for the character of the act. We prefer, therefore, to suffer yet longer—in fact, to suffer *all* now, and obtain for it what we and the country need—rather than hasten on what will be a lasting injury, one that by delay and proper effort may perhaps even yet be averted.

And we think a mistake is made when we attribute the dulness or partial paralysis of these days wholly to the absence of a definite policy by Congress. The panic of September shook the whole people out of a dangerous delusion wherein the shadow was mistaken for the substance. You could not restore that condition if you would. The awakening was too sharp and too recent to give place now to such unsubstantial dreams. The level of credits then broken up cannot speedily be restored. Capital, ever timid, having been alarmed will be discriminating, and will remember the old maxim, "the higher the interest the poorer the security." During the years since the war down to the panic we had been under the delusion created during the war. Then when the government each year disbursed back to the people twice as much as it had drawn from the people in loans and taxes during the previous year, and from 1862 to 1865 paid for the products of labor twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, two hundred and even three hundred per cent more than the prices of 1860, no one seems to have remembered that those products cost no more hours of labor than in 1860. There was apparent rapid increase of wealth, which almost every body shared. But all the while the government was putting a mortgage upon all our possessions, and had we been unable to borrow abroad, had we been compelled to pay for our enormous importations beyond our exports, had a strict account been stated in gold values of all we possessed on one side (including all we had gained by immigration), and on the other side all we owed of public debt (taking no note of private debt), and these compared with the same data in 1860, we should have found "the waste by war" was an item needed to make our condition as good as in 1860, notwithstanding all the stimulus to industry and every form of production afforded by the lavish expenditure during the war. Actual progress has been made since 1865. The aroused energies of the people have worked as never before, and substantial addition has been made to our wealth by production beyond expenditure, profuse as the latter has been. But a check came at last, and that the paralysis thus induced should be continued, cannot be matter of wonder; for all are now realizing some of the truths we have stated—we are being brought face to face with our mistakes and their consequences.

Nor will the dream of the expansionist be realized with more currency. The conditions differ from war times. There is no government to pay three prices for the production of labor. Then our manufactories and our farms were forced to their utmost to produce the supplies needed by the army. Now nearly every kind of manufactures is produced in excess of consumption in this country. There is, and can be, little or no export demand so long as the cost of production is so great. And as to our farm products, we shall

have to submit to the price which our surplus brings abroad. There is no enlarged home demand as during the war, to compete with foreigners and help up the market value. We must remember, therefore, that the currency problem differs very materially from war times; and the changes through which we shall run when the flood-gates open again will be quite dissimilar and the course much shorter.

We repeat, therefore, that we can see no object in urging Congress to action at the present time. Let our Senators and Representatives think a little longer, and perhaps the hasty action of the past week will be revised and results reached which will pay us for patient waiting.

But it may be asked, must business continue to languish in the meantime? No, we believe not. Recovery is even now in progress. It will be slow necessarily, not because there is not enough currency, the banks are everywhere overflowing with it; but because capitalists are yet timid, and also because our people are economizing as they have not done before since 1861. We venture to say that there has been an average of at least twenty five per cent decrease in living expenses during the past Winter. We cannot expect an active business with such conditions, nor can we anticipate an instantaneous change. But recovery is in progress now; there is more activity this week than there was three weeks since; every day, also, is one day further removed from the panic, and capital will each succeeding day grow more weary of producing nothing, and more anxious to be at work, until finally this proverbial timidity will be overcome; besides, Europe has begun freely to take our railroad bonds, and if we preserve our credit, and resist this currency temptation, this demand for good securities will increase until we shall have thus obtained very large accessions of actual capital, not mere printed tokens, infusing new life into all commercial circles. Let us patiently wait, then—suffer, if it must be, for a time—and having resisted the temptation we are now passing through, prove our strength.

THE GENEVA AWARD AND INSURANCE CLAIMS.

We see that the Committee having in charge the money paid to the United States under the Geneva award has shown signs of life the past week. Three votes were taken—one determining by a majority of two that the insurance claims should not be rejected; the second by a majority of five that the money should not remain in the Treasury but should be distributed according to equity; and third a tie on the point whether the claims should be referred to a Commission or to a Court. As there has been some question in the minds of the claimants whether amid the many other excitements of the present session, their interests had not been entirely forgotten, this slight evidence of continued animation is very gratefully received.

But is it not quite strange and a little humiliating that this money should lie where it is so long. Clearly it does not belong to the United States? It was not paid for indirect damages; no one insists that it was. All admit that it was only obtained on the strength of certain specified claims which were filed with our Government. To be sure, a gross amount was awarded, but it was simply a gross amount made to cover those claims with interest. These are facts no one disputes, and to us it looks quite beneath the United States to hesitate as to paying out the money; it has the appearance of striving to find some pretext under which it can retain what in no way belongs to it. We have no idea that such a desire is entertained by Government officers, but they are helpless in the matter, so long as the Congressional Committee neglects to act. And in view of the fact that the Committee has now voted not to exclude

insurance claims but to distribute the award equitably, nothing seems to remain but to let the money out.

And yet a very strong obstacle presents itself in the form of a division of the Committee on the point as to what body shall have the settling of these claims. One side suggests, what?—a Commission! Why, to the average American mind the very word suggests corruption. We have had enough of these things. If any judicial body is necessary, there is a Court of Claims already organized and the judges drawing their salaries regularly. Why should we pass by that body and form another unless for some secret reason that will not bear the light. But do we even need the intervention of that or any court? To us it would seem to be the easiest question in the world to settle, after the votes the committee has already taken, who are the rightful claimants. A call on the State Department would be sufficient. It is known there what claims were presented before and allowed by the tribunal which granted the award.

Let us make short work with this matter. There is something not quite creditable to our government and very undignified in the eyes of the world in thus higgling over this little sum of money, appearing to toss it up, play with it, and cuddle it, as if its possession were so desirable. How vividly it suggests the child, we have all seen, irresistibly drawn to and playing with, by the hour, the drawer full of pennies not its own, evidently with the sole idea and wish that some of them would stick to its fingers. Had the award been left in the form (gold) in which it was paid we can imagine a good honest reason why some members of the present House of Representatives, so wedded as it appears to be to paper tokens, should like to preserve it as the substance of things hoped for, or the evidence of things not seen—often. But since no such excuse under existing circumstances can be offered, and as the committee has determined that the money shall be distributed equitably and honestly, we trust there will be no further delays, but an immediate carrying out of this determination.

INDIA, HER FAMINE AND HER PROSPECTS.

Apart from the larger questions of philanthropy and social science raised by the Bengal famine, it has several minor suggestions of no small moment to this country, both in an economic and in a business point of view.

The telegrams from London state that Lord Salisbury, the new Secretary of State for India, has announced a loan of ten millions sterling, of which three millions are immediately necessary to meet the exigencies of the famine. As the India Fives are selling at more than 7 premium, the new loan may be expected, in the present state of the money market, to bring the Indian Treasury fifty-three millions five hundred thousand dollars, which will be barely enough to meet the anticipated expense of feeding so many millions of the starving population for several months.

The securities of the East Indian Empire of Great Britain have always been a favorite investment with a certain class of English capitalists, and the debt has increased very rapidly. In 1847 the aggregate debt of the Indian Government was forty-six millions sterling. In 1857 it had increased to fifty-nine millions, and in 1867 to ninety-three millions. It is now one hundred and six millions, or one hundred and sixteen millions counting in the new loan. The revenue has shown a corresponding increase. In 1847 its aggregate was twenty-six millions sterling. In 1857 thirty-three millions. In 1867 forty-two millions; and in 1872, the last year reported, the total revenue was fifty millions, as will be seen from the following table:

REVENUE AND DEBT OF BRITISH INDIA.

Year end'g	Revenue.	Debt in India.	Interest thereon.	Debt in England.	Interest thereon.	Gov't notes outstanding.
Apr. 30.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1847.....	26,084,681	44,584,666	.....	2,297,600	.....	.....
1857.....	33,303,391	55,546,650	.....	3,894,400	.....	(c)
1863.....	45,143,752	64,562,770	2,931,758	31,839,100	1,486,916	4,926,000
1864.....	44,613,032	64,210,118	2,793,310	26,310,500	1,372,539	5,350,000
1865.....	45,652,397	64,176,065	2,960,976	26,125,100	1,221,124	7,427,827
1866.....	48,935,220	63,135,816	2,763,446	26,946,400	1,249,765	6,898,481
1867.(a)...	42,122,433	63,613,973	2,532,747	29,538,000	1,306,293	8,090,868
1868.....	48,534,412	64,357,858	2,922,096	30,697,000	1,452,490	9,069,569
1869.....	49,262,691	64,070,725	3,057,612	31,697,900	1,465,015	9,959,296
1870.....	50,901,081	66,140,021	2,927,521	35,196,700	1,516,378	10,472,883
1871.....	51,413,685	67,082,922	3,108,271	37,606,700	1,659,868	10,437,291
1872.....	50,110,215	67,679,621	2,089,995	38,991,700	1,749,743	13,167,917
1873.(b)...	49,905,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,235,061
1874.(b)...	48,286,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) The termination of the fiscal year was changed in 1867 from 30th April to 31st March.
 (b) Budget estimate.
 (c) In 1862, the first year of issue, the aggregate of government notes was £3,690,000.

The last column of this table shows that India, like the United States, has a government note currency. It is, however, at par, and has been kept so from its first issue. It was first sanctioned in an act passed by the government of India, July 16, 1861. That law created a Department of Public Issue to manage the new paper currency. Circles of issue were established from time to time as they became necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and were payable at the place of issue and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. The currency laws have been several times amended, and were consolidated in 1871. The notes are of eight denominations, namely, for 10,000 rupees or \$5,000; for 1,000 rupees or \$500; for 500 rupees or \$250; for 100 rupees or \$50; for 50 rupees or \$25; for 20 rupees or \$10. The smallest notes are for 5 rupees or \$2 50. There are ten currency circles, the chief of which are at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The notes were issued and their management was organized in accordance with an official paper published May 5, 1860, by Mr. James Wilson, a celebrated economist and statesman, whose extraordinary services to Indian finance have been too much forgotten. His brief administration as Financial Member of the Council of India in 1859 and 1860 started the germs of those administrative reforms out of which sprung the swift recuperation and amazing material growth of India after the suppression of the Sepoy rebellion.

To him was due the well-known arrangement which attracted capital to the Indian railroad system, which had in 1853 but twenty-one miles after almost a dozen years of struggle and effort. In 1859 the net-work had grown to 624 miles. In 1869 it was 4,261 miles. The annual report lately presented to Parliament states the present extent of the railroad system at 5,512 miles, and adds, that during this year 350 to 450 miles more will probably be opened. Mr. Wilson before his death in August, 1860, had also given a new impulse to other great works of internal improvement, the combined results of which have produced that growth of commerce and industry which made it easy for India to bear her heavy fiscal burdens, and seemed designed in the compensative pre-arrangement of international events to enable Hindoo ryots and zemindars to assuage the worst evils of the cotton famine caused in Europe by our civil war. It is also believed that this wonderful progress has given a new lease of life to the British rule of Great Britain over the 240 millions of people controlled by its administration in India.

The population of British India is 191,307,070, living on an area of 950,919 square miles, showing an average of 261 persons to a square mile. The dependencies of British India consist of a number of native states covering an area of 646,147 square miles, with upwards of 46 millions of population.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks approved since the 19th inst. These weekly changes are furnished by and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Indiana—Plymouth.....	First National B'nk of Marshall Co....	Union National Bank, Chicago, approved as an additional redeeming agent.
Indiana—Terre Haute....	First National B'nk	National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C., approved as an additional redeeming agent.
Iowa—Monticello.....	Monticello Nation'l Bank.....	Ninth National Bank, New York, approved as an additional redeeming agent.

New National Banks.

2,140.—First National Bank of Golden, Colorado. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$40,000. George W. Robinson, President; Francis E. Everett, Cashier. Authorized to commence business March 26, 1874.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—American securities close at somewhat better prices than at the close last Friday. The bullion in the Bank has decreased £25,000 during the week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92	92	92	92	92	91½
“ account.....	92½	92½	92½	92	92	92
U. S. 6s (5-20s.) 1865, old.....	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
“ 1867.....	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 10-40s.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	104½	104½
New 5s.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½

The quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were:
 U. S. 6s (5-20s) 1862 98%

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Breadstuffs close firmer at a decline in prices:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6
Wheat (Red W'n. spr.).....	11 0	11 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
“ (Red Winter).....	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
“ (Cal. White club).....	12 6	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Corn (West. m'd) quarter.....	39 6	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	38 6
Peas (Canadian).....	45 0	45 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Bacon and cheese are each higher, being the only change in prices since a week ago.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (mess) new tce.....	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0
Pork (mess) new bbl.....	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6
Bacon (long cl. mid.) cwt.....	41 0	41 0	41 3	41 3	41 3	41 3
Lard (American).....	43 3	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 3
Cheese (Amer'n fine).....	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 6	73 6	73 6

Liverpool Produce Market.—Cloverseed has experienced a decline of 5s., and spirits turpentine is 1s. 6d. lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (common).....	6 9	7 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9
“ fine.....	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Petroleum (refined).....	1 3½	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0½
“ (spirits).....	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9
Tallow (American).....	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Cloverseed (Am. red).....	45 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Spirits turpentine.....	35 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	33 6	33 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Sugar is lower, and linseed oil is 11s' higher.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl).....	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0
Sugar (No. 12 D'chstd) on spot.....	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	26 6	26 6
Sperm oil.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Whale oil.....	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0
Linseed oil.....	29 0 0	28 9 0	28 9 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in dry goods and a decrease in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$7,517,103 this week against \$9,909,096 last week, and \$8,643,543 the previous week. The exports are \$5,413,034 this week, against \$4,751,438 last week, and \$5,338,161 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 14,698 bales, against 10,533 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) March 19, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) March 20:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Dry goods.....	\$2,618,098	\$4,233,558	\$2,987,416	\$3,219,646
General merchandise....	4,962,709	3,774,984	5,010,312	4,257,457
Total for the week..	\$7,580,807	\$8,213,542	\$10,997,728	\$7,517,103
Previously reported,....	73,691,273	89,347,573	94,737,118	80,595,548
Since Jan. 1.....	\$81,271,885	\$97,561,115	\$105,734,846	\$88,112,651

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 March 24 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK				
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
For the week.....	\$4,441,092	\$4,078,234	\$5,260,047	\$5,413,034
Previously reported...	55,514,030	48,937,989	53,766,562	57,501,948
Since Jan. 1.....	\$59,955,122	\$53,016,223	\$59,026,609	\$62,914,982

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending March 21, 1874, and since the beginning of the year, with a comparison for the corresponding date in previous years :

March 17—Str. Crescent City.....	Havana.....	American gold.....	\$13,000
March 18—Str. Calabria.....	Liverpool.....	American gold coin..	8,000
March 19—Str. Frisia.....	Hamburg.....	American gold bul'on	83,800
	Paris.....	Silver.....	128,060
March 19—Str. City of Merida.....	Havana.....	American gold coin.	234,000
March 19—Str. Claribell.....	Laguayra.....	American gold coin..	10,500
	Porto Cabella.....	American gold coin..	12,000
	Port-au-Prince.....	American gold coin..	5,000
	Ponce.....	American gold coin..	3,000
March 19—Brig Nancy Ross.....	Guadaloupe.....	American gold coin..	9,822
March 21—Str. City of Richmond.....	Liverpool.....	Silver bars.....	49,600
March 21—Str. Oceanic.....	Liverpool.....	Silver bars.....	73,550
March 21—Str. Metropolis.....	Havana.....	American gold.....	50,000
Total for the week.....			\$680,332
Previously reported.....			6,419,935
Total since Jan. 1, 1874.....			\$7,100,267
Same time in—	Same time in—		
1873.....	1869.....		\$7,439,864
1872.....	1868.....		14,167,724
1871.....	1867.....		6,068,603
1870.....	1866.....		5,364,804

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

March 16—Str. Colon.....	Aspinwall.....	Silver.....	\$4,553
		Gold.....	4,644
		Gold dust.....	700
March 21—Str. Etna.....	Savanilla.....	Gold.....	981
Total for the week.....			\$10,878
Previously reported.....			1,023,428
Total since Jan. 1, 1874.....			\$1,034,306
Same time in—	Same time in—		
1873.....	1869.....		\$3,611,712
1872.....	1868.....		1,126,015
1871.....	1867.....		408,139
1870.....			3,931,813

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 certificates outst'd'g.
				Coin.	Currency.
Dec. 6..	393,245,900	16,611,000	409,856,900	83,256,940	556,099
Dec. 13..	393,211,900	16,536,000	409,747,900	84,759,929	568,175
Dec. 20..	393,241,200	16,515,200	409,756,400	85,970,440	693,602
Dec. 27..	393,211,900	16,365,200	409,580,100	89,314,097	1,525,478
Jan. 3..	392,985,900	16,360,200	409,346,100		
Jan. 10..	392,983,900	16,360,200	409,344,100	85,360,430	4,871,996
Jan. 17..	392,515,900	16,360,100	408,876,000	85,867,361	3,705,405
Jan. 24..	392,410,900	16,360,200	408,771,100	85,949,553	2,261,022
Jan. 31..	392,494,300	16,320,200	408,814,500		
Feb. 7..	392,645,200	16,511,200	409,156,400	81,565,085	4,976,886
Feb. 14..	392,740,200	16,210,200	408,950,400	80,689,404	4,124,197
Feb. 21..	392,604,200	16,220,200	408,824,400	86,580,377	2,868,609
Feb. 28..	392,515,950	16,265,200	408,781,150		
March 7..	392,656,200	16,245,200	408,901,400	84,246,933	3,234,362
March 14..	392,773,200	16,245,200	409,018,400	86,240,743	3,002,629
March 21..	392,880,200	16,270,200	409,150,400	87,817,545	2,730,408

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

Week ending	Notes in Circulation	—Fractional Currency.—	Leg. Ten. Distrib'd.
		Received.	
Dec. 6.....	348,630,134	1,219,000	2,099,500
Dec. 13.....	348,573,551	986,800	1,503,800
Dec. 20.....	348,581,729	913,100	2,035,000
Dec. 27.....	348,435,328	155,200	1,349,000
Jan. 3.....	348,575,178	23,200	2,265,000
Jan. 10.....	343,489,571		
Jan. 17.....	348,525,547	617,200	1,688,500
Jan. 24.....	348,662,175	793,500	859,600
Jan. 31.....	348,603,188	998,800	1,028,200
Feb. 7.....	348,637,504	889,600	1,021,000
Feb. 14.....	348,583,468	860,000	1,292,000
Feb. 21.....	348,648,605	770,000	82,600
Feb. 28.....	348,586,000	1,105,609	1,298,060
March 7.....	348,695,954	1,055,000	1,334,000
March 14.....	348,334,389	1,054,200	980,800
March 21.....	348,571,869	1,196,300	914,000

Rutland Railroad.

(Returns for the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 1873.)

The roads owned and controlled by the Rutland Railroad Company are now leased to the Central Vermont Railroad Company. By the terms of the lease, the lessees agree to pay for 20 years from January 1, 1871, \$376,000 a year and United States tax on preferred stock and bonds, amounting as follows: 7 per cent on preferred stock, \$4,300,000; 7 per cent on equipment bonds, \$500,000; 8 per cent on equipment bonds, \$500,000; and on common stock, \$2,700,000, an increasing annual dividend of 1½ per cent for 1872, payable in January, 1873, to 7 per cent in 1879-90, inclusive, averaging, 5-65 during the terms of the lease; also \$10,000 annually for the steamboat Oakes Ames, and \$8,000 per annum for the maintenance of the organization. The payment on account of dividends, payable January 1, yearly, ascend at the following rates; 1873, 1½; 1874, 2; 1875, 3; 1876, 5; 1877-78-79, 6; and 1880 and subsequently, 7 per cent. The lessees are to operate the road, &c., and return them to the lessors in as good condition as when taken into possession.

FISCAL RESULTS OF YEAR'S TRANSACTIONS.

The lessees report the gross earnings of the road for the year ending November 30, 1873, at \$970,239. The gross earnings in 1870-71 amounted to \$900,749; in 1871-72 to \$980,244; and in 1872-73 to \$970,239.

The amount paid to lessors as rentals for the last three years have been—in 1871, \$387,500; in 1872, \$434,748, and in 1873, \$442,311. The dividends paid on the preferred stock have been—August, 1871, 3½ per cent in cash, and since that semi-annually, 3½ per cent in scrip. In relation to these scrip dividends a resolution was adopted at the annual meeting held January 27, 1874, to the following effect: "That the scrip dividend to be hereafter declared be made convertible hereafter, as heretofore, into the 8 per cent bonds of the Company, at par; and that scrip shall be entitled to an interest of 6 per cent thereon, until converted or paid. The amount of preferred stock that may be issued is limited to \$5,000,000."

Included in the lease rentals of the Rutland Company, are the rentals paid to the Vermont & Massachusetts RR., \$42,000; the Vermont Valley RR., \$65,000, and the Addison RR., \$25,000; the Oakes Ames, steamer, \$10,000; and the allowance for organization expenses, \$8,000 per annum.

The receipts and disbursements for the year show balances, viz.:

Receipts. —Rents paid and due Jan. 20, 1874, \$442,311;	
first mortgage bonds sold, \$271,800; Burlington steam-	
boat stock sold, \$100,000, and preferred stock (52	
shares) sold, \$5,200. Total receipts.....	\$819,311
Disbursements. —Balance due Treasurer, Jan.,	
1873.....	\$5,376
Two scrip dividends.....	291,634
Scrip out, Jan., 1873, \$99,771.....	391,405
Less scrip now outstanding.....	133,123—258,282
Paid bills, \$257,173; coupons, \$142,980, and	
interest, \$63,502.....	468,655
Paid, sundry accounts and expenses (old and	
new).....	33,277
R. & B. R. R. 1st mortgage bonds and coupons	17,689
Cash and balances.....	36,032
Total disbursements.....	\$819,311

Richmond & Petersburg Railroad.

(Returns for the Fiscal Year ended September 30, 1873.)

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

Gross Earnings —Passenger, \$75,780; freight, \$74,200;	
United States mail, \$7,777; and miscellaneous, \$2,470.	
Total.....	\$160,227
Operating Expenses —Transportation, \$40,274; motive	
power, \$27,442; cars, \$11,689; roadway, \$29,198; and	
general expenses, \$14,939.....	123,542
Net Earnings from traffic.....	\$36,685
Interest and discounts.....	21,865
Balance at credit of income account.....	\$14,520

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

Capital stock—Common, 6,856 shares at \$100, and converted loan		
stock, 3,230 shares at \$50. Total, 10,086 shares, entitled to equal		
dividends.....		\$847,100
Mortgage 8 p. c. bonds of April, 1870, due \$25,000 a year.....	\$175,000	
Coupon and registered 7 p. c. bonds, due June 1, 1875.....	130,500	
Coupon 6 p. c. bonds, due July 1, 1875.....	13,500	
Past due bonds.....	7,296—	326,296
Bills payable, \$5,000, and open accounts, \$10,932.....		15,932
Loss by fire April 3, 1865.....	\$254,318	
Paid from subsequent earnings.....	188,723	65,595
Profit and loss.....		49,183
Total liabilities.....		\$1,304,106
Construction and equipment.....		\$968,361
Reconstruction of road, &c., after the war.....		219,833
Land purchase, \$44,711; company's stock, \$3,772.....		48,483
Cost of Petersburg Connection Railroad.....		37,290
Open accounts, \$29,714; and cash, \$405.....		30,119
Total property and assets.....		\$1,304,106

Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad.

(Returns for the Fiscal Year ending December 31, 1873.)

The receipts of this road for the year were \$431,107 47, and the expenses \$241,102 92, showing net earnings of \$190,004 55, an increase over 1872 of \$66,170 35. The management congratulate the stockholders upon the almost complete extinguishment of the old floating debt of about \$400,000, and upon the rebuilding of a large portion of the road, improvement of the roadway, addition of new locomotives and passenger cars, and the depots, bridges, sidings and stations that have been constructed during the past four years of their directorship, together with the fact of the restoration of the company's credit in a great measure. It is thought that a resumption of payment on the entire bonded debt of the company can be made after October 1st next, that is, upon the conversion of the remainder of the overdue and maturing coupons, up to and including those falling due on that date, all accruing interest thereafter on said bonds can be regularly paid. Arrangements are being made to extend the time of payment of the second mortgage bonds, which mature February, 1875.

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

Gross Earnings —Passenger, \$39,469 21; freight, coal,	
&c., \$345,996 90; mine and other rents, \$3,560 87;	
mails, \$3,000; express, \$1,200; and miscellaneous,	
\$37,880 49. Total.....	\$431,107 47
Operating Expenses —Way, \$115,708 64; transporta-	
tion, \$125,394 28; discounts and interest on current	
business, \$20,001 12; taxes on tonnage, gross re-	

ceipts, &c., \$12,331 15; and office and incidental expenses, \$13,052 64..... 286,487 83

Balance applicable to interest, &c..... \$144,619 64

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

Capital stock—Common, \$930,000; and preferred, \$940,000.....	\$1,870,000 00
Funded debt.....	2,161,500 00
Scrip for coupons, &c.....	131,525 00
Scrip convertible into bonds.....	4,507 79
Scrip convertible into stock.....	1,310 80
Freight, passengers, rent, &c.....	499,370 84
Bills payable, and other debts.....	256,439 18
Total.....	\$4,864,653 61
Construction and equipment.....	4,169,955 63
Running expenses.....	324,469 27
Interest on bonds.....	\$201,332 50
Interest on scrip, and other interest.....	30,525 80
Incidental expenses at Philadelphia.....	13,052 64
Tax on tonnage and gross receipts, real estate, &c.....	4,784 06
Bills receivable, and other debts.....	63,582 72
Drawback account.....	9,619 18
Real estate and improvement of mines.....	32,716 93
Cash in hands of agent and superintendent.....	14,614 88
Total.....	\$4,864,653 61

—The following petition was presented by Hon. Henry J. Scudder in the House of Representatives, March 26, 1874, in regard to the engraving and printing of U. S. notes and securities:

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Your Petitioners respectfully represent

That, in their opinion, it is of great importance that all of the issues of the Government should be so treated during the various processes of their manufacture as to secure them against possible danger of fraud, such as counterfeiting, altering, duplicating or over-issuing.

That whereas, the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, under date of March 3d, 1869, reported and recommended as follows, viz: "The highest safety is to be attained by so conducting the work that no one or even two departments should have it in their power to finish any note, bond or coupon, but that one part of the engraving on the securities should be printed by one establishment, and a succeeding part by another department, entirely distinct and separate from the first, and that the final process of sealing and signing should be done by still another distinct and separate department, and in the Treasury. By such methods, each under separate and distinct control, the nearest approach possible to security will be reached."

And whereas, this plan was approved and adopted in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the year 1869:

And whereas, this plan has been dangerously departed from— Now therefore, to prevent the possibility of fraud in the preparation of Government issues, and that the confidence of the public, both here and abroad, in their integrity may be strengthened and never impaired.

Your petitioners respectfully request that a law may be passed authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, in the manufacture of all Government issues hereafter to be made, to conform to the plan recommended by the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment aforesaid.

NEW YORK, March, 1874.

- William A. Booth.
- W. R. Vermilye.
- W. Butler Duncan.
- George Opdyke.
- W. B. Shattuck & Co.
- Turner Bros.
- Howard Potter.
- Brown Bros. & Co.
- James M. Brown.
- W. K. Kitchen.
- National Bank Republic, R. H. Lowry, President.
- Bank of New York, by C. P. Leverich, President.
- The American Exchange National Bank, by Geo. S. Coe, President.
- The Merchants' National Bank, by J. D. Vermilye, President.
- Bank of America, by Wm. L. Jenkins, President.
- Charles Dennis, Vice-President, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
- Bank of North America, by William Dowd, President.
- Bank of the Manhattan Co., J. M. Morrison, President.
- Mechanics' National Bank, Benjamin B. Sherman, President.
- J. Pierpont Morgan.
- Drexel, Morgan & Co.
- Metropolitan National Bank, by J. E. Williams, President.
- National Bank of Commerce in New York, by Robert Lenox Kennedy, President.
- Union National Bank, D. C. Hays, President.
- National Mechanics' Banking Association, F. Chandler.
- N. F. Palmer, President, Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
- United States Trust Co. of New York, John A. Stewart, President.
- E. D. Morgan & Co.
- Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y., by R. G. Rolston, President.
- National City Bank of N. Y., B. Cartwright, Cashier.
- Marine National Bank, by J. D. Fish, President.
- Chemical National Bank, by J. G. Jones, President.
- Wm. H. Macy, President Seamen's Bank for Savings.
- G. W. Duer, President National Bank of the State of New York.
- John Parker, Cashier, Phoenix National Bank.
- The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, by James Buell, President.
- J. L. Everitt, Cashier, National Broadway Bank.
- The New York Loan & Trust Co., by W. H. Foster, President.
- Greenleaf, Norris & Co.
- Hanover National Bank, per Wm. H. Scott, President.
- Home Insurance Co., per J. F. Wilmarth, Vice-President.
- First National Bank, Geo. F. Baker, Cashier.

- Continental Insurance Co., George T. Hope, President.
- Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, F. S. Winston, President.
- Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, H. B. Hyde, Vice-President.
- Wm. G. Lambert 120 Broadway.
- Universal Life Insurance Co., Wm. Walker, President.
- New York State Loan & Trust Co., H. A. Smythe, President.
- Edward King.
- Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Co., Andrew W. Gill, President.
- National Trust Co., D. R. Mangam, President.
- Tradesmen's National Bank, A. Halsey, Cashier.
- H. Wesendonck, President, Germania Life Ins. Co.
- Security Bank, by Chas. A. Colby, Vice-President.
- Morris Franklin, President, New York Life Insurance Co.
- W. B. Palmer, President, Tenth National Bank.
- Chas. Bard, President, Continental National Bank.
- H. W. Belcher, Vice-President, Chatham National Bank.
- E. A. Walton, Secretary, Citizens' Insurance Co., New York.
- J. M. McLean.
- Manhattan Life Insurance Co., Henry Stokes, President.
- Manhattan Savings Institution, Henry Stokes, Vice-President.
- J. S. Kennedy & Co.
- John S. Kennedy.
- M. K. Jesup & Co.
- White, Morris & Co.
- John J. Cisco & Son, 50 Wall st.
- Howland & Aspinwall, 54 South st.
- Grinnell Minturn, 78 South st.
- Thos. Monahan, President, Fulton National Bank.
- The Market National Bank, R. Bayles, President.
- Musgrave & Co., 19 Broad st.
- H. G. Stebbins & Son, 50 Exchange place.
- Fabrizi & Chauncey, 48 South st.
- Roosevelt & Son, 94 Maiden Lane.
- C. H. P. Babcock, 52 Broadway.
- J. J. Stuart & Co., 33 Nassau st.
- Joseph Stuart, Vice-President, Fourth National Bank.
- National Shoe & Leather Bank, A. V. Stout, President.
- People's Bank, C. F. Hunter, Prest.
- H. B. Claflin & Co.
- E. S. Jaffray & Co.
- Dry Goods Bank, Wm. P. Brintnall, President.
- The Central National Bank, Wm. A. Wheelock, President.
- Robert Strong & Co.
- A. A. Low & Brothers, 31 Burling Slip.
- Cooper, Hewitt & Co., 17 Burling Slip.
- L. Von Hoffman & Co., 50 Wall street.
- August Belmont & Co.

S. T. Brown,

—Messrs. George Opdyke & Co. announce that the plan for the reorganization of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad Company, which they first presented, has been modified to meet the views expressed by many of the bondholders. It now provides for funding the first mortgage bonds in an issue of new firsts of \$30,000 per mile, subject to the priority of \$1,500,000 preferred bonds for aiding in discharging receiver's certificates, in completing railroad, &c. Subsequent bonds and claims to be funded in securities in the order of their priority, but not bearing any interest charge unless the same is earned.

—By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. A. Hegewisch, Secretary of the United States Rolling Stock Company, has called a meeting of the stockholders of the Company, at their offices, 74 and 76 Wall street, New York, on April 23d, 1874, for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

—The card of the Equitable Trust Company appears to-day in our advertising columns. The bondholders of this company are doubly secured by having the guaranty of the company and the security of mortgage on real estate, which is estimated at double the value of the amount of the bonds, and as the mortgages are made to trustees, the bondholders are secured in any event.

—Messrs. Gossler & Co., whose card is in this issue of the CHRONICLE, act as agents for the International Bank of Hamburg and London, and have a house in Hamburg, Messrs. John Berenberg, Gossler & Co., also in Boston, Messrs. Gossler & Co. They transact a general banking business and draw exchange on Europe.

—Mr. V. K. Stevenson Financial agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company will pay a dividend of six per cent. on the old stock of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad or two per cent. on the consolidated stock, at the office of the Real Estate Trust Company, 317 Broadway.

—Messrs. Turners Bros. will pay the coupons, due April 1, on the Indianapolis Bloomington and Western first mortgage bonds; also the same on the Danville Urbana Bloomington & Pekin Railroad.

—The coupons due April 1 of the consolidated bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company will be paid at the National City Bank, 52 Wall street, on and after that date.

—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the International Railroad Company, maturing April 1, will be paid at the National City Bank, 52 Wall street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, March 27, 1874.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of Four per cent; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC Gold Bonds, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC Gold Six per cent Land Bonds at 85 and accrued interest.

FISK & HATCH.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

offers par and a PREMIUM OF ONE PER CENT (101 per cent) with accrued interest, for any of its Construction Mortgage Bonds presented for prepayment prior to July 1, 1874, at its office in New York.

The outstanding balance of its Construction Mortgage Debt is about \$3,000,000. These Bonds mature April 1st, 1875.

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

COTTON CONTRACTS

Bought and sold for a Commission.

Advances made on Consignments,

R. M. WATERS & CO. 56 Broad st

L. W. HAMILTON & CO., Stock Brokers, 48 Broad street, New York, have just published a very interesting book, entitled "How Fortunes are Made in Wall Street," which they will mail free to any address. All interested in stock speculations should call or send for a copy.

Tambridge & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall street, New York, negotiate Puts or Calls on stocks costing \$50 for 50 shares, \$100 for 100 shares (30 days), at the following rates from the present market price of stocks:

March 27, 1874.	PUTS.	CALLS.	PUTS.	CALLS.
	Below	Above	Below	Above
Harlem.....	3	3½	St. Paul common.....	1
Rock Island.....	1	2½	Ohio and Mississippi....	1
Central and Hudson....	1	1½	Union Pacific.....	½
Lake Shore.....	1	2	C. C. & I. C.....	1
West. Union Telegraph: 1	3	3	Pacific Mail.....	2
New Jersey Central....	1	2	Hannibal & St. Joseph. 1	2½
Wabash.....	1	3	Erie.....	2
Northwest.....	1	3	Gold.....	½

Thirty-two page explanatory pamphlet mailed on application.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week :

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN P'ABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific....	4	April 27	April 9 to April 27
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western (quar.)	2½	April 10	Mch. 31 to Apr. 21
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis, consol. (quar)	2	April 1	.....
N. Y., Prov. & Boston (Stonington), quar.	2½	April 10	April 1 to April 11
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, pref.	4	April 1	.....
Phil. & Reading, pref. and com. (quar.)...	2½	April 24	Mch. 31 to Apr. 13
Sioux City & Pacific, pref.	3½	April 1	.....

FRIDAY, March 27, 1874—6 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The financial situation has greatly improved as to one point, at least, during the past week, in that the position of Congress upon the currency question is much more definitely known than it had been at any time before, by their making the issue of the full amount of \$400,000,000 legal tenders an established fact. The votes upon the question, too, were so decided that they leave the matter in no doubtful position, and encourage no expectation that it will be reversed. According to the press dispatches, in the House of Representatives the question of fixing the greenbacks at \$356,000,000 had 70 votes for and 171 against it; for fixing the limit at \$382,000,000 (the amount now outstanding) the vote was 74 for and 172 against; for making it \$400,000,000 there were 168 for and 77 against. The following is the text of the bill passed in the House :

A bill to fix the amount of legal tender notes at \$400,000,000. *Whereas*, The existing uncertainty as to whether the amount of legal tender notes now authorized by law to be kept in general circulation is \$356,000,000 or \$400,000,000 is calculated to derange the business of the country and unsettle values; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That the provisions of law existing prior to the passage of the act approved April 12, 1866, entitled "An act to amend an act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, be and the same are hereby declared to be in force, so as to authorize the amount of legal tender notes of the United States to the amount of \$400,000,000, to be kept in general circulation, and the total amount of United States notes, issued or to be issued, shall never exceed \$400,000,000.

In the Senate, for \$356,000,000, there were 18 affirmatives and 40 negative votes; and the question coming up next in the shape of an amendment by Mr. Wright, of Indiana, "that the amount of United States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at \$400,000,000." This was changed so as to read, "the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at \$400,000,000," and was then passed by a vote of 31 yeas to 26 nays. The extraordinary interest centering around the financial question seems to warrant us in thus referring to the vote with more detail than we should usually do upon a similar topic.

Our money market shows a slightly increased activity and firmness in tone, though the supply is very abundant on call at 4@5 per cent. Commercial paper is much the same as last week, and the quotations for choicest paper are 5½ to 7 per cent, the former rate being exceptional.

Cable advices from London, on Thursday, reports that money in the open market was about up to the Bank rate, which remained unchanged at 3½ per cent, and there was a decrease of the bullion in Bank of £25,000 in the week.

The last statement of our city Clearing House banks on March 21 showed a decrease in legal tender reserve, the excess above the 25 per cent requirement being \$19,953,300 against \$22,077,050 the previous week.

The following table shows the changes from previous week and a comparison with 1873 and 1872 :

	1874.			1873.		1872.	
	March 14.	March 21.	Differences.	March 22.	March 23.	March 22.	March 23.
Loans and dis.	\$235,717,100	\$285,866,200	Inc. \$149,100	\$275,198,300	\$277,761,500		
Specie.....	27,914,300	26,696,000	Dec. 1,218,300	17,472,300	19,436,600		
Circulation....	26,720,900	26,717,300	Dec. 3,600	27,613,600	28,018,300		
Net deposits..	243,238,500	240,991,100	Dec. 2,247,400	194,623,500	203,707,000		
Legal tenders.	61,652,600	60,184,400	Dec. 1,468,200	38,304,200	42,618,300		

United States Bonds.—There has been a good degree of activity in Governments, on a demand from home purchasers, throughout the week, and to-day it was quite noticeable that the foreign bankers were among the principal purchasers for the first time in several weeks. The tendency of currency legislation is to enhance the value of gold bonds, among which Government securities come in for the first notice, as the best known, and most generally available of all gold bearing bonds. The buyers for foreign account have taken almost exclusively the 5-20s of 1867, and sixes of 1881.

Closing prices daily have been as follows :

	Int. period.	Mch. 21.	Mch. 23.	Mch. 24.	Mch. 25.	Mch. 26.	Mch. 27.
5s, funded, 1881, ..coup....	Quarterly.	114%	*114%	115	*115	*115	*115%
6s, 1881.....reg..	Jan. & July.	*119%	*119%	119%	119%	119%	119%
6s, 1881.....coup..	Jan. & July.	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%
6s, 5-20's, 1862.....coup..	May & Nov.	*117%	117%	*117%	*117%	117%	118%
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....coup..	May & Nov.	*119%	*119%	*119%	*119%	119%	120%
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....coup..	May & Nov.	*120%	120%	*120%	119%	120%	120%
6s, 5-20's, 1865 new, coup..	Jan. & July.	*118%	118%	119	119	119	119%
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....coup..	Jan. & July.	*119%	119%	119%	119%	120	120%
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....coup..	Jan. & July.	*119%	119%	119%	119%	*119%	120%
5s, 10-40's.....reg..	Mar. & Sept.	114%	*114%	114%	*114%	.....	115%
5s, 10-40's.....coup..	Mar. & Sept.	114%	114%	114%	*114%	*114%	115%
6s Currency.....reg..	Jan. & July.	117	*116%	*117	*117	*117%	117

* 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 March 1, 1874, were as follows:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.
5s, funded 1881....coup..	111 Jan. 2	115 Mch. 24	\$175,525,100	\$185,845,150
6s, 1881.....reg..	115% Jan. 3	120% Feb. 10	193,159,650	.....
6s, 1881.....coup..	117 Jan. 3	121 Feb. 20	.....	89,576,700
6s, 5-20's, 1862.....coup..	112% Jan. 6	118% Feb. 24	16,429,050	152,164,100
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....coup..	114 Jan. 6	120% Feb. 19	25,921,300	33,071,500
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....coup..	115 Jan. 3	121% Feb. 20	83,889,750	118,744,600
6s, 5-20's, 1865, new coup..	114% Jan. 3	119% Feb. 18	56,618,550	146,014,550
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....coup..	114% Jan. 2	120% Feb. 19	87,639,500	223,024,900
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....coup..	114 Jan. 20	120% Feb. 21	12,814,000	23,660,000
5s, 10-40's.....reg..	110% Feb. 2	115% Mch. 27	140,778,550	.....
5s, 10-40's.....coup..	112% Mch. 2	116% Feb. 28	.....	53,788,750
6s, Currency.....reg..	114 Jan. 6	117 Mch. 21	64,623,512	.....

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows :

	Mch. 13.	Mch. 20.	Mch. 27.	—Since Jan. 1.—	
				Lowest.	Highest.
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1865, o....	109%	109%	109%	107 Jan. 2	110 Feb. 19
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	109%	109%	109%	107% Jan. 5	110 Feb. 19
U. S. 5s, 10-40's.....	103%	103%	104%	103% Feb. 16	105% Jan. 24
New 5s.....	104%	104%	104%	102% Jan. 15	104% Mch. 18

State and Railroad Bonds.—There has been scarcely anything doing in State bonds this week, with the exception of a few transactions in Tennessee, which have not been quite as firm. It is reported that the Court will reserve its decision till next term upon the question regarding the Bank of Tennessee new issue of notes, and the opinion of parties well informed at Nashville is that it would be so long before these notes could be decided in another suit to be receivable for State taxes, that they are practically of little importance, as the occasion of any probable decreasing in the revenue.

Railroad bonds have been more active, led by a buoyant movement in Union Pacific Incomes, which the company is now offering to exchange for a twenty year 8 per cent bond (or 7 per cent sterling), secured by mortgage, which is a third lien on the road and a second lien on the company's lands. The first coupon is to be adjusted by paying holders the difference in cash, so as to make the amount received the same as on the Incomes. The bill in the Missouri Legislature to extend for twenty years the \$1,500,000 bonds of the State advanced to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company at the time of the construction of that road has become a law. Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. have lately negotiated in London \$2,500,000 of the Chicago & North-west consolidated gold seven per cent bonds.

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

	Mch. 21.	Mch. 23.	Mch. 24.	Mch. 25.	Mch. 26.	Mch. 27.	—Since Jan. 1.—	
							Lowest.	Highest.
6s Tenn., old.....	91%	90	*89%	*89%	*90%	90%	79 Jan. 8	91% Mch. 11
6s Tenn., new.....	89	*89%	*89%	*90	90%	90%	79 Jan. 9	91% Mch. 20
6s N. Car., old.....	29	*28%	*28%	*28%	.....	*29	28% Mch. 6	29% Jan. 24
6s N. Car., new.....	21%	*21	*21%	21%	21%	*21%	16 Jan. 6	21% Mch. 21
6s Virg., old.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*35	40 Jan. 9	42 Jan. 30
do consolid.	*50%	.....	50%	50%	50%	*50	50 Feb. 17	53% Jan. 27
do deferred.	*11	*11	.....	.....	*11	*11	11 Jan. 9	11% Feb. 13
5s S. C., J. & J.....	8	*7	.....	8	*8	*8	8 Mch. 25	11 Jan. 12
6s Missouri.....	*93%	94	*94	*94	*94	94	90% Jan. 2	96 Mch. 2
Cent. Pac., gold.....	*94%	94	94	.....	*93%	94	92% Jan. 3	96% Jan. 14
Un. Pac., 1st.....	84	84	84	84%	85%	86	81% Jan. 2	86% Feb. 9
do L'd Gr't	*82%	83	*83	81%	83%	84%	75% Jan. 3	84% Mch. 27
do Income.	80%	81	81%	81%	88	89%	78% Jan. 9	89 Mch. 27
Erie 1st M. 7s.....	*103%	.....	*103	104	*104	*104	101 Jan. 5	104 Mch. 25
N. J. Cen. 1st 7s..	.....	*106%	*106%	*106%	*106%	*106%	102% Feb. 3	107 Jan. 6
Ft Wayne 1st 7s..	.....	106	*106%	*106%	*107%	*106%	104 Jan. 27	106% Mch. 19
Rock Isl'd 1st 7s..	*105%	105%	*105	*105	105	*105	101 Jan. 6	105% Mch. 13

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been much more active, with prices tending upwards, and closing at a material advance on last week. The principal movement has been during the past few days under the stimulus of the Washington news concerning the increase in legal tenders. Western Union Telegraph has been especially buoyant under clique movements, supported by the rumors again circulated of a coming scrip dividend. Union Pacific stock is also higher, assisted apparently by the same influences which have advanced the income bonds. Erie is depressed by the unfavorable news from London as to the hostility of Bischoffsheim, and also by the strike on the line of the road. At a meeting of the directors on Thursday the floating debt was reported to be about \$2,400,000. Railroad earnings continue to show a decrease on nearly every line so far as yet reported for the early weeks in March, as appears more fully in the table below. The market to-day was buoyant in the morning, but subsequently declined.

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows :

Table of market quotations for various commodities and stocks, including N.Y. Cen. & H.R., Erie, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwest, Rock Island, St. Paul, etc., with columns for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

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

The entire range from Jan. 1, 1873, to this date was as follows:

Table showing price ranges from Jan. 1, 1874, to date and whole year 1873, for various commodities and stocks.

The latest railroad earnings reported are as follows:

Table of latest railroad earnings reported, including Atlantic & Gt. West, Bur., C. Rap. & Minn., Central Pacific, etc., with columns for 1874 and 1873.

The following were sold this week at auction:

- List of items sold at auction, including \$10,000 Smithtown & Port Jefferson Railroad Co. 1st mortgage 7 per cent bonds, \$20,000 City of Jersey City 7 per cent bonds, etc.

Lapsley & Bazley, Brokers, 74 Broadway and 9 New street, quote stock privileges, \$109 for 100 shares, 30 days; \$150 to \$200, 60 days (on Members New York Stock Exchange or responsible parties), at the following distance from the market.

Table showing stock prices for Gold for 1/2 bonus, W. Union Tel, Pacific Mail, N.Y. C. & Hud., etc., with columns for Puts below, Calls above, and Puts below, Calls above.

The Gold Market.—Gold has finally advanced, touching 113 1/4 to-day and closing at 113 1/4. There is no evidence of a speculative support in the market to produce this result, and it seems to be simply the consequence of the vote in both Houses of Congress placing the legal tender circulation at \$400,000,000, and showing incidentally a very decided inclination on the part of many members to obtain a further issue of legal tenders or national bank circulation.

On Thursday the total bids for the \$500,000 of Treasury gold amounted to \$1,620,000, and after a short delay the Secretary announced that he would sell \$1,000,000 instead of the \$500,000 advertised. On gold loans the rates to-day were 3, 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent for carrying. Customs receipts of the week have been \$2,294,000.

Table of Quotations, Open-Low-High-Close, Total Clearings, and Balances for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Current week 111 1/2 111 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2 \$208,456,000 \$1,120,220 \$1,309,324

Previous week 111 1/2 111 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 146,758,000 1,173,300 1,315,382

Jan. 1, 1874, to date 110 1/2 110 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2

Foreign Exchange.—The rates of exchange have been firm throughout the week, and after the steamer of Wednesday were advanced 1/4 the next day, for prime sterling bills. There has been only a moderate supply of bankers' bills offering, and cotton bills are taken up at the South by bankers' agents at the ports, so that they do not come directly upon our market, and the bankers are better able to regulate the supply of exchange to suit the demands of the market.

Table of Foreign Exchange rates for London prime bankers' sterling, London good bankers' do, London prime com. ster do, Paris (bankers), Antwerp, Swiss, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, Prussian thalers.

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

Table of Custom House Receipts and Sub-Treasury Payments, including Mch. 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

Total \$2,294,000

Balance, Mch. 20... \$55,306,702 22 \$27,971,804 58

Balance, Mch. 27... \$54,586,430 64 \$38,741,959 46

New York City Banks.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on March 21, 1874:

Table of AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BANKS, including Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Legal Tenders, Net Deposits, and Circulation for various banks like New York, Manhattan Co., Merchants', etc.

Total \$32,370,200 \$235,866,200 \$26,696,000 \$80,184,400 \$240,991,100 \$26,717,300

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

Table showing deviations from previous week for Loans, Specie, and Legal Tenders.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, Aggregate Clearings. Rows for Jan. 3, Jan. 10, Jan. 17, Jan. 24, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, Feb. 14, Feb. 21, Feb. 28, Mch. 7, Mch. 14, Mch. 21.

Boston Banks.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House on Monday, March 23, 1874:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L.T. Notes, Deposits, Circul. Rows for various banks like Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, Boylston, Broadway, etc.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation. Rows for Decrease and Increase.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Rows for Dec. 15, Dec. 22, Dec. 29, Jan. 5, Jan. 12, Jan. 19, Jan. 26, Feb. 2, Feb. 9, Feb. 16, Feb. 23, March 2, March 9, March 16, March 23.

Philadelphia Banks.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week ending Monday, March 23, 1874:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, Circulat'n. Rows for Philadelphia, North America, Farmers and Mech, Commercial, etc.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Legal Tender Notes, Deposits, Circulation. Rows for Inc. and Dec.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Rows for Dec 15, Dec 22, Dec 29, Jan 5, Jan 12, Jan 19, Jan 26, Feb 2, Feb 9, Feb 16, Feb 23, March 2, March 9, March 16, March 23.

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, &c.

Large table with columns: SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Rows for BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS. Includes various bonds and stocks.

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 Bonds, Miscellaneous List, Railroad Stocks, and Southern Securities. Each column lists various securities with their respective 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 1874, by WILLIAM B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C.]

The monthly tables brought forward to-day on this and following pages have been revised and corrected in numerous particulars since last month, in conformity with the latest financial reports of States, cities and corporations, of which a large number have lately been issued for the fiscal year 1873. There have been few changes of importance in regard to State finances, since the passage of funding bills in Louisiana and South Carolina. The North Carolina Legislature adjourned without passing any definite measures about the State debt. As to interest overdue, the Auditor of Louisiana writes that he hopes to pay coupons within two months time, provided the collection of taxes to pay interest under the late funding bill is not enjoined. In Virginia they hope

to pay 2 per cent by May 1. From Alabama there is nothing definite. A feature in regard to city bonds was the large amount of bids for the \$1,292,500 of consolidated New York city bonds offered by Comptroller Green last week, the total being nearly four times as large as the amount of bonds offered, and at prices which enabled him to award nothing under 103. American Railroad bonds have been received with decided favor in the London market of late, wherever they were known to be securities of unquestionable merit, and as the negotiation of bonds of uncertain value will be discouraged in consequence of the disastrous effects of our late panic, there seems to be every prospect that the foreign markets will now obtain a better class of our railroad bonds than they ever had before. At auction on the 10th inst., \$1,000,000 of Lake shore 2nd mortgage bonds were sold to Com. Vanderbilt, the president, at 90. The Union Pacific is now offering a sinking fund 8 per cent bond in exchange for incomes which mature in September next. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has paid 7 per cent. dividend on its preferred stock; in the new consolidated mortgage bonds.

Mr. Joseph G. Martin of No. 10 State street Boston publishes his list of interest and dividend payments in that city due April 1, prox. which shows the following totals, viz., bank dividends, \$2,409,500; miscellaneous interest and dividend payments, \$2,011,847.

CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK AND BOND LIST.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1874, by WM. B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

DESCRIPTION.	Miles of C'nal	Date of Bonds.	Size or par value	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST OR DIVIDENDS.			Bonds, \$ Principal, when Due. Stocks, last Divid'd.	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, \$295,083. Annual report in CHRONICLE, v. 16, p. 763, shows net receipts in 1872, \$215,446. (v. 17, p. 835.)
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		Q.—J.	Balto., A. Brown & Sons.	1870	Leased to Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co., at int. on bonds and 8 p. c. 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.	London.	1890	
Guaranteed Sterling Loan				4,375,000	5	J. & J.	Balto., A. Brown & Sons.	1885	Leased to Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co., at int. on bonds and 8 p. c. 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.)
Bonds having next preference				1,693,500	6	F. & A.	Philadelphia, office	Feb. 4, 1874	
Delaware Division—stock	60		50	1,633,350	4	F. & A.	do do	July 1, 1878	Leased to Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co., at int. on bonds and 8 p. c. 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.)
1st mortgage	60	1858	1,000	800,000	6	J. & J.	do do	Feb. 2, 1874	
Delaware & Hudson—stock	148		100	20,000,000	5	F. & A.	N. Y., Bk of Commerce.	1877	Leased to Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co., at int. on bonds and 8 p. c. 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.)
Registered Bonds	148	1867	1,000	1,500,000	7 f.	M. & N.	do do	1884	
Registered Bonds	148	1869	1,000	3,500,000	7 f.	J. & J.	do do	1891	Gross receipts in 1873, \$1,946,503; expenses, interest and taxes, \$1,918,884; deficit, \$35,380. See annual report in CHRONICLE, v. 18, p. 272. Cent. RR. of N. J. assumes \$2,310,000 of gold loan of 1897. (v. 18, p. 237.)
Registered Bonds	148	1871	1,000	3,500,000	7	J. & J.	do do	1891	
Debentures, sterling		1872		3,000,000	6 g.	J. & J.	London.	July, 1875	Gross receipts in 1873, \$1,946,503; expenses, interest and taxes, \$1,918,884; deficit, \$35,380. See annual report in CHRONICLE, v. 18, p. 272. Cent. RR. of N. J. assumes \$2,310,000 of gold loan of 1897. (v. 18, p. 237.)
Debentures, 1873		1873	1,000	850,000	7	A. & O.	N. Y., office, 71 B'way.	April 1878	
Lehigh Coal & Navigation—stock	48		50	9,390,350	3	M. & N.	Philadelphia, office.	1894	Leased, April, 1870, to Lehigh Valley RR. for 999 yrs. The lessees assuming bds & scrip & paying 10 p. c. per annum on pref' stock, and 4 on consol. stock. (v. 11, p. 714.)
Loan, convertible, coupon, gold			1,000	856,000	6 g.	M. & N.	do do	1884	
1st mortgage registered			1,000	5,566,277	6	Q.—J.	do do	1897	Leased from June 1, 1870, to Phil. & Reading RR. for 999 yrs at annual rent of \$655,000 including certain real and personal property conveyed to P. & R. Last annual report in v. 18, p. 272.
1st mort. registered, R.R.			1,000	2,000,000	6	Q.—F.	do do	1897	
Mort. loan, on equipments & c., gold			1,000	4,916,500	6 g.	J. & D.	do do	1877	Leased to P. & Reading RR. for interest on bonds and half of net earnings; in 1870-71 deficit after expenses and interest was \$82,657. (14, p. 77.) Gross receipts, 1870, \$58,590; operating expenses, same. Nominal cost, \$5,907,506.
do exten. conv. till Dec. '77			1,000	762,779	6	J. & D.	do do	1882	
Consol. mort. loan			1,000	692,100	6	J. & D.	do do	1911	Leased, April, 1870, to Lehigh Valley RR. for 999 yrs. The lessees assuming bds & scrip & paying 10 p. c. per annum on pref' stock, and 4 on consol. stock. (v. 11, p. 714.)
Monongahela Nav. Co.—stock	83		50	1,003,800	5	J. & J.	Pittsburg, office.	July 1, 1887	
1st mortgage	83	1862	1,000	103,000	2	J. & J.	N. Y., N. B'k of Com'ce.	July 1, 1887	Leased, April, 1870, to Lehigh Valley RR. for 999 yrs. The lessees assuming bds & scrip & paying 10 p. c. per annum on pref' stock, and 4 on consol. stock. (v. 11, p. 714.)
Morris—Stock, consolidated	103		100	1,025,000	6	A. & O.	Leh. Val. RR. Co., Phila.	Feb. 4, 1874	
Preferred stock	103		100	1,175,000	5	A. & O.	do do	Feb. 4, 1874	Leased from June 1, 1870, to Phil. & Reading RR. for 999 yrs at annual rent of \$655,000 including certain real and personal property conveyed to P. & R. Last annual report in v. 18, p. 272.
1st mortgage	103	1855	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	Leased from June 1, 1870, to Phil. & Reading RR. for 999 yrs at annual rent of \$655,000 including certain real and personal property conveyed to P. & R. Last annual report in v. 18, p. 272.
Boat loan	103	1865	var.	236,965	7	F. & A.	do do	Oct., 1899	
Preferred stock scrip dividend		1869	var.	103,164	7	J. & J.	do do	Feb., 1897	Leased to P. & Reading RR. for interest on bonds and half of net earnings; in 1870-71 deficit after expenses and interest was \$82,657. (14, p. 77.) Gross receipts, 1870, \$58,590; operating expenses, same. Nominal cost, \$5,907,506.
Pennsylvania—Stock	375		50	4,457,150		J. & J.	Philadelphia office.	July, 1910	
1st M., guar. by Penn. RR., s. f. \$5,000,000.	375	1870	1,000	2,805,000	6 f.	J. & J.	do do	1878-84	Leased from June 1, 1870, to Phil. & Reading RR. for 999 yrs at annual rent of \$655,000 including certain real and personal property conveyed to P. & R. Last annual report in v. 18, p. 272.
West Br. & Susqu., 1st and 2d mort.	123		50	743,000	6	J. & J.	Philadelphia, office.	Feb. 2, 1874	
Schuylkill Nav.—stock, common	108		50	1,259,943	30c. in s	F. & A.	do do	Feb. 2, 1874	Leased from June 1, 1870, to Phil. & Reading RR. for 999 yrs at annual rent of \$655,000 including certain real and personal property conveyed to P. & R. Last annual report in v. 18, p. 272.
Preferred stock			50	3,000,636	60c. in s	F. & A.	do do	Feb. 2, 1874	
1st mortgage (due 1872, ext. to 1897)			1,000	1,714,390	6	M. & S.	do do	March 1897	Leased from June 1, 1870, to Phil. & Reading RR. for 999 yrs at annual rent of \$655,000 including certain real and personal property conveyed to P. & R. Last annual report in v. 18, p. 272.
2d mortgage			1,000	3,990,392	6	J. & J.	do do	1882-1907	
Mortgage bonds				1,134,000	6	J. & J.	do do	1895	Leased to P. & Reading RR. for interest on bonds and half of net earnings; in 1870-71 deficit after expenses and interest was \$82,657. (14, p. 77.) Gross receipts, 1870, \$58,590; operating expenses, same. Nominal cost, \$5,907,506.
Common bonds			1,000	47,733	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan., 1876	
Improvement bonds		1870	1,000	260,000	6	M. & N.	do do	May, 1880	Leased to P. & Reading RR. for interest on bonds and half of net earnings; in 1870-71 deficit after expenses and interest was \$82,657. (14, p. 77.) Gross receipts, 1870, \$58,590; operating expenses, same. Nominal cost, \$5,907,506.
Boat and car loan		1863	1,000	756,650	6	M. & N.	do do	May, 1888	
Boat and car loan		1864	1,000	6,8100	7	M. & N.	do do	May, 1889	Leased to P. & Reading RR. for interest on bonds and half of net earnings; in 1870-71 deficit after expenses and interest was \$82,657. (14, p. 77.) Gross receipts, 1870, \$58,590; operating expenses, same. Nominal cost, \$5,907,506.
Susquehanna & Tide Water—Stock	45		50	2,002,746		J. & J.	Phila. & Baltimore.	Jan., 1875	
Maryland loan, 2d mortgage				1,000,000	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan. 1, 1878	Leased to P. & Reading RR. for interest on bonds and half of net earnings; in 1870-71 deficit after expenses and interest was \$82,657. (14, p. 77.) Gross receipts, 1870, \$58,590; operating expenses, same. Nominal cost, \$5,907,506.
Susq. Ca. al, common bonds, 3d mort.				1,311,000	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan., 1894	
do pref. end T. W. priority bds.				325,316	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan., 1894	Leased to P. & Reading RR. for interest on bonds and half of net earnings; in 1870-71 deficit after expenses and interest was \$82,657. (14, p. 77.) Gross receipts, 1870, \$58,590; operating expenses, same. Nominal cost, \$5,907,506.
Union—stock	85		50	2,907,850		M. & N.	Philadelphia, office.	May 1, 1883	
1st mortgage				3,000,000	6	M. & N.	do do	May 1, 1883	

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESCRIPTION.	Date of Bonds.	Size or par value	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.			Bonds, \$ Principal, when Due. Stocks, Last Divid'd.	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.	Mar. 2, 1874	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.	Mar. 10, 1874	See CHRONICLE, v. 17, p. 596; v. 18, p. 190, 295.
American Dock & Improvement Co.			1,200,000	2 1/2		N. Y., Cent. RR. of N.J.	Dec., 1867	
Atlantic Bridge, 1st mort., guar.			4,000,000	8			1872	See CHRONICLE, v. 17, p. 596; v. 18, p. 190, 295.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.—stock		100	8,755,500	8		Boston Office.	Nov. 12, 1872	
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph—stock		100	4,000,000	10s.			1884	See CHRONICLE, v. 14, p. 796; v. 15, p. 19; v. 16, p. 765, 828; v. 17 p. 21.
Boston Water Power	1874	1,000	(?)	8			1884	
Mortgage bonds (for \$2,300,000)		16 1/4	731,250	6g.				See CHRONICLE, v. 14, p. 796; v. 15, p. 19; v. 16, p. 765, 828; v. 17 p. 21.
Ganton Improvement Co., Balt.	1873		2,500,000	6g.				
Bonds for \$5,000,000, gold			783,000					A sufficient portion of new consol. mortgage is held to retire old bonds. See CHRONICLE v. 15, p. 628.
Union R.R. bonds guaranteed			55,000 shs.	60c.				
Cary Improvement Co.—stock		10		78.	F. & A.	Boston, office.	Jan. 9, 1869	See CHRONICLE, v. 13, p. 334.
Central of N. J. Land Co.				78.	F. & A.	N. Y. Co.'s Office.	Jan. 20, 1874	
Consolidation Coal of Md.—stock		100	10,250,000	4	January	N. Y. Co.'s office, 71 B'y.	Jan. 20, 1874	See CHRONICLE, v. 15, p. 628.
1st mort. (convertible)	1864	1,000	453,000	7	J. & J.	do do	Jan., 1885	
1st M., consol., conv. (for \$1,250,000)	1872	1,000	300,000	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan. 1, 1897	See CHRONICLE, v. 15, p. 628.
Cumberland coal and l.—1st mort.	1852		247,000	6	J. & J.	New York.	1879	
do do 2d mortgage	1869	1,000	493,000	6	F. & A.	do do	Feb., 1879	See CHRONICLE, v. 15, p. 523, v. 16, p. 325.)
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	See CHRONICLE, v. 16, p. 661, 693; v. 18, p. 273.
Ills. & St. Louis Bridge—1st M. bonds			3,700,000		A. & O.	N. Y., Bk of Commerce.		
2d mortgage								See CHRONICLE, v. 13, p. 334.
3d mortgage (for \$3,000,000)			(?)	7g.	M. & S.		March, 1881	
Louisville Bridge—bonds					J. & D.	N. Y., Gilman, Son & Co.		See CHRONICLE, v. 13, p. 334.
Maryland Land & Mining Co.—stock		100	10,000,000					
Preferred stock		100	5,000,000				Dec., 1870	See CHRONICLE, v. 15, p. 523, v. 16, p. 325.)
Maryland Coal—stock		100	4,400,000	3			Sept., 1869	
New Central Coal (Md.)		100	5,000,000				Aug., 1872	Dividends in 1871, 20 per cent. (v. 14, p. 628.)
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—stock		100	20,000,000	3			Aug. 1, 1881	
Pennsylvania Coal—stock		50	4,000,000	5	Q.—F.	N. Y., 111 Broadway.		See election and brief report in CHRONICLE, v. 18, p. 247.
1st mortgage bonds			512,500	7	F. & A.	do do		
Quicksilver Mining Co.—Com. stock		100	4,291,300					See CHRONICLE, v. 18, p. 247.
Preferred stock		100	5,709,700				1879	
2d mortgage, gold			1,000,000	7g.	J. & J.	N. Y., E. Kelly & Co.	Jan 23, 1872	The Co holds \$7,293,235 of this stock. See full report v. 17, p. 491; also, v. 15, p. 41
Spring Mountain Coal—stock		50	1,250,000	5	J. & J.			
Spruce Hill Coal—stock		10	1,000,000				Feb. 2, 1874	See CHRONICLE, v. 17, p. 588, 691, 804; v. 13, p. 8.
United States Express—stock		100	6,300,000	2	Q.—F.	New York office.	July 5, 1873	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express—stock		100	5,000,000	4	J. & J.	New York, office.	Jan., 1870	The Co holds \$7,293,235 of this stock. See full report v. 17, p. 491; also, v. 15, p. 41
Western Union Telegraph—stock		100	41,373,410	2				

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. Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, 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 February; 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, \$181,210,563. The population of N. Y. in 1870 was 927,531, 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 1874.

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 \$7,733,811, or 6.95 mills on the dollar; also an additional sum of \$3,864,313, being 3 1/2 mills for the delinquency tax of 1873; and also \$255,107 for interest on the same. This would make the whole city tax for state purposes in 1873-74 10.95 mills on the dollar, if bonds are not issued to meet the State tax. See Mayor's Message on Finances in CHRONICLE, v. 18, p. 85; reviewing the city's affairs since 1871. See also CHRONICLE, v. 17, p. 323, 355.

Total funded debt, Jan. 1, 1873, \$51,697,141, and on Jan. 1, 1874, \$55,745,292. Floating debt, Jan. 1, 1874, consisting of warrants outstanding, \$2,465,344; valuation of property for 1874, \$54,243,535; 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 \$5,139,594, 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, 1874, \$442,165. City is protected by mortgages on A. & St. L. and on Portl. & Rochester Railroads. Assessed value of real estate in 1873, \$17,775,800; personal, \$12,457,712. Tax rate, \$26 per \$1,000. Population in 1870, 31,413, against 26,341 in 1860.

Valuation of real estate, \$71,037,500; personal, \$41,443,500; total, \$112,481,000. Rate of tax, \$13.50 per \$1,000. Sinking funds of 1885, \$348,845; sinking funds of 1893, \$125,537; H. P. & F. RR., \$19,943. Population in 1870, 68,904, against 49,129 in 1860. Population in 1870, 149,482 against 56,802 in 1860. Real estate in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was assessed at \$180,571,640; personal property at \$108,011,616; sinking funds raised annually amount to \$223,000. Tax rate, \$1.50 per \$10. All the values for San Francisco are given in gold.

The city owns real estate and other property valued at about \$4,500,000. Assessed value of real estate \$16,713,365. Population 1870, 28,235, against 22,252, in 1860. In 1873 new bonds were authorized to the extent of \$400,000, and floating debt was nearly all paid with the proceeds thereof. The city holds property valued nominally at \$1,324,500.

Population in 1870, 19,565 against 8,982 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 \$31,146) \$217,000. The city owns \$500,000 of St. Jo. & Denver C. RR. stock, \$50,000 of 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 government and finances are separate. Total debt April, 1873, \$15,328,000, 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), \$166,193,450, which does not include the 13th ward; tax rate is 1 1/2 per cent (V. 18, p. 143.)

Population 1870, 20,080 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, concerning 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. 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. The figures 100, &c., signify 100 and larger. The interest per annum is given on bonds; on stocks, it 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. The dates show the period when the principal falls due on bonds; but the time when the last dividend was paid on stocks.

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The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 27, 1874.

The weather during most of the week has continued cold and unseasonable, and the Spring trade is thereby kept back. But the danger of success to schemes of inflation, by the passage through Congress of measures looking to the establishment of the greenback currency at four hundred millions of dollars, has stimulated speculation somewhat, while a decline in ocean freights has promoted a revival of exports. But it may be doubted whether the unsettling of values, by tampering with the currency, will lead to any permanent improvement in business.

In provisions the principal feature has been a renewal of speculation in pork and lard. Yesterday there were large sales of new mess pork at \$16 60@16 75 for April, May and June, and of prime steam lard at 9 11-16c. for April and 10 1/2c. for June. There have been sales in the regular way of some 2,000 tcs. Western pickled hams at 10@11c. according to weight. Bacon has declined to 9 1/2c. for long and short clear, separate or together, at which several thousand boxes have been sold. Pickled bellies and city smoked meats have later been in good demand. The foreign exports of the hog products from October 28 to March 24 from leading ports, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from November 1, 1872, to March 24, 1873, have been as follows:

	1872-3.	1873-4.	Decrease
Pork, lbs.....	29,405,400	29,101,000	301,400
Lard, lbs.....	120,074,641	93,871,109	26,223,532
Bacon, lbs.....	217,795,794	196,077,386	21,718,408
Total.....	367,295,835	319,052,495	48,243,340
No. hogs packed to Mar. 21.....	5,466,604	5,383,810	82,794

Mess beef has been quiet, and the activity in beef hams, noted early in the week, has subsided, but tierce beef has continued to sell well at full prices. Butter, under free supplies, has been tending downward; but cheese, favored by higher exchange and lower ocean freights, has been more active in the medium grades for export. To-day, pork and lard were firmer on the spot, but futures neglected; pork sold at \$16 65@16 75 for new mess, \$15 1/2@15 25 for prime mess, and \$14 1/2@14 3/4 for extra prime; and prime Western steam lard at 9 1/2c, spot March and April, and 9 1/4c, for new kettle. Cheese was active at 15@17c for fair to choice factories.

Freights have farther declined, there being a large supply of room seeking employment. Yesterday, the Liverpool steamers took 80,000 bush. grain at 6 1/2@7d, with cotton at 5-16d and cheese at 30s.; and the charters embraced grain to the Continent at 6s 3d @6s 4 1/2d. Late petroleum charters include cases to Beyrout at 45c, bbls to Alexandria at 7s 9d, and bbls to Cork for orders at 6s 6d. To-day, rates were firm, with 7d@7 1/2d paid for grain to Liverpool, by steam, and 6s 3d to Cork for orders; and the petroleum charters included a vessel to Bremen at 4s 6d, and crude to Antwerp (two vessels) at 5s 6d (the latter from Philadelphia).

Coffee has further declined under an accumulation of stocks, a dull jobbing trade, and a subsidence of speculation; the stocks last evening were: 87,088 bags Rio, 37,635 bags of other growths, mainly West Indies, and 42,454 mats of Java, &c. To-day the market was more active. Rice has been firm, with a considerable business in Rangoon at \$3 50@3 55, gold, per 100 lbs., in bond. Molasses has been drooping; some 15 or 18 cargoes of Cuba have arrived, but were either sold before arrival, or came direct to refiners. Sugars have been active, and the advance in gold caused an upward tendency at the close; fair to good refining Cuba quoted at 7 1/2@7 3/4c., prime centrifugal 8 1/2c., and standard crushed 10 1/2c.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock March 19, 1873.....	17,169	34,545	167,166	211
Receipts past week.....	32,216	12,082	14,793	957
Sales past week.....	11,777	6,926	11,558	200
Stock March 26, 1874.....	37,608	39,591	170,401	968

There has been considerable doing in rosin since our last, at much higher prices, with sales of strained at the close at \$2 55. Spirits turpentine also has sold freely, but at a decline, closing at 47 1/2@48 1/2c. for Southern and New York bbls. In refined petroleum an advance of 1/2c. per gallon has taken place, which resulted in more offerings and a better business, closing firm at 15 1/2@15 1/4c. for prompt delivery. This afternoon there were sales to the extent of 80,000 bbls., for April and May, at 15 1/2@16c. Crude, also has advanced, with a small business, at 7 1/2c., in bulk. Wool has met with more inquiry from manufacturers, but quotations remain about the same. Hops have been quiet and unchanged.

Pig iron has been quiet. Copper also was quiet, but 600,000 lbs. Lake sold at 24 1/2@24 3/4c., closing at 25c. Of layer raisins 6,000 boxes sold, part at \$3 60@3 65; new currants, 6c. Hides have been fairly active and steady at 26@26 1/2c gold for Buenos Ayres. Leather in large supply, but firm. Oils quiet. East India goods have been dull.

Cloverseed was firm, and prime Western held at 10 1/2c. Tallow was firmer, with sales of prime city at 9 1/2c. Whiskey has advanced to 98c.

There has been a moderate business in Kentucky tobacco, and quotations steady. The sales for the week have been 440 hhd., of which 325 were for export and 115 for consumption. Lugs quoted at 5@6 1/2c. and leaf at 8@12 1/2c. Seed leaf has been more active. The sales have been 196 cases Connecticut, crop of 1870, at 5@7c.; 250 do., crop of 1872, at 5@35c.; 557 do. Ohio, 6 1/2@6 3/4c.; 136 do. Wisconsin and 417 do. State, both on private terms. Spanish tobacco has sold quite fairly. Sales 800 bales Havana at 80@95c.

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, 1874, 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.

ARTICLES.	Great Britain.	France.	Holland & Belg.	Germany.	Other Europe.	China & Japan.	Australia.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	Cuba.	Hayti.	Other W. Indies.	Mexico.	British Guiana.	Brazil.	Other S. American.	All oth. Ports.	Total this week.	Total since January 1, 1874.	Same time 1873.	
Breadstuffs—Flour, bbls.	295,162	146,389	10,232	1,798	78,654	.....	.....	9,020	16,183	34,273	89,429	40	15,550	28,258	24,485	3,059	39,752	528,459	261,449
Corn meal, bbls.	5,707,663	.....	633,230	7,828	.....	.....	.....	8,271	200	.....	24,439	.....	2,509	14	10	13	3,163	35,291	36,783
Wheat, bush.	106,904	104,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459	.....	.....	851,159	6,563,923	937,621	
Rye, bush.	8,646	211,742	1,004	
Barley, bush.	32,554	
Oats, bush.	5,724	
Corn, bush.	2,993,138	
Peas, bush.	14,769	
Candies, pkgs.	11,443	
Coal, tons.	18,614	
Coffee, bags.	12,816	
Cotton, bales.	6,640	
Drugs, pkgs.	120,766	
Hops, bales.	14,093	
Navalst.—Sp. Turp. bbls.	3,828	
Rosin, bbls.	4,631	
Tar, bbls.	79,569	
Oil cake, 100 lbs.	1,889	
Oils—Petroleum, 100 lbs.	255,142	
Whale, 100 lbs.	18,591,503	
Sperm, 100 lbs.	25,585	
Lard, 100 lbs.	77,281	
Provisions, Pork, bbls. &c.	34,472	
Beef, 100 lbs.	45,540	
Butter, 100 lbs.	29,850	
Cheese, 100 lbs.	1,311,156	
Rice, 100 lbs.	68,789	
Tallow, 100 lbs.	595,632	
Tobacco, leaf &c. hhd.	5,951	
Whalebone, cases, &c.	143,882	
Whalebone, manufactured lbs.	9,839	
Total values, 1874.....	36,900,957	1,584,244	2,343,425	6,487,403	1,534,744	840,947	658,749	699,204	3,166,397	968,523	2,082,513	279,913	317,503	2,597,135	742,629	1,041	1,041	199,116	1,570,900	1,642,182
Total values, 1873.....	31,293,854	2,824,055	2,712,020	6,552,342	1,328,628	295,650	633,904	716,376	1,993,719	839,921	1,744,215	301,466	277,015	2,997,076	722,358	198,216	1,500	62,914,982	59,026,604	

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, 1874, and for the same period of 1873:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	Since Jan. 1, '74.	Same time 1873		Since Jan. 1, '74.	Same time 1873
China, Glass and Earthenware—			Metals, &c.—		
China.....	1,758	3,966	Cutlery.....	1,166	1,884
Earthenware.....	5,584	13,996	Hardware.....	668	897
Glass.....	76,152	121,136	Iron, RR. bars....	49,559	94,725
Glassware.....	3,055	7,894	Lead, pigs.....	43,668	99,780
Glass plate.....	1,729	2,662	Spelter, lbs.....	1,653,389	1,653,389
Buttons.....	1,393	1,602	Steel.....	18,899	50,732
Coal, tons.....	4,558	8,010	Tin, boxes.....	244,914	233,702
Cocoa, bags.....	4,663	12,077	Tin slabs, lbs....	1,061,251	1,442,510
Coffee, bags.....	361,256	291,096	Rags.....	21,876	27,113
Cotton, bales.....	155	1,281	Sugar, hhdts, tcs. & bbls.....	80,567	75,789
Drugs, &c.—			Sugar, bxs & bags.	419,893	302,396
Bark, Peruvian...	7,668	6,654	Tea.....	328,343	462,563
Blea. powders....	4,310	6,922	Tobacco.....	19,152	20,257
Cochineal.....	876	946	Waste.....	803	871
Cream Tartar....	187	299	Wines, &c.—		
Gambier.....	8,853	2,192	Champagne, bks.	24,707	50,404
Gum, Arabic.....	711	1,226	Wines.....	16,652	23,111
Indigo.....	1,222	1,584	Wool, bales.....	4,176	15,607
Madder.....	325	100	Articles reported by value—		
Oils, essential..	227	221	Cigars.....	\$424,631	\$557,580
Oils, Olive.....	2,897	6,239	Corks.....	9,262	18,652
Opium.....	136	139	Fancy goods....	189,081	382,178
Soda, bi-carb....	2,750	10,810	Fish.....	44,715	101,370
Soda sal.....	3,040	8,218	Fruits, &c.—		
Soda ash.....	7,539	11,219	Lemons.....	76,595	80,983
Flax.....	2,150	2,436	Oranges.....	555,271	455,478
Furs.....	1,544	1,713	Nuts.....	336,426	258,873
Gunny cloth....	144	918	Raisins.....	490,520	339,523
Hair.....	754	884	Hides, undressed..	3,224,681	3,293,251
Hemp, bales.....	63,289	31,587	Rice.....	183,081	162,917
Hides, &c.—			Spices, &c.—		
Bristles.....	150	434	Cassia.....	41,788	84,730
Hides, dressed..	1,740	3,138	Ginger.....	29,670	28,258
India rubber....	14,582	16,394	Pepper.....	97,138	6,669
Ivory.....	243	622	Saltpetre.....	42,317	42,274
Jewelry, &c.—			Woods—		
Jewelry.....	649	984	Cork.....	32,192	105,458
Watches.....	176	274	Fustic.....	2,918	22,227
Linseed.....	215,455	171,980	Logwood.....	87,981	181,864
Molasses.....	9,636	18,382	Mahogany.....	22,225	30,171

Receipts of Domestic Produce.

The receipts of domestic produce since January 1, 1874 and for the same time 1873, have been as follows:

	Since Jan. 1, '74.	Same time 1873		Since Jan. 1, '74.	Same time 1873
Ashes.....pkgs.	1,801	1,638	Oil cake.....pkgs.	39,549	26,437
Breadstuffs, &c.—			Oil, lard.....	195	237
Flour.....bbls.	909,169	502,208	Peanuts.....bags.	11,522	31,788
Wheat.....bush.	6,915,920	950,312	Provisions—		
Corn.....	2,726,938	1,190,127	Butter.....pkgs.	163,102	135,462
Oats.....	1,803,623	1,858,276	Cheese.....	101,654	108,241
Rye.....	210,295	2,048	Cutmeats.....	119,917	268,886
Barley, &c.....	986,881	331,462	Eggs.....	88,556	55,558
Grass seed,bags.	27,949	52,061	Pork.....	48,336	56,753
Beans.....bbls.	23,274	13,731	Beef.....	10,390	10,654
Peas.....bush.	64,672	11,403	Lard.....	107,558	174,208
C. meal.....bbls.	58,152	70,782	Lard.....kegs.	11,506	9,154
Cotton.....bales.	318,067	268,002	Rice.....pkgs.	7,056	4,001
Hemp.....bales.	844	1,007	Starch.....	77,498	69,525
Hides.....No.	159,058	164,616	Stearine.....	6,223	4,665
Hops.....bales.	6,030	4,144	Sugar.....bbls.	196	330
Leather.....sides.	808,338	618,052	Sugar.....hhdts.	10,552	9,707
Molasses.....bbls.	22,303	21,372	Tallow.....pkgs.	50,463	31,910
Naval Stores—			Tobacco.....	13,450	14,873
Cr. turp. ....bbls.	3,158	3,085	Tobacco.....hhdts.	54,790	44,737
Spirits turpen..	13,599	14,101	Whiskey.....bbls.	10,876	20,098
Rosin.....	72,020	126,528	Wool.....bales.	106,793	93,321
Tar.....	18,784	9,006	Dressed Hogs..No.		
Pitch.....	615	463			

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 27, 1874.

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, March 27. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 63,745 bales against 67,518 bales last week, 81,795 bales the previous week and 95,010 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 3,342,020 bales against 3,011,056 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing an increase since September 1, 1873, of 330,964 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—	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
New Orleans.....bales.	17,330	24,202	17,433	52,235	23,822	9,903
Mobile.....	3,324	3,649	2,421	5,470	3,711	2,519
Charleston.....	6,411	3,111	2,597	3,559	1,573	3,200
Savannah.....	9,113	6,218	5,281	10,522	5,759	5,303
Texas.....	4,841	5,948	1,285	4,635	7,634	3,942
Tennessee, &c.....	8,215	4,189	6,785	8,176	7,111	4,352
Florida.....	121	65	166	298	317	293
North Carolina.....	1,086	489	746	448	356	221
Virginia.....	12,954	8,143	3,935	6,591	2,881	2,563
Total this week.....	63,745	56,015	40,649	71,744	53,169	32,393
Totalsince Sept. 1.....	3,342,020	3,011,056	2,427,947	3,312,231	2,358,317	1,806,947

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 86,936 bales, of which 60,371 were to Great Britain, 4,009 to France, and 22,556 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 664,266 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season

Week ending March 27.	Exported to—			Total this week.	Same w ^k 1873.	Stock.	
	G. Brit.	France	Cont'nt			1874.	1873.
New Orleans.....	16,850	4,009	11,031	31,890	27,467	252,162	203,162
Mobile.....	3,403	.....	3,153	6,561	711	47,673	37,374
Charleston.....	5,103	.....	2,885	7,988	1,837	89,144	26,747
Savannah.....	4,772	.....	1,165	5,937	4,256	70,771	63,250
Texas.....	12,230	.....	2,472	14,702	3,957	70,100	64,552
New York.....	12,853	.....	1,845	14,698	9,360	138,477	103,070
Other ports*.....	5,160	.....	.....	5,160	.....	45,000	88,000
Total.....	60,371	4,009	22,556	86,936	47,083	664,266	536,043
Since Sept. 1.....	1,394,712	274,995	438,095	2,117,802	1,850,029	.....	.....

* The exports this week under the head of "other ports" include from Boston 3,163 bales Upland and 235 bags Sea Island to Liverpool; from Philadelphia 310 bales to Liverpool; from Norfolk 952 bales 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 39,848 bales, while the stocks to-night are 138,221 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Mch. 20, the latest mail dates.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Coast-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1873.	1874.	Great Britain.	France.	Other For'gn.	Total.		
New Orleans.....	1066,904	992,633	428,410	186,326	184,422	799,158	118,843	272,419
Mobile.....	269,377	26,446	54,537	3,246	21,240	79,033	140,427	58,798
Charleston.....	38,852	319,630	130,146	3,271	31,998	195,715	157,322	42,162
Savannah.....	592,796	546,144	209,442	30,787	114,406	354,645	183,195	70,458
Texas.....	325,254	293,862	133,802	9,356	29,215	172,373	74,008	62,504
New York.....	132,183	86,425	313,880	7,335	22,650	344,465	.....	129,740
Florida.....	12,199	10,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,199	.....
No. Carolina.....	42,571	48,963	5,955	.....	868	6,326	33,086	3,266
Virginia.....	415,721	330,694	8,280	.....	4,203	12,483	339,914	15,001
Other ports.....	39,413	39,312	49,576	65	17,037	66,678	.....	27,000
Total this year.....	3273,275	.....	1334,341	270,986	423,539	2030,866	1108,994	701,686
Total last year.....	.....	2955,041	1238,400	193,126	371,415	1902,941	1138,855	581,901

In the market for cotton on the spot there was, early in the week, a further advance in quotations, but really very little improvement in the prices paid, and some falling off in the demand though a good average business was done. On Monday, with Liverpool reported excited and higher, quotations were advanced to 15³/₄c for low middling uplands, but from that date up to the close of Thursday the market was reported weak. Yesterday the cable indicated a decline at Liverpool of ¹/₄d, but this was met here by an advance in gold and exchange, which enable shippers to continue their purchases, and according to current statements of the Cotton Exchange, they paid, for even lines, some advance on nominal quotations. To-day, the passage by both Houses of Congress, of measures looking to an inflation of the currency caused an advance in gold to 113¹/₂@113³/₄, which strengthened the views of holders, and stimulated the demand, causing at the close a further advance in quotations of ¹/₄c, low middling uplands closing at 15³/₄c, or ³/₄c advance for the week. For future delivery, the market, though variable in tone, did not fluctuate widely in price. The highest figures of the week, previous to to-day, were made on Monday, but a portion of the advance was lost before the close, under the large receipts at the ports, and there was no recovery till after 'Change yesterday, when, with light receipts at the ports and a good demand, stimulated mainly by the progress made in the schemes of inflation pending at Washington, there was a slight advance, especially for the later months. The greatest depression was on Wednesday, under the indications, which the receipts of that day afforded, of a liberal total for the week. To-day there was a buoyant and active market, the sales being very large, and prices advanced ¹/₄@¹/₄c. After 'Change the market was weak, and closed at 15 15-16@16c. for March, 16 1-32 @16 1-16c. for April, 16¹/₂@16 17-32c. for May, 17 1-32@17 1-16c. for June, 17 15-32@17¹/₄c. for July, 17¹/₂@17 25-32c. for August, and 17 3-16@17¹/₄c. for September. The total sales of this description for the week are 136,800 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 19,500 bales, including 9,131 for export, 2,388 for consumption, 6,062 for speculation, and 1,919 in transit. Of the above, 2,851 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per b.	13 ³ / ₄ @.....	13 ³ / ₄ @.....	13 ³ / ₄ @.....	13 ³ / ₄ @.....
Good Ordinary.....	14 ³ / ₄ @.....	14 ³ / ₄ @.....	15 ³ / ₄ @.....	15 ³ / ₄ @.....
Strict Good Ordinary.....	15 ³ / ₄ @.....	15 ³ / ₄ @.....	15 18-16	15 18-16
Low Middling.....	15 ³ / ₄ @.....	16 @.....	16 ³ / ₄ @.....	16 ³ / ₄ @.....
Middling.....	16 ³ / ₄ @.....	17 @.....	17 ³ / ₄ @.....	17 ³ / ₄ @.....
Good Middling.....	15 ³ / ₄ @.....	18 ³ / ₄ @.....	18 ³ / ₄ @.....	18 ³ / ₄ @.....

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

	SALES.					PRICES.			
	Exp't.	Con-sump.	Spec-ula'n	Trans-it.	Total.	Ord'ry.	Good Ord'ry.	Mid'g.	Mid dling
Saturday.....	1,624	170	1,496	.....	3,290	12 ³ / ₄	14 ³ / ₄	15 ³ / ₄	16 ³ / ₄
Monday.....	3,244	161	1,996	300	5,701	12 ³ / ₄	14 ³ / ₄	15 ³ / ₄	16 ³ / ₄
Tuesday.....	480	557	840	1,100	2,977	12 ³ / ₄	14 ³ / ₄	15 ³ / ₄	16 ³ / ₄
Wednesday.....	1,291	629	690	307	2,917	12 ³ / ₄	14 ³ / ₄	15 ³ / ₄	16 ³ / ₄
Thursday.....	1,300	587	230	212	3,329	12 ³ / ₄	14 ³ / ₄	15 ³ / ₄	16 ³ / ₄
Friday.....	1,192	284	810	.....	2,286	13 ³ / ₄	14 ³ / ₄	15 ³ / ₄	16 ³ / ₄
Total.....	9,131	2,388	6,062	1,9					

bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
1,000.....	16 19-32	2,700.....	17	100.....	17 11-32	100.....	17 21-32
1,400.....	16 16%	3,100.....	17 1-22	200.....	17%	100.....	17 13-16
100.....	16 21-32	2,800.....	17 1-16	1,100.....	17 18-32	100.....	17%
44,600 total May		1,500.....	17 3-32	800.....	17 7-16	900 total Aug.	
		500.....	17%	700.....	17 15-32		
For June.		29,000 total June.		1,500.....	17 17-32	For September.	
4,000.....	16 13-16	For July.		300.....	17 9-16	200.....	
4,200.....	16 27-32	4'0.....	17 3-16	500.....	17%	500.....	
3,800.....	16%	1,600.....	17 7-32	600.....	17%	100.....	
1,700.....	16 29-32	1,900.....	17%	100.....	17 5-16		
1,000.....	16 15-16	1,100.....	17 9-32	300.....	17%		
4,200.....	16 31-32	600.....	17 5-16	300.....	17 9-16	1,200 total Sept.	

The following exchanges have been made during the week :

7-16c. pd. to exch.	1,000 Sept. for Aug.
1c.	300 April for June.
1 1-32c.	200 April for June.
1/2 c.	100 May for June.
1c.	900 Mch. for June.
1 7-16c.	900 Mch. for July.

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
March.....	15 11-16	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 25-32	15 25-32	15 1/2	16 1-16
April.....	15 25-32	15 29-32	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 25-32	16%
May.....	16 11-32	16 15-32	16 11-32	16%	16 5-16	16 5-16	16 9-16
June.....	16%	16 31-32	16 27-32	16%	16 13-16	16 27-32	17 3-32
July.....	17 9-32	16 17-32	17 5-16	17 9-32	17 7-32	17%	17 9-16
August.....	17 9-16	17 21-32	17 21-32	.....	.....	.....	17 13-16
September.....	.....	17%	17%	17 1-16	.....	17%	.....
Gold.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	112%	112%	112%	118%
Exchange.....	4.32 1/2	4.32 1/2	4.8 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.83	4.83	4.83
Sales spot.....	2,236	3,280	5,710	2,977	2,917	2,329	2,286
Sales future.....	19,300	19,200	21,100	17,000	14,600	17,400	42,500

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Considerable rain has fallen in the South the past week, though very much less than during the previous week. At Galveston it has rained on two days, the rainfall, however, being only sixty-four hundredths of an inch. Our correspondent complains of their having too much rain of late, interfering with planting and making the roads very bad; as the week closes there has been a favorable change. It has also rained on two days at Memphis, the rainfall reaching ninety-eight hundredths of an inch, the rest of the week being pleasant; the river has fallen two feet. They had rain at Nashville the earlier part of the week, the latter part of the week being clear and pleasant. It rained on two days at New Orleans this week—heavy showers. At Mobile there has been rain on two days, the rainfall reaching one and seven-hundredths of an inch. There has been rain on three days at Montgomery, the rainfall reaching fifty-five hundredths of an inch. At Selma it has been pleasant, with the exception of rain on two days, the rainfall being fifty-four hundredths of an inch. It has rained at Columbus and Macon on three days; our Columbus correspondent complains of too much rain. At Augusta they have had rain on two days, with the rest of the week pleasant and warm. There has been three days rain at Savannah, with the days warm and the nights cold. At Charleston it was cloudy and cold the first part of the week; after that they had rain on two days, and since then it has been warm and pleasant. The thermometer has averaged 67 at Galveston, 52 at Memphis, 64 at Mobile, 66 at Montgomery, 62 at Selma, 67 at Macon, 64 at Columbus, and 60 at Savannah.

FUTURE RECEIPTS AND TOTAL CROP.—In our issue of March 7, we stated that our "information was quite positive that there is more cotton in the interior than there was a year ago at this time," and although it might temporarily be held back on account of the low price we could not see how during the remainder of the season the present excess in the port receipts could be diminished. The New Orleans Times, of a late date, referring to this estimate of ours says:

"On Friday we noticed in this column a statement of the New York CHRONICLE that it had received "positive information" that "there is more cotton in the interior than there was a year ago," which is in marked conflict with intelligence received by our factors. This morning the same matter was referred to in the editorial columns of the Times, with the suggestion that the CHRONICLE should give its subscribers the sources of its intelligence. In this connection it is only proper for us to add that the statement of our esteemed contemporary has caused a good deal of comment in our cotton circles, and many who have confidence in the honesty of its editors have no faith in the accuracy of their informants. The crop will undoubtedly prove much larger than was originally expected, but its actual extent must depend on this very question of how much at present remains in the country, and the falling off in the receipts at the ports for the rest of the season. It is rather remarkable that, with all the opportunities for the collection of information provided by the Cotton Exchange, and the city and country press, as well as by private correspondence, this question should be involved in so much uncertainty. If the information received here from reliable sources be correct the crop will not exceed 4,000,000 bales; if the CHRONICLE'S information be true it will hardly be less than 4,350,000. The settlement of this discrepancy must have a material influence on the Liverpool market."

According to our idea, there is no little difference between having information that is "quite positive" and having "positive information." All we desired to say was that our informants were "quite positive," or were quite decided in their opinion that there was more cotton, &c. We call attention to this difference, not because we suppose the Times intended to misstate us, but for the purpose of emphasizing what we really did say. It is not our custom to give any opinions, or facts that must be based upon opinions, in words so absolute and imperative.

But as to the real point at issue, whether our information is correct or not, all we can say is that our informants in the South believe it is, and we have entire confidence in the

honesty of that belief. Besides it has proved many times very reliable, and our opinion is it will also prove so this time, the falling off in receipts the past few weeks being anticipated by us when we wrote the item in question, and the floods since, with the very high rivers at some points, have made the free marketing of the crop impossible. But to let our friends of the Times know just what fountains we draw from when we want information would not be just to ourselves or to our correspondents. We can, however, give some little distinguishing marks by which they may perhaps be discovered. 1. In the first place they are men who desire to know the truth with regard to the crop. Keeping this idea in mind will narrow down the inquiry considerably, for there is a portion of the cotton trade that would rather die any day than know that a crop was going to be or was a large one. They think they are serving themselves and the South best by insisting that the supply is short, and prices will go up; hence much of the continued poverty in the South in spite of the wealth they are pouring upon the world. 2. Another distinguishing mark is that just now, we venture to say, there are none of them speculating in cotton on either side; they are too shrewd to like to deal in the uncertainties which hang around the present market. Besides, speculation is not their forte. 3. Then, again, most of them are making money. One of them wrote us not long since that he was thirty thousand dollars better off than he would have been without the facts published in THE CHRONICLE. We do not understand what he meant precisely, whether it was money saved or money earned. It is enough to know that he was on the up grade because he was not afraid of reading the truth. Very likely, with these few hints our informants may be discovered.

OUR VISIBLE SUPPLY FIGURES.—It will have been noticed that this year's increase in visible supply, by our table, has until tonight been growing rapidly less for several weeks. Perhaps, however, it has not been observed that this decrease is not this year in American cotton, but in other descriptions, while last year, during the same weeks, there was an increase in both American and East Indian. For instance, in our report of February 7, the total supply of all kinds showed 492,431 bales in excess of the total at the same time in 1873. If we remember rightly that was the period of greatest excess. Comparing, therefore, those figures with last week's figures, we have the following results:

	1874.			1873.		
Week End'g	Americ'n.	E. Ind., &c.	Total.	Americ'n.	E. Ind., &c.	Total.
February 6.....	1,970,712	1,011,750	2,982,462	1,357,031	1,133,000	2,490,031
March 21.....	1,994,049	982,500	2,976,549	1,580,730	1,258,000	2,838,730
Increase.....	23,337	.....	.....	223,699	125,000	348,699
Decrease.....	.....	29,250	5,911	.....	.....	.....

This statement indicates, so far as American cotton is concerned, that European mills are stocking up more than at this time last year. With regard to East India cotton the present deficiency is not likely to continue, as the movement of that crop, though late, is now becoming very free; in fact, our statement to night shows a considerable addition to the figures for India cotton afloat. Of course, if the present comparison were given in pounds, the supply now visible would compare much more favorably with last year.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, there have been 21,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and 12,000 bales to the continent, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 66,000 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, March 26:

	Shipments this week			Shipments since Jan. 1			Receipts	
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	This week.	Since Jan. 1
1874.....	21,000	12,000	33,000	194,000	110,000	304,000	66,000	454,000
1873.....	16,000	16,000	32,000	196,000	71,000	267,000	44,000	398,000
1872.....	19,000	20,000	39,000	264,000	122,000	386,000	24,000	460,000

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 show an increase in shipments of 37,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1873.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, ETC.—Trade in bags continues inactive, the sales being mostly of jobbing parcels. There was a sale made recently of 150 bales heavy weights at 12 1/2c. There are no light weights in market. The position of cloth is very favorable to holders, the supply being small and the demand from the South good, induced by low freights. Sales have been made of 2,300 rolls for prompt delivery at 12 1/2@12 3/4c. Foreign manufacture has also been in some demand, and some sales have been made. Of Borneo we have to report 100 bales at 12 1/2c. cash; native is quoted at 9 1/2c. Jute is in light demand, and we note a sale of 600 bales at 6c. currency. Jute butts are generally quiet; there is a good supply of the low grades, which can be had at 2 1/2c., but good spinning grades are scarce and firm, with a sale of 600 bales at 2 3/4c. cash.

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 are the figures of last Saturday, but the totals for Great Britain and the afloat for the Continent are this week's returns, and consequently brought down to Thursday evening; hence to make the totals the complete figures for to night (March 27), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Stock at Liverpool.....	701,000	592,000	684,000
Stock at London.....	174,500	172,000	188,000
Total Great Britain stock	875,500	764,000	872,000
Stock at Havre.....	139,500	185,000	195,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	11,750	16,000	16,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	53,000	70,000	79,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	27,000	30,000	15,000
Stock at Bremen.....	33,000	50,000	15,000
Stock at Amsterdam.....	64,500	81,000	70,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	24,750	20,000	12,000
Stock at Antwerp.....	18,500	29,000	17,000
Stock at other continental ports.....	37,000	61,000	32,000
Total continental stocks	409,000	542,000	451,000
Total European stocks	1,284,500	1,306,000	1,323,000
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	269,000	358,000	568,000
American cotton afloat for Europe.....	596,000	490,000	404,000
Egypt, Brazils, &c., afloat for Europe.....	79,000	89,000	113,000
Stock in United States ports.....	664,266	526,045	397,191
Stock in United States interior ports.....	93,102	105,440	70,967
United States exports to-day.....	20,000	8,000	10,000
Total visible supply	3,005,868	2,882,485	2,886,158

Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follows

American—			
Liverpool stock.....	347,000	252,000	251,000
Continental stocks.....	219,000	198,000	184,000
American afloat to Europe.....	596,000	490,000	404,000
United States stock.....	664,266	526,045	397,191
United States interior stocks.....	93,102	105,440	70,967
United States exports to-day.....	20,000	8,000	10,000
Total American	1,939,368	1,579,485	1,317,158
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—			
Liverpool stock.....	354,000	340,000	433,000
London stock.....	174,500	172,000	188,000
Continental stocks.....	190,000	344,000	267,000
India afloat for Europe.....	269,000	358,000	568,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat.....	79,000	89,000	113,000
Total East India, &c.	1,066,500	1,303,000	1,569,000
Total American	1,939,368	1,579,485	1,317,158
Total visible supply	3,005,868	2,882,485	2,886,158
price Middling Uplands, Liverpool.....	8½@8¾d.	9¼@9½d.	11@11½d.

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to night of 123,383 bales as compared with the same date of 1874 and an increase of 119,710 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1872.

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 1873:

	—Week ending March 27, 1874—			—Week ending March 28, 73—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	2,732	2,708	17,127	1,672	1,949	14,102
Columbus.....	284	955	9,008	262	1,104	9,745
Macon.....	473	1,473	8,493	232	721	10,675
Montgomery... ..	117	132	2,121	251	471	7,538
Selma.....	825	558	4,538	451	818	8,921
Memphis... ..	5,951	10,928	44,341	7,245	7,114	48,283
Nashville.....	2,791	6,027	7,489	594	20	11,176
Total	13,173	22,781	93,102	10,997	12,197	105,440

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 9,708 bales, and are to-night 12,338 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 2,176 bales more than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase as compared with last week, the total reaching 14,698 bales, against 10,533 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.
	Mch. 4.	Mch. 11.	Mch. 18.	Mch. 25.		
Liverpool.....	6,896	13,645	9,800	12,853	326,733	307,240
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380
Total to Gt. Britain	6,896	13,645	9,800	12,853	326,733	307,620
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,234	2,184
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,701	.....
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,935	2,184
Bremen and Hanover.....	466	857	733	1,710	17,104	17,153
Hamburg.....	100	300	.....	.....	3,393	4,598
Other ports.....	23	.....	.....	135	751	453
Total to N. Europe.	589	1,157	733	1,845	21,848	22,238
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,647	2,741
Total Spain, &c......	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,647	2,741
Grand Total	7,485	14,802	10,533	14,698	359,168	334,778

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..	2,742	71,071	4,085	23,031	25	2,785	.....	.....
Texas.....	1,170	36,498	1,853	2,656	.....	1,832	.....	.....
Savannah.....	1,129	122,663	795	37,395	104	8,422	308	12,296
Mobile.....	3,310	3,310	710	4,332	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'th Carolina..	2,701	113,635	1,018	16,639	.....	.....	54	7,569
N'th Carolina..	721	19,207	.....	.....	218	6,182	616	13,741
Virginia.....	4,869	219,818	2,897	60,284	.....	.....	1,285	54,679
North'n Ports	1,080	7,143	1,805	71,432	.....	.....	.....	447
Tennessee, &c	7,627	139,810	276	20,231	321	12,107	.....	3,665
Foreign.....	.....	1,002	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	25,349	734,174	13,389	236,032	668	31,328	2,263	92,397
Total last year	18,072	676,774	16,173	251,961	1,590	29,615	2,436	79,619

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 86,125 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 Minnesota, 2,221.....	Teniers, 548.....
Canada, 2,864.....	Oceanic, 1,735.....
Gaelic, 2,330.....	City of Richmond, 1,952.....
Algeria, 1,203.....	.....
To Bremen pers str. Ohio 1,160.....	Donau, 400.....
per ship N. B. Palmer, 100.....	per bark Sebastian Bach, 50.....
To Amsterdam per steamer Denmark 35 per brig Cornelia and Gertrude, 100.....	.....
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamers Vanguard, 3,315.....	.....
Algeria, 2,704.....	per ships Ardenlea, 3,350.....
Record, 3,063.....	per bark Lady Westmoreland, 1,232.....
To Falmouth per ship Pleidas, 3,700.....	.....
To Havre, per ship Juno, 3,080 and 9 sacks Sea Island.....	.....
To Revel per ship Uncle Joe, 2,445.....	.....
To Barcelona, per bark Joven, Marciasa, 675.....	.....
To Malaga, per bark Planet, 1,000.....	.....
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per bark Guiona, 1,825 Upland and 377 Sea Island.....	.....
To Bremen, per bark Mary Wiggins, 2,850 Upland and 1 Sea Island.....	.....
To Amsterdam, per bark William, 2,461 Upland.....	.....
To Rotterdam, per bark Constantia, 1,400 Upland.....	.....
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ships Republic, 2,787 Upland.....	Lennie, 2,555 Upland and 595 Sea Island... per bark Mora, 1,805 Upland and 50 Sea Island.....
To Havre, per bark Arcadia, 1,626 Upland and 56 Sea Island.....	.....
To Amsterdam, per ship Pocahontas, 3,550 Upland.....	.....
To Cronstadt, per ship Martha Cobb, 4,015 Upland.....	per bark Reform, 1,335 Upland.....
To Revel, per bark Therese, 3,550 Upland.....	.....
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per steamer San Jacinto, 2,033.....	per bark J. R. Boyd, 2,246.....
To Fleetwood, per bark Lucy Vick, 853.....	.....
To Havre, per bark W. H. Jenkins, 2,100.....	.....
To Bremen, per bark Flora, 1,275.....	per brig Brazilian, 921.....
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamer Canadian, 740 and 303 Sea Island.....	per bark H. L. Route, 1,479.....
To Bremen, per steamer Nurnberg, 736.....	.....
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamers Batavia, 433 and 200 bags Sea Island.....	City of Dublin, 1,271.....
To Fayal and a market, per bark Fredonia, 1.....	.....
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per steamer Ohio, 925.....	.....
Total	86,125

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

	Liverpool.	Fal-mouth.	Bre-men.	Amstr-dam.	Rot'r-dam.	Cron-stadt.	Re-vel.	Total.
New York.....	12,853	.....	1,710	135	.....	.....	.....	14,698
New Orleans.....	14,164	3,700	3,089	.....	.....	.....	2,445	25,073
Charleston.....	2,302	.....	2,851	2,461	1,400	.....	.....	8,914
Savannah.....	7,792	.....	1,652	.....	3,550	.....	5,350	21,924
Texas.....	4,279	.....	2,100	2,196	.....	.....	.....	9,426
Baltimore.....	2,522	.....	.....	736	.....	.....	.....	3,258
Boston.....	1,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,905
Philadelphia.....	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	925
Total	46,641	3,700	6,871	7,493	6,146	1,400	5,350	86,125

Included in the above totals are from New Orleans 675 bales to Barcelona and 1,000 bales to Malaga; from Texas 853 bales to Fleetwood; from Boston 1 bale to Fayal.

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

- AILSA**, ship, (Br.), for Liverpool, before reported burned at New Orleans, is reported, in a telegram dated March 17, to have sunk so that she cannot be raised, and will be a total loss; no insurance. Loss on cotton \$200,000. The A. registered 1,299 tons, was built in Quebec in 1851, and hailed from Glasgow.
- ANTELOPE**, ship, Scott, at Liverpool March 6 from Savannah, reports experienced heavy gales, during which split lower topsail and bent screw to the wheel, being four days without steering gear.
- CHAS. A. FARWELL**, ship, Street, from Savannah Feb. 12 for Revel, was stranded on the island of Anholt, Denmark, prior to March 23; vessel full of water to lower deck. Part of cargo saved and taken to Elsinore, and the remainder will be if the weather continues favorable.
- HARMONIDES**, ship, (Br.), from Mobile, in docking at Liverpool March 7, struck the pierhead and drove anchor through two of her bow planks.
- MARTHA COBB**, ship, for Cronstadt, while being towed down Savannah River March 17, ran afloat of bark Ione Held (Swed.), for Montevideo, which vessel was lying in the stream at Bradley's mill, with the bow out. The jibboom of the Ione H. was broken off driving the end into the cobb under the cathead, which remained. The Ione Held received no other damage, however, and proceeded to sea.
- MOGUL**, ship, at Liverpool March 2 from Savannah, reports: February 8 and 9 experienced a severe gale from E. to N., during which a heavy sea boarded the ship. She was hove down and lay with her lee rail in the water for fifteen hours; the lower main topsail was blown away, and a considerable amount of damage was done about the decks. 24th, had a tremendous gale from the westward, lat. 49 N., lon. 30 W., which lasted 60 hours, for 36 hours of which time the ship was scudding under bare poles, with a fearful sea running and the ship's deck continually flooded.
- PRESIDENT THIERS**, ship (Fr.), Nevassa, from New Orleans Feb. 2 for Bremen, with a cargo of 775 bales of cotton, foundered at sea March 2. The crew were taken off by the bark Bertha (Br.), Bull, from New Orleans, and landed at Liverpool March 19.

ARAMINTA, bark (of Windsor, N. S., 763 tons), Mosher, from Savannah for Liverpool, with 2,380 bales of cotton, struck on inner reef, midway between Ireland Island and North Rock, Bermuda, March 11, at 6 A. M. A strong westerly gale was blowing, and the light was sighted about an hour before the vessel struck, but the inner was mistaken for the outside reef. She was being lightered on the 14th, and up to that time about 300 bales had been saved dry. It was expected, that almost the entire cargo would be saved. The bark may be got off with good weather. The water is so shoal around the vessel that a tug cannot approach within a mile of her.

ELIZA OULTON, bark (Br.), O'Brien, from Savannah Feb. 9 for Malmo, is reported by cable as aground at Hoganas, Sweden, and will have to lighten before she can get off. She is leaking badly aft, and has five feet of water in the hold, and will be a total loss. The E. O. is owned by John Northrup & Sons, of Halifax; vessel and cargo covered by insurance. A dispatch to the owners says the crew were saved.

SIF, bark (Nor.), Lorange, from New Orleans March 9 for Havre, returned 19th in distress, having been in collision on the bar.

CATHERINE, brig (Br.), at Queenstown March 8, from Savannah for Uderwalla, reports lost sails and spars.

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

	Liverpool.		Havre.		Bremen.		Hamburg.	
	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.
Saturday..	1/2@5-16	1/2@5-16	nom. 1 1/2	1	1@..	1/2	1 1/2@..	1
Monday...	1/2@5-16	1/2@5-16	nom. 1 1/2	1	1@..	1/2	1 1/2@..	1
Tuesday...	1/2@5-16	1/2@5-16	nom. 1 1/2	1	1@..	1/2	1 1/2@..	1
Wed'n day..	1/2@5-16	1/2@5-16	1 1/2	1	1@..	1/2	1 1/2@..	1
Thursday..	1/2@5-16	1/2@5-16	1 1/2	1	1@..	1/2	1 1/2@..	1
Friday...	1/2@5-16	1/2@5-16	1 1/2	1	1@..	1/2	1 1/2@..	1

LIVERPOOL, March 27—3.30 P. M.—BY CABLE FROM LIVERPOOL—The market opened quiet and closed dull to-day. Sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for export and speculation. Of to-day's sales 8,000 bales were American. The weekly movement is given as follows:

	Mch. 6.	Mch. 13.	Mch. 20.	Mch. 27.
Sales of the week..... bales.	71,000	78,000	115,000	94,000
of which exporters took.....	8,000	7,000	11,000	13,000
of which speculators took.....	5,000	6,000	15,000	11,000
Total stock.....	733,000	738,000	713,000	701,000
of which American.....	340,000	346,000	340,000	347,000
Total import of the week.....	74,000	79,000	73,000	67,900
of which American.....	42,000	49,000	47,000	51,000
Actual export.....	7,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
Amount afloat.....	457,000	462,000	503,000	518,000
of which American.....	316,000	310,000	328,000	328,000

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@8 1/4	8 1/2@8 1/4	8 1/2@8 1/4	8 1/2@8 1/4	8 1/2@8 1/4	8 1/2@8 1/4
Mid. Orleans..	8 1/2@8 1/4	8 1/2@8 1/4	8 1/2@8 1/4	8 1/2@8 1/4	8 1/2@8 1/4	8 1/2@8 1/4

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., March 27, 1874.

There has not been much change in the flour market during the past week, and prices are about the same as quoted in our last. The tendency however, was downward early in the week, with sales of very common extras on the wharf at \$6; but latterly there has been a recovery of tone, with good lines of shipping extras in demand at \$6 35@6 40, against \$6 25 last Friday, though the range is about the same. Receipts have been moderate, but foreign advices dull, and the decline in ocean freights and advance in gold were sufficient to stimulate the demand. The upward turn of wheat, however, has strengthened the views of holders, and desirable lines of shipping extras are really not plenty. To-day the market was generally firmer but not active, though a few lines of fair shipping extras sold at \$6 40@6 45.

The wheat market has been quite variable. On Monday, there was a decided advance, attributable partly to the decline in ocean freights, and there was a pretty good business at \$1 50@1 51 for No. 2 Chicago, \$1 54@1 54 1/2 for No. 2 Milwaukee; on Tuesday buyers withdrew or reduced their bids, but holders refused to give way, and nothing of moment was done; but on Wednesday, some concessions were made with sales of No. 2 Chicago at \$1 47 1/2@1 49, and No. 2 Milwaukee \$1 53@1 54, with No. 1 Chicago and Milwaukee going at \$1 54@1 58. Yesterday the market recovered in both tone and prices, and there was a large business, mainly No. 2 Chicago at \$1 50, No. 1 do. at \$1 54@1 55, and No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1 54, but the sales included some 25,000 bush. inferior Spring on private terms. Winter wheats have continued slow of sale. The receipts of wheat at the West are again comparatively liberal, but the danger of an inflated currency is stimulating some speculation, independent of supply and demand. To-day, the market opened higher, with sales of No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1 55@1 56, but the close was dull.

Indian corn advanced on Monday to 90@92c. for fair to prime mixed, and on Tuesday the best qualities were up to 93c., with prime old mixed at 92c. in store; but these prices checked the demand, and led to increased offerings for early arrival, and sales to some extent at 90c., under which prices receded on Thursday to 89@92c. for fair to prime mixed. The receipts at the West and the eastward movement have been materially increased. To-day there was a fair business, at 92@93c. for prime new and old mixed, and 94@95c. for Southern white.

Rye has been unsettled. There have been reports of a large business, but nothing positive has transpired. Barley has been

rather pressed upon the market, and, to close out, lower prices have been accepted, sales having been made at \$1 90 for German, \$1 85 for Canada West, and \$1 65@1 70 for Hungarian. Oats advanced early in the week to 64c. for prime mixed, and 66c. for prime white, but during Wednesday and Thursday prices declined 1c. per bushel. The higher prices checked the demand, and caused freer shipments eastward from the West, which more than counterbalanced the effect of small current supplies. To-day the market was unsettled. There have been small sales of Canada peas at \$1 04@1 06 in bond.

There have been considerable offerings of grain, to arrive in April and May, but no prices have been definitely established.

The following are the closing quotations:

FLOUR.		GRAIN.	
No. 2.....	\$4 75@ 5 15	Wheat—No. 3 spring, bush.	\$1 42@ 1 46
Superfine State and West-ern.....	5 65@ 6 00	No. 2 spring.....	1 48@ 1 56
Extra State, &c.....	6 40@ 6 65	No. 1 spring.....	1 56@ 1 60
Western Spring Wheat extras.....	6 15@ 6 50	Red Western.....	1 57@ 1 62
do double extras.....	6 75@ 8 25	Amber do.....	1 65@ 1 68
do winter wheat extras and double extras.....	7 00@10 25	White.....	1 65@ 1 90
City shipping extras.....	6 50@ 6 75	Corn—Western mixed.....	88@ 93
City trade and family brands.....	8 75@10 00	White Western.....	90@ 93
Southern bakers' and family brands.....	8 25@10 25	Yellow Western.....	90@ 93
Southern shipp'g extras.....	6 75@ 7 75	Southern, white.....	93@ 95
Rye flour, superfine.....	5 25@ 5 75	Rye.....	1 00@ 1 04
Corn meal—Western, &c.....	3 75@ 4 25	Oats—Black.....	60@ 61
Corn meal—Br'wine, &c.....	4 40@ 4 50	Mixed.....	61@ 63
		White.....	63@ 65
		Barley—Western.....	1 60@ 1 80
		Canada West.....	1 85@ 1 90
		State.....	1 50@ 1 75
		Peas—Canada.....	1 04@ 1 30

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	1874.	1873.	Same time Jan. 1, 1873.	1874.	1873.	1873.
Flour, bbls.	56,412	909,169	502,208	39,752	525,489	18,868
C. meal, "	2,440	58,152	70,782	3,163	35,291	6,047
Wheat, bus.	297,100	6,915,920	950,342	351,153	6,563,923	937,321
Corn, "	127,500	2,726,938	1,190,027	484,586	2,531,071	93,364
Rye, "	2,000	210,225	2,048	8,646	211,742	1,004
Barley, &c..	18,625	386,881	331,462	977	31,475	20,724
Oats.....	98,150	1,803,693	1,858,276	777	590	32,554

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 MARCH 21, AND FROM AUGUST 1 TO MARCH 12.

	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.....	42,454	277,681	260,258	233,519	25,850	8,037
Milwaukee.....	25,764	209,064	25,340	16,770	11,390	5,015
Toledo.....	11,860	47,350	175,098	65,354	3,060	....
Detroit.....	4,995	26,307	10,738	8,153	3,550	....
Cleveland.....	3,375*	12,250	700	5,850	....	800
St. Louis.....	37,282	182,167	172,853	104,891	29,397	5,617
Total.....	125,730	754,819	645,987	434,836	73,237	19,469
Previous week.....	105,216	571,603	433,198	261,765	139,747	20,291
Corresp'g week '73.	133,968	577,233	1,096,691	421,766	138,571	13,705
" '72.	75,311	169,455	637,533	213,909	57,378	22,846
" '71.	71,262	238,353	431,716	201,786	23,643	11,862
" '70.	70,831	259,271	153,531	71,459	23,410	7,648

Total Aug. 1 to date.	4,109,844	57,643,459	33,985,056	16,485,750	5,556,278	1,446,597
Same time 1872-73.	3,557,661	36,112,758	38,366,512	16,241,678	7,859,175	1,884,427
Same time 1871-72.	3,485,329	31,956,113	36,706,779	18,314,334	5,729,728	2,305,594
Same time 1870-71.	3,881,438	32,308,380	18,708,645	13,167,034	4,866,999	1,218,296

* Estimated.

SHIPMENTS OF Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Duluth for the week ending March 21, 1874, and from January 1 to March 21:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ending—						
March 21, 1874.....	101,558	508,960	226,878	203,832	31,959	10,427
March 14, 1874.....	94,795	407,787	161,674	185,127	57,805	11,453
Corresp'g week 1873	147,083	180,021	301,523	240,220	97,320	5,565
Corresp'g week 1872	56,436	67,469	319,711	108,768	66,397	13,821
Corresp'g week 1871	60,100	72,791	521,730	30,114	10,690	4,964
Corresp'g week 1870	63,493	161,653	133,094	37,787	12,809	13,850
Total Jan. to date.....	1,284,430	7,407,562	2,289,705	1,909,665	684,574	154,751
Same time 1873.....	1,004,090	1,582,044	3,053,224	2,186,968	879,460	85,558
Same time 1872.....	719,682	556,203	5,286,418	1,245,067	528,598	206,870
Same time 1871.....	605,132	478,597	3,588,661	495,111	206,727	40,985

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21, AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 21.

At	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York.....	62,965	283,900	127,000	114,700	21,600	3,800
Boston.....	21,644	24,650	51,308	84,701	2,632	400
Portland*.....	18,500	10,000	18,000	5,000	520	1,600
Montreal.....	5,195	3,510	....	3,500	400	....
Philadelphia.....	19,050	63,500	111,000	34,900	9,500	10,150
Baltimore.....	23,671	28,550	203,000	10,500	....	2,950
New Orleans.....	36,974	....	192,905	106,951	....	....
Total.....	187,999	414,110	703,213	360,252	34,682	18,300
Previous week.....	171,375	512,295	439,183	259,689	32,350	20,880
Week Mch. 7.....	224,803	652,270	459,712	265,238	12,180	40,935
Week Feb. 28.....	207,985	852,300	780,391	276,319	59,010	28,505
Week Feb. 21.....	157,384	935,129	804,414	345,283	81,259	56,510
Cor. week, '73.....	186,462	113,899	600,529	403,778	10,579	1,650
Total Jan. 1 to date.	2,479,911	9,267,125	7,563,621	3,687,015	532,489	333,523
Same time 1873.....	1,652,179	1,843,840	4,978,657	4,066,748	673,536	25,752
Same time 1872.....	1,384,271	1,163,697	9,004,357	2,483,713	703,124	47,602
Same time 1871.....	1,198,829	1,403,272	3,237,357	1,117,914	18,289	13,133

* Estimated.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail and frozen in in transit on the New York canals, was, on March 21, 1874:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	1,329,500	359,125	567,058	106,754
In store at Albany.....	41,000	62,000	86,000	124,000
In store at Buffalo.....	80,463	2,555	28,202	44,154
In store at Chicago.....	3,489,672	2,787,569	866,745	232,558
In store at Milwaukee.....	2,201,219	153,006	68,323	23,464
In store at Duluth.....	8,865			
In store at Toledo.....	527,667	582,319	68,684	950
In store at Detroit.....	222,733	5,954	6,718	18,620
In store at Oswego.....	319,700	137,115	19,115	19,605
In store at St. Louis.....	181,649	318,739	69,416	54,438
In store at Boston.....	7,630	73,219	98,495	12,130
In store at Toronto.....	725,759	1,000	2,551	7,833
In store at Montreal.....	602,490	196,228	19,568	1,150
In store at Philadelphia.....	155,100	125,000	45,000	15,000
In store at Baltimore.....	102,788	372,977	25,000	
Rail shipments.....	508,960	226,878	203,832	34,959
Amount on New York canals.....	1,000,000	750,000	300,000	80,000

Total.....	11,504,565	6,155,884	2,434,107	775,615
Total in store & in transit Mch. 14, '74.....	11,711,661	6,214,205	2,511,849	787,231
" " Mch. 7, '74.....	11,773,457	6,433,704	2,661,570	898,579
" " Feb. 28, '74.....	11,658,355	6,150,571	2,672,533	901,164
" " Feb. 21, '74.....	11,877,824	6,246,653	2,778,249	1,032,927
" " Feb. 14, '74.....	11,400,954	7,102,685	2,835,672	1,226,595
" " Mch. 22, '73.....	7,413,589	11,658,196	4,085,570	1,218,798

NOTE.—New York, 51,278 bush. rye; Albany, 41,200 do.; Buffalo, 1,348 do.; Chicago, 35,916 do.; Milwaukee, 60,288 do.; St. Louis, 9,700 do.; Boston, 1,680 do.; Philadelphia, 1,500 do.; Baltimore, 5,500 do.; railway shipments, 10,427 do.; on New York canals, 80,000 do.; Oswego, 7,261. Total, March 21, 1874, 306,198 do.; March 14, 1874, 293,780 do.; March 7, 1874, 312,618 do.

* Estimated.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 27, 1874.

There has been more jobbing business doing during the week, and the attendance of retailers has been large. The buyers who have been in attendance have come principally from the south and southwest, and there have also been a few representations of the Eastern and near by trade, but the latter have been exceptional. The weather has not been favorable through the interior for a very active spring traffic as yet, and the early assortments taken by the retailers have not been broken into to an extent that renders replenishments necessary. The financial condition of the country generally is not favorable for a very brisk spring business, and dealers are disposed to make purchases only as their wants require. The effects of the panic of last fall are still felt severely in many sections, and as there are still large numbers of laboring people out of employment, the distribution must necessarily be somewhat restricted. The winter has been an unprecedentedly hard one for the working classes, and although their prospects are beginning to brighten with the return of spring, there will necessarily be rigid economy practiced on their part throughout the summer. With the return of fall we may look for a better feeling, unless some thing unforeseen transpire, and a more liberal trade. There is little or no complaint of backwardness in collections and the finances of the trade generally seem to be in as satisfactory a position as could be well expected, and as stable as those of any of the large commercial interests.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The market has ruled rather quiet with agents and the tenor has been for the most part favorable for buyers. Standard brown goods were marked down early in the week and with them other grades that had not previously been revised were lowered until the whole range is down to a fair level at which buyers are more willing to operate. The same changes have been made in bleached goods and a general revision of rates has now been effected within a month. Had this basis of values been established at the opening of the season there would probably have been a more liberal movement, as consumption would have been stimulated, whereas, with the high priced stocks now in the hands of retailers, prices to consumers will not be down to a sufficiently low point to create much activity before the season has well worn away. Prints have sold rather more freely in the more popular styles, and the market closes strong at the reduction which has been made on all brands. The market for print cloths has been fairly active at 5½@5¾c. for standards and extras. Lawns and percales sell freely at full quotations. Colored cottons are in moderate request, with cottonades low, but no other essential changes.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The demand from the tailoring and jobbing trade has been moderate, and some small sales of small lots of fine cassimeres and coatings have been effected. Prices on the lower grades have eased off, and concessions are necessary to effect sales, so that quotations are irregular. The demand for heavy weight goods for the clothing trade has been fair from California, but local and Western clothiers are not buying to any extent as yet, and will not be likely to operate to any extent for some months to come. The raw material holds its own pretty well, and there is nothing but the dullness of trade and the accumulation of surplus stocks to force prices down.

Worsted dress fabrics have been in fair request, and pretty full

prices are maintained on all of the principal makes. Shawls have sold slowly, and the more unpopular styles are being pressed at lower prices. Hosiery is quiet at steady prices.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The movement has not been liberal, and the market is in an unsatisfactory state. The imports are a little larger than at this time last year, although the requirements of the market are not so great as they were at that time. Dress fabrics are mostly in request, and British goods are moving more freely than French, although the latter are offered at such relatively low prices as to cause some inquiry. Black silks sell well, but fancy dress silks and millinery goods are slow, and sell mainly through the auction houses. There is no activity in any line in first hands, and jobbers are doing only a moderate business in seasonable fabrics.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending March 26, 1874, and the corresponding weeks of 1873 and 1872 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26, 1874.						
	-1872-		-1873-		-1874-	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	694	\$216,027	1,424	\$613,347	1,071	\$474,189
do cotton.....	1,122	347,162	2,022	677,687	1,462	471,692
do silk.....	854	608,668	1,067	611,265	745	568,308
do flax.....	1,136	258,076	1,598	422,502	1,127	232,355
Miscellaneous dry goods	337	74,591	5,932	234,467	1,505	144,487
Total.....	4,143	\$1,604,524	12,043	\$2,559,268	5,910	\$1,891,031

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

Manufactures of wool....	865	\$388,581	809	\$351,443	949	\$390,152
do cotton.....	865	233,794	844	244,882	645	190,886
do silk.....	177	223,464	278	296,400	198	166,456
do flax.....	759	154,485	818	162,121	1,017	227,943
Miscellaneous dry goods	2,481	40,742	5,048	53,637	2,835	43,015
Total.....	5,147	\$1,036,066	7,797	\$1,108,483	5,644	\$1,018,452
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4,143	1,604,524	12,043	2,559,268	5,910	1,891,031
Total thrown upon m'k't.	9,290	\$2,640,590	19,840	\$3,667,751	11,554	\$2,909,483

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool....	423	\$190,466	830	\$347,234	791	\$297,903
do cotton.....	343	98,978	600	175,150	386	113,664
do silk.....	157	172,158	176	181,979	112	122,159
do flax.....	408	105,345	629	180,266	527	123,987
Miscellaneous dry goods	124	36,096	10,181	87,760	74	33,743
Total.....	1,455	\$602,983	12,416	\$972,389	1,890	\$696,456
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4,143	1,604,524	12,043	2,559,268	5,910	1,891,031
Total entered at the port.	5,598	\$2,207,507	24,459	\$3,531,657	7,800	\$2,587,487

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

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Amoskeag A. 36	13½	Forestdale... 36	12½	Pequot..... 6-4	27½
do Z... 33	9	Gem of the Spin-...		do ... 8-4	35
do .. 42	16	dle..... 36	13½	do ... 9-4	40
do .. 46	17½	Gold Medal... 4-4	12	do ... 10-4	45
do .. 6-4	22	do .. 33	10	do ... 11-4	...
do .. 10-4	32½	Green G..... 36	9	Pocasset Can. ...	13
Androskog'nL 36	14	Gr't Falls Q... 36	14	do F. 30	...
do AA 36	17	do S... 31	9	do FF. 36	10½
do ... 8-4	30	do M... 33	10½	Pride of West 36	19
do ... 9-4	35	do A... 32	11	Red Bank... 36	9½
do ... 10-4	40	Hallowell Q... 36	10	do ... 33	9
ArkwrightWT 36	15	do E... 36	...	Reynolds AA. 36	10
Auburn... 36	12½	Harris..... 36	13	Standard.... 33	14
Ballou & Son... 36	11½	Hill's S. Idem 33	12	do ... 36	12½
do .. 30	9½	do .. 36	13	Slaterville... 36	10½
Bartletts.... 86	13½	Hope..... 36	12½	do ... 33	8
Bates..... 16	16	Howe..... 36	12½	Social C..... 33	9
do BB..... 36	13	Ind. Orch.AA. 36	14½	do L..... 36	10½
Bay Mills... 36	16	do H dw 36	17	Suffolk A..... 36	...
Blackst'neAA 36	12½	do CC... 34	14	do L..... 36	8½
Boott B..... 36	12½	King Phillip. 36	15	Thorndike B. 36	10½
do C..... 33	10½	do camb. 36	18	Tuscarora XX 36	16-17
do E..... 36	10½	Laconia..... 8-4	30	do ... 45	23
do R..... 28	7½	do ... 9-4	32½	Utica..... 35	16
do S..... 36	11½	do ... 10-4	37½	do ex hvy. 36	17½
do W..... 42	16	Lonsdale... 36	13	do ... 5-4	25
do X..... 46	17	do Cambric 36	20	do ... 6-4	27½
Cabot..... 7-8	11½	do Lawrence S. 31	8½	do ... 8-4	42½
do ... 36	12½	Langdon..... 42	16	do ... 9-4	45
do ... 9-8	16½	do .. 46	17½	do ... 10-4	50
do ... 5-4	...	do GB... 36	18	do Nonp. 36	18
Canoe..... 27	6½	Lyman camb. 36	20	Waltham X... 33	11½
Chapman fine 36	14½	Linwood.... 36	13½	do ... 42	15½
do X... 36	10½	Masonville... 36	15	do ... 6-4	21
Clinton CCC. 36	...	Masconomet. 36	14	do ... 8-4	27½
do C..... 36	10½	do .. 33	12½	do ... 9-4	32½
Davol..... 4-4	16½	Maxwell..... 36	17	do ... 10-4	37½
do ... 42	22½	Nashua E... 36	14½	Wamsutta... 9-8	21
do ... 5-4	23	do ... 5-4	18	do OXX... 36	18
Dwight D.... 40	19	do ... 9-4	40	do OHH... 36	18
do Star... 36	13	do ... 10-4	45	do ... 5-4	24
do do .. 42	16	Newmarket C 36	...	Washington... 33	9
do do .. 45	18	do A 36	12	Wauregan... 36	16
do cambr. 36	16	do W 36	16	do camb. ...	16-17
Elmwood... 36	18	N. Y. Mills. 36	18	White Rock.. 36	14
Fruit of the		Peabody... 36	10½	Whitinsville. 36	12½
Loom..... 36	15	Pepperell... 6-4	22½	do .. 33	10
do .. 33	13½	do ... 7-4	27½	Wessac'mc'n. B36	11½
do .. 42	19	do ... 8-4	30	do H33	10
do ... 5-4	22	do ... 9-4	32½	Warren AA... 36	17
do ... 6-4	27	do ... 10-4	37½	Williamsville. 36	18
do 100s 36	18½	do ... 11-4	45		
FranklinMfgCo36	...	Pequot..... 5-4	22½		

Cotton Sail Duck.

Woodberry, Druid Mills and Fleetwing.	46	No. 8..... 32	USA Standard 28½ in-
No. 0..... 44	No. 9..... 30	do 8 oz. 24	
No. 1..... 42	Light duck—	do 9 oz. 26	
No. 2..... 40	Bear (8 oz.) 29 in.. 20	do 10 oz. 28	
No. 3..... 38	do heavy (9 oz.)... 23	do 12 oz. 33	
No. 4..... 36	Mont. Ravens 29 in.. 22	do 15 oz. 40	
No. 5..... 36	do 40 in... 30	Ontario twls. 29 in. 20	
No. 6..... 36	Ontario and Woodberry	do 86 in. 25	
No. 7..... 34		Ex twls "Polhem's" 15	
		Stark (10 oz.)..... 25	

Cotton Yarns.

Empress 6 to 12... 27	Sargeant do ... 26	IXL 6 to 12.. 27
Pendleton do .. 27	Fontenoy 6 to 12.. 27	XXX do .. 28

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