

But for this repulsion of European capital from our securities there is every reason to believe that this spring would have seen a smaller export of gold than for several years past. For business is dull in England, in France, and throughout Continental Europe. Consequently money is a drug, and although the Bank of England has lately raised its rate to 4 per cent, the open market does not respond, and call loans are quoted to-day at 3½ per cent. In view of the plethora of the European money markets it is possible, therefore, that when John Bull finds he has overestimated the force of public opinion arrayed on the side of inflation, he may be less urgent in calling home his floating capital, and that a slight advance in the rate of interest here would have the effect of checking the calling home of British capital. If so, it might somewhat lessen the pressure to export gold, so far as this pressure is due to the outflow of foreign capital.

It has been said by some persons that our specie exports are receiving some impulse from France. During our civil war there were several occasions on which, in the time of Louis Napoleon, the Bank of France was supposed to have purchased gold here. In 1866 similar rumors were repeated, but they have been scarcely heard since that time until now. How true the story may be we offer no conjecture. What is certain is, that the Bank of France is accumulating gold with a view to the resumption of specie payments. The coin in its vaults amounted, on the 23d of April, to 1,062,654,705 francs. This is \$212,530,941, against \$161,781,814 a year ago. Such an accumulation suggests a significant commentary on French finance as compared with our own. In spite of the prodigious payments to Germany, the Bank of France has been able to accumulate \$50,000,000 of coin during the last year in addition to her previous large reserve of specie treasured up as a basis for the resumption of specie payments. The London *Economist* in its Paris letter of 23d April notices the dulness of trade, the falling off in the receipts of the French railroads, the scarcity of mercantile bills for discount, and the accumulation of deposits seeking temporary investment on call. All these symptoms of depression, however, prevail in London as well as in Paris, though in both they may be worse, perhaps, in consequence of the anticipated resumption of specie payments by the Bank of France.

As to the question, how the anticipated exportation of our specie is likely to affect the premium, it is variously discussed. By many it seems to be believed that except Congress can be induced, which is doubtful, to pass such a bill for the increase of bank notes as the President will sign, no probable movement of exportation will disturb the premium very much, for the simple reason that even if we were to export 30 millions of specie this summer, that amount is but about one-half of the assured product of our gold crop for the year. On the other side it is argued that, as the Treasury holds only about a dozen millions of net gold, and as the banks own but little, there is danger lest the gold clique should be tempted to manipulate the gold market in the coming dull season, with a view to a spasmodic advance. Which of these two opinions may prove to be nearest to the truth, is a complicated problem which it is as yet premature to endeavor definitely to solve.

THE RESERVES OF THE BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency gave notice yesterday to the National Banks for a statement of their condition on the 1st of May; and he has just completed his report of February 27, 1874. It appears from these last-named statistics that some noteworthy changes are taking place in our banking system. For example, the deposits show

a considerable decline. Their aggregate is only 595 millions, against 656 millions in February, 1873; 611 millions in April, 1871; and 558 millions in January 1867. Bysome this decline in 1874 is ascribed to the panic of last year. By others to the shrinkage and general liquidation which are so marked a characteristic of the transition stage which our finances seem to be approaching. Account for it as we may, there is evidently less floating capital pouring itself into our banking machinery; and as this banking mechanism has thus less work to do, it would be natural to expect that we should see a corresponding shrinkage in the mechanism itself. There being less capital for the banks to distribute, fewer banks might seem to be needful to accomplish the work. In conformity with this view, certain of our most distinguished financiers predict that the next two years will see a large number of banks wound up in one way or another.

At present this prediction does not seem to offer much indication of early fulfilment. During the last year 28 more banks have been added, and 6 millions of new capital; so that we have now 1,975 banks, with 490 millions of capital, while in February, 1873, we had only 1,947 banks with a capital of 484 millions; in 1872 1,814 banks, with a capital of 464 millions; and in 1871, 1,688 banks with a capital of 444 millions. These facts are exhibited in the following table, which illustrates the growth of the national banking organism from the spring of 1871 to the present time. It throws a very suggestive light on the question which has been so much agitated of late whether the commerce and business of our people have not been outstripped and exceeded in some parts of the country by the extension of the banking system, and whether the money market would not be easier and more tranquil if we had fewer weak banks anxiously seeking to get new business and competing with one another to disturb the monetary equilibrium. The figures show at any rate that the multiplication of new banks does not of necessity multiply deposits or add to the tangible floating capital of the country.

COMPARISON OF THE SPRING REPORTS OF THE BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1871-1874.

	Feb. 21, '74.	Feb. 28, '73.	Feb. 27, '72.	March 18, '71.
Resources.				
Loans and discounts.....	\$894,061,698	\$913,266,189	\$839,665,077	\$767,856,490
Overdrafts.....	3,797,901			
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	389,614,700	384,675,050	370,924,700	351,556,700
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....	14,800,200	15,035,000	15,870,000	15,221,500
U. S. bonds on hand.....	11,043,400	10,436,950	21,323,150	23,911,350
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	25,305,736	22,073,306	22,838,338	22,762,869
Due from redeeming and reserve agents.....	101,502,861	95,773,077	89,548,338	83,803,888
Due from other National Banks.....	36,024,001	39,483,700	38,282,905	30,201,119
Due from State banks and bankers.....	11,496,711	13,595,677	12,269,822	10,271,705
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	36,043,741	34,023,057	30,637,676	28,803,814
Current expenses.....	7,016,275	6,977,831	6,265,655	6,694,014
Premiums paid.....	8,723,638	7,205,209	6,308,821	3,989,995
Checks and other cash items.....	10,269,955	11,761,711	12,143,403	11,642,644
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	62,786,119	181,383,860	93,154,319	100,693,917
Bills of other National Banks.....	19,972,336	15,998,779	15,552,657	13,131,006
Fractional currency.....	30,915	2,289,680	2,378,143	2,103,398
Specie.....	33,365,863	17,778,673	25,507,825	25,769,166
Legal tender notes.....	102,717,563	97,141,909	97,865,400	91,072,349
U. S. certificates of deposit.....	37,235,000	18,460,000	18,980,000	37,570,000
Three per cent certificates.....		1,805,000		
Total.....	\$1,808,500,529	\$1,839,152,715	\$1,719,415,657	\$1,627,032,030
Liabilities.				
Capital stock paid in.....	\$490,859,901	\$484,551,671	\$464,061,744	\$444,232,771
Surplus fund.....	123,097,347	114,681,018	103,787,082	96,862,181
Undivided profits.....	50,236,919	48,878,045	43,310,344	43,838,857
National bank notes.....	339,602,952	336,292,459	321,634,675	301,713,460
State bank notes.....	1,078,988	1,308,271	1,830,563	2,035,800
Dividends unpaid.....	1,291,055	1,465,993	1,451,746	1,263,767
Individual deposits.....	595,350,234	656,187,551	593,645,666	561,190,830
U. S. deposits.....	7,276,959	7,044,848	7,114,893	6,314,957
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	5,084,624	5,835,696	5,024,699	4,513,016
Due to National Banks.....	138,465,388	134,231,842	128,627,494	118,404,865
Due to State banks and bankers.....	48,112,223	86,134,803	39,025,165	37,311,519
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	4,275,002	5,117,810	3,818,686	3,256,896
Bills payable.....		6,062,896	6,062,896	5,248,206
Total.....	\$1,808,500,529	\$1,839,152,715	\$1,719,415,657	\$1,627,032,030

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The reserves of the banks will naturally attract the most attention, and we print on another page in full the Comptroller's tables, which will repay attentive study. The first question which suggests itself is as to the greenbacks; for in a panic, as we have frequently learned by rude experience, the greenbacks are the active element of our bank reserves in any emergency. It is therefore gratifying to find that the lesson of the September panic has not been lost upon our banks. Inspired with caution, they are almost all keeping more greenbacks in their vaults than formerly. This is evident from the following table:

GREENBACKS OR THEIR EQUIVALENT HELD BY THE BANKS IN 1873 AND 1874.

	Feb. 27, 1874.	Feb. 28, 1873.
Country banks.....	\$46,287,327	\$43,173,799
Redemption banks.....	43,064,154	37,235,010
New York city banks.....	50,521,542	36,922,500
Total.....	\$139,873,022	\$117,331,309

We see from these figures that the banks have strengthened themselves by amassing 22 millions of legal tenders, during the year, and that more than one half of this increase was in the banks of New York. Some financial critics think this accumulation of reserve a waste of strength and a useless heaping up of idle capital. The people do not hold these superficial views, as the banks who may hereafter practise them will find to their cost. Whether the law regulating reserves be modified or not, such banks as allow their greenback reserves to run down will soon find that their deposits will drain off and their credit decline.

Another point worthy of note is brought to light by the tables before us. In the discussions about the contracting effect which the Senate bill would exert upon the money market, it was too hastily taken for granted that the proposition to compel the country banks to keep their reserves at home would necessitate a large withdrawal of their deposits from New York, and that these deposits would be withdrawn in greenbacks. We attempted to show that this view was not well founded, and that the bill would tend to contract credits, rather than to contract greenbacks. Several of our arguments find confirmation in these tables which show that the banks outside of New York city held in February 52 millions more of reserve than the minimum allowed by law. The aggregates are as follows:

AGGREGATE RESERVES OF THE BANKS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK, 1873 AND 1874.

	Feb. 27, 1874.	Feb. 28, 1873.
Country banks, 15 per cent.....	\$39,232,201	\$29,983,658
Redemption cities, 25 per cent.....	13,430,086	2,626,983
Total.....	\$52,662,287	\$32,610,641

As to the items of which these reserves are made up we find the proportion is as follows:

COMPOSITION OF THE RESERVES OF THE COUNTRY BANKS.

	Feb. 27, 1874.	Feb. 28, 1873.	Feb. 27, 1872.	Mar. 18, 1871.
Number of Banks.....	1,748	1,717	1,586	1,465
Reserves required, 15 per cent.....	\$76,344,999	\$77,611,640	\$72,226,040	\$63,569,073
Reserves held.....	115,577,200	107,525,204	102,275,001	95,615,960
Excess over legal reserve.....	39,232,201	29,936,554	30,048,961	32,046,887
Percentage of reserve.....	22.7	20.8	21.3	22.6
<i>Composition of Reserve.</i>				
Due from redeeming agents.....	\$66,514,671	\$62,641,844	\$58,856,111	\$55,360,156
Specie.....	2,475,202	1,779,651	2,816,771	2,120,987
Legal tenders.....	44,017,327	41,599,799	39,792,119	35,589,817
U. S. Certificates of deposit.....	2,270,000	1,485,000	.....	.....
Three per cent certificates.....	.....	90,000	810,000	2,245,000

COMPOSITION OF THE RESERVES OF THE REDEMPTION BANKS.

	Feb. 27, 1874.	Feb. 28, 1873.
Number of Banks.....	177	178
Reserves required, 25 per cent.....	\$69,095,975	\$67,256,552
Reserve held.....	82,527,061	69,822,525
Excess over legal reserve.....	13,430,086	2,626,983
Percentage of reserve.....	29.9	26.0
<i>Composition of Reserve.</i>		
Due from redeeming agents.....	\$34,463,818	\$30,765,705
Specie.....	4,998,085	1,882,820
Legal tenders.....	31,794,154	30,255,010
United States certificates of deposit.....	11,090,000	6,086,000
Clearing-house and 3 per cent certificates.....	.....	895,000

These figures conclusively prove two or three points of

practical importance: First, the country banks had already almost their legal minimum of greenbacks so as to comply with the requirement to keep the reserves at home. Hence they would not have to make such heavy drafts on New York for that purpose as had been supposed. Secondly, the aggregate deposits of the country banks in the city of New York would no doubt be somewhat less. But these deposits, as is well known, are divisible into two parts—the legitimate deposits, which would receive very little diminution; and the "other" deposits which our New York banks can well afford to see diminished; for reasons which were admirably expounded in the late Clearing House report on the panic. This point is of the more interest because the requirement on the country bank to keep their own reserve appears in the bill reported this week of the Finance Committee of the Senate. As to the reserves of the New York Banks the February report compares as follows with that of a year ago:

COMPOSITION OF THE RESERVE OF THE NEW YORK BANKS.

	Feb. 27, 1874.	Feb. 28, 1873.
Number of Banks.....	48	50
Reserve required, 25 per cent.....	\$59,272,042	\$50,777,489
Reserve held.....	75,208,002	50,401,050
Excess over legal reserve.....	15,935,960	*316,439
Percentage of reserve.....	31.7	24.8
<i>Composition of reserve:</i>		
Specie.....	24,683,460	13,498,550
Legal tenders.....	26,618,460	24,532,500
United States certificates of deposit.....	23,875,000	10,890,000
Clearing House and 3 per cent. certificates.....	.....	1,500,000

* Deficiency of reserve.

Much credit is due to the Comptroller for the promptitude with which he has published the two or three last statements of the banking system. But although statistics, such as those before us, have a business value which can scarcely be over-estimated, there is a necessity for earlier publicity if the figures are to be of use to the public in showing the relative credit and good management of individual banks. To meet this want, which is yearly more imperious, the banks of our great cities publish their sworn returns weekly. It would be well if a similar publication every week were enforced on every National bank throughout the country. Publicity has long been proved to be a better safeguard of good banking than any government supervision or administrative control.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS AS TO VALUE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Since the panic and the defaults that have been made on the Railroad Bonds of late years negotiated, much discussion has arisen as to the liability of the sellers of such bonds for the representations made. In most cases no ability or desire to enforce such a claim has existed, for the transactions have been above reproach, while the failure was simply temporary, the result of unforeseen causes. But there are instances of great hardship, where through false representations knowingly made, many have been drawn into undertakings which had no actual value in themselves, and are awakening now to the fact that their money is gone, and that they hold simply printed promises to represent it. It would seem as if a remedy should exist under such circumstances, and yet it will be found that the question, whether it does or does not, must be answered by the special facts of each case.

There are some things which every man is supposed to know. As a general principle for instance, money paid in ignorance of the law cannot be recovered back, since everyone is expected to be acquainted with the laws of the land he lives in. So with regard to this subject of false representations, not every untrue statement is actionable. This is well illustrated by a recent decision (Ellis vs. Andrews) of the Court of Appeals of this State. It seems that the defendant stated to the plaintiff that the stock of the Congress and Empire Spring Company was worth at least eighty per cent upon the par value thereof;

this representation was false, and the defendant knew it was; but the plaintiff believed it was true, and acting on that belief purchased of the defendant twenty-five thousand dollars of said stock, and paid therefor twenty thousand dollars; the stock, in fact, was not worth over forty per cent, and the false statement was made with full knowledge of this fact, and for the purpose of obtaining a higher price for the stock than the seller knew it was worth. On these facts the court held that the defendant was *not* liable in damages for these false representations.

The idea is more or less prevalent that deceit, whereby the purchaser is misled, always makes the party using it liable for the damage done. This, we see, then, is not so, for as we have already stated, there are some things which it is assumed and expected every man should know, and prominent among them is the value of the article he is purchasing. The propriety and justness of this assumption would be readily seen if the subject in dispute was any ordinary article of merchandise. For instance, if a merchant were attempting to sell a cargo of Oolong tea, and represented that it was very valuable—that Oolong tea now was worth two dollars a pound; one would readily see that such a statement, although it might mislead the purchaser, should not mislead him, for it is a mere matter of opinion, and he is supposed to know, as well as the seller, the market value of the article he is purchasing. Many believe, however, that when they purchase a stock or bond, this principle does not hold good, and think that because the seller, with the intention of deceiving, represented it as being worth par, they can recover all their loss on proving this deceit, and showing that it was not worth fifty cents on the dollar, and the seller knew it.

The distinction which is made, and must be kept in mind, as we understand it, is this, where the representation is merely an expression of opinion or belief, it is not actionable; the purchaser must in that case rely upon his own judgment; but where it is with regard to any intrinsic fact affecting the quality or value he may rely upon the assurances of the vendor, and if he does so rely, and the assurances are fraudulently made to induce him to make the contract or purchase he may have an action for the injury sustained. The point is illustrated by a reference to some of the decisions cited. The precise question arose in *Harvey vs. Young*, *Yelverton's Reports*, 21, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In that case the plaintiff alleged that the defendant informed him that a certain term of years, which he proposed to sell to him, was worth one hundred and fifty pounds, when in fact it was worth but one hundred, and after verdict for the plaintiff in an action for the deceit the judgment was arrested upon the ground that it was the plaintiff's folly to give credit to such assertion. This case was recognized as sound law in *Ekins vs. Tresham*, 1 Lev. 102, although it was held in the latter case that an action would lie for a fraudulent representation by the vendor that the premises were leased at a greater than the actual rent. In *Van Epps vs. Harrison*, 5 Hill, 63, it is stated as undoubted law that an action will not lie by a purchaser against a vendor upon false and fraudulent statements of the value of the property sold, made while negotiating the sale. This was concurred in by the entire court. *Bronson, J.*, was of opinion that the action would not lie upon a false and fraudulent statement so made as to the price which the vendor had paid for the property, but the majority of the court held that an action would lie for the latter. This distinction is also clearly brought out in the case of *Hubbell vs. Meigs*, 50 N. Y., 480, according to which it would appear that in case the defendant upon the sale had made false and fraudulent statements to the plaintiff in relation to the property owned by the corporation, its

business, pecuniary condition, or any other fact affecting its value with intent to deceive and defraud the plaintiff, and if the plaintiff, in reliance thereon, had made the purchase, and been thereby injured, he would have a good cause of action.

As to such matters, a purchaser has a right to rely upon the statements of the vendor, but not upon his mere statements of the value. As to the latter, he must rely upon his own judgment, and if not sufficiently informed, must seek further information; for the law supposes him to have just as good opportunities for reaching a correct conclusion or forming a correct judgment as the seller.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN APRIL, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 1.

There is some improvement in railroad earnings for the month of April, and about half of the roads reporting show an increase over the same months of 1873. The Central Pacific, the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul, and most of the railroads in Illinois, are the ones whose returns are noticeable for a balance on the side of increase. Several of the companies, whose stocks are most prominent in this market, have not yet reported their earnings for April, and among these are the Erie, and Lake Shore and Mich. Southern.

The Union Pacific official statement for March is just issued, and is as follows:

	March, 1874.	March, 1873.
Earnings.....	\$687,026 15	\$708,256 53
Expenses.....	339,080 50	330,800 10
Net earnings.....	\$347,945 65	\$377,456 43
	Jan. 1 to M'ch 31, 1874.	Jan. 1 to M'ch 31, 1873.
Earnings.....	\$1,915,721 61	\$1,724,014 94
Expenses.....	1,023,995 31	971,395 72
Net earnings.....	\$891,726 33	\$752,619 22

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN APRIL.

	1874.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
Atlantic & Great Western.....	\$424,104	\$434,845	\$	\$10,741
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minn	84,692	77,387	7,305	.....
Central Pacific.....	1,132,000	1,129,469	2,531	.....
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul....	742,051	574,258	167,793	.....
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1,074,726	1,034,023	40,703	.....
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Ind.....	342,248	405,905	.....	63,657
Illinois Central.....	580,921	553,912	27,009	.....
Indianap., Bl. & West.....	150,036	124,045	25,991	.....
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	214,000	258,871	.....	44,871
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. (main)	100,283	113,631	.....	13,348
do do branches	*30,714	32,988	.....	2,274
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	*129,297	156,753	.....	27,456
St. Louis, Kansas City & North..	195,846	231,886	.....	36,040
St. Louis & Southeastern.....	*67,661	70,809	.....	3,148
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	94,569	84,260	10,309	.....
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	447,855	446,527	1,328	.....
Total.....	\$5,811,003	\$5,729,569	\$82,969	\$201,535
Net increase.....			\$81,434	

* Three weeks only of April in each year.

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30.

	1874.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
Atlantic & Great Western.....	\$1,578,717	\$1,590,568	\$	\$11,851
Burl., Cedar Rapids & Minn....	362,224	304,930	57,294	.....
Central Pacific.....	3,667,026	3,650,530	16,496	.....
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul....	2,630,245	1,887,976	742,269	.....
Chicago & Northwestern.....	4,011,223	3,518,998	492,225	.....
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Ind.....	1,314,543	1,609,177	.....	294,634
Illinois Central.....	2,266,480	2,414,341	.....	147,861
Indianap., Bloom & Western... ..	582,647	427,383	155,264	.....
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	954,980	940,622	14,358	.....
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. (main)	387,708	463,723	.....	76,015
do do branches	*151,437	179,573	.....	28,136
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	*604,507	679,090	.....	74,583
St. Louis, Kansas City & North..	752,840	871,983	.....	119,143
St. Louis & Southeastern.....	*386,979	370,183	16,796	.....
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	371,739	349,700	22,039	.....
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	1,628,458	1,693,228	.....	64,770
Total.....	\$21,651,753	\$20,952,005	\$1,516,741	\$816,993
Net increase.....			\$699,748	

* Three weeks only of April in each year.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The report of this road for the year 1873 has just been issued, and the document is of greater interest from the fact that the president's report is over the signature of "C. Vanderbilt." Mr. Vanderbilt has controlled the Central and Hudson, and the Harlem roads for some years, and been well known as the "Railroad King" of New York, but the public have been treated to very few documents from his hand, and no one can charge him with having become garrulous in his mature age—at least in giving too much railroad information. Only a few paragraphs at the end of the report, however, are written in the first person, and they are worthy of notice. He says:

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad stock.....	500,000 00
Union Stock Yard stock (Chicago).....	200,000 00
Empire Transportation stock.....	60,750 00
Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company stock.....	50,000 00
Capital advanced to Co-operative Despatch Lines.....	85,154 39
Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad stock.....	300 00
Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway, 1st mortgage.....	400,000 00
Mahoning Coal Railroad, 1st mortgage bonds.....	200,000 00
Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad, 1st mort. \$100,000 00	*36,557 85
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, 1st mortgage bonds.....	14,000 00
Grand Rapid, Newago & L. S. Railroad, 1st mortgage bonds.....	10,000 00
White Pigeon & Kalamazoo Railroad, 1st mortgage.....	\$58,000 00
Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 1st mortgage bonds.....	6,000 00
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 1st mortgage bonds.....	15,000 00
Toledo, Wabash & Western R'y Sink Fund, 1st mort. \$6,000 00	4,695 00
Leavenworth (Kansas) County bonds.....	66,000 00
Sundry bond scrips (our own issues).....	49,500 00
Pacific Hotel Company, Chicago—	
First mortgage bonds (\$175,000).....	\$173,112 50
Second mortgage bonds (\$196,000).....	117,600 00
Stock (\$125,000).....	125,000 00
	415,712 50
Bills receivable (New York).....	500,000 00
Bills receivable (Cleveland).....	33,404 74
Bills receivable (Lockwood).....	309,333 44
Cash in New York.....	400,000 00
Cash in Cleveland.....	66,849 73
Uncollected earnings.....	972,795 16
Individual accounts.....	36,489 95
General Office Building, Cleveland (40 per cent).....	11,612 14
Supplies, rails, fuel, etc.....	2,613,479 39
	\$89,802,097 09

* Amount realized in cash since Jan. 1, 1874, from sale of the road.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR FOUR YEARS.

	Road and Equipment.			
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Miles of road operated	1,013,006	1,073,85	1,136,49	1,180,75
Locomotive engines...	299	316	418	462
Passenger train cars...	247	229	243	253
Freight train cars.....	6,077	7,321	9,025	9,843
Operations and Fiscal Results.				
Train mileage.....	8,219,893	10,178,603	9,762,159	10,979,143
Passengers carried.....	2,000,824	1,943,162	2,212,751	2,845,163
Passenger mileage.....	159,390,937	141,575,065	162,308,495	179,363,173
Freight (tons) carried.....	2,945,774	3,725,425	4,714,733	5,511,918
Freight mileage.....	569,833,665	720,658,813	924,844,140	1,053,927,189
Gross earnings.....	\$13,457,540	\$14,797,975	\$17,699,935	\$19,414,509 26
Operating expenses.....	8,368,821	9,779,807	11,839,526	13,746,598 54
Net earnings.....	5,088,719	5,018,168	5,860,419	5,667,910 72
Interest.....	\$1,590,052	\$1,825,708	\$1,906,003	\$2,342,297 15
Rentals.....	133,800	133,800	133,800	258,913 42
Dividends.....	2,805,710	2,874,255	3,519,446	2,031,390 00
Surplus.....	559,157	130,954	301,161	1,035,310 15

Financial Condition at Close of Each Year.				
Capital stock.....	\$34,938,000	\$37,475,830	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000 00
Funded debt, L. S. & Mich. Southern.....	20,815,000	24,909,000	24,971,000	30,195,000 00
Detroit Monroe & Tol. R. R. bonds.....	924,000	924,000	924,000	924,000 00
Kala. & White Pigeon R. R. bonds.....	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000 00
Floating debt.....	3,537,390	3,606,970	6,340,020	6,654,121 65
Income account, or profit and loss.....	1,529,889	1,369,927	1,417,619	1,428,675 44
Total of all liabilities.....	\$62,815,279	\$69,413,727	\$84,562,650	\$89,802,097 09
Cost of railroads.....	\$12,701,876	\$45,472,132	\$59,983,606	\$63,495,167 93
Detr. Monroe & Tol. RR.....	1,291,568	1,291,968	1,291,968	1,291,968 13
White Pigeon & Kala.....	610,000	610,000	610,000	610,000 00
Ashtabula branch.....	364,005	937,103	1,161,601	.....
North. Cent. Mich. RR.....	.....	.....	.....	1,327,240 96
Total cost of constr'n.....	\$44,967,819	\$48,311,203	\$63,047,176	\$66,724,377 02
Equipment.....	\$9,128,931	\$10,430,233	\$12,284,186	\$13,580,683 93
Advances, stock, bonds and other assets.....	8,718,423	10,672,190	8,831,287	9,497,031 14
Total.....	\$62,815,279	\$69,413,727	\$84,262,650	\$89,802,097 09

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks approved since the 30th ult. 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.
Massachusetts—Boston.....	Atlantic National Bank.....	Phenix National Bank, New York, approved in place of Union National Bank, New York.
New York—Rochester.....	Traders' National Bank.....	Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank, New York, approved in place of Metropolitan National Bank, New York.
Pennsylvania—Williamsport.....	City National Bank.....	Central National Bank, Philadelphia, approved as redeeming agent.
Illinois—Aurora.....	Second National Bk.....	Union National Bank, Chicago, approved in place of Cook County National Bank, Chicago.
Illinois—Danville.....	First National Bank.....	Approval of Third National Bank of New York as redeeming agent revoked.

New National Banks.

- 2,143.—First National Bank, Hancock, Michigan. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$86,300. — Pre-ident; Edgar H. Towar, Cashier; Authorized to commence business May 1, 1874.
- 2,144.—People's National Bank, Martinsburg, West Virginia. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$31,000. Samuel Busey, President; John B. Wilson, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 5, '74

RESERVES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS—FEBRUARY 27, 1874.

TABLE OF THE STATE OF THE LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES, as shown by the reports of their condition to the Comptroller of the Currency, at the close of business on February 27, 1874.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of Banks.	Circulation and Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve Held.	Ratio of Reserve.	Classification of Reserves Held.				
						Due from redeeming Agents.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	U. S. Certificates of Deposits.	
Maine.....	63	\$11,251,558	\$2,137,735	\$3,512,594	24.9	\$2,492,086	\$29,948	\$1,000,560	\$20,660	
New Hampshire.....	42	7,583,964	1,137,595	1,752,211	23.1	1,168,199	78,974	500,611	5,000	
Vermont.....	42	10,950,805	1,642,622	2,211,926	20.2	1,406,079	62,536	563,311	180,000	
Massachusetts.....	165	57,990,806	8,698,622	13,051,887	23.5	8,424,224	335,297	3,370,316	980,000	
Rhode Island.....	62	20,495,303	3,074,295	3,984,737	19.4	2,464,914	37,563	1,457,260	25,000	
Connecticut.....	80	31,850,757	4,777,614	7,919,486	24.9	5,269,834	152,202	2,457,450	40,000	
New York.....	220	77,065,064	11,555,872	18,950,729	24.6	12,988,189	223,012	4,994,528	745,000	
New Jersey.....	62	23,669,664	4,300,449	7,670,935	26.8	5,352,024	86,895	2,292,017	40,000	
Pennsylvania.....	157	52,688,749	7,903,312	11,596,177	22.0	6,290,910	72,986	5,157,281	75,000	
Delaware.....	11	2,836,114	425,417	524,515	18.5	270,572	514	243,429	10,000	
Maryland.....	19	4,106,624	615,994	1,063,747	26.0	429,911	20,411	613,425	.....
District of Columbia.....	1	619,494	92,924	219,816	35.5	79,275	3,541	137,000	.....
Virginia.....	22	8,237,911	1,235,687	1,452,934	17.6	681,588	19,397	751,999	.....
West Virginia.....	17	5,002,226	750,484	997,701	19.9	432,732	13,304	541,665	10,000	
North Carolina.....	10	4,405,900	660,885	939,025	21.3	454,172	32,188	452,665	.....
South Carolina.....	12	4,531,319	679,702	1,209,034	26.5	482,307	18,454	708,273	.....
Georgia.....	13	4,331,896	649,785	914,096	21.1	349,699	43,584	515,813	.....
Alabama.....	9	2,524,465	378,669	912,107	36.1	539,143	21,432	351,482	.....
Texas.....	7	2,267,969	340,194	970,714	42.8	235,757	271,134	463,823	.....
Arkansas.....	2	434,500	65,176	113,931	26.2	42,513	757	70,661	.....
Kentucky.....	30	8,207,832	1,231,175	1,637,076	19.9	901,932	8,185	666,909	60,000	
Tennessee.....	23	8,034,718	1,205,207	1,845,299	23.0	710,048	63,595	1,071,655	.....
Ohio.....	157	38,021,083	5,703,162	7,800,420	20.5	3,535,370	83,414	4,181,436	.....
Indiana.....	91	26,362,793	3,954,419	5,222,208	19.8	2,337,230	97,791	2,677,137	110,000	
Illinois.....	119	25,372,616	3,805,892	6,178,150	24.3	3,657,890	64,386	2,455,874	.....
Michigan.....	73	12,454,128	1,868,119	2,486,672	20.0	1,186,261	48,031	1,242,350	10,000	
Wisconsin.....	42	6,732,283	1,009,843	1,541,597	22.9	740,046	21,960	759,591	20,000	
Iowa.....	76	14,258,939	2,138,840	3,110,726	21.8	1,432,638	32,453	1,645,635	.....
Minnesota.....	31	8,446,274	1,266,911	1,564,243	18.5	720,979	18,509	824,755	.....
Missouri.....	28	5,618,537	847,280	1,151,914	20.4	603,634	17,201	531,079	.....
Kansas.....	25	3,608,616	541,292	628,625	17.4	279,209	4,351	345,066	.....
Nebraska.....	10	3,006,871	451,030	651,734	21.7	357,987	6,231	287,516	.....
Oregon.....	1	1,002,277	150,341	279,168	27.9	131,522	108,326	36,320	.....
*California.....	3	1,226,293	242,817	191,092	15.6	13,320	177,732	.....	.....
Colorado.....	8	2,452,062	367,809	775,479	31.6	295,337	150,671	329,421	.....
Utah.....	3	925,351	138,952	115,256	12.4	26,174	7,952	81,110	.....
New Mexico.....	2	436,107	72,916	82,800	17.0	22,839	294	59,667	.....
Wyoming.....	2	204,487	30,673	45,343	22.2	5,234	1,740	38,319	.....
Idaho.....	1	186,615	27,992	39,602	21.2	.....	9,602	30,000	.....
Dakota.....	1	89,306	13,396	12,699	14.2	.....	.....	9,858	.....
Montana.....	5	999,133	149,870	218,761	21.9	94,653	23,558	100,550	.....
Total.....	1,748	\$508,574,171	\$76,344,999	\$115,577,200	22.7	\$66,814,671	\$2,475,202	\$44,017,327	\$2,270,000	
CITIES OF REDEMPTION. †										
Boston.....	51	\$92,806,140	\$23,201,535	\$25,761,928	27.8	\$11,388,499	\$3,518,678	\$7,844,751	\$3,010,000	
Albany.....	7	10,220,524	2,555,131	4,363,089	42.7	3,092,729	8,202	7,2158	500,000	
Philadelphia.....	29	57,194,064	14,298,516	15,383,697	32.1	5,802,815	692,779	6,728,103	5,160,000	
Pittsburgh.....	16	18,277,624	4,569,406	5,274,728	28.8	2,303,681	44,005	2,847,042	100,000	
Baltimore.....	14	21,431,968	5,357,992	6,541,555	30.5	2,406,629	330,940	2,188,986	1,615,000	
Washington.....	3	1,827,780	456,945	434,075	23.7	145,932	4,762	233,381	.....
New Orleans.....	8	9,638,720	2,409,680	2,568,511	26.6	1,023,228	137,375	1,407,908	.....
Louisville.....	6	3,318,568	829,642	910,768	27.4	414,881	1,266	494,621	.....
Cincinnati.....	5	10,405,892	2,601,473	2,841,954	27.3	1,354,625	72,321	758,000	660,000	
Cleveland.....	6	5,955,400	1,488,850	1,619,837	28.2	727,705	8,632	918,500	25,000	
Chicago.....	18	26,768,204	6,692,051	8,571,130	32.0	3,290,134	123,711	5,157,285	.....
Detroit.....	3	4,670,536	1,167,634	1,410,531	30.2	626,331	15,064	769,136	.....
Milwaukee.....	4	3,419,123	854,782	1,021,774	29.9	578,583	31,258	391,933	20,000	
St. Louis.....	7	10,449,352	2,612,338	2,759,482	26.4	1,308,046	9,086	1,442,350	.....
Total.....	177	\$276,383,900	\$69,095,975 </							

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

TABLE OF THE TOTAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES, September 12, 1873, December 26, 1873, and February 27, 1874.

	RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
	Sept. 12, 1873.	Dec. 26, 1873.	Feb. 27, 1874.	Sept. 12, 1873.	Dec. 26, 1873.	Feb. 27, 1874.
Loans and discounts	\$910,233,304 22	\$851,904,167 66	\$894,061,698 84	Capital stock	\$491,072,616 00	\$490,915,211 00
Overdrafts	3,986,812 12	4,226,236 56	3,797,901 62	Surplus Fund	120,314,499 20	120,899,364 19
U. S. bonds to secure circulat'n.	388,230,400 00	388,984,400 00	389,614,700 00	Undivided profits	54,515,131 76	57,759,192 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	14,805,000 00	14,540,200 00	14,600,200 00	National bank notes outst'ding.	339,081,799 00	340,962,226 00
U. S. bonds & securities on hand	8,324,850 00	8,627,950 00	11,043,400 00	State bank notes outstanding	1,188,853 00	1,130,585 00
Other stocks, bonds & mortg's.	23,709,034 53	24,271,521 94	25,305,736 24	Dividends unpaid	1,402,547 89	1,269,474 74
Due from red'ming & res'e agts	96,134,120 65	72,784,446 95	101,502,861 58	Individual deposits	622,685,563 29	539,898,277 70
Due from other national banks	41,413,680 06	40,396,347 78	36,624,001 39	U. S. deposits	7,829,377 73	7,572,275 07
Due from State b'ks & bankers	12,022,873 41	11,153,532 91	11,496,711 47	Deposits of U.S. disburs'g off'rs.	8,058,560 13	4,346,581 58
Real estate, furniture & fixtures	34,661,823 21	35,472,591 48	36,043,741 50	Due to national banks	133,672,732 94	114,952,094 41
Current expenses	6,985,436 99	9,113,485 78	7,016,275 75	Due to State banks & bankers	89,298,148 14	3,555,507 10
Premiums	7,752,843 87	9,771,934 96	8,723,628 77	Notes and bills re-discounted	5,987,512 36	3,811,487 89
Checks and other cash items	11,433,913 22	12,310,196 40	10,269,955 50	Bills payable	5,480,554 09	3,826,137 41
Exchanges for clearing house	88,926,003 53	62,881,342 16	62,768,119 19	Due to C. House for loan cer.		3,928,000 00
Bills of other national banks	16,076,806 00	21,369,635 00	19,972,336 00			
Bills of State banks	27,037 00	31,723 00	30,915 00			
Fractional currency	2,302,774 26	2,284,235 88	2,309,919 73			
Specie	19,868,469 45	26,833,677 03	33,355,863 58			
Legal tender notes	32,347,662 00	104,866,788 00	102,717,563 00			
U. S. certifi's of dep'sit for L. T.	20,610,000 00	27,802,000 00	37,235,000 00			
Total	1,830,627,845 52	1,727,826,414 09	1,808,500,529 16	Total	1,830,627,845 50	1,727,826,414 09
No. of Banks	1,976	1,974	1,975	No. of Banks	1,976	1,974

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR APRIL, 1874.

The following is the official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of April, 1874:

Debt bearing interest in coin.			
Character of Issue.	Authorizing Act.	When Pay'ble	Registered Coupon.
5s of 1858	June 14, '53	1874	(e) \$260,000
6s of 1881	Feb. 8, '61	1881	(f) \$3,767,000
6s, Oregon War	Mar. 2, '61	1881	(g) \$945,000
6s of 1881, July 7 and Aug. 5, '61	1881		125,777,150
6s, 5-20's, of 1862	Feb. 25, '62	1882	16,600,000
6s of 1881	Mar. 3, '63	1881	53,629,600
5s, 10-40s	Mar. 3, '64	1901	141,103,000
6s, 5-20s, of 1861	Mar. 3, '64	1884	246,600
6s, 5-20s, of 1861	June 30, '64	1884	24,991,700
6s, 5-20s, 1865	Mar. 3, '65	1885	33,789,750
6s, 5-20s, 1865, new	Mar. 3, '65	1885	56,777,000
6s, 5-20s, 1867	Mar. 3, '65	1887	87,786,250
6s, 5-20s, 1869	Mar. 3, '65	1889	13,873,100
5s, Funded Loan, 1881, July 14, '70	1881		176,797,450
Aggregate of debt bearing inter't in coin.			746,121,600

(a) Interest payable Jan. & July. (b) May & Nov. (c) March & Sept., except coupons \$50 & \$100 paid annually in March. (d) Feb., May, Aug. & Nov. (e) Reg. \$5,000; coupon \$1,000. (f) Reg. 1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000; coupon \$1,000. (g) \$50, \$100 & \$500. (h) Reg. \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 & \$10,000; coupons, \$50, \$100, \$500 & \$1,000.

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.			
Character of Issue.	Authorizing Act.	When Pay'ble	Registered Coupon.
3's, Navy pension	Act July 23, '63	Int. only appl'd to pens'ns.	14,000,000
4s, Certifi's of indebtedness	Act July 8, '70	Due in 1875	678,000
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money			\$14,678,000

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.			
Character of Issue.	Authorizing Act.	When Pay'ble	Registered Coupon.
4 to 6s, Bonds	Matur'd at vari's dates prior to Jan. 1, '37.		\$57,665
5s, Mex. indem.	Matur'd at various dates in '51 and '52		1,104
6's, Bonds	Matur'd Dec. 31, 1867		1,250
6s, Bounty L scp.	Matur'd July 1, 1849		8,100
5's, Texas indem.	Matur'd Dec. 31, 1864		174,000
5s of 1858	Matur'd after Jan. 1, 1871		180,000
5s, Bonds	Matur'd Jan. 1, 1871		10,000
6s, 5-20s, (called)	Matur'd Dec. 1, '71, and Mch. 7 & 20, '72.		4,733,000
1-10@6s Tr. notes	Matur'd at various dates from '33-'44		82,575
1-10@6s Tr. notes	Matur'd at various dates in '47 and '48		6,000
6s, Tr'y notes	Matur'd at various dates in '48 and '49		950
3@6's, Tr'y n's	Matur'd at various dates in '58 and '59		2,000
6's, Tr'y notes	Matur'd March 1, 1863		3,150
7-10's, 3 years	Matur'd Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864		19,200
5s, one year	Matur'd at various dates in 1865		76,225
5's, 2 years	Matur'd at various dates in 1866		53,101
6's, Com. int. n's	Matur'd June 10, '67, and May 15, '68		422,590
7-10's, 3 years	Matur'd Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868		24,900
6's, Certif. of ind.	Matur'd at various dates in 1866		5,000
4, 5 & 6's, Tem. l.	Matur'd Oct. 15, 1866		78,560
8s, Certif's. (called)	Matur'd monthly since Dec. 31, 1870		5,000
Agg. of debt on which int. has ceased since mat'y			\$6,164,770

Debt Bearing no Interest.		
Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Amt. outstand
July 17, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862	Demand notes	\$76,777
Feb. 25 and July 11, '62, and March 3, '63	U. S. legal-tender notes	332,000,000
June 8, 1872	Certificates of deposit	51,867,000
July 17, 1862	Fractional Currency	47,436,620
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Fractional currency	47,436,620
March 3, 1863 (in \$30, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 5,000)	Certifi's for gold deposited	33,710,800
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest		\$515,034,198

Recapitulation.		
	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN—		
Bonds at 6 p. cent.	\$1,214,234,500	
Bonds at 5 p. cent.	509,802,250	
Total debt bearing interest in coin	\$1,724,036,750	\$36,753,656
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY—		
Certificates at 4 per cent.	\$678,000	
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent.	14,000,000	
Total debt bearing interest in lawful money	\$14,678,000	144,610
DEBT ON WHICH INT. HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY—		
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST—		
Demand and legal tender notes	\$332,076,777	
Certificates of deposit	51,867,000	
Fractional currency	47,436,620	
Certificates of gold deposited	33,710,800	
Total debt bearing no interest	\$515,084,198	29,334
Unclaimed Interest		
Total	\$2,259,663,718	\$37,151,584
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due not presented for payment	\$2,297,145,303	
AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY—		
Coin	\$90,301,352	
Currency	5,253,074	
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	51,860,000	
Total	\$147,420,026	
Debt, less amount in the Treasury, May 1, 1871	2,149,725,277	
Debt, less amount in the Treasury, April 1, 1874	2,152,690,278	
Decrease of debt during the past month	\$2,965,151	
Increase of debt since June 30, 1873	\$1,906,563	
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873	\$368,052,553	

Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Character of Issue.	Amount outstanding.	Interest accrued and not yet paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by trans'p'n of mails, &c.	Balance of int. paid by United States.
Central Pacific	\$25,385,120	\$57,702	\$8,698,186	\$1,055,758	\$7,642,278
Kan. Pac., late U.P.E.D.	6,303,000	126,60	2,536,623	1,39,370	1,297,252
Union Pacific Co.	27,236,512	544,730	9,438,038	2,714,17	6,718,901
Gen. Br'h Un. Pacific	1,600,000	32,000	637,88	25,613	612,164
Western Pacific	1,970,560	3,411	545,629	9,367	536,062
Sioux City and Pacific	1,623,320	32,566	536,155	7,111	5,9,013
Total issued	\$64,623,512	\$1,222,470	\$22,386,691	\$5,051,418	\$17,335,273

The Pacific Railroad bonds are all issued under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; they are registered bonds, in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 & \$10,000; bear six per cent interest in currency, payable January 1 and July 1, and mature 30 years from their date.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—APRIL 24.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON -	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	11.17% @ 11.18%	April 24.	short.	11.93
Autwerp	3 months.	25.55 @ 25.60	"	"	25.20
Hamburg	short.	20.50 @ 20.56	"	3 mos.	20.16
Paris	short.	25.17% @ 25.25	"	short.	25.20
Paris	3 months.	25.47% @ 25.52%	"	"	"
Vienna	short.	11.42% @ 11.47%	April 24.	3 mos.	11.18
Berlin	short.	6.25 @ 6.25 1/2	"	"	6.20 1/2
Frankfort	short.	119% @ 119%	"	short.	118%
St. Petersburg	short.	32% @ 32 1/2	"	"	"
Cadiz	short.	48% @ 48%	"	"	"
Lisbon	90 days.	52% @ 52%	"	"	"
Milan	3 months.	28.90 @ 28.95	"	"	"
Genoa	short.	28.90 @ 28.95	"	"	"
Naples	short.	28.90 @ 28.95	"	"	"
New York	short.		April 24.	60 days.	\$4 86 per £.
Rio de Janeiro	short.		Mch. 31.	90 days.	26% @ 26%
Bahia	short.		Feb. 21.	short.	26
Buenos Ayres	short.		Mch. 22.	short.	49
Valparaiso	short.		"	"	"
Pernambuco	short.		Feb. 1.	short.	26%
Montevideo	short.		Jan. 26.	short.	51%
Bombay	60 days.	1 10% @ 1 10%	April 23.	6 mos.	1s. 11 11-16d.
Calcutta	short.	1 10%	April 20.	short.	1s. 11 5-16d.
Hong Kong	short.	4s. 3d.	April 17.	short.	4s. 3 3/4d.
Shanghai	short.	4s. 3d.	April 22.	short.	5s. 4 1/2d.
Singapore	short.	4s. 3d.	April 14.	short.	52
Alexandria	short.	4s. 3d.	April 22.	3 mos.	96%
Sydney	short.	1 per cent dis.	"	"	"

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 25, 1874.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget resolutions came up for discussion on Thursday evening. Mr. Gladstone made a long speech, but gave the new Chancellor of the Exchequer his support, and, after a brief debate, the proposals for the remission of taxation were agreed to. There has been, however, during the event, much discussion regarding the future course of English finance. Many persons are of the opinion that the year is likely to terminate with a deficit, as, in consequence of trade being so greatly contracted, the progressive rate of increase in the revenue peculiar to the last few years cannot be depended upon. Some also assert that our navy is not in so efficient a state as has been represented, and that the navy bill will have to be supplemented, in order to render our fleet of iron-clads fit to proceed to sea. Serious, however, as may be the result of the extensive arming of France and Germany, we ourselves are in a condition of profound peace, and the sum of £10,000,000, which has been voted for the navy, ought to be adequate to the requirements of the service, and to keep it in a state of thorough efficiency. The public consider so large a sum ample for the purpose for which it was voted, and certainly will not care to have more spent, when it is known that the fleet is a very powerful one, and is being annually added to. With regard to the revenue from ex-

cise and customs, though the prospect is not at present very encouraging, trade being slack in every department, yet as there are many indications of an abundant yield of cereal and other produce throughout Europe, it is anticipated that, when we shall have been assured of that fact, a stimulus will be given to trade, and to every branch of commercial and financial business. The general public appear to have but little money to invest, and they still select the sounder and safer descriptions of investment. A better trade is anticipated in the autumn, if only the harvest prove to be a good one, the labor market less disturbed, and a more settled condition of affairs exist in the trade for metals and coals.

The decline in prices since the commencement of last year has been very considerable, especially in metals. The following statement compares the prices of last Saturday with those of the first of January, 1873, and it will be seen that with the exception of coffee, in which last year there was an important advance, prices have fallen considerably. This year coffee has experienced a heavy reduction in value, and it is understood that some heavy sums of money have been lost on that article alone, and on pepper also:

	April 18, 1874.	Jan. 1, 1873.
Ashes—Pot, Canada.....per cwt.	35 6 to 46 0	39 0 to 46 0
Pearl.....	45 6 to 46 0	52 0 to 52 0
Cocoa, Grenada.....	46 0 to 50 0	45 0 to 70 0
Coffee, plantation Ceylon.....	98 0 to 110 0	83 0 to 95 0
Currants, Palais.....	28 0 to 31 0	31 0 to 40 0
Raisins, Valencia.....	31 0 to 42 0	24 0 to 50 0
Flax, Riga.....	58 0 to 67 0	76 0 to 76 0
Hemp, clean Russian.....	34 10 to 35 0	36 0 to 37 0
Jute.....	14 0 to 21 10	15 0 to 21 10
Metals—English copper.....per ton.	84 0 to 87 0	95 0 to 98 0
British bar iron.....	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 10 10
Fig, No. 1 Clyde.....	80 0 to 95 0	125 0 to 130 0
Lead, English pig.....	21 0 to 21 10	21 15 to 22 0
Spanish.....	20 10 to 20 10	21 0 to 21 5
Spelter.....	22 0 to 23 0	23 15 to 24 10
Tin, English block.....	92 0 to 92 0	145 0 to 145 0
Tin, English bars.....	93 0 to 93 0	146 0 to 146 0
Tin, English refined.....	94 0 to 94 0	148 0 to 148 0
Tin, Banca.....	92 0 to 92 0	150 0 to 150 0
Tin, sheets.....	88 0 to 88 0	148 0 to 148 0
Tin plates.....per box.	29 0 to 38 0	34 0 to 42 0
Oils, Sperm.....per cwt.	104 0 to 104 0	90 0 to 90 0
Cod.....	36 0 to 36 0	38 10 to 39 0
Sicily Olive.....	40 0 to 40 0	44 0 to 45 0
Linseed.....	28 15 to 29 0	33 15 to 34 0
Rape, foreign refined.....	32 10 to 32 10	41 10 to 42 0
Cocoanut.....	35 0 to 39 0	34 10 to 38 15
Palm oil.....	25 0 to 35 10	28 10 to 39 0
Butter, Cork.....per cwt.	120 0 to 156 0	114 0 to 120 0
Bacon, Waterford.....	82 0 to 84 0	68 0 to 69 0
Rice, Bengal.....	10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 14 0
Silk, Tealee.....per lb.	13 6 to 22 6	21 6 to 31 0
Sugar, crystallized Mauritius.....	26 0 to 30 0	31 0 to 36 6
Tallow, St. Petersburg, Y. C.....	37 0 to 37 3	42 9 to 43 0
Tea, fair to good Congou.....	0 11 to 1 1	0 11 to 1 2
Timber, Dantzic and Munich pr.....per load.	55 0 to 130 0	50 0 to 120 0
Canada red pine.....	70 0 to 130 0	70 0 to 100 0
Canada yellow pine.....	80 0 to 130 0	65 0 to 105 0
Wool, half-bred-hoffts, Engl. per 240 lbs. £16 10 to 17 0	£16 10 to 17 0	£22 10 to 23 0
Scoured, Port Phillip.....per lb.	1 6 to 2 6	1 7 to 2 7
Cotton, middling Orleans.....	0 8½ to 0 8½	0 10½ to 0 10½

The money market has been devoid of interest. The directors of the Bank have made no change in the official minimum which remains at 3½ per cent., while in the open market, owing to the fact that the supply of money is large, the best bills are taken at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. Annexed are the quotations:

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank rate.....	3½	4 months' bank bills..... 4 @4½
Open-market rates:		6 months' bank bills..... 4 @4½
30 and 60 days' bills.....	3½@3¾	4 and 6 months' trade bills. 4½@5
3 months' bills.....	3½@3¾	

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

	Per cent.
Joint stock banks.....	2½@.....
Discount houses at call.....	2½@.....
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2½@.....
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2½@.....

The following are the rates of discount at the leading Continental cities:

City	Bank rate.	Open market.	City	Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris.....	4½	4	St. Petersburg.....	6½	6½
Amsterdam.....	3½	3½	Brussels.....	5	4½
Hamburg.....	3	3	Turin, Florence and		
Berlin.....	4	3	Rome.....	5	4½
Frankfort.....	3½	3	Antwerp.....	6	5½
Vienna and Trieste.....	5	5	Bremen.....	4	3½
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona.....	6	6	Leipzig.....	4½	4
Lisbon and Oporto.....	7	7	Genoa.....	5	4½

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

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	23,592,346	24,620,126	25,866,825	26,352,113	26,570,180
Public deposits.....	8,067,145	8,728,110	9,529,813	12,454,357	8,643,506
Other deposits.....	16,346,953	19,666,557	19,487,469	20,713,080	17,298,300
Government securities.....	12,852,991	12,938,549	13,306,087	13,380,963	13,803,274
Other securities.....	17,846,150	19,916,098	22,521,880	26,758,844	19,203,720
Reserve of notes and coin.....	11,769,968	13,776,590	11,261,797	11,109,549	11,063,185

	19,974,028	22,901,620	21,750,297	22,109,549	22,239,185
Coin and bullion in both departments.....	19,974,028	22,901,620	21,750,297	22,109,549	22,239,185
Bank-rate.....	3 p. c.	2½ p. c.	4 p. c.	4 p. c.	3½ p. c.
Consols.....	94d.	93½d.	93½d.	93½d.	93d.
English wheat.....	42s. 7d.	58s. 11d.	54s. 5d.	54s. 7d.	60s. 6d.
Midd. Upland cotton.....	11d.	7½d.	11 3-16d.	9 5-16d.	8¾d.*
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d quality.....	1s. 3¾d.	1s. 0¾d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 2¾d.	1s. 1d.*
Clearing House return.....	79,894,000	95,562,000	139,675,000	197,477,000	

*Prices April 16.

The Bank return shows a slight increase in the resources of the establishment, the proportion of reserve to liabilities which was last March 41.13 per cent., being now nearly 42 per cent. The only feature in the return is that a large amount of taxes or customs' duties has been paid during the week.

In the stock markets there has been a partial revival of animation, but the chief movement has been in Peruvian stocks, which have experienced a marked improvement. The market for British railway shares has been somewhat irregular, but during the last few days there has been more firmness, the brilliancy of the weather having led to the hope that the traffics will increase, not only from passengers, but also from commercial sources. United States, Russian, French, Argentine, Brazilian, and Chilean Government securities have been in steady request for investment, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Erie and Atlantic and Great Western securities, however, have been dull, and the quotations are lower.

The French exchange has declined, and further amounts of Napoleons have been withdrawn from the Bank, but there is no demand for bar gold for export, and as there has been an arrival of £330,670 from Australia, the greater portion of that amount has been retained here. In the silver markets there has been more firmness. The amount of the commercial bills to be tendered for on Wednesday next will be only £200,000, and consequently an increased amount of business has been transacted in silver. Mexican dollars, being scarce, command extreme rates. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley & Abell's circular:

	GOLD.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar Gold.....per oz. standard.	77 9	@	...
Bar Gold, fine.....per oz. standard.	77 9	@	...
Bar Gold, refinable.....per oz. standard.	77 11	@	...
South American Doubloons.....per oz.		@	...
United States Gold Coin.....per oz. none here.		@	...
SILVER.			
Bar Silver, Fine.....per oz. standard.	4 11½	@	...
Bar Silver, containing 5 grs. Gold.....per oz. standard.	4 11½	@	...
Fine Cake Silver.....per oz.		no price	...
Mexican Dollars.....per oz. 4	9½	@	...
Spanish Dollars (Carolus).....per oz. none here.		@	...
Five Franc Pieces.....per oz. none here.		@	...

Messrs. Baring Brothers have announced a new loan of £800,000 in first mortgage, six per cent. sterling bonds to bearer, of the New York and Canada Railroad Company. The price of issue will be 92½, and interest will be payable half-yearly in London on May 1 and November 1, and the principal (repayable in 30 years) is absolutely guaranteed by the Delaware and Hudson Land Company.

The "Faraday" has already commenced taking in the cable for the Direct United States Cable Company. Captain Anderson, late chief-officer of the Great Eastern, has been appointed to the command of the ship, which will start in about a fortnight to lay the first section.

It is stated this morning that the Chairman and Directors of the Erie Railway Company at New York have authorized the London Banking Association to select and appoint auditors to proceed to New York to examine and report on the accounts of the road, and that Messrs. Quilter, Ball & Co., and Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co. have been definitely nominated.

A week of brilliant midsummer weather has caused the wheat trade to rule extremely quiet, but, owing to the scarcity of grain in Europe, holders have remained firm, and very little change has taken place in prices. In the provincial markets, there has been in some instances less buoyancy; but the London market is firm in tone, at the prices of last week. The quantity of wheat estimated to be afloat is 1,366,000 quarters against 1,188,000 last year.

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

	IMPORTS.		1871-72.	1870-71.
	1873-74.	1872-73.		
Wheat.....cwt.	27,953,756	30,259,666	26,932,169	21,099,617
Barley.....	6,086,145	10,925,834	8,567,091	5,192,657
Oats.....	6,128,621	6,290,763	5,958,305	4,959,639
Peas.....	667,055	891,221	525,681	487,541
Beans.....	2,927,765	1,712,278	2,325,572	1,187,800
Indian Corn.....	10,020,681	13,235,415	12,279,910	9,698,746
Flour.....	4,327,351	4,606,453	2,118,552	3,068,405

EXPORTS.

Table with 5 columns: Commodity, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Indian Corn, Flour.

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 have been tolerably steady during the week, and close at higher prices than a week ago. The bullion in the Bank has decreased £365,000 during the past week.

Table with 7 columns: Commodity, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Rows include Consols for money, U. S. 6s, U. S. 10-40s, New 5s.

The quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were: U. S. 6s (5-20s) 1862 98 1/2

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market closes quiet at lower prices.

Table with 7 columns: Commodity, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Rows include Flour (Western), Wheat (Red W'n. spr.), Corn (West. m'd), Peas (Canadian).

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Bacon is 3d. lower, while all the other articles under this head close at advanced quotations.

Table with 7 columns: Commodity, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Rows include Beef (mess) new, Pork (mess) new, Bacon (long cl. mid.), Lard (American), Cheese (Amer'n fine).

Liverpool Produce Market.—Cloverseed and spirits turpentine close lower, while common rosin and tallow are each quoted higher.

Table with 7 columns: Commodity, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Rows include Rosin (common), Petroleum (refined), Fallow (American), Cloverseed (Am. red), Spirits turpentine.

London Produce and Oil Markets.—The only change in prices in this market is an advance of 6s. in linseed oil.

Table with 7 columns: Commodity, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Rows include Linseed (obl.), Linseed (Calcutta), Sugar (No. 12 D'ch std.), Sperm oil, Whale oil, Linseed oil.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in dry goods and a decrease in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$6,537,995 this week against \$7,228,874 last week, and \$9,269,815 the previous week.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with 4 columns: 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874. Rows include Dry goods, General merchandise, Total for the week, Previously reported, Since Jan. 1.

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 May 5:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK

Table with 4 columns: 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874. Rows include For the week, Previously reported, Since Jan. 1.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending May 2, 1874, and since the beginning of the year, with a comparison for the corresponding date in previous years:

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Commodity, Amount. Rows include April 28—Str. Crescent City, April 29—Str. Scotia, April 30—Str. Frisia, April 30—Str. City of Merida, May 2—Str. City of Brooklyn, May 2—Str. Republic.

Total for the week \$839,384 Previously reported 10,391,102

Total since Jan. 1, 1874 \$11,230,486

Table with 2 columns: Same time in—, Amount. Rows include 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870.

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

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Commodity, Amount. Rows include April 27—Str. Colon, April 28—Str. Vicksburg, April 28—Brig Constante, April 28—Schr. Light of the East, May 2—Str. City of Havana.

Total for the week \$43,489 Previously reported 1,190,590

Total since Jan. 1, 1874 \$1,234,079

Table with 2 columns: Same time in—, Amount. Rows include 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870.

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:

Table with 6 columns: Week ending, For Circulation, For U. S. Deposits, Total, Bal. in Treasury, Coin certificates. Rows include Feb. 21, Feb. 28, March 7, March 14, March 21, March 28, April 4, April 11, April 18, April 25, May 2.

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:

Table with 4 columns: Week ending, Notes in Circulation, Fractional Currency Received, Leg. Ten Distributed. Rows include Feb. 21, Feb. 28, March 7, March 14, March 21, April 4, April 11, April 18, April 25, May 2.

Kansas Pacific Railway.—The Kansas Pacific Railway Company elected, May 7, directors: Robert E. Carr (president), Adolphus Meier, C. S. Greeley, B. W. Lewis, Jr., S. M. Edgell, John D. Perry, Theodore G. Meier, and Robert Barth, of St. Louis; Thomas A. Scott and Matthew Baird, of Philadelphia; and L. H. Meyer, of New York.

—The Oil Creek Railroad Company has failed to meet the interest due on its bonds for 1st of May, payable in Philadelphia; but the company hopes to raise the funds to meet its obligations in this respect soon.

—At the meeting of trustees of the National Trust Company on Tuesday last, Mr. D. R. Mangam was again re-elected to the presidency, and Messrs. T. W. Shannon and B. F. Bancroft as first and second vice presidents. Mr. Cruikshank was re-elected as Secretary. Mr. B. L. Solomon, the former first vice-president, declined a re-election, as he contemplates a lengthened visit abroad. The gentlemen comprising the Board of Trustees number among them some of our first citizens.

—The fifth edition of Dean's Interest and Equation Exponents has lately been published. This work comprises in a book of about twenty-five leaves, a complete series of average and interest tables. The interest tables are based on the rate of 10 per cent., owing to the readiness with which any other rate can be obtained, it only being necessary to multiply by the rate desired and discard the right hand figure. The basis of the average tables is the interest tables, each of the columns being so arranged that the interest of any sum can be found in each column, either for the number of days, or number of months and days at the top, or for the date at the bottom. The book is completely indexed on both sides, affording easy reference to every portion. It is taken by many leading banks and mercantile houses in almost every State in the Union. The publishers are L. L., and Moses King, St. Louis. Price of the work per copy, \$5.

—We call the attention of our readers to the card in to-day's issue of the well-known firm of Messrs. Levy & Borg. This house makes a specialty of dealing in Southern and miscellaneous securities, and have recently removed to the spacious offices, 53 Exchange Place, formerly occupied by Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

COTTON CONTRACTS

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

L. W. HAMILTON & CO., Stock Brokers, 43 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:

May 8, 1874.	Puts. Below	Calls. Above	Puts. Below	Calls. Above
Harlem.....	3	3 1/2	St. Paul common.....	2 1/2
Rock Island.....	1 1/2	2 1/2	Ohio and Mississippi.....	1 1/2
Central and Hudson.....	1 1/2	2 1/2	Union Pacific.....	2
Lake Shore.....	1 1/2	2 1/2	C. C. & I. C.....	2
West. Union Telegraph.....	2 1/2	4 1/2	Pacific Mail.....	2
New Jersey Central.....	1	2	Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	2
Wabash.....	2	4	Erie.....	2 1/2
Northwest.....	2	5	Gold.....	1/2

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 PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Boston, Concord & Montreal, pref.....	3	May 13	
Catawissa (Pa.), pref.....	3 1/2	May 8	
new pref.....	22 1/2 cts	May 8	
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, pref.....	3	May 1	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, guar. (quar.).....	1 1/2	June 1	May 10 to June 2
Pennsylvania.....	5	June 1	
Wilton.....	3 1/2		
Banks.			
Nassau.....	4	May 11	May 2 to May 11
National Bank of the State of New York.....	4	May 9	May 1 to May 9

FRIDAY, May 8, 1874—6 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The financial markets, as a general rule, have been without special features, either in regular or speculative transactions. Money continues to be excessively abundant on call, stocks and bonds are comparatively quiet, gold has been free from speculative movement of importance, and exchange is strong at prices above the specie shipping point. Much less interest is now manifested by business men concerning the course of legislation at Washington, as the subject has become of much less moment since the President's position has been defined.

Money on call is ruling at lower rates than heretofore, and large blocks are pressed upon the best class of borrowers at 3 per cent., while all good borrowers can supply their wants at 4 per cent. on stock collaterals.

The tendency of commercial paper is to follow the course of call loans, and rates on prime paper are easier for the seller, some choice names going at 5 1/2 per cent., and even lower, while the current quotations for prime paper is 6@7 per cent. There is no large supply of really first-class paper offering.

Cable despatches from London on Thursday reported a decrease in the week of £365,000 in the bullion of the Bank of England, the minimum rate remaining unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 18,926,000 francs in specie. The London markets were steady to-day (Friday), and money in the open market 1/4 below the Bank rate.

The last statement of the New York City Clearing House banks on May 2, showed a further increase in legal-tender reserve, the excess above the 25 per cent. requirement being \$15,149,825 against \$12,728,925 the previous week.

The U. S. Comptroller of the Currency has called upon national banks for a statement of their condition at the close of April.

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

	1874.		Differences.	1873.		1872.	
	April 25.	May 2.		May 3.	May 4.		
Loans and dis.	\$288,423,500	\$286,574,300	Dec. \$1,849,200	\$270,721,100	\$280,284,900		
Specie.....	23,336,400	21,639,600	Inc. 1,303,200	18,677,800	18,325,400		
Circulation....	26,901,600	26,889,600	Dec. 12,000	27,564,400	27,809,800		
Net deposits...	234,486,700	234,407,500	Dec. 85,200	196,471,900	211,636,400		
Legal tenders.	51,739,600	55,833,000	Inc. 1,093,400	40,051,700	47,407,400		

United States Bonds.—The prices of governments fell off slightly with the lower tendency of gold, but have been firmer again yesterday and to-day. There has been a steady demand from home purchasers, but no inquiry from foreign bankers except for a few small lots. One leading house that ships a great many bonds stated that they have not sent out a bond since the veto was announced, owing entirely to the lower range of gold, as the veto itself was nowhere received with more satisfaction than in those foreign markets where American securities are dealt in.

Closing prices daily have been as follows:

	Int. period.	May 2.	May 4.	May 5.	May 6.	May 7.	May 8.
5s, funded, 1881, ..coup.....	Quarterly.	115 1/2	115 1/2	*115 1/2	115	115	115 1/2
6s, 1881.....	reg. Jan. & July.	*119 1/2	*119 1/2	119 1/2	*119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
6s, 1881.....	coup. Jan. & July.	*121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	*121 1/2	*121 1/2	*121 1/2
6s, 5-20's, 1862.....	coup. May & Nov.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	*114 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....	coup. May & Nov.	117 1/2	*117	117	*116 1/2	117	*117
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....	coup. May & Nov.	*118 1/2	118 1/2	118	117 1/2	*117 1/2	118
6s, 5-20's, 1865 new coup.....	Jan. & July.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	coup. Jan. & July.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....	coup. Jan. & July.	*120 1/2	*120	*120	119 1/2	*120	120 1/2
5s, 10-40's.....	reg. Mar. & Sept.	*115 1/2	*115	*114 1/2	*114 1/2	*114 1/2	*114 1/2
5s, 10-40's.....	coup. Mar. & Sept.	115 1/2	115	114 1/2	*114 1/2	*114 1/2	*114 1/2
6s Currency.....	reg. Jan. & July.	*116 1/2	*116 1/2	*116 1/2	*116 1/2	*116 1/2	116 1/2

* 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 May 1, 1874, were as follows:

	Int. period.	Range since Jan. 1.		Amount May 1.	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.
5s, funded 1881.....	coup. 111 Jan.	2	117	Apr. 28	\$176,797,450
6s, 1881.....	reg. 115 1/2 Jan.	3	120 1/2	Feb. 10	193,173,750
6s, 1881.....	coup. 117 Jan.	3	122	Apr. 29	89,562,600
6s, 5-20's, 1862.....	coup. 112 1/2 Jan.	6	118 1/2	Apr. 29	16,610,100
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....	coup. 114 Jan.	6	120 1/2	Apr. 29	25,946,300
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....	coup. 115 Jan.	3	121 1/2	Apr. 15	33,789,750
6s, 5-20's, 1865 new coup.....	114 1/2 Jan.	3	120 1/2	Apr. 29	56,777,000
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	coup. 114 1/2 Jan.	2	120 1/2	Apr. 30	87,786,250
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....	coup. 114 Jan.	20	120 1/2	Apr. 29	12,878,000
5s, 10-40's.....	reg. 110 1/2 Feb.	2	115 1/2	Mch. 27	141,103,000
5s, 10-40's.....	coup. 112 1/2 Mch.	2	116 1/2	Feb. 28	53,464,300
6s, Currency.....	reg. 114 Jan.	6	117 1/2	Apr. 2	64,623,512

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	April 24.	April 30.	May 8.	Since Jan. 1.	
				Lowest.	Highest.
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1865.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	Apr. 22
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	108 1/2	109 1/2	103 1/2	107 1/2	Jan. 5
U. S. 5s, 10-40's.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	Feb. 16
New 5s.....	103 1/2	101	104 1/2	102 1/2	Jan. 15

State and Railroad Bonds.—There have been quite a number of transactions in Tennessee bonds, but few in other Southern securities. The financial officers of the State of South Carolina are now in New York to confer with bondholders in regard to funding their bonds at 50 per cent of their face value, and they promise to pay interest on the funded bonds July 1. Bondholders may think this a large sacrifice—but they must ask themselves the question, what did we pay for our bonds, what are they worth now, and what will they be worth in the future? There is no intelligence of importance in regard to the finances of other Southern States. Railroad bonds show a fairly distributed business at the Board, but the miscellaneous bonds and those in default are very dull.

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

	May 2.	May 4.	May 5.	May 6.	May 7.	May 8.	Since Jan. 1.	
							Lowest.	Highest.
6s Tenn., old.....	*83	84	83	82 1/2	82 1/2	*83	79	Jan. 8
6s Tenn., new.....	*83	*83	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	*82	79	Jan. 9
6s N. Car., old.....	*20 1/2	*20 1/2	*20 1/2	*20 1/2	*20 1/2	*21	20 1/2	May 7
6s N. Car., new.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	Jan. 6
6s Virg., old.....	*32	*32	*32	*30	*31	*32	40	Jan. 9
do consolid.....	*51	*50 1/2	*51 1/2	51	*50 1/2	*50 1/2	50	Feb. 17
do deferred.....	*10 1/2	*10 1/2	*10 1/2	.....	11	*11 1/2	11	Jan. 9
6s S. C., J. & J.....	*7	.....	7 1/2	.....	*7	*7	7	Apr. 28
6s Missouri.....	*94 1/2	95	*94 1/2	*91 1/2	*91 1/2	95	90 1/2	Jan. 2
Cent. Pac., gold.....	.....	85	94 1/2	94 1/2	*94	94 1/2	92 1/2	Jan. 3
Un Pac., 1st.....	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	86	86	85 1/2	84 1/2	Jan. 2
do L'd Gr't.....	80	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	80	80 1/2	75 1/2	Jan. 3
do Income.....	86	86 1/2	86	86	85 1/2	85 1/2	73 1/2	Jan. 9
Erie 1st M. 7s.....	*101	*100 1/2	*100 1/2	*100	*101	*100	101	Jan. 5
N. J. Cen. 1st 7s.....	*107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 1/2	Feb. 3
Ft Wayne 1st 7s.....	.....	*106	*106 1/2	.....	*107	.....	104	Jan. 27
Rock Isl 1st 7s.....	*105	105	*105	*105	*105 1/2	105 1/2	101	Jan. 6

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The tone of the stock market has been desultory and prices variable each day, the close to-night being lower—and on some stocks 3 or 4 per cent. lower—than last Friday. The last prices to-day, however, were near the best point of the day and the general market closed strong. The turn from day to day is affected, as usual, by the prevailing speculative influence at the time, and in the absence of any great movement the profits of speculation are found in these variations of 2@3 per cent. The Lake Shore election, which took place at Cleveland this week, and the annual report then presented, were the occasion of some comment in the market, but had no appreciable effect on the price of the stock. The report was rather more favorable than had been expected, and showed that the Company's affairs are getting into shape so that they can be controlled with such economy as becomes the present times. Mr. Banker and Mr. Boody were not re-elected as directors; Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt was elected First Vice-President.

Railroad earnings for the month of April are comparatively better than those for March, as appears from the statement on another page.

Lapsley & Bazley, Brokers, 74 Broadway and 9 New street quote stock privileges, \$100 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.

May 8, 1874.	Puts below.	Calls above.	Puts below.	Calls above.
Gold for 1/2 bonus.....	1/2 @ 1 1/2	.....	Rock Island.....	1 1/2 @ 3
W. Union Tel.....	2 @ 3	.....	Mil. & St. Paul.....	1 1/2 @ 3
Pacific Mail.....	1 1/2 @ 3	.....	Wabash.....	2 @ 1
N. Y. C. & Hud.....	3 @ 2	.....	Ohio & Mississippi.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Harlem.....	3 @ 5	.....	Union Pacific.....	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Erie.....	1 1/2 @ 3	.....	Han. & St. Joseph.....	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Lake Shore.....	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2	.....	C. C. & I. C.....	2 @ 3 1/2
Northwestern.....	2 @ 3	.....	.....	.....

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows:

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and various commodity prices (e.g., N.Y. Cen. & H.R., Harlem, Erie, Lake Shore, Wash., Northwest, etc.).

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 for various commodities from Jan. 1, 1873, to the current date, categorized by lowest and highest prices for different months.

The Gold Market.—The market has shown no animation, and the price continues to fluctuate between 112 and 113. There is no particular influence to give strength to the market except the export movement...

Table showing gold premiums and balances for the past week, including columns for Open, Low, High, Close, Total Clearings, Gold, and Currency.

Table showing quotations in gold for foreign and American coin, listing items like Sovereigns, Napoleons, German X thalers, etc., with their respective prices.

Foreign Exchange.—The market for exchange has been steady throughout at the rates previously established, although the demand from merchants has naturally been checked by the high figures prevailing.

amount of the loan is for £800,000. These bills were of a high class, and sold close up to the rates for prime bankers' sterling.

Quotations for prime bills are now as follows:

Table showing quotations for prime bills, including London prime bankers' sterling, London good bankers' do, Paris prime com. ster do, etc.

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

Table showing transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury, with columns for Receipts and Payments in Gold and Currency.

Total \$2,115,000. Balance, May 1... \$56,789,308 49 \$38,395,261 97. Balance, May 8... \$54,511,054 74 \$40,083,835 81

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 May 2, 1874:

Large table showing the condition of New York City banks, including columns for 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 \$236,574,300 \$24,639,600 \$5,833,000 \$234,101,500 \$26,859,600

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

Table showing deviations from previous week returns, including columns for Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Net Deposits, and Circulation.

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

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, including columns for Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, and Aggregate Clearings.

Boston Banks.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House on Monday, May 4, 1874:

Table showing a statement of Boston National Banks, including columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, L.T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation.

Table with columns for various categories (Howard, Market, Massachusetts, etc.) and their corresponding values.

Total \$49,350,000 \$125,615,900 \$2,926,300 \$10,515,200 \$53,429,100 \$25,506,900

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Loans Increase \$140,400 Deposits Increase \$571,100

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Shows weekly data from Dec 15 to May 4.

Philadelphia Banks.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week ending Monday, May 4, 1874:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Lists various banks and their financials.

Total \$16,435,000 \$59,193,258 \$377,919 \$16,131,746 \$48,257,660 \$11,501,030

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans Inc. \$1,639 Deposits Inc. \$529,320

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Shows weekly data from Dec 22 to May 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—PRICES.

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists prices for various bonds and certificates.

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, &c.

Large table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists securities and their prices across multiple cities including Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

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

Table with columns for 'SECURITIES', 'Bid', and 'Ask'. It is divided into sections: U. S. Bonds, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Miscellaneous Stocks. Each entry lists a security name and its corresponding bid and ask prices.

NEW YORK LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Par, Amount), DIVIDENDS (Periods, 1872, 1873, Last Paid), PRICE (Bid, Askd). Lists various banks like American Exchange, Bowery, Broadway, etc.

Insurance Stock List.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Par, Amount), NET SURPLUS (Jan. 1, 1874), DIVIDENDS (1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, Last Paid), PRICE (Bid, Askd). Lists insurance companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American, etc.

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

[Quotations by Charles Otis, 47 Exchange Place.]

Table with columns: COMPANY, CAPITAL (Par, Amount), PERIODS, RATE, LAST DIVIDEND, BID, ASKED. Lists gas and R.R. securities like Brooklyn Gas Light Co, Citizens' Gas Co, etc.

Over all liabilities, including re-insurance, capital and profit scrip. 25 per cent in scrip and 5 per cent in cash.

City Securities.

Quotations by GEO. K. SISTARE.

Table with columns: INTEREST (Rate, Months Payable), BONDS DUE, PRICE (Bid, Askd). Lists various city bonds and securities.

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

Investments

AND

STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

EXPLANATION OF STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

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

South Carolina State Finances.—Mr. Cardozo, the Treasurer, and Mr. Hoge, Comptroller-General of the State of South Carolina, are in New York for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the execution of the Funding law, passed at the last session of the Legislature of that State. They invite bondholders of the State to meet them at their room, No. 5 Astor House, for the purpose of imparting any information that may be desired. Notice is given that the interest on the bonds funded, due July 1, 1874, will be paid at the State Treasury, Columbia, S. C., and National Park Bank, New York. If bondholders—the most of those now holding having purchased at low prices—will make some concession, the officers hope now to adjust the State indebtedness.

Atlantic & Gulf Railroad.—

The "Atlantic & Gulf" is a consolidation of the "Savannah Albany & Gulf" and the "Atlantic & Gulf," the first chartered as the "Savannah & Albany" in 1847, and the latter as a continuation of the former in 1856. The road, which up to 1856 had been completed to a point 69 miles west of Savannah, was opened to Thomasville, 200 miles, in April, 1861, and considerable work had also been done on the Bainbridge extension and the Florida branch. Work was continued on the branch and on the Bainbridge extension until 1864, when, owing to the inability of the company to proceed, further operations were suspended. Previous to this event, however, namely, in May, 1863, the two original companies had been formally consolidated. At the close of the war the company found their road virtually in ruins and dismantled, and their financial resources exhausted. The importance of the road, however, was such as to bring around the company appreciative friends, who furnished the means necessary to the restoration of the line, and the further prosecution of the works commenced; and in March, 1866, trains were again running between Savannah and Thomasville; and in 1867 and 1868 the extension to Bainbridge and the Florida branch were completed. In 1869 the South Georgia & Florida Railroad, then in course of construction, was merged in the Atlantic & Gulf system. The basis of this transaction was the exchange of the S. G. & F. stock for A. & G. guaranteed 7 per cent stock and the assumption by the latter of the bonded debt. In 1870 the road was extended from the depot in Savannah to the company's wharf on the Savannah River, with ample side tracks, &c. During the past two or three years the company have been exerting themselves to carry out the original plan of extending the road through southern Alabama to Pollard, whence lines are already in existence to Pensacola and Mobile. The company for this purpose have sought the aid of the State, but as yet without success. They ask the State to endorse their first mortgage bonds to the extent of \$5,000,000.

ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

Main Line.—Savannah, Ga., to Bainbridge, Ga.	236.0 miles.
Savannah River Extension.—South Depot to South River.	1.6 "
Branches. } Lawton, Ga., to Live Oak, Fla.	48.0 "
} Thomasville, Ga., to Albany, Ga.	60.0—108.0 "

Total length of main line and branches.	345.6 miles.
Sidings—On main line, 124; on Florida Branch, 15; and on Albany Branch, 17.	15.6 "

Total length on a basis of single track.	361.2 miles.
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Gauge of tracks, 5 feet. Rail 52 to 56 pounds.	
Equipment.—Locomotive engines (20 in use)	26
Passenger train cars—Passenger cars, 19; smoking and baggage cars, 4; mail and express cars, 4; and officers' (superintendent and paymaster) cars, 2.	29
Freight train cars—Box cars, 219; platform cars, 116; timber truck, 1, and stock cars, 11.	347
Roadway cars—Wrecking car, 1; pile driving car, 1; crank cars, 7, and push cars, 68.	77

Total of all cars (of which 404 in use Dec. 31).	453
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OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

Engine Mileage.—Locomotives hauling trains run 683,918 miles.	
Car Mileage.—Passenger cars, 1,620,862; freight cars, 5,671,142; and roadway cars, 407,335. Total, 7,699,399; or, including cars of other companies, 8,155,754 miles.	
Passenger Traffic.—Passengers carried, 97,227. Amount of fares, \$199,577 35, or \$2.05 per passenger.	
Freight Traffic.—Cotton moved, 143,144 bales, viz.: Sea Island, 1,470, and Upland, 141,674 bales. From local stations, 44,054; from Jacksonville, Pensacola, and Mobile R. R., 17,535; from Macon & Brunswick R. R., 75,085, and from Chattahoochee River, 6,470, or a total of 143,144 bales. Lumber moved, 45,286,180 feet B. M., &c. Naval stores to Savannah, 19,653 barrels.	
Gross Earnings.—Passenger, \$199,577; freight, \$740,470; mails, \$33,439, and incidental, \$32,461. Total.	\$1,005,947
Operating Expenses.—Administrative, \$13,260; roadway, \$227,288; locomotive, \$180,014; car, \$95,668; transportation, \$177,333, and forwarding, \$7,256.	700,819

Surplus over ordinary expenses.	\$305,128
Extraordinary expenses.	37,242

Net Earnings, or surplus over all expenses.	\$267,886
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Inrerest on bonds, \$213,703; on guaranteed stock, \$30,315, and on coupon notes, \$38,400. Total, \$282,418, showing a deficit in earnings of \$14,532.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

Capital stock, 36,932 shares at \$100	\$3,693,200
Guaranteed 7 per cent stock.	786,477
Funded debt—Company's bonds, \$2,310,200; company's coupon notes, \$500,000; South Georgia & Florida R. R. bonds, 1st mortgage, \$464,000, and 2d mortgage, \$200,000.	3,474,200
Free bonds—Bainbridge extension.	52,500
Bills payable.	174,941
Transient creditors.	178,488
Gross earnings of 1873 (as above).	1,005,947
Total liabilities.	\$9,365,753
Railroad and appurtenances.	\$7,717,971
Supplies on hand.	16,959
Bonds of city of Bainbridge, \$50,000; Macon & Brunswick R. R. stock, \$24,100; Cuthbert & Camille R. R. stock, \$1,700, and Sav., Griffin & N. Ala. R. R. stock, \$500.	76,
Transient debtors—United States, \$5,765; agents and connecting roads, \$81,159; contractors, \$1,800; Post Office Department, \$6,566.	95,290
Suspense account.	4,806
Extraordinary expenses.	37,242
Interest on bonds, \$213,703; on guaranteed stock, \$30,315; and on coupon notes, \$38,400.	282,418
Interest account.	25,537
Discount on coupon notes.	22,126
Profit and loss.	228,579
Operating expenses, \$700,819, and other expenses, \$47,327.	748,146
Cash on hand December 31, 1873.	110,359
Total property and assets.	\$9,365,753

California & Texas Construction Company.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the California & Texas Railway Construction Company, was held May 6, at Philadelphia, at which it was agreed by the stockholders that they would furnish upon the company's securities, at a low rate of interest, funds necessary to complete the road from Dallas to Fort Worth, and from Texarkana to Brookton, the construction to be finished within the present year and the money to be used for the specific purpose mentioned. This work, when finished, will complete the line from Marshall to Fort Worth, from Fort Worth to Texarkana, and west from Texarkana to Sherman. No work had been done since September.

Cairo and Vincennes Railroad.—The Receivership was settled at Springfield, Ill., April 29, by the appointment of Henry L. Morrill, Esq., of Evansville, Ind., and John Crerar, Esq., of Chicago, as receivers.

Consolidation Coal Company.—The annual report for the year ending December 31, 1873, shows:

The gross receipts from mines (including coal on hand), and from railroads, rents, etc., were.	\$3,300,709 28
Working expenses of mining, operating of railroads, taxes, freights, salaries, legal expenses, etc.	2,504,373 49
	\$796,335 79

The expenses above stated (\$2,504,373 49) are the ordinary operating expenses. In addition thereto, there have been paid out of the earnings of the year, for permanent improvement, new rolling stock, etc., the following sums:

Steel rails account—being cost of steel rails over, and above iron rails removed.	\$42,620 00
New cars.	16,630 00
2 locomotives and machinery for shops.	37,488 63
Cost of new mine opened, also locomotives for mine, and 2½ miles T-rails for underground transportation.	18,000 00
Total.	\$115,269 63

There has also been paid from the year's earnings as follows:

Interest on funded debt.	\$200,864 95
Sinking fund (retiring \$93,000 of mortgage debt).	76,760 00
	\$277,624 95

SUMMARY.

Total receipts	\$3,300,709 28
Total outlays and expenditures of every kind, exclusive of interest and sinking fund.	\$2,619,642 12
Interest on funded debt.	200,864 95
Sinking fund.	76,760 00
	2,897,267 07

Net earnings of the year's business applicable to dividend.	\$403,442 21
The total debt of the Company on its coal lands and railroads, January 1, 1873, was.	\$3,265,100 00
Convertible mortgage bonds issued January and February, 1873, to complete payment for Bedford branch R.R. and Allegheny property.	11,000 00

Reduction by sinking fund during year 1873.	\$3,276,100 00
	93,000 00

Total debt January 1, 1874 \$3,183,100 00

I. OF THE MINING DEPARTMENT.

There were mined and delivered from the Company's property in 1873, 549,484 tons; 1872, 504,132 tons, showing an increase of 44,352 tons.

The sales for the year would doubtless have been greater but for the financial panic which occurred early in September last, thus affecting the business during the best months of the year. The falling off was more especially felt in the manufacturing interest, though the demand for steamship and railroad service was to a certain extent affected by this extraordinary crisis. Not only was the consumption diminished, but the price of all classes of coal throughout the country was for a time reduced.

The policy of the Board has been to proceed with the steady improvement of the mining property and the enlargement of its capacity, in order to keep pace with the growing demand for Cumberland coal.

A new mine has been opened during the year, which will, from this time forth, furnish its proportionate supply of coal. Some of the other mines have been enlarged, and it is safe to state that for the year 1874 the Consolidation Company's mines will have a capacity of 3,000 tons per day.

There will be no large or extraordinary expense required in the mining department during the coming year.

2. THE RAILROAD.

The number of miles owned and worked by the Consolidation Coal Company is as follows:

Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad and branches to various mines. 38 miles	38	“
Eckhart, or Cumberland Division.....	14	“
Branch to Pennsylvania State line.....	3	“

Total..... 55 “
 During the year there were placed in the main road of steel rails..... 575 tons.
 And in the branches and main line of iron rails..... 187 “

The ballasting has also been renewed and increased.

The policy of the Board, as suggested in the last annual report, has been to proceed in relaying the main road (over which such a heavy traffic passes) with steel rails, as its business and condition should require.

In anticipation of the increased tonnage, two powerful locomotives were purchased last spring. In our own shops twenty-one new iron coal-cars were built, and ten platform-cars reconstructed. Some valuable machinery was also added to the company's shops. These items, amounting to \$56,500, have been charged to the expenses of the year. It will not be necessary, even with a considerable increase of tonnage, to add to the locomotives for the coming year, but a few additional cars may be required.

The fleet of canal-boats belonging to the company, and plying upon the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, has been kept in good condition, and has yielded a fair return to the company.

ASSETS.

Mining property.....	\$8,709,000 00
Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad and equipment.....	3,081,901 93
Cumberland Branch Railroad and equipment.....	730,526 00
Real estate and property at Eckhart.....	350,745 78
Machine-shops and machinery.....	244,487 90
Dwellings at mines.....	115,045 00
Wharf property at Baltimore and Cumberland.....	189,153 00
Canal-boats and barges.....	59,651 28
Bedford Extension Branch Railroad.....	99,481 59
Personal property at New York and Hoboken.....	6,887 35
Materials on hand.....	181,102 72
Bills receivable.....	170,577 34
Loans on call, since paid.....	52,805 52
Cash in bank.....	68,694 16
Coal on hand (23,529 tons).....	123,339 06
Seventy iron coal-cars.....	40,000 00
Ledger accounts, due for coal and freight.....	141,423 52

\$14,364,822 55

LIABILITIES.

Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad bonds of George's Creek Coal and Iron Company.....	\$98,600 00
Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage bonds.....	803,500 00
Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage bonds.....	645,000 00
Consolidation Coal Company 1st mortgage bond.....	453,000 00
Consolidation C. C. and I. Co. 1st mortgage bonds.....	247,000 00
Consolidation C. C. and I. Co. 2d mortgage bonds.....	498,000 00
Consolidation Coal Company Wright Farm bonds.....	135,000 00
Consolidation Coal Company convertible bonds.....	300,000 00
Capital stock.....	10,250,060 00
Ninety-five shares Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock.....	9,500 00
Profit and loss.....	783,794 31
Interest on bonds (since paid).....	99,892 00
Taxes due and unpaid.....	30,000 00
Due State of Maryland for taxes collected and to be refunded.....	8,536 24

\$14,364,822 55

Erie and Atlantic and Great Western.—The *Tribune* reports that at the office of S. L. M. Barlow, a caucus of the principal officials of both roads was held, May 6, President Watson appearing for Erie, and a committee of directors representing the Atlantic and Great Western. Late in the day it was officially stated that the object of the meeting was to devise an equitable scheme for the leasing of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad by the Erie. From the statements of those present at the caucus it was learned that the Erie Company are willing to lease the Atlantic and Great Western, with all its leased lines and branches, for a term of ninety-nine years, agreeing to pay to the latter 28 per cent of its gross earnings for the first year; 29 per cent for the second, and 30 per cent thereafter, with an equal division between the two roads of any profits of the Atlantic & Great Western in excess of the per centage named. Mr. Watson thought that the working expenses of the Atlantic and Great Western would equal 70 per cent. of its earnings, and therefore he thought that the Erie could not afford to pay more than 30 per cent. to the Atlantic and Great Western. Mr. McHenry, however, thought that the cost of running the Atlantic and Great Western would amount to only 65 per cent. of its gross earnings, and therefore the Erie should pay 35 per cent. It was upon this difference of five per cent. that the discussion had been based. The difference of five per cent. would amount to between \$300,000 and \$400,000 annually. It was not intended to lease the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad with the Atlantic and Great Western, but it would be operated as an independent connection.

International Houston and Great Northern.—A bill passed the Texas Legislature settling the controversy with regard to the subsidy to be paid by the State to this road. The original agreement was that the State should give \$10,000 in its bonds for each mile built by the company, but this the State was subsequently inclined to repudiate. By a bill passed on the 23d of April the State agrees to pay the bonds, in accordance with the original contract, for the line from Jefferson to San Antonio, including all that part of the road now completed and about 130 miles north-east of San Antonio yet to be completed, which the company will probably complete this year.

Lake Shore & Michigan South.—The annual meeting of stockholders was held at Cleveland, May 6, and the following Directors elected: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, and Eugene N. Robinson of New York; Henry B. Payne, Amasa Stone, jr., and Stillman Wilt of Cleveland; Wm. L. Scott, Charles M. Reed, and John Tracy of Erie, Penn.; Albert Keep of Chicago; William Williams of Buffalo. About thirty millions of stock were voted on. The present officers were re-elected, except Treasurer James H. Banker. Edwin D. Worcester of New York was elected Treasurer. The office of Second Vice-President was created; Wm. H. Vanderbilt was

elected First Vice-President, and Augustus Schell Second Vice-President. The following Executive Committee was elected: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, and Eugene N. Robinson.

N. O., Jackson and Gt. Northern Railroad.—The bonds issued by the city of New Orleans to the Jackson Railroad Company, in payment of the city's stock subscription to that road, were lately protested for non-payment, both the company and the city refusing to meet them.

Col. McComb takes the position that the company merely transferred these securities, without making itself liable.

A recent act of the Legislature empowered the city of New Orleans to either exchange for these bonds the new city seven per cent. gold bonds, or a similar bond running twenty years, both of which the holders of the former refused to accept.

New York and New England Railroad.—Another adjourned meeting of the bondholders was held in Boston, May 5. Mr. Clark, one of the Trustees, made a statement of the condition of the property. It showed that there was little to hope from a foreign loan to provide for the money desired, and it was hoped that stockholders would see the necessity of taking as much of the new stock as possible. At the conclusion of the statement, Mr. F. V. B. Kerns, as representing Dr. J. C. Ayer, the Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, which reported partially at the last meeting, presented a further report, showing that \$743,500 must be raised soon, and that considerable over three millions of indebtedness was outstanding. The Committee, in its report, recommended the immediate placing of the road in the hands of its owners, and the relinquishment of the trusteeship; that a mortgage and bonds for \$10,000,000, to run twenty or thirty years, on the present and future property of the road; that subscription books be at once opened to stand till June, 1874; that a Board of Directors be elected, composed of gentlemen from the various States in which the road's property lies; that bondholders at once exchange their bonds for stock as provided for, receiving ten shares per bond; and that to further this the meeting adjourn for a week, at the adjourned meeting only stockholders be allowed voice or vote. A letter was read from Mr. Watson, President of the Erie Railway, declining to serve longer as a director. The meeting adjourned to May 12. Subsequently, on the 7th instant, the company transferred 36 certificates of 1,000 shares each of the capital stock of said company to the State, in exchange for the \$3,600,000 Berdell bonds held by the State. The following is stamped upon each bond as the exchange is made, in order to prevent a reissue:

Ten shares of the capital stock of the New York and New England Railroad Company, issued in exchange for this bond. May, 1874.

N. Y. and Oswego Midland.—The meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company has been postponed until Friday, May 15, 1874, at 4 p. m., at room 24, Cooper Union building.

Several judgments against the company have recently been filed in one of the interior counties. They are in favor of Charles L. Perkins, Edward Livingstone and Henry A. V. Post. The largest is for \$156,709, while there are others for \$80,865, \$12,203, and \$7,712. The whole aggregate is nearly \$275,000.

St. Louis and Iron Mountain—Cairo and Fulton.—The consolidation of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton Railroads has been fully effected, and a new board of directors elected. The following are the officers of the consolidated company: Thomas Allen, president; H. G. Marquand, of New York, vice-president; D. W. McWilliams, of New York, treasurer; S. D. Barlow, secretary; Thomas McKissack, general-superintendent.

The road will hereafter be known as the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. The old stock and old bonds will be called in and cancelled, and new consolidated stock and bonds will take their place. Arrangements have been made to run trains through from St. Louis to Austin, Texas, over the International Railroad of Texas.

Savannah and Charleston Railroad.—On April 28 this road was placed in the hands of C. T. Mitchell, Esq., special receiver, who, with an advisory board, is given the management and control of the road, with instructions to apply the net earnings, first, to the payment of the six per cent. coupons, reported by W. J. Gayer in his report of December 18, 1872; second, to the payment of all unpaid or outstanding coupons for interest now due and payable in the order of their rank and right of payment; third, to the payment of other liens and unsecured debts of the company.

Sunbury and Lewiston.—This Railroad was sold at auction at Philadelphia, May 5, for \$551,000, under a foreclosure of mortgage. Malcolm Campbell, acting for the trustees, was the purchaser.

Union Pacific.—Judge Donohue has rendered a decision in the Union Pacific Railroad suit noticed in our last issue. He denies the motion by the Company to dismiss the complaint for want of jurisdiction. He grants the motion for an increase of the plaintiff's security for costs, making it \$2,000 instead of \$250, and denies the application for an injunction to restrain the transfer of stock by the defendants.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—A circular to stockholders over the signature of Mr. Rufus Hatch, Vice-President and Managing Director, has the following:

Your company has now thirty-three steamers in commission, of which six are new iron steamships, running, and all paid for.

The "City of Peking", on which \$852,000 has been paid, is now receiving her outfit at the foot of Ninth street, East River, in this city, and the "City of Tokio" (Yedo), on which has been paid

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, May 8, 1874.

General trade has been moderate, and much irregularity has been exhibited during the past week in the course of prices for leading staples. There has been no further advance in Exchange, and the premium on gold has declined, but the money market has been more regular and the weather has continued to improve. The several leading articles of commerce are therefore left to the control of special considerations, not of general application.

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

Table with columns for dates (May 1, Apr. 1, May 1, 1874) and various commodities like Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Coffee, etc., with their respective quantities and values.

Provisions have been quiet, except the speculation in pork and lard, which carried up new mess pork on Wednesday, to \$17 05 for May, \$17 30 for June, and \$17 50 for July, and prime Western lard to 10 1/2c for May, 10 3/4c for June, and 11c for July. But yesterday there was some reaction on both articles, and other hog products have been quiet and nearly nominal, though pickled hams have been a fraction firmer. Tierce beef has been more active at the decline noted in our last. Butter and cheese are without essential change. To-day, the market for hog products was dull, drooping and unsettled; in lard, some business was reported at 10 9-16c for May, 10 3/4c for June, and 11c for Aug., and new mess pork at \$17 12 1/2 on the spot, and \$17 25 for June. Cheese was quoted at 14@16 1/2c for new factory.

Coffee shows some further decline, with Rio quoted in cargoes at 17@21c gold. Rice has been quiet. The recent advance in foreign molasses seems to have checked the demand, but there has been a speculation in domestic. Sugars have remained firm at the advance to 7 1/2@8c for fair to good refining Cuba, and there has been a very fair trade; refined sugars are quoted at 10 1/2c for standard crushed. Layer raisins have further advanced to \$2 75. Currants quoted at 6 1/2c and prunes at 11 1/2c.

Freights have maintained the advance noted in our last, and there has been a good business in grain to Liverpool by steam at 11 1/2@12d, to London by sail 9d, to Dublin by steam 13d, and to Cork for orders by sail at 7s 6d. The room available for May shipments has been pretty well taken up. Late petroleum charters include vessels to Bremen and Hamburg at 4s 6d, naphtha to 6s 3d, and cases to the Adriatic at 32@33c. To-day, rates for grain to Liverpool, by steam declined to 10 1/2d per standard bushel. A vessel was chartered with grain to the Continent at 7s 3d.

There has been a decided decline in refined petroleum, but as there is a partial suspension at the wells, and offerings have been light, this reduction is owing solely to the manipulations of the bear party; there has been a good business transacted, and quoted at the close at 14 1/2c for spot delivery. Crude also has declined, in sympathy with refined, but very little has been done, closing at 6 1/2c in bulk for prompt delivery. There has been a liberal business in rosin at steady prices, though at one time strained fell off to \$2 65, but latterly it recovered, and held at \$2 70, with a moderate business at 40 1/2c. Metals of all descriptions have been generally quiet. Hides were active to-day at 2 1/2c, gold, for dry Matamoros, and 2 1/2c, currency, for dry salted do. Linseed oil steady at 97@98c. Crude sperm is lower at \$1 60@1 63. Whiskey closed at 97c. There was very fair business in wool, especially in Western Texas and California wools; also Ohio fleeces, at 53 1/2@56c; fall clip California 27c; Western Texas 20c. Stearine quoted at 11 1/2c for prime. Tallow 7 1/2@7 11-16c for prime.

Kentucky tobacco was more active and steady; the sales for the week embrace 650 hhds., of which 500 were for export and 150 for consumption. Lugs are quoted 4 1/2@6c., and leaf 7 1/2@12 1/2c. In seed leaf there has been only a moderate business, the sales embracing: Crop of 1870, 54 cases Connecticut at 5 1/2@0.06.; crop of 1872, 208 do. Massachusetts at 10@20c., 106 do. Pennsylvania at 6@32 1/2c., 351 do. Ohio at 5@6 1/2c., 21 do. State at 5 1/2c., and 50 do. Wisconsin, on private terms. Spanish tobacco has sold to the extent of 500 bales Havana at 77 1/2c.@\$100.

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.

Large table with columns for 'ARTICLES', 'EX-PORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO', and 'Total'. Rows list various commodities like Breadstuffs, Corn meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, etc., and their export values to different regions.

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.....	3,081	6,141	Cutlery.....	1,561	2,887
Earthenware.....	10,628	20,923	Hardware.....	1,009	1,402
Glass.....	127,971	249,575	Iron, RR. bars.....	90,829	252,390
Glassware.....	8,388	14,342	Lead, pigs.....	61,582	150,477
Glass plate.....	2,618	4,179	Spelter, lbs.....	320,289	2,261,051
Buttons.....	2,207	2,318	Steel.....	30,302	83,285
Coal, tons.....	7,094	10,356	Tin, boxes.....	353,265	413,767
Cocoa, bags.....	6,240	15,152	Tin slabs, lbs.....	3,357,374	1,988,506
Coffee, bags.....	510,022	465,415	Rags.....	35,456	41,554
Cotton, bales.....	605	3,434	Sugar, hhds, tcs. & bbls.....	238,320	186,902
Drugs, &c.—			Sugar, bxs & bags.....	539,518	507,940
Bark, Peruvian.....	12,882	11,549	Tea.....	545,317	620,691
Blea. powders.....	8,423	12,678	Tobacco.....	33,538	28,642
Cochineal.....	1,618	1,324	Waste.....	1,236	1,752
Cream Tartar.....	627	623	Wines, &c.—		
Gambier.....	16,162	2,192	Champagne, bks.....	32,518	67,156
Gum, Arabic.....	1,373	1,496	Wines.....	36,918	49,450
Indigo.....	1,590	2,091	Wool, bales.....	11,363	22,034
Madder.....	675	303	Articles reported by value—		
Oils, essential.....	325	334	Cigars.....	\$735,360	\$900,194
Oils, Olive.....	8,588	12,646	Corks.....	19,120	32,388
Opium.....	437	299	Fancy goods.....	302,952	545,065
Soda, bi-carb.....	17,700	24,364	Fish.....	74,468	160,254
Soda sal.....	15,388	19,385	Fruits, &c.—		
Soda ash.....	13,171	23,079	Lemons.....	161,115	125,565
Flax.....	4,062	3,587	Oranges.....	1,003,731	810,029
Furs.....	2,010	2,625	Nuts.....	519,278	415,088
Gunny cloth.....	319	1,688	Raisins.....	958,839	495,590
Hair.....	1,216	1,436	Hides, undressed.....	4,866,686	4,860,920
Hemp, bales.....	83,876	53,730	Rice.....	291,577	290,127
Hides, &c.—			Spices, &c.—		
Bristles.....	433	703	Cassia.....	49,639	111,188
Hides, dressed.....	2,519	5,201	Ginger.....	35,917	34,379
India rubber.....	23,578	21,488	Pepper.....	161,531	6,669
Ivory.....	337	661	Saltpetre.....	112,168	92,771
Jewelry, &c.—			Woods—		
Jewelry.....	1,012	1,444	Cork.....	56,614	166,054
Watches.....	313	437	Fustic.....	10,171	34,235
Linseed.....	267,123	222,481	Logwood.....	123,507	225,956
Molasses.....	34,380	36,911	Mahogany.....	33,378	39,260

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.	2,863	2,444	Oil cake..... pkgs.	65,421	48,494
Breadstuffs, &c.—			Oil, lard.....	628	792
Flour..... bbls.	1,382,214	912,389	Peanuts..... bags.	15,120	46,644
Wheat..... bush.	9,465,087	1,599,103	Provisions—		
Corn.....	6,452,038	1,820,333	Butter..... pkgs.	248,167	194,942
Oats.....	2,683,664	2,656,248	Cheese.....	126,470	158,656
Rye.....	240,491	2,222	Cutmeats.....	195,963	356,271
Barley, &c.....	476,906	493,018	Eggs.....	201,239	178,537
Grass seed, bags.....	33,933	58,049	Pork.....	78,631	79,974
Beans..... bbls.	30,490	17,125	Beef.....	12,617	14,167
Peas..... bush.	206,829	16,431	Lard.....	150,277	237,867
C. meal..... bbls.	87,952	95,645	Lard..... kegs.	16,931	14,194
Cotton..... bales.	428,912	357,265	Rice..... pkgs.	9,231	5,147
Hemp..... bales.	1,365	2,119	Starch.....	126,073	114,485
Hides..... No.	223,925	312,706	Stearine.....	9,779	7,612
Hops..... bales.	7,269	5,638	Sugar..... bbls.	.....	.....
Leather..... sides.	1,239,728	925,049	Sugar..... hhds.	234	681
Molasses..... bbls.	22,394	22,369	Tallow..... pkgs.	14,966	13,216
Naval Stores—			Tobacco.....	74,336	55,201
Cr. turp. bbls.	5,646	3,918	Tobacco..... hhds.	28,692	28,552
Spirits turpen.....	22,183	18,655	Whiskey..... bbls.	65,334	65,722
Rosin.....	118,513	167,781	Wool..... bales.	14,038	25,868
Tar.....	33,647	20,249	Dressed Hogs..... No.	106,793	93,812
Pitch.....	1,683	831			

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 8, 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, May 8. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 24,188 bales against 29,829 bales last week, 32,080 bales the previous week and 29,739 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 3,577,670 bales against 3,301,940 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing an increase since September 1, 1873, of 275,730 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.	7,424	16,081	5,987	19,230	23,703	5,268
Mobile.....	1,018	3,614	1,773	3,863	4,549	2,138
Charleston.....	1,961	2,566	1,953	3,510	4,071	2,226
Savannah.....	1,249	4,593	2,185	4,676	6,869	4,585
Texas.....	2,937	2,952	486	6,256	7,316	1,592
Tennessee, &c.....	19	9,004	2,471	5,794	3,461	3,676
Florida.....	18	68	68	65	133	35
North Carolina.....	53	503	247	518	745	124
Virginia.....	6,081	4,119	2,099	2,937	1,989	2,501
Total this week.....	24,188	43,770	17,219	46,849	57,836	22,445
Total since Sept. 1.....	3,577,670	3,801,940	2,600,460	3,669,659	2,617,253	1,979,982

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 69,530 bales, of which 53,440 were to Great Britain, 5,325 to France, and 10,815 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 362,489 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season:

Week ending May 8.	Exported to—			Total this week.	Same w ^k 1873.	Stock.	
	G. Brit.	France	Cont'n't			1874.	1873.
New Orleans.....	10,463	.....	6,921	16,739	16,013	105,471	143,911
Mobile.....	8,324	.....	.....	8,324	5,222	24,179	29,913
Charleston.....	2,969	.....	.....	2,969	.....	14,106	20,662
Savannah.....	5,429	.....	2,060	3,159	5,501	28,781	29,653
Texas.....	15,066	5,325	1,884	22,275	11,110	22,452	41,898
New York.....	6,874	.....	.....	6,834	16,160	182,500	83,081
Other ports*.....	4,351	.....	550	4,900	3,032	53,000	86,000
Total.....	53,440	5,325	10,815	69,580	57,055	362,489	384,613
Since Sept. 1.....	1,638,826	339,576	587,498	2,565,900	2,224,976	.....	.....

*The exports this week under the head of "other ports" include from Boston 751 bales to Liverpool; from Philadelphia 50 bales to Liverpool. 550 bales to Antwerp; from Norfolk 3,509 bales to Liverpool of which 712 bales cleared last week, the balance this week; from San Francisco 40 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 12,525 bales, while the stocks to-night are 22,124 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to May 1, the latest mail dates.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Coast-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1873.	1872.	Great Britain.	France.	Other For'gn.	Total.		
New Orleans.....	1,135,777	11,5337	529,273	229,595	249,954	1,007,822	142,874	117,313
Mobile.....	286,028	310,516	67,867	6,995	32,983	107,845	153,500	32,921
Charleston.....	410,553	338,332	157,336	57,974	41,607	256,917	171,129	16,267
Savannah.....	6,9203	574,876	212,034	35,522	154,900	402,446	205,064	85,413
Texas.....	351,523	319,648	171,048	16,467	4,142	228,657	88,900	43,515
New York.....	175,513	111,468	369,116	8,633	29,498	407,277	.....	133,115
Florida.....	12,805	11,879	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,805	.....
No. Carolina.....	48,247	52,116	5,953	.....	368	6,326	40,838	1,372
Virginia.....	459,510	367,904	8,280	.....	7,233	15,513	437,190	8,409
Other ports.....	44,312	45,294	51,454	65	18,993	83,517	.....	28,000
Total this year.....	3,553,482	.....	1,535,356	334,251	576,683	2,496,320	1,217,200	415,561
Total last year.....	3,258,170	1,496,196	220,370	450,774	2167,340	1,218,381	412,09	

During the past week the market for cotton on the spot has been gaining strength, and yesterday quotations were marked up 1/4c. to 17c. for low middling Uplands. There has been no special demand, though home spinners have bought a little more freely and no new influences have been at work. The rapid reduction in stocks, through the exports from the Southern markets and the small receipts at the ports and at the interior towns, together with an easier money market, have strengthened holders, and contributed to the advance above noted. To-day, "good ordinary" was further advanced 1/4c. and the market was generally stronger, but other grades were quoted at the figures of yesterday. For future delivery, the market has not been active; a feeling of incertitude has prevailed among operators, which has been reflected in a reduced volume of business. The reduced supplies and the marked falling off in receipts discourage sales for a decline, and the comparatively high prices check purchases for an advance. The better weather at the South and the partial subsidence of the floods, caused a more settled feeling; the market for futures has been tame and spiritless until to-day, when in sympathy with the firmer market at Liverpool, there was a general advance, and the summer months were active. There was also a pretty full business for the early months of the next crop. After 'Change, the next crop was totally neglected, and the offerings for the present crop were increased, developing some weakness, except for May, which sold 17 1/2 @ 17 13-32c, while June sold at 17 21-32 @ 17 1/4c, and July at 18 3-32c. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 100,900 bales, including free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 5,238 bales, including 810 for export, 3,969 for consumption, 459 for speculation, and — in transit. Of the above, — bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..... per lb.	14 @.....	14 @.....	14 @.....	14 @.....
Good Ordinary.....	16 @.....	16 @.....	16 @.....	16 @.....
Strict Good Ordinary.....	16 1/2 @.....	16 1/2 @.....	16 13-16	16 13-16
Low Middling.....	17 @.....	17 @.....	17 @.....	17 @.....
Middling.....	17 1/2 @.....	18 @.....	1 1/2 @.....	18 @.....
Good Middling.....	19 @.....	19 @.....	19 @.....	19 @.....

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

	SALES.				Total.	PRIORS.			
	Exp't.	Con- sump.	Spec- ula'n	Tran- sit.		Ord'ry.	Good Ord'ry.	Mid'g.	Mid'ling
Saturday.....	677	4	.....	681	13 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Monday.....	626	59	.....	685	13 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Tuesday.....	217	31	.....	248	13 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Wednesday.....	701	224	.....	925	13 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Thursday.....	300	1,002	.....	1,302	14	15 1/2	17	17 1/2
Friday.....	519	746	141	1,397	14	16	17	17 1/2
Total.....	810	3,969	459	.....	5,238	.....	.....	.....	.....

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board) have reached during the week 100,900 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For May.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
100 s. n.....	16	31-32	4,400	17 1/2	2,900	17 1/2	100 s. n.....	17 13-32
100 s. n 4th.....	17	.....	100 no not.	.....	200 no not. this week.....	17 9-32	100 s. n.....	17 11-32
100 s. n 5th.....	17	.....	till 7th.....	17 5-32	500 no not. this week.....	17 1/2	100 s. n.....	17 13-32
800 s. n.....	17	.....	till 7th.....	17 5-32	1,800.....	17 1/2	100 s. n.....	17 13-32
10								

bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
4,600	17 17-32	100	18 3-32	800	18 13-32	200	17 13-16
5,900	17 9-16	700	18 5-32	5,500	total Aug.	200	17 17-32
9,800	17 19-32	21,000 total July.		100	17 15-16	100	17 29-32
5,300	17 17-32	For August.		900	18	400	17 15-16
3,900	17 21-32	200	18 1-16	100	17 15-16	1,900 total Oct.	
39,700	total June.	200	18 1-16	900	18	For November.	
For July.		200	18 1-16	1,300	18 3-16	400	17 9-16
400	17 27-32	500	18 5-32	500	18 7-32	300	17 17-32
2,300	17 17-32	1,100	18 3-16	100	18 1-16	700 total Nov.	
2,000	17 29-32	200	18 7-32	3,200 total Sept.		For December.	
4,600	17 15-16	1,400	18 1-16	800	17 23-32	600	17 17-32
2,600	17 31-32	200	18 9-32	700	18 7-32	100	17 17-32
5,900	18	200	18 5-16	For October.		700 total Dec.	
1,600	18 1-32	800	18 11-32	800	17 23-32		
800	18 1-16	400	18 1-16	700	17 17-32		

The following exchanges have been made during the week :

¾c. pd. to exch. 200 May for June.

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.....	16 ½	16 ½	16 ½	16 ½	16 ½	17	17
May.....	17 1-16	17 ½	17 3-16	17 ½	17 3-32	17 7-32	17 ½
June.....	17 15-32	17 17-32	17 17-32	17 9-16	17 17-32	17 19-32	17 21-32
July.....	17 ½	17 31-32	17 15-16	18	17 15-16	18	18 ½
August.....	18 3-16	18 3-16	18 3-16	18 ½	18 ½	18 ½	18 19-32
September.....	17 15-16	.....	17 15-16	18	18	17 ½	18 7-32
October.....	17 21-32	.....	.....	17 ½	17 23-32	17 ½	17 29-32
November.....	17 ½	.....	17 ½	17 9-16	17 ½	17 ½	.....
December.....	17 ½	17 ½	.....	17 ½	17 17-32	.....	.....
Gold.....	113	113	113 ½	113 ½	113 ½	112 ½	112 ½
Exchange.....	4 35 ½	4 85 ½	4 95 ½	4 85 ½	4 85 ½	4 85 ½	4 86
Sales spot.....	1,352	681	685	248	925	1,302	1,397
Sales future.....	23,700	14,000	8,900	19,900	16,100	17,300	24,700

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—There has been a further improvement in the prospects of the crop the past week, the weather continuing for the most part far more satisfactory. Of course the flood in the Mississippi Valley is only very slowly subsiding; but a good beginning in that direction has been made, and the cessation of those very severe rains gives promise of further speedy progress in the same direction. At Galveston there has been no rain through the week, the days being warm but the nights cold; our correspondent adds that though the season is backward, the prospects are good; in the coast belt, corn is knee high, and cotton has six leaves; further north it is more backward, and the rains have done harm, but the damage reported is much exaggerated; the plants there are small, but are doing well; the planting is larger than last year. It has rained on one day at Nashville, heavily, and one day slightly; the balance of the week being pleasant; the rainfall has reached ninety-four hundredths of an inch. At Memphis they have had rain on two days, but the total rainfall is only ten hundredths of an inch; our telegram also states that the uplands are now three-quarters planted, and good progress is being made; of the bottoms planted which were above the overflow, much has been submerged by fresh breaks in the levee; the river has fallen three inches. At New Orleans there has been no rain this week. It has rained on one day at Mobile the earlier part of the week; since then it has been pleasant, the rainfall reaching thirty-one hundredths of an inch; planting is now making good progress, but has been much delayed by previous rains and overflows. There has been rain on one day, a heavy rain, in the earlier part of the week, the latter part of the week being clear and pleasant, the rainfall being one inch and sixty-five hundredths of an inch. At Montgomery there has been rain on two days in the earlier part of the week, the rainfall being one inch and fifty-seven hundredths of an inch; since then it has been pleasant, planting is making good progress. It has rained one day constantly at Atlanta, and two days have been showery; the rainfall has reached three inches; the latter part of the week has been clear and pleasant. At Macon it has rained on two days, the rest of the week being pleasant. It has also rained two days constantly at Columbus, and one day it has been showery. At Augusta it has rained two days constantly, and the rest of the week has been pleasant. The thermometer has averaged 65 at Augusta, 65 Savannah, 67 Columbus, 72 Macon, 60 Atlanta, 71 Montgomery, 65 Selma, 63 Memphis, 65 Nashville, 69 Galveston.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF CROP.—Although it is of course impossible as yet to measure the damage done by late rains and floods with any accuracy, yet it may be of use to state what are believed to be the possibilities of the future.

But first, it will be asked, what is the extent of the present disaster. So far as the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries are concerned, the flood may approximately be stated to have covered land which would have produced in a good season, say 350,000 bales of cotton. We make up this estimate (1), as to the extent of the flood, from information received from the South, and (2), as to the yield of land, from the census report, corrected by our own figures, of increased planting since.

Next, one naturally inquires, what portion of this loss will be recovered? The answer depends upon several conditions. First, upon the duration of high water; on this point the prospects are now improving, for the flood is subsiding rapidly. Second, upon the ability of the planter to go to the necessary outlay for seed, tools, etc.; in this particular also the situation is more favorable than we dared to hope, as no inconsiderable help is being extended to the South in their emergency, and prominent among the subscriptions is the donation from the General Government. Third, the inducement or stimulus which the future prospect as to price of cotton holds out; that is to say, the belief in the mind of the planter as to whether he is to receive a good return if he exerts himself more than usual; on this point also the feeling is, we think, such as to induce a recovery of the land so far as possible, for there has been a growing belief in the cotton states that the planting is to be small and the crop small, and therefore that the price will be high. These facts then point to the probability of a replanting of the inundated land as rapidly as the flood subsides and makes it possible.

With the exception of the flooded country we do not think the heavy rains we have had will, if succeeded now by fine weather, materially affect the extent of the planting. Cold, wet springs are usually favorable to cotton which has been previously planted. Such a spring appears to develop the root and tend to make it strong, which is the basis of future rapid growth and abundant fruit. Much however of the planting in the West and in other States will be late, and in those sections therefore, a fine and favorable summer will be very necessary.

Finally, as some indication of what is possible, the history of other seasons when there were somewhat similar floods is of interest, and in this connection we notice that the Boston Post has published this week some extracts from W. P. Wright & Co.'s circulars of 1869, and also from those of Neill Brothers & Co., for the same year, which will be found below.

[From the Weekly Circulars (March 30 to July 5, 1859) of W. P. Wright & Co., New York.]

"MARCH 30.—The weather at the South continues unfavorable for ploughing, and the cotton seed will be planted three to four weeks later than last year."

"APRIL 12.—So far this spring an unusual quantity of rain has fallen in every part of the United States. The planting is delayed in consequence fully three weeks, and greater delay must be experienced on all river bottoms as they are overflowed. The Mississippi is again over the levee in many places, and crevasses are numerous."

"MAY 10.—Frost, rain and overflows have retarded the growth of the new crop and made the planting season unusually late. High water in the Mississippi continues, much damage being done; the planting is certainly two weeks later than last year, and the stand is by no means good. The recent frost in Texas is less disastrous than at first feared."

"JUNE 7.—Damage by overflow much talked of South and loss estimated greater than last year. At latest mail dates the Mississippi had receded more than two feet below high water mark, and planting had commenced upon some of the hitherto submerged lands."

"JUNE 21.—We have only to report the continued favorable progress of the growing crop."

"JULY 5.—Our advices almost uniformly represent the plant as healthy and promising very favorably, though somewhat behind the last in nearly all sections except Texas."

[From the New York and New Orleans Circulars of Neill Bros. & Co., 1859.]

"NEW YORK, April 13.—Several crevasses are reported in the Mississippi levee and a good deal of bottom land is inundated. * * * A more serious feature is the lateness of the planting throughout the whole cotton region. From Georgia to Texas, and from Florida to Arkansas we have the same complaint, of a wet and backward season. In many districts but little is yet done, and on an average the start is probably a fortnight later than last year, and when the seed has been got in, the land, owing to excess of moisture, is usually too cold to favor rapid germination. There is still, however, time enough to make a good and even large crop with everything favorable hereafter."

"NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The Mississippi is three inches below high-water mark, against five inches same time last year."

"NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The river is one inch above the highest point ever known."

"NEW YORK, April 27.—During the past few days most of our letters from the South have advised more favorable weather for field work, and planters have been busy plowing and getting the seed in. Upon the uplands some progress has been made, but ground lying low has generally continued unmanageable from excess of moisture. The river bottoms are to a great extent flooded. All reports coincide as to the backwardness of the Spring, some estimating it at two or three, and some as three or four weeks later than usual. At latest telegraph dates the weather was cold and ungenial. Our Mobile despatch says, weather dry, thermometer near freezing point."

"NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—The Mississippi four inches above high-water mark."

"NEW YORK, May 3.—The bottom lands are still too wet. As to the condition of the soil on the uplands, there is a difference of opinion, some stating that it is now very good, and that with fair weather hereafter the crop would make good progress. The stand is irregular—in some places even and healthy, in others small and defective, and in others not yet visible above ground—everywhere backward for the season. More damage by floods has been done on the Mississippi and its tributaries, many plantations being under water, and at New Orleans the river is reported by telegram four inches higher than it has ever been before known."

"NEW ORLEANS, MAY 7.—The Mississippi is seven inches above late high-water mark and ten inches above this time last year. Great damage reported. More land under water than at the worst last year."

"NEW YORK, MAY 10.—Except in Texas little harm was done by the frost of the 23d ult., partly in consequence of the cotton not being out of the ground, except in warm and well-protected places. In Texas a great deal of cotton was killed. The inundations, however, are again the worst feature."

"GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 30.—On the nights of 22d and 23d insts. severe frost prevailed throughout the State, inflicting great damage on the crops. On the bottom and black lands cotton and corn (which latter was nearly waist high) have been generally killed, but on the dry, sandy lands the injury has not been so great. In some places replanting will be necessary, and there is some talk of scarcity of seed, but I presume enough will be obtained. The weather has since been warm and cloudy."

"NEW YORK, MAY 17.—The accounts we are receiving of the weather for the new crop are less unfavorable; but with regard to the inundation in the Valley of the Mississippi, though there has been a slight fall of the river at New Orleans, the accounts come worse and worse. We take the following from the New Orleans Crescent, dated below Vicksburg, May 3: 'The crevasses just below New Carthage inundate the plantation of Joshua James. This plantation contains about 1,200 acres under cultivation; made a full crop last season; this season will make nothing. The adjoining plantation, 600 acres cultivated, made full crop last year; this season will make nothing. Next come three plantations, about 3,000 acres under cultivation; made 2,000 bales last year; now entirely under water. [The five plantations next in order described, together 4,700 acres, made half a crop the previous season; not an acre could be worked.] About fifteen miles above Grand Gulf, Miss., a plantation, 1,000 acres cultivated, made a full crop last year; will not make a bale this year. Adjoining this is the large plantation of Jefferson Davis, 2,500 acres; all under water; made about 1,500 bales last year. The next place, 700 acres, is all under water; was dry last year. Issiguena county, Miss., is almost entirely inundated.' The reporter says: 'I have given the above to allow the reader to form some idea of the extent of the damage done along the line of a day's travel.'"

"NEW YORK, MAY 21.—From many sources the accounts of the weather are favorable, and the crop is progressing satisfactorily. The lower Mississippi has fallen somewhat, but the latest accounts from the upper rivers report a further rise, so that there is no hope of the water running off in time to plant."

"NEW YORK, MAY 28.—We are now receiving very favorable accounts of the weather from nearly all quarters, but the information we get with regard to the inundation confirms all that has been said as to the damage done. The general crop is now doing well, though the lateness of its start cannot be fully recovered without an extraordinary favorable season hereafter."

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable despatch received to-day, there have been 48,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week, and 36,000 bales to the Continent, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 82,000 bales. The movement since the first of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are brought down to Thursday, May 7:

	Shipments this week			Shipments since Jan. 1			Receipts	
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	This week.	Since Jan. 1
1874.....	48,000	36,000	84,000	459,600	255,000	714,000	82,000	896,000
1873.....	15,000	6,000	21,000	401,000	121,000	522,000	62,000	703,000
1872.....	13,000	5,000	18,000	396,000	179,000	575,000	36,000	660,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is an increase of 63,000 bales this year in the week's shipments from Bombay to Europe, and that the total movement since January 1 shows an increase in shipments of 192,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1873.

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 (May 8), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Stock at Liverpool.....	781,000	780,000	912,000
Stock at London.....	151,000	169,000	220,000
Total Great Britain stock	932,000	949,000	1,132,000
Stock at Havre.....	137,500	146,000	175,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	12,000	15,000	17,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	76,500	70,000	73,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	22,500	37,000	28,000
Stock at Bremen.....	35,500	55,000	19,000
Stock at Amsterdam.....	77,500	82,000	75,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	31,000	34,000	6,000
Stock at Antwerp.....	18,250	31,000	30,000
Stock at other continental ports.....	44,000	85,000	54,000
Total continental stocks	454,750	555,000	477,000
Total European stocks	1,386,750	1,504,000	1,609,000
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	543,000	466,000	550,000
American cotton afloat for Europe.....	571,000	384,000	278,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe.....	67,000	105,000	133,000
Stock in United States ports.....	362,489	384,613	243,076
Stock in United States interior ports.....	69,421	78,455	38,120
United States exports to-day.....	9,000	8,000	3,004
Total visible supply	3,013,660	2,930,068	2,854,200

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

<i>American</i> —			
Liverpool stock.....	413,000	371,000	349,000
Continental stocks.....	247,000	216,000	158,000
American afloat to Europe.....	571,000	384,000	278,000
United States stock.....	362,489	384,613	243,076
United States interior stocks.....	69,421	78,455	38,124
United States exports to-day.....	9,000	8,000	3,000
Total American bales.	1,671,910	1,442,068	1,069,200
<i>East Indian, Brazil, &c.</i> —			
Liverpool stock.....	363,000	409,000	563,000
London stock.....	151,000	169,000	220,000
Continental stocks.....	207,750	339,000	319,000
India afloat for Europe.....	543,000	466,000	550,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat.....	67,000	105,000	133,000
Total East India, &c.	1,341,750	1,488,000	1,785,000
Total American	1,671,910	1,442,068	1,069,200
Total visible supply bales.	3,013,660	2,930,068	2,854,200

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 83,592 bales as compared with the same date of 1873, and an increase of 159,460 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 May 8, 1874.—			—Week ending May 9, 1873.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	881	956	14,644	1,073	1,955	10,752
Columbus.....	249	192	5,171	221	187	7,249
Macon.....	98	393	4,303	127	545	6,879
Montgomery ..	182	145	1,691	118	593	5,102
Selma.....	220	270	3,510	229	1,313	1,823
Memphis.....	2,037	7,270	31,692	6,357	5,741	35,735
Nashville.....	1,129	1,384	8,410	1,416	1,410	10,915
Total, old...	4,796	10,610	69,421	9,541	11,744	78,455
Shreveport,* est.	520	830	2,260	1,209	1,983	3,399
Atlanta.....	174	323	1,538	305	410	1,397
St. Louis.....	883	899	9,916	776	798	4,522
Cincinnati	1,234	1,857	11,422	3,473	3,423	13,871
Total, new..	2,811	3,909	25,136	5,763	6,614	23,189
Total, all...	7,607	14,519	94,557	15,304	18,358	101,644

* Our telegram from Shreveport has failed to reach us.

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have decreased during the week 1,098 bales, and are to-night 9,034 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 1,985 bales less than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease as compared with last week, the total reaching 6,834 bales, against 11,688 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.
	Apl. 15.	Apl. 22.	Apl. 29.	May 6.		
Liverpool.....	2,846	12,639	10,804	6,834	375,980	384,835
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530
Total to Gt. Britain	2,846	12,639	10,804	6,834	375,980	384,915
Havre.....	.....	494	.....	.....	6,932	3,943
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,701	.....
Total French.....	.....	494	.....	.....	8,633	3,943
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	453	342	.....	19,545	17,182
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,043	4,648
Other ports.....	1,945	.....	542	.....	3,238	6,074
Total to N. Europe.	1,945	453	884	.....	26,826	27,904
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,647	2,741
Total Spain, &c......	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,672	2,741
Grand Total	4,791	13,586	11,688	6,834	414,111	419,503

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

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans..	1,737	86,418	.....	31,067	108	2,902	.....	.....
Texas.....	836	40,949	746	10,850	.....	1,832	.....	.....
Savannah.....	246	127,934	169	39,340	34	9,005	4	13,406
Mobile.....	.....	5,212	758	9,511	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'th Carolina.....	829	123,401	468	18,732	.....	.....	1	7,675
N'th Carolina.....	197	22,830	.....	.....	.....	7,076	114	15,591
Virginia.....	1,824	241,509	1,147	70,197	.....	.....	427	59,732
North'n Ports.....	567	11,038	816	80,995	.....	.....	.....	447
Tennessee, &c.....	2,598	178,116	117	22,068	198	13,960	.....	4,212
Foreign.....	.....	1,432	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	8,834	838,856	4,221	282,842	340	34,775	546	101,063
Total last year.	14,165	765,163	9,072	293,828	858	44,091	2,728	90,939

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 63,007 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 Egypt, 2,660 .. Republic, 1,425 .. City of Brooklyn, 771 .. Scotia, 991 .. Minnesota, 401 .. per ship Harvest Queen, 536.....	6,834
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamers Texas, 2,112 and 2 sks. ... Bahiana, 1,052 .. State of Minnesota, 1,923 .. per ships Norseman, 4,943 .. Marchmount, 3,667 .. Golden Rule, 3,265 .. per bark Maria, 1864.....	18,826
To Havre, per ships Wild Hunter, 2,165 .. Emma, 2,284 ..	4,449
To Bremen, per steamer Frankfurt, 1,710 .. per ship Constantia, 3,395 .. per bark Harriet, 2,645.....	7,750
To Revel, per ship Helen Clinton, 3,957 ..	3,957
To Narva, per bark Mercur, 1,874 ..	1,874
To Barcelona, per bark Virgen de Monserrate, 241 ..	241
To Malaga, per brig Maid of Glenwern, 400 ..	400
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per barks Aaron Goudey, 2,493 Upland and 42 Sea Island .. Capella, 1,672 Upland and 35 Sea Island.....	4,242
To Amsterdam, per bark Bel Stewart, 2,050 Upland ..	2,050
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ship Atmosphere, 4,389 Upland and 20 Sea Island ..	4,409
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per bark Sabine, 2,286 .. per brig Torkenskjolde, 800 ..	3,086
To Cork, for orders, per bark T. J. Southard, 2,200 ..	2,200
NORFOLK—To Liverpool, per steamer Chrysolite, 62 .. per bark Laboramus, 650 ..	712
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamer Nova Scotian, 784 and 135 Sea Island .. per bark M. and E. Cann, 75 ..	995
To Bremen, per steamer Leipzig, 29 ..	29
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per str. Hecla, 363 ..	363
PHILADELPHIA—To Antwerp, per str. Vaderland, 550 ..	550
SAN FRANCISCO—To Liverpool, per ship Cleopatra, 40 (foreign) ..	40
Total	63,007

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

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Havre.	Bre-men.	Amster-dam.	Ant-werp.	Reval.	Nar-va.	Total.
New York.....	6,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,834
New Orleans.....	18,826	.....	4,449	7,750	.....	.....	3,957	1,874	37,497
Charleston.....	4,242	.....	.....	.....	2,050	.....	.....	.....	6,292
Savannah.....	4,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,409
Texas.....	3,086	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,286
Norfolk.....	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	712
Baltimore.....	995	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024
Boston.....	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	550
San Francisco.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Total	39,507	2,200	4,449	7,779	2,050	550	3,957	1,874	63,007

Included in the above totals are from New Orleans 241 bales to Barcelona and 400 bales to Malaga.

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

ATLAS (Br.), str., from Boston, at Liverpool April 16, before reported, had after-hatch stove in, after steering gear carried away, lost five boats, and received other damages April 13 in a W.N.W. gale.

OHIO—A fire broke out in the hold of the steamship 'Ohio, from Philadelphia for Liverpool (which arrived at Queenstown May 4), on Thursday, April 30, and it was not extinguished until a part of the deck and a portion of the cargo were destroyed. The Ohio arrived at Liverpool P. M. of the 5th, and it was found that the fire in the hold had not been extinguished and was still burning. The hatches were battened down to try and smother it.

ABBY RYERSON (Br.), ship, from Mobile for Reval, before reported as ashore, and subsequently got off, dragged her anchors off Nyham April 17, somewhat south of Kullen.

CHARLES A FARWELL, ship, from Savannah for Reval, which stranded March 20 on Anholt, broke up prior to April 21.

EULALIA (Sp.), bark, from New Orleans (with 1,200 bales cotton), before reported wrecked at San Sebastian, parted from her moorings in the bay April 14, and was driven ashore and completely broken to pieces; about 800 bales had been washed ashore in a damaged state.

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

	Liverpool.		Havre.		Bremen.		Hamburg.	
	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.
	d.	d.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Saturday..	1/2@	1/2@	1	1/2	1/2@	1/2@	1/2 comp.	1@
Monday...	1/2@	1/2@	1	1/2	1/2@	1/2@	1/2 comp.	1@
Tuesday...	1/2@	1/2@	1	1/2	1/2@	1/2@	1/2 comp.	1@
Wed'n'day.	1/2@	1/2@	1	1/2	1/2@	1/2@	1/2 comp.	1@
Thursday...	1/2@	1/2@	1	1/2	1/2@	1/2@	1/2 comp.	1@
Friday...	1/2@	1/2@	1	1/2	1/2@	1/2@	1/2 comp.	1@

LIVERPOOL, May 8—3.30 P. M.—BY CABLE FROM LIVERPOOL—The market opened with an upward tendency and closed firm to-day. Sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for export and speculation. Of to-day's sales 9,000 bales were American. The weekly movement is given as follows:

	Apl. 17.	Apl. 24.	May 1.	May 8.
Sales of the week.....bales.	93,000	102,000	75,000	73,000
of which exporters took.....	9,000	10,000	7,000	6,000
of which speculators took.....	9,000	14,000	10,000	6,000
Total stock.....	803,000	787,000	804,000	781,000
of which American.....	442,000	440,000	422,000	413,000
Total import of the week.....	47,000	71,000	85,000	47,000
of which American.....	31,000	47,000	20,000	27,000
Actual export.....	11,000	7,000	10,000	10,000
Amount afloat.....	493,000	552,000	615,000	614,000
of which American.....	258,000	296,000	261,000	275,000

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

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Mid'g Uplands 8 1/2@8 3/4	8 1/2@8 3/4	8 1/2@8 3/4	8 1/2@8 3/4	8 1/2@8 3/4	8 1/2@8 3/4	8 1/2@8 3/4
do Orleans 8 1/2@8 3/4	8 1/2@8 3/4	8 1/2@8 3/4	8 1/2@8 3/4	8 1/2@8 3/4	8 1/2@8 3/4	8 1/2@8 3/4

EUROPEAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of April 25, states:

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton, compared with those of last year:

	Ord. & Mid.		Fair & g'd fair.		Good & Fine.		Same date 1872.	
	Ord.	G.Ord.	L.Mid.	Mid.	G.Mid.	Mid.	F.	G.Mid.
Sea Island.....	16	18	21	23	26	38	18	21
Florida do.....	15	16	18	19	20	23	17	20
Upland... 6 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/4	8 1/4	8 3/4	8 7/8	9 1/4	9 1/2	10
Mobile.... 6 1/2	7 1/2	7 15-16	8 5-16	8 3/4	8 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	10 1/2
N.O. & Tex 6 1/2	7 1/2	8	8 3/4	8 3/4	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	10 1/2

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

	Taken on spec. to this date.			Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other outports to date.		Actual exp't from U.K. in 1873.
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1873.
American....	69,340	40,590	126,670	42,402	42,199	120,750
Brazilian....	4,610	1,450	57,830	6,782	2,412	18,880
Egyptian, &c.	6,300	4,130	27,090	2,126	1,014	9,990
W. India, &c.	660	520	2,960	4,541	3,827	29,270
E. India, &c.	24,720	24,100	159,910	91,538	49,499	412,610
Total.....	105,630	70,790	374,460	147,389	98,951	591,490

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

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.						
	Sales this week.			Total this year.	Same period 1873.	Average weekly sales	
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.			1874.	1873.
American..bales.	47,060	4,620	10,750	62,430	722,840	625,510	38,610
Brazilian.....	8,950	30	550	9,530	118,800	108,260	6,760
Egyptian.....	6,940	350	760	8,100	161,580	100,590	5,960
Smyrna & Greek	1,120	310	.....	1,540	1,540	4,200	1,450
West Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	1,430	28,600	37,860	2,040
East Indian.....	14,200	4,830	1,790	20,820	304,620	249,960	11,720
Total.....	78,270	10,340	13,850	102,460	1,277,980	1,126,410	64,500

	Imports.			Stocks.		
	This week.	To this date 1874.	To this date 1873.	Total.	This day.	Same date 1873.
American.....	45,772	949,559	841,849	1,871,991	410,160	312,830
Brazilian.....	12,723	158,904	119,967	468,070	106,590	47,000
Egyptian.....	10,428	136,879	136,214	309,739	116,950	80,750
Smyrna & Grk	250	1,561	10,896	16,102	1,980	10,560
W. Indian.....	1,270	17,034	23,091	113,041	12,380	10,460
East Indian...	.....	102,999	184,666	757,608	108,570	230,350
Total.....	71,443	1,366,936	1,319,683	3,536,546	786,630	691,950

LONDON, April 25.—The market was firm in the early part of the week, but it has since become dull and prices are rather drooping. Annexed are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Imports, Jan. 1 to April 23.....	189,761	61,344	89,341
Deliveries.....	132,695	122,147	113,381
Stocks, April 23.....	217,450	173,127	161,086

Return of the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended the 23d of April, 1874:

	Amer.	Brazil.	E. Ind.	Egypt.	Miscel.	Total.
Imported.....bales.	47,380	13,016	3,010	10,428	1,416	75,250
Exported.....	2,219	30	11,494	60	2,020	14,003

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., May 8, 1874.

There was a slight improvement in the flour market early in the week, with sales of several thousand bbls. of shipping extras at \$6 50@6 70, but the export demand soon subsided, or at least shippers reduced their bids, followed soon after by the almost total cessation of the local trade, causing a decided downward turn in prices, and the close is at a partial reduction from the figures quoted in our last. The receipts at this market have been only moderate, but the impression gains ground that our stocks have been under-estimated, and the movement from the Western markets is very large. Yesterday, good lines of shipping extras were offered at \$6 40@6 50, with \$6 25 bid, and common sold at \$6 on the wharf. To-day, 500 bbls. extra State sold at \$6 30, but the most important transaction was 5,000 bbls. fancy Wisconsin for export, 1,000 bbls. a week, for the next five weeks at \$6 85, free on board.

The wheat market has been fairly active, but at prices showing a slight though steady reduction. The late transactions have been liberal of low grades of spring at \$1 38@\$1 45; No. 2 Iowa, Chicago and North West at \$1 51@\$1 54 No. 2 Minnesota and Milwaukee at \$1 55@\$1 56, No. 1 Spring \$1 60@\$1 63, and prime red Ohio at \$1 65. There has also been some business for arrival from the Erie Canal, the navigation of which was resumed on the 5th. No. 2 Milwaukee for delivery previous to the 25th of May sold early in the week to the extent of a quarter million bushels at \$1 56@ \$1 57, with some No. 2 Chicago at \$1 52; also, Canada wheat to arrive at \$1 60 for club and \$1 65 for red Winter in bond. Yesterday, however, No. 2 Milwaukee was offered for all May at \$1 55, with \$1 53 bid, and sold at \$1 56 for next week. To-day, the market was very unsettled; prime qualities were wanted to fill freight engagements, and there was a good business in red Winter and No. 1 spring at \$1 62 1/2@\$1 65, but low grades were dull and weak. White futures were lower, with sales No. 2 Chicago for next week at \$1 50, and No. 2 Milwaukee for all the month and the first ten days of June at \$1 50.

Indian corn has shown but little change, though varying some from day to day, and on the same day. Good to prime mixed has moved off steadily at 83@88c., but yesterday at the close 87c. was the top of the market. A limited business has been done in white and in yellow; there has been little or no Southern corn in market. The receipts at the Western markets continue large, and the brisk general demand has not prevented some increase in the visible supply. The weather at the West has greatly improved, and is now favorable to the planting of the new crop. To day there was a demand to fill freight engagements, in default of supplies expected from the canal, and prime mixed yellow sold early at 88@88 1/2c., but declined towards the close to 87@87 1/2c.

Rye has been firmer, with sales of prime afloat at \$1 12@1 13, but has declined with sales at \$1 06@1 10 on the wharf and afloat. Of barley there have been some closing out sales of prime at \$1 40@1 45, and to-day Hungarian sold at \$1 30. Canada peas have ruled firmer, with some business at \$1 04 in bond.

Oats have advanced 1@2c. per bushel, but at the higher figures there has been a large closing out business, including No. 2 Chicago in store at 65@65c.; but the sellers of oats in store have been buyers to nearly an equal to the extent of oats on the canal at 64@64 1/2c. for No. 2 Chicago. Yesterday, the market was quite unsettled at the close. To-day, the market was dull and lower.

The advices from the Erie Canal report a free movement of boats, and after this week our supplies of grain will probably be very large.

The following are the closing quotations:

FLOUR.		GRAIN.	
No. 2.....	\$4 50@ 5 25	Wheat—No.3 spring,bush.	\$1 42@ 1 45
Superfine State and West-ern.....	5 60@ 5 85	No. 2 spring.....	1 50@ 1 56
Extra State, &c.....	6 25@ 6 50	No. 1 spring.....	1 60@ 1 64
Western Spring Wheat extras.....	6 00@ 6 40	Red Western.....	1 62@ 1 65
do double extras.....	6 65@ 8 25	Amber do.....	1 67@ 1 70
do winter wheat extras and double extras.....	6 50@ 9 75	White.....	1 70@ 1 85
City shipping extras.....	6 40@ 7 25	Corn—Western mixed.....	84@ 87
City trade and family brands.....	8 75@ 9 50	White Western.....	83@ 86
Southern bakers' and family brands.....	8 25@10 00	Yellow Western.....	86@ 88
Southern ship'g extras.....	6 75@ 8 00	Southern, white.....	88@ 90
Rye flour, superfine.....	5 50@ 6 00	Rye.....	1 62@ 1 10
Corn meal—Western, &c.....	4 10@ 4 50	Oats—Black.....	61@ 63
Corn meal—Br'wine, &c.....	4 40@ 4 75	Mixed.....	64@ 67
		White.....	66@ 68
		Barley—Western.....	nominal.
		Canada West.....	do.
		State.....	do.
		Peas—Canada.....	1 03@ 1 30

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.				EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.			
1874.		Same		1874.		1873.	
For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	time Jan. 1, 1873.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	
Flour, bbls.	60,854	1,382,214	912,389	50,530	783,657	29,246	393,014
C. meal, "	4,284	87,952	95,645	5,681	65,159	2,920	62,215
Wheat, bus.	588,200	9,465,087	1,599,103	674,931	9,308,020	172,706	1,482,326
Corn, "	482,100	6,452,038	1,820,333	697,712	5,442,393	189,002	3,979,510
Rye, "	4,525	240,491	2,223	9,621	352,373	8,857	18,649
Barley, &c.	5,875	476,906	493,018	.....	.....	.....	32,614
Oats,	140,125	2,689,664	2,656,218	2,000	47,153	1,191	10,691

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 MAY 2, AND FROM AUGUST 1 TO MAY 2.

	Flour, bbls. (196 lbs.)	Wheat, bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn, bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats, bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley, bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye, bush. (56 lbs.)
Chicago.....	45,166	390,670	763,645	295,620	12,057	5,412
Milwaukee.....	38,747	606,528	17,650	55,710	6,920	1,815
Toledo.....	11,971	74,784	315,020	92,375	925	.....
Detroit.....	8,081	56,973	9,610	23,573	3,212	1,940
Cleveland.....	3,775*	17,100	20,000	14,590	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	24,875	133,717	207,258	95,734	6,393	2,862
Total.....	130,615	1,279,845	1,333,183	577,602	29,507	12,029
Previous week.....	124,872	1,094,186	1,450,490	558,497	40,117	21,289
Corresp'g week '73.	117,664	555,017	974,487	529,334	36,563	17,688
" " '72.	92,832	220,670	1,413,458	311,776	33,889	21,023
" " '71.	99,048	569,343	940,613	250,195	31,739	15,768
" " '70.	107,512	744,111	615,604	531,506	34,156	27,683
Total Aug. 1 to date.	4,812,488	63,343,823	40,570,730	19,659,954	5,830,465	1,573,494
Same time 1872-73.	4,241,947	33,491,973	43,238,976	18,705,987	8,865,393	1,520,441
Same time 1871-72.	4,026,713	33,239,725	43,117,834	19,920,493	6,066,623	2,430,897
Same time 1870-71.	4,485,641	35,443,853	24,382,264	15,014,178	5,116,535	1,353,963

* Estimated.

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Duluth, for the week ending May 2, 1874, and from January 1 to May 2:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending—						
May 2, 1874.....	128,471	1,373,346	918,158	218,380	15,958	12,147
April 25, 1874.....	116,049	2,357,898	1,955,537	358,297	49,052	17,673
Corresp'g week 1873.	105,987	1,027,319	1,198,596	468,924	64,235	4,519
Corresp'g week 1872.	82,512	285,676	2,066,776	237,483	28,487	21,136
Corresp'g week 1871.	96,512	922,828	1,271,776	229,084	17,605	21,983
Corresp'g week 1870.	112,211	617,849	499,564	231,885	19,193	20,456
Total Jan. 1 to date.....	1,943,796	13,952,910	6,359,489	3,405,788	1,089,145	217,997
Same time 1873.....	1,827,056	4,022,292	7,332,055	3,679,608	1,343,565	129,470
Same time 1872.....	1,070,270	1,599,401	11,239,863	2,607,253	800,597	294,310
Same time 1871.....	1,162,301	6,218,457	9,964,665	1,639,430	320,038	136,938

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2, AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO MAY 2.

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York.....	80,464	555,565	506,990	144,890	.....	5,979
Boston.....	26,060	63,590	37,906	34,528	4,505	.....
Portland*.....	13,500	.....	21,664	1,783	.....	.....
Montreal.....	31,445	17,250	.....	6,350	400	.....
Philadelphia.....	18,080	183,400	130,580	72,160	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	21,119	56,135	217,860	19,000	.....	2,000
New Orleans.....	10,864	.....	77,010	57,421	.....	.....
Total.....	201,532	875,940	1,000,920	336,072	4,905	7,979
Previous week.....	202,675	755,831	1,385,497	347,871	16,475	14,035
Week April 18.....	193,477	662,742	1,426,210	341,279	11,820	6,852
Week April 11.....	198,152	428,015	1,369,627	444,682	27,520	9,586
Week April 4.....	184,497	497,342	1,093,765	360,307	33,659	10,627
Cor. week, '73.....	171,477	217,440	558,245	321,556	41,084	186
Total Jan. 1 to date.....	3,622,113	12,918,705	14,498,128	3,945,641	663,023	594,545
Same time 1873.....	2,719,449	2,909,383	9,023,818	6,280,241	958,579	32,666
Same time 1872.....	3,312,196	1,862,516	14,514,141	4,585,813	940,734	60,942
Same time 1871.....	2,229,929	3,396,140	7,909,298	2,705,799	418,017	50,538

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 May 2, 1874:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	360,172	240,903	89,874	78,121
In store at Albany.....	26,700	82,000	12,000	6,000
In store at Buffalo.....	26,593	.....	8,467	3,500
In store at Chicago.....	1,904,289	3,383,389	785,503	130,560
In store at Milwaukee*.....	1,351,009	73,739	170,103	16,193
In store at Duluth.....	93,503	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo.....	500,223	97,150	51,892	76
In store at Detroit.....	153,601	14,358	10,473	1,040
In store at Oswego*.....	650,000	200,000	19,000	30,845
In store at St. Louis.....	130,541	270,160	69,472	11,970
In store at Boston.....	16,291	55,193	94,648	4,860
In store at Toronto.....	622,110	850	3,200	.....
In store at Montreal.....	594,772	120,382	18,368	433
In store at Philadelphia*.....	160,000	150,000	80,000	5,000
In store at Baltimore*.....	116,419	295,169	45,000	.....
Rail shipments.....	1,002,840	516,210	137,013	450
Lake shipments.....	371,506	1,229,465	138,855	15,585
Amount on New York canals.....	1,000,000	700,000	300,009	80,000
Total.....	10,985,860	7,830,816	2,015,272	394,551
Total in store & in transit Apr. 25, '74.	10,406,826	7,319,808	2,408,560	463,900
" " Apr. 18, '73.	10,446,679	6,313,216	2,445,833	571,499
" " Apr. 11, '74.	11,544,575	6,486,458	2,380,771	576,016
" " Apl. 4, '74.	11,343,861	6,219,409	2,364,554	668,729
" " May 3, '73.	6,821,054	10,030,870	3,540,907	730,338

* Estimated.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 8, 1874.

The market is still dull, and presents but few notable features. The demand for small lots for sorting up purposes continues, and in this way an aggregate distribution is effected, as extensive, perhaps, as is usual at this period of the year. When the lightness of previous sales is considered, however, the present business is not equal to what the trade had hoped for late in the

season, and the entire spring business is likely to prove a disappointment. A fair retail trade seems to be in progress in the interior, though the unseasonable weather has doubtlessly checked business to some extent. The retailers and jobbers purchase steadily of goods to replenish their assortments, but their operations are marked by the greatest caution, and in no instance is there a disposition shown to purchase more than the meagre necessities of the current trade.

Values are rather unsettled on all lines, cotton goods being again depressed, and in some instances lower. It would scarcely seem possible that there could be a further decline on staple cotton fabrics, as the market is already relatively below that for the raw material, and is lower than for many years previous. There is certainly nothing to warrant a further decline, though, of course, prices will be governed by the supply and demand.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The demand has been restricted to small lots, and has not been heavy in the aggregate. Jobbers have been offering inducements to purchasers in the form of extended discounts and actual reductions, but agents have, with only a few exceptions, adhered steadily to previous rates. Brown sheetings and shirtings are rather slow of sale, and medium and standard grades have, in some cases, been reduced. Atlantic goods were marked down early in the week, and this decline had a tendency to affect the entire list. Bleached goods have ruled steady at unchanged rates. Rolled jaconets are down to 7½c., and sell slowly at that figure. Prints are selling fairly in the best styles and makes, and the range of prices is without quotable change. Gingham is quiet. Lawns and percales are selling fairly, and are firm at unchanged figures. There has been some demand for blue cottons for export at full rates.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The market continues dull on all descriptions of woollens, and is without notable change. Clothiers, both city and Western, are buying heavy goods to a moderate extent, but the general demand is very limited, and the market is without important feature. Light weight woollens for men's wear are slow of sale, only small lots of the best grades being placed at former rates. There is no speculative feeling in the market, and the outlook is unfavorable for any material rise in values.

Hosiery is dull and irregular. Some transactions are making in summer wear, but the weather has been too cold to induce much activity in this line.

Worsted dress goods sell fairly, with some reductions reported. FOREIGN GOODS.—The imports are not heavy, but are fully equal to the trade requirements, and the market continues sluggish. Sales are made chiefly through the medium of the auction houses, and the prices realized are low, as is usual at the end of a season. The stocks held by importers are not heavy, and it is probable that the more staple lines will not be sacrificed. Spring dress fabrics, however, are fully offered, and can be obtained at pretty low rates.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending May 7, 1874, and the corresponding weeks of 1873 and 1872 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7, 1874.

	—1872—		—1873—		—1874—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	766	\$283,092	419	\$183,617	486	\$214,462
do cotton.....	1,549	475,053	1,009	299,727	654	237,457
do silk.....	493	410,323	243	151,187	453	381,238
do flax.....	1,283	307,776	683	179,240	587	141,260
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	369	152,857	2,150	100,347	995	97,516
Total.....	4,460	\$1,629,106	4,504	\$901,078	3,175	\$1,071,933

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

	—1872—		—1873—		—1874—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	507	\$219,700	503	\$209,004	379	\$159,238
do cotton.....	297	81,821	67	184,550	248	80,482
do silk.....	138	157,213	200	180,609	86	64,476
do flax.....	265	62,661	539	129,637	215	61,224
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	2,081	52,799	4,270	53,367	1,107	26,203
Total.....	3,288	\$574,254	6,739	\$762,167	2,065	\$392,623
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4,460	1,629,106	4,504	904,078	3,175	1,071,933
Total thrown upon m'kt.	7,748	\$2,203,260	10,613	\$1,666,245	5,240	\$1,464,556

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING SAME PERIOD

	—1872—		—1873—		—1874—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	487	\$198,476	284	\$122,108	348	\$140,891
do cotton.....	345	104,624	278	106,521	236	65,388
do silk.....	94	102,722	58	41,867	43	23,986
do flax.....	626	139,245	345	87,614	328	77,658
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	81	22,832	71	24,536	3,117	32,879
Total.....	1,633	\$567,899	1,036	\$382,676	4,072	\$345,802
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4,460	1,629,106	4,504	904,078	3,175	1,071,933
Total entered at the port.	6,093	\$2,197,005	5,540	\$1,286,754	7,247	\$1,417,735

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

Cotton Sall Duck.

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

GENERAL PRICES CURRENT.

Table of general prices for various commodities including Ashes, Breadstuffs, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Coffee, Copper, Cotton, Drugs & Dyes, Fish, Flax, Gunpowder, Hay, Hemp, Hides, Iron, and Store Prices.

Table of prices for Hops, Lead, Leather, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oil Cake, Oils, Petroleum, Provisions, Rice, Sugar, Steel, Tailor, Tin, Wool, and Zinc.

Commercial Cards section featuring advertisements for Irvine K. Chase, John Dwight & Co., Smith, Baker & Co., Olyphant & Co., Brinckerhoff, Turner & Co., Cheney Brothers, and Wm Pickhardt & Kuttroff.