





Of this capital \$68,500,000 belong to the forty-eight National banks, and only \$16,622,100 belong to the State banks. It will thus be seen how greatly the National banks exceed in resources and aggregate strength the banks which still remain under the old system. Many reports have been current at various times that our New York banks would leave the National system and reorganize under the system of State banking. These rumors, as will be seen, offer as yet no new symptoms of fulfilment. The deposits of the seventy-four banks were reported in their statements of 26th September, 1874, at \$169,738,200. Of this sum the National banks held \$130,951,400, and the State banks \$38,786,800. Of the seventy-four banks sixteen are not members of the Clearing-House Association, and therefore make their exchanges through other banks. These sixteen banks are the following: 1, Eleventh Ward Bank; 2, Bull's Head Bank; 3, Fifth National Bank; 4, Sixth National Bank; 5, National Currency Bank; 6, The Germania Bank; 7, Ninth Ward Bank; 8, The West Side Bank; 9, New York Gold Exchange Bank; 10, Harlem Bank; 11, Manufacturers and Builders' Bank; 12, Murray Hill Bank; 13, Bank of the Metropolis; 14, The Produce Bank; 15, The Loaners' Bank; 16, German Exchange Bank. Three institutions on this list are national banks.

It may be of interest to compare with the foregoing statistics those of the London Clearing-house, which is a much older institution, and less open to publicity. Since 1868, the earliest year for which the London Clearing-house has published its annual aggregate, the total exchanges have been reported as follows: for the year ending 30th April, 1868, £3,257,411,000; 1869, £3,534,039,000; 1870, £3,720,623,300; 1871, £4,018,463,000; 1872, £5,359,722,000; 1873, £6,003,335,000; 1874, £5,994,000,000. It thus appears that the amount of business done by the London Clearing-house since 1868 amounts to \$158,437,966,500, while the business of the New York Clearing-house amounts to \$219,348,037,646. To illustrate the comparative growth and magnitude of the annual transactions of the two Clearing Houses, we have compiled the subjoined table:

COMPARISON OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK AND THE LONDON CLEARING HOUSES.

	London Clearing House.	London Clearing House.	New York Clearing House.
1868.....	£3,257,411,000	\$15,287,055,000	\$28,484,288,636
1869 .....	3,534,039,000	17,670,195,000	37,407,028,926
1870 .....	3,720,623,300	18,603,165,000	27,804,532,405
1871 .....	4,018,463,000	20,092,315,000	29,300,986,682
1872 .....	5,359,722,000	26,748,610,000	35,272,952,275
1873.....	6,003,335,000	30,016,675,000	36,935,560,850
1874.....	5,994,000,000	29,970,000,000	24,112,680,812
	£31,887,593,300	\$158,437,966,500	\$219,348,037,646

#### BONAMY PRICE ON CURRENCY REFORM.

"Modern progress," says a French economist, "tends to organize the commerce of the world into one harmonious mechanism of exchanges." Among the powerful instruments by which that unity of organization is brought about, money is perhaps the chief. Hence it happens that a vicious monetary system puts any nation which suffers from it at so great a disadvantage in its mercantile dealings with the other nations of the world. Mr. Bonamy Price, on Tuesday, at Association Hall, delivered a lecture on some aspects of this great movement. His monetary theories, like those of most English economists of the present day, are founded upon too narrow a view of the functions of money, as recognised by the leading authorities of this country and of continental Europe. His merit as a lecturer on monetary reform, is not, however, the less conspicuous. On the contrary, the very narrowness of his point of view, added to his

keen, bold logic, gives to his criticisms a special value of their own. Mr. Price possesses, moreover, the distinction of being a consistent and uncompromising advocate of hard money. In his opinion there is no real money but coin. Modern improvements have created a multitude of substitutes for money, but as for money itself there is but one kind to be found in the world. This single species of money is gold. With gold the grand commercial exchanges are settled, and against gold alone. Every bill of exchange represents a larger or a smaller mass of gold. Mr. Price has no mercy on those theorists who suppose that paper money is as good as gold. Indeed, in his zeal against such heresies, he denies that paper money has any element of safety or stability to compensate its notorious mischiefs and disadvantages. No sacrifice would be too great, no losses too severe to be risked by a nation in preference to this direst calamity of all, the calamity of inconvertible paper money.

Three propositions were advanced by Mr. Price in the lecture we are reviewing. First, he declared that money, real money, is coin. Aristotle he said, was the oldest writer who attempted to expound the reasons why men in all ages had chosen the precious metals as money. A host of modern writers had also attempted the task of explanation. Without canvassing these opinions, it was enough for practical men to take things as they are; and it was notorious that gold is the only real money of modern trade. All commerce between nations and individuals is balanced by gold, or its precise equivalent. In international trade, as in the insignificant bargains of the humblest individuals, every act of exchange may be represented as measured by a balance, in one scale of which is a lump of gold. This lump of gold government takes under its control, divides it, and sets an official stamp upon it, to show its purity and weight. Thus every nation controls its own coins, because its own stamp is set upon them. On the other hand, no nation and no government, no law and no mint-stamp, has any other control than this. For the gold which is coined by nations and governments is in all countries of the same value. Hence money, real money, has a certain unity throughout all commercial nations. "Like the ocean, it encircles the globe, and it has its own laws, its tides and currents, its hurricanes and tempests. Gold flows in obedience to these laws from one hemisphere to another, and from one nation to rival nations. If a new nation could suddenly come into existence with a hundred millions of people and a commerce twice as great as that of England, it would soon supply itself with gold by the resistless force of these tidal currents which regulate the supply of the precious metals, and equalize their value all over the world."

Mr. Price's second proposition was that money is an instrument of exchange, or rather, in an important sense, it is *the* instrument of exchange, for there is no other. All subordinate means of exchange are its deputies and representatives. "Money," Mr. Price said, "has nothing to do, no purpose, no function, no use, except as a tool to exchange what one man has to sell for what another man wants to buy. If we attempt to make any other use of money than this, if we try to tamper with the monetary circulation, so as to twist and pervert this tool from its sole work of facilitating exchanges, we run the risk of spoiling the accuracy of this delicate instrument, or of seeing it break asunder in our hands." In this part of the lecture the defects above referred to in Mr. Price's system of political economy were more apparent than in any other part of it. As our readers well know, the



English economists treat Exchange as being a part of Distribution. This narrow and imperfect view is rejected by the chief French and American economists, who teach that Exchange belongs rather to the domain of Production. Benjamin Franklin is the earliest of our authorities whom we remember to have called specific attention to this point. Exchange, as we regard it, is a most valuable agent of production, and a logical inference from this principle declares that to quicken the productive powers of any country, we must stimulate its exchanges and quicken the pulse of commercial activity throughout the industrial organism. Another logical deduction is that the exchanges are a vital and extremely sensitive part of the productive forces of society, and money being the chief instrument of the exchanges, has functions much broader in their scope than any which are recognized by Mr. Price or by those English economists who think as he does.

The third proposition of the lecturer declared that money must give a guarantee or pledge to its holder against loss. "Gold and silver," he said, "are the only true money of the world, because they alone contain in themselves a perfect guarantee against leakage or loss of value. They alone, of all commodities which are bought and sold, possess a value which is steady, permanent, unchangeable. Thus the holder of a hundred dollars in gold is not in doubt whether next month or next year his hundred dollars will be worth ninety dollars or a hundred and ten dollars. He knows absolutely and without question that it will be worth a hundred dollars, neither more nor less."

From these propositions which, with the exceptions and qualifications above suggested, are perfectly sound and profoundly important, it is easy to see what Mr. Price is likely to recommend as a remedy for our vicious currency. His advice is that we should reform it without delay—that we put a stop as soon as we can to government issues of paper money, and that either by one bank of issue or by a multiplicity of banks, just as the exigencies of our finance and the institutions of our polity might require, we should fill up the channels of our monetary circulation with convertible notes and allow the issue of no paper whatever in the United States which is not redeemable on demand in coin or real money. Much as the audience were pleased with the lucid, bold statements of Mr. Price, the pleasure would have been enhanced if some irrelevancies had been omitted, and if a more full and luminous exposition had been given to the mutual relations of "credit and currency and bank deposits."

#### RESUMPTION—WHEN AND HOW ?

[COMMUNICATED].

The prospect of any useful financial legislation during the approaching session of Congress is by no means encouraging. There are several reasons for this.

In the first place it may be safely affirmed, that a very large number of its members even yet do not fully understand the nature and uses of money, and are therefore, in so far, disqualified to act with confidence and intelligence upon the subject.

In the second place, quite a number of the members, it has been stated, and doubtless correctly, are connected with the inflation branch of the National Banks as stockholders or officers, and may therefore be supposed to be influenced by their position in their action upon the currency question. As these short-sighted institutions think it is not for the banking interest that any reform should take place in the monetary system, it is not unreasonable to expect that such members will be found voting against any effectual measure; or, at least be inactive and unreliable.

In the third place, we find those engaged in speculative operations, or intimately connected with such as are, and influenced by

them, will be found opposing contraction, if not in favor of further inflation.

In the fourth place, there are some who really comprehend the situation of affairs, and would be glad to vote for a gradual but certain contraction of the circulation until at par with gold, but what can they do? Their constituents are, it may be, indifferent, if not actually hostile to any such active measures as will secure the great object; and their wishes must be complied with, or the political fortunes of the honorable member are ruined.

Again, the friends of reform are comparatively inactive and timid, while those who wish for the continuance of the present state of affairs are bold, energetic and ready to back up their schemes with the necessary amount of legal tenders.

Lastly, those who sincerely desire resumption and are ready to take immediate action upon the subject, are divided in their opinions in regard to the manner in which it shall be attempted. This last is by far the most unfortunate feature of the case. Some of this class would act on the principle that "the way to resume is to resume," and would have Congress fix a day, say January 1, 1876, for that purpose, as if it were a possibility for the Government and banks, with their 1,300 millions of immediate obligations, to undertake specie payments, without a previous large contraction of their issues!

Others would have bonds issued for the purchase of gold abroad wherewith to redeem the greenbacks; as if it were a practicable measure to import 200 millions of gold (the sum mentioned) without producing the most disastrous effects upon the commerce of the world! Others still would have the present circulation taken in and new notes substituted, payable in gold after two years from date; as if that would help the matter any, unless there were a simultaneous contraction of the currency.

Many other propositions have been brought forward, in Congress and out of it, for the restoration of specie payments, but none of them contemplate such a certain, gradual and complete contraction of the circulation as is indispensable to the realization of the object. Not one of them fully meets the case, or commences the work at the right end, except that offered in the Senate by Charles Sumner, proposing to substitute interest-bearing notes in lieu of the present greenbacks, convertible at the end of two years into Ten-Forty five per cent bonds. By this plan contraction would be gradual, because these new issues of ten millions per month would be gradually hoarded. There would be perfect safety in the execution of this measure, because the notes must remain in the hands of the people two years at least before they could be converted into bonds; and therefore in case of a pressure in the money market, and a high rate of interest, these notes would be brought at once into circulation, as they would bear but six per cent.

Another important consideration is, that the contraction would be entirely voluntary on the part of the people. No one would lay aside the interest-bearing notes who needed them as currency; hence, the contraction would be a natural one under the laws of trade, and therefore cause no disturbance to the business of the country. Besides, whenever the currency had become at par with gold, as it certainly would, when sufficiently contracted, the further issue of the substitute notes would be stopped.

But, for the reasons before stated, there is good ground for fear that the present Congress will do nothing effectual in this direction. Nor can we have much hope from that which has been newly elected unless there is also a vigorous, concerted, united action on the part of the leading business men of the great cities, having sufficient influence upon the public press and the national legislature to secure the object sought. It remains to be seen whether any movement to that effect will be made. If not the country will be left to struggle on until another and more frightful panic than that of the last year shall awaken the public mind to the imperative necessity of having a sound and inflexible standard of value.

AMASA WALKER.

—The attention of readers of THE CHRONICLE is directed to the statement of Mr. William Aufermann, regarding the Memphis El Paso & Pacific Railroad, which will be found in our advertising columns. Mr. Aufermann is certainly entitled to a careful hearing on the subject, and it would appear from his statements that the bad judgment which characterized the French people when they bought the Memphis & El Paso bonds has also prevailed in their decision of the litigated case. In the absence of the parties interested, the State Judge put forward assertions which lacked foundation in fact, as appears from the documents published by Mr. Aufermann in our columns, and we are informed that it is one of the peculiarities of French proceedings in court that a foreigner absent can be sued without his having been given personal notice that he is summoned.



**Latest Monetary and Commercial English News**

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— NOVEMBER 13.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON —	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11.15½@11.16¾	Nov. 13.	short.	11.82
Antwerp.....	.....	25.42½@25.47½	"	.....	25.15
Hamburg.....	.....	20.68 @20.72	"	3 mos.	20.16
Paris.....	short.	25.10 @25.20	"	short.	25.12
Paris.....	3 months.	25.40 @25.47½	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	.....	11.27½@11.32½	Nov. 13.	3 mos.	110.60
Berlin.....	.....	20.68 @20.72	"	.....	6.22½
Frankfort.....	.....	20.68 @20.72	"	short.	119½
St. Petersburg	.....	32 9-16	"	.....	32 7-16
Cadiz.....	.....	48½@48¾	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52½@52¾	.....	.....	.....
Milan.....	3 months.	28.27½@28.32½	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	.....	28.27½@28.32½	.....	.....	.....
Naples.....	.....	28.27½@28.32½	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15.	60 days.	4.86½
Rio de Janeiro	.....	.....	Nov. 12.	90 days.	26½@26¾
Bahia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buenos Ayres..	.....	.....	Oct. 29.	.....	49½
Valparaiso.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pernambuco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montevideo.....	.....	.....	Nov. 4.	.....	51½
Bombay.....	60 days.	1s. 10½d@1s. 11d.	Nov. 12.	6 mos.	1s. 10 11-16d.
Calcutta.....	.....	1s. 10½d@1s. 11d.	Nov. 10.	.....	1s. 10½d.
Hong Kong.....	.....	4s. 1½d@4s. 2d.	Nov. 5.	.....	4s. 2½d.
Shanghai.....	.....	5s. 8d.	Nov. 5.	.....	5s. 9½d.
Penang.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	.....	4s. 1½d@4s. 2d.	.....	.....	.....
Alexandria.....	.....	.....	Nov. 11.	3 mos.	95½

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874.

Notwithstanding the continued absorption of gold on French account, the Directors of the Bank of England still refrain from advancing their rates of discount, and it is difficult to see how, in the present condition of affairs, they can judiciously do so. The demand for gold for Paris is by no means so active as to jeopardize our position. That we are receiving good value for the money we are sending away can scarcely be doubted, for the wine trade have made large purchases of the new wine crop, while investors have been laying out their surplus money in French 5 per cents., which, as they are still to be had at something under par, must be considered remunerative, the interest, notwithstanding the magnitude of the French debt, being indisputably secure. With regard to the vintage, it appears so great has been the competition that, in many cases, the usual custom of paying for new wines six or nine months after the grapes have been pressed, has been departed from, and that one half of the purchase money has already been remitted. Our money market has favored the operation; but we have secured a large quantity of valuable produce, which will become more valuable to us as time progresses. All these purchases, however, being confined to articles of luxury are optional, and cannot be extended beyond our means. There can, therefore, be no fear of any disturbance being caused by the present outflow of gold. It will, no doubt, be continued until our refreshments are satisfied, as our capitalists naturally seek a safe and profitable investment for their money, and good wine always yields a profitable return, as a ready market is always found for it at remunerative prices.

There appear to be two reasons why the Bank directors have not reduced their rates of discount, the first being that notes and coin have commenced to return from provincial circulation, which is compensating, to some extent, for the export of bar gold to Paris; and, the second, that the discount business of the Bank has further declined to the extent of £342,543. The total of "other securities" is now only £18,185,819, being about £4,000,000 less than at this period last year. This, however, is easily accounted for by the slackness of trade, the supply of commercial bills being almost unprecedentedly short. That there will be any improvement in trade this year cannot now be anticipated. The time is so brief, and the year has up to the present time been so unsatisfactory, it cannot be expected that during the remaining seven weeks any desire will be shown to embark in fresh operations. An increase, therefore, in the commercial demand for money is not to be anticipated; but, as money is very abundant here, while there are no adequate sources of employment for it at home, we must expect it to be attracted to other quarters. The reduction of about 15s. per quarter in the price of wheat has created, as it were, a large quantity of money for which no employment can be found. But it is not only the fall in wheat that has caused this, for nearly every branch of trade can be conducted with a much smaller capital; and, no doubt, a year or two must elapse before prices again become as inflated as they were a few years back.

The outflow of gold to Paris has produced a somewhat firmer

feeling in the discount market, but the rates show no material improvement. The supply of money is large, and the rates are as follows:

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

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

Joint stock banks.....	Per cent. 3 @
Discount houses at call.....	3 @
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	3½ @
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	3¾ @

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

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris.....	4	3¾	Brussels.....	4½	4½
Amsterdam.....	3¾	3¾	Turin, Florence and Rome.....	5	4½
Hamburg.....	4	4½	Antwerp.....	6	5½
Berlin.....	5	4	Bremen.....	3½	3½
Frankfort.....	5	4	Leipzig.....	5	4½
Vienna and Trieste.....	4½	4½	Genoa.....	5	4½
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona.....	6	6@8	Geneva.....	4½	4½
Lisbon and Oporto.....	4	4	Copenhagen.....	5@5½	5@5½
St. Petersburg.....	6	6	New York.....	6@7	6@7

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.....	£ 24,642,246	£ 25,274,696	£ 25,958,614	£ 26,389,507	£ 27,180,092
Public deposits.....	4,878,694	5,629,468	7,612,438	4,053,304	3,396,355
Other deposits.....	18,891,930	22,903,908	19,841,727	20,057,649	19,316,592
Government securities.....	12,925,862	15,001,028	13,259,873	11,768,360	13,541,832
Other securities.....	16,048,646	17,583,530	23,152,710	22,106,392	18,185,819
Reserve of notes and coin.....	13,452,202	14,115,918	9,241,831	8,420,571	9,037,697
Coin and bullion in both departments.....	22,101,337	23,829,103	19,741,801	19,338,651	20,824,297
Bank-rate.....	2½ p. c.	4 p. c.	7 p. c.	9 p. c.	4 p. c.
Consols.....	92d.	93½d.	92½d.	92½d.	93½d.
English wheat.....	50s. 5d.	56s. 5d.	56s. 9d.	60s. 9d.	44s. 5d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	9 3-16d.	9½d.	9½d.	8½d.	*7 11-16d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d quality.....	1s. 1½d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 2½d.	1s. 1½d.	*1s. 0½d.
Clearing House return.....	83,024,000	113,139,000	93,780,000	99,761,000	92,070,000

\* Price Nov. 5.

There has been a steady demand for gold for export, and not only have all incoming supplies been absorbed, but £417,000 has also been taken out of the Bank for transmission to Paris. Silver has been in fair demand for India, and the quotation is somewhat firmer; but the value of Mexican dollars has not materially changed. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley & Abell's Circular:

	per oz. standard.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77 9 @	...
Bar Gold, fine.....	per oz. standard.	77 9½ @	...
Bar Gold, refinable.....	per oz. standard.	77 11 @	...
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	...	@
South American Doubloons.....	per oz.	...	@
United States Gold Coin.....	per oz.	76 3½ @	...

	per oz. standard, nearest.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard, nearest.	4 10 @	...
Bar Silver, containing 5 grs. Gold.....	per oz. do. do.	4 10 7-16 @	...
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	...	@
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz. nearest.	4 8½ @	...
Spanish Dollars (Carlos).....	per oz. none here.	...	@
Five Franc Pieces.....	per oz. none here.	4 11½ @	4 11½ @

At one period of the week the stock markets were rather dull, but since the account has been completed there has been a healthier tone apparent, and prices show a decided recovery. Consols have risen about ¼ per cent on the statement in the Prime Minister's speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner on Monday that the revenue was satisfactory, and that there was no apprehension of a deficiency at the close of the financial year. The value of United States' Government securities are firmer, Erie shares have attracted more attention, and are rather higher in price. The preference and consolidated mortgage bonds, however, have been rather dull. Illinois Central shares have experienced a considerable improvement on bringing orders for New York, and most other American railroad bonds are firm.

The wheat trade remains in the same dull and inanimate state and without recovery in prices. As the supply afloat to the United Kingdom is now estimated at 1,127,790 quarters against 1,425,500 quarters last year, it is doubtful if the trade shows any decided symptoms of activity for a long time to come. Only very severe weather could have any effect, and even this would not probably be great, as the extension of the railway system in Europe and America has removed difficulties which were almost insurmountable twenty years ago. There have been indications of winter this week, but not in a severe form. The official returns show that in October we imported 3,758,934 cwt. of wheat, of which 2,058,117 cwt. were from the United States.



In the corresponding month of last year we received 4,514,103 cwt. Owing to the fall in the quotations and to the diminished arrivals the estimated value of the import in October this year is only £1,943,556 against £2,991,031, showing a decrease of nearly one million sterling.

Table comparing import values for 1872, 1873, and 1874. Items include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Indian corn, and Flour.

Compared with last year there is a decrease, therefore, of £821,000; but with 1872 of as much as £2,726,000.

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

Table showing imports and exports of wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, and Indian corn for 1874, 1873, 1872, and 1871.

The following were the average prices of English wheat, barley and oats in England and Wales for last week, compared with the four previous years :

Table showing average prices of wheat, barley, and oats in 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, and 1870.

Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. invite subscriptions to an issue of £500,000 gold consolidated mortgage bonds to bearer of £200 each of the Cleveland Columbus Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company.

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.—On Monday 65's and 67's fell off 1/4c. each, but recovered on Tuesday, and close at the opening prices; 10-40's and new fives have ruled steady.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £78,000 during the week.

Table showing market quotations for Consols for money, U.S. 6s, U.S. 10-40s, and New 5s from Saturday to Friday.

The quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were: U.S. 6s (5-20s) 1862 .... 97% 97% .... 97%

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The Breadstuff market closes firm and higher.

Table showing market quotations for Flour (Western), Wheat (Red W'n. spr.), and Corn (West. m'd) from Saturday to Friday.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Pork has risen from 81's, the opening price to 85's at the the close; lard and cheese close the week lower.

Table showing market quotations for Beef (mess) new, Pork (mess) new, Bacon (long cl. mid.), Lard (American), and Cheese (Amer'n fine) from Saturday to Friday.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Refined petroleum has gained 1/4d.; tallow is 3d. lower, and spirits turpentine 1s. lower.

Table showing market quotations for Rosin (common), Petroleum (refined), Tallow (American), and Cloversseed (Am. red) from Saturday to Friday.

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Linseed oil opened at 24s. 9d., declined to 24s. 3d., and advanced on Thursday to 24s. 6d., at which prices it closed the week; other prices unchanged.

Table showing London market prices for Linseed oil, Sperm oil, and Whale oil from Saturday to Friday.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in dry goods and an increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$7,380,496 this week, against \$6,092,737 last week, and \$7,771,028 the previous week.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table showing foreign imports at New York for the week ending Nov. 20, comparing 1874, 1873, 1872, and 1871.

Since Jan. 1..... \$349,812,064 \$397,615,395 \$361,763,825 \$353,430,040

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Nov. 24 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table showing exports from New York for the week ending Nov. 24, comparing 1874, 1873, 1872, and 1871.

Since Jan. 1..... \$220,742,387 \$216,659,065 \$271,775,095 \$260,149,145

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

Table showing exports of specie from New York for the week ending Nov. 21, 1874, and since the beginning of the year, comparing 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, and 1870.

Total for the week ..... \$1,658,562 Previously reported..... 45,368,440

Total since Jan. 1, 1874..... \$47,027,005

Table comparing exports of specie for the same time in 1873, 1872, 1871, and 1870.

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

Table showing imports of specie at New York for the week ending Nov. 21, 1874, comparing 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, and 1870.

Total for the week ..... \$31,622 Previously reported..... 5,480,450

Total since Jan. 1, 1874..... \$5,512,072

Table comparing imports of specie for the same time in 1873, 1872, 1871, and 1870.

—Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the Treasurer of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, gives notice in our to day's issue of the redemption on January 1 next, of those Land Grant Debentures of the Company, which have been designated by lot for such purpose, and the numbers of which will be found in the notice in another column.

—The Board of Directors of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company recently held a meeting at which resolutions were passed in regard to the death of Mr. John C. Winans, the late President. The resolutions expressed in the most earnest tone the deep loss felt by the Board in the decease of Mr. Winans, and their highest appreciation of his character as a business man and a gentleman.

—The East Side branch of the Young Mens' Christian Association gives notice that they have a registered list of respectable men who are willing to work through the winter for very small wages, and also a large number of men who will work for the winter for their living only. Further information will be given by Mr. John Dooly, Secretary, 134 Bowery.



**BANKING AND FINANCIAL.**

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

**STOCK PRIVILEGES.**

As a matter of gain and safety, "Puts," "Calls" or "Double Privilege" contracts are used in stock speculations by the largest operators, and very large sums are often realized from moderate investments.

THEY COST FROM \$50 TO \$300.

Contracts negotiated through us are obtained at the best rates in the market and on responsible parties.

WE ISSUE A PAMPHLET FREE,

explaining the various modes of operating, also showing how large profits are realized from moderate risks. All persons having any interest in making money should send for a copy. Any information relating to stocks cheerfully furnished, and how the fluctuations of the market may be best taken advantage of. Address, for particulars,

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers  
2 Wall street, corner Broadway, N. Y.

DOUBLE PRIVILEGES at the market price, \$1 50 to \$3 25, 100 shares, signed by members of the Stock Exchange.

J. HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers,  
72 Broadway, New York.

**The Bankers' Gazette.**

**DIVIDENDS.**

The following Dividends have recently been announced:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED. (Days inclusive.)
<b>Railroads.</b>			
Cape May & Millville.....	3		
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
Lehigh Coal & Navigation (quar.).....	\$1	on dem.	

FRIDAY, November 27, 1874—6 P. M.

**The Money Market and Financial Situation.**—Thanksgiving Day occurring this week, and being pretty generally observed as a holiday throughout the country, has had the effect of slackening business. In consequence of this, money on call has been more abundant again, and the slight tendency towards increased firmness in rates which was noticed last week, has not been maintained. To the leading dealers in government securities money is still offered in large blocks at 2 per cent., and from that as the bottom rate the price ranges up to 3 and 3½ per cent. to borrowers on stock collaterals. For commercial paper the demand is active at 5 to 6½ per cent. on paper strictly prime; for paper of a lower grade there is a fair demand at various prices, from 7 to 10 per cent., according to rank. By this last statement it appears that our city banks held \$18,047,125 of reserve above the legal requirements of 25 per cent. against their deposits; and, notwithstanding the demand for currency at the West and South for crop purposes, it would appear to be highly probable that we shall have a fairly easy money market throughout this year.

Cable despatches from London reported that the Bank of England lost £78,000 bullion in the week ending Thursday, but the discount rate remained unchanged at 5 per cent.

The Bank of France gained 8,632,000 francs in specie.

The last weekly statement of the New York City Clearing House banks, issued Nov. 21, showed a decrease of \$867,625 in the excess above their 25 per cent legal reserve, the whole of such excess being \$18,047,125, against \$18,914,750 the previous week.

As to the general commerce of the United States, the last monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics showed the following for the eight months ended August 31, 1874, all in gold values:

	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Re-exports of Foreign Goods, etc.
Specie and bullion, 1874.....	\$9,422,898	\$43,587,543	\$5,254,854
Merchandise, 1874.....	396,353,956	373,816,992	10,870,408
Specie and bullion, 1873.....	10,032,982	43,329,818	5,608,169
Merchandise, 1873.....	432,944,014	353,120,370	12,103,778

"The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States, August 31, 1874, was \$54,756,222, against \$72,171,651 in 1873. Allowing for the difference in warehouse, the exports for the eight months ended August 31, 1874, exceeded the imports by \$10,040,996, whereas for the corresponding period of 1873 the imports preponderated, amounting to \$48,293,170 over the exports."

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

	1874.			1873.		1872.	
	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.	Differences.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 23.
Loans and dis.	\$283,788,100	\$283,319,500	Dec. \$468,600	\$248,067,300	\$276,461,300		
Specie.....	16,888,200	17,380,900	Inc. 492,700	17,568,700	12,101,200		
Circulation.....	24,832,500	24,968,000	Inc. 135,500	27,299,800	27,576,800		
Net deposits...	229,994,200	227,352,700	Dec. 2,641,500	167,967,200	199,651,600		
Legal tenders.	59,525,100	57,504,400	Dec. 2,020,700	30,899,800	45,899,300		

**United States Bonds.**—There has been a continued activity in governments, with a further advance of ¼ to ½ per cent throughout the list. The foreign bankers have not kept up their sales of bonds, but, on the contrary, there has been a small margin in favor of purchases in this market as compared with the foreign, and some of the bankers have been buyers here in anticipation of a renewed demand for U. S. securities abroad. One of the features of the recent dealings in government bonds consists in the numerous transactions which take place on a comparatively small amount of stock, or, in other words, the frequent exchanges

of different classes of bonds among the various holders. The large difference in price between the 5-20's of 1862 and the other issues of 6 per cent bonds furnishes a basis for these exchanges, as an opportunity is offered to speculate a little on the chance of the 1862's being soon called in.

Closing prices daily have been as follows:

	Int. period.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 24.	Nov. 25.	Nov. 26.	Nov. 27.
6s, 1881.....reg.	Jan. & July.	*118%	*118%	*119%	*119%		*119%
6s, 1881.....coup.	Jan. & July.	*119%	*119%	*119%	*119%		*119%
6s, 5-20's, 1862.....reg.	May & Nov.	*112%	*112%	*112%	*112%		*112%
6s, 5-20's, 1862.....coup.	May & Nov.	112%	112%	112%	112%		112%
6s, 5-20's, 1862, Called Bds.	May & Nov.						
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....reg.	May & Nov.	*113%	*113%	*114%	*114%		*114%
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....coup.	May & Nov.	*114%	*114%	*114%	*114%		*114%
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....reg.	May & Nov.	*114%	*115%	*115%	*115%		*115%
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....coup.	May & Nov.	*115%	*115%	*115%	*115%		*115%
6s, 5-20's, 1865, n. l., reg.	Jan. & July.	*118%		*118%	*118%		*118%
6s, 5-20's, 1865, n. l., coup.	Jan. & July.	118%	118%	118%	118%		118%
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....reg.	Jan. & July.	118%	118%	118%	118%		118%
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....coup.	Jan. & July.	119%	119%	119%	119%		119%
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....reg.	Jan. & July.	*118%	*118%	*118%	*118%		*118%
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....coup.	Jan. & July.	119%	119%	*119%	*119%		119%
5s, 10-40's.....reg.	Mar. & Sept.	112%	*112%	113%	113%		113%
5s, 10-40's.....coup.	Mar. & Sept.	*113%	*113%	*113%	*113%		*113%
5s, funded, 1881.....reg.	Quarterly.	112%	112%	*112%	*112%		112%
5s, funded, 1881.....coup.	Quarterly.	*112%	*112%	*112%	113%		112%
6s, Currency.....reg.	Jan. & July.	*118%	119%	119%			119%

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

The range in prices since Jan. 1 and the amount of each class of bonds outstanding Nov. 1, 1874, were as follows:

	Range since Jan. 1.	Amount Nov. 1.	
		Registered.	Coupon.
6s, 1881.....reg.	115% July 9 120%	May 27 \$193,250,400	\$.....
6s, 1881.....coup.	116% July 8 122%	Apr. 29	89,485,950
6s, 5-20's, 1862.....coup.	110% Nov. 4 113%	Apr. 29	10,071,400
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....coup.	113% Nov. 5 120%	Apr. 29	25,978,850
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....coup.	114% Nov. 5 121%	Apr. 15	33,736,200
6s, 5-20's, 1865, new, coup.	114% Jan. 3 120%	June 23	57,060,350
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....coup.	114% Jan. 2 121%	June 22	88,010,150
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....coup.	114% Jan. 20 121%	June 22	12,983,000
5s, 10-40's.....reg.	109% Aug. 4 115%	May 22	141,261,050
5s, 10-40's.....coup.	111% Sept. 25 116%	Feb. 28.	53,306,250
5s, funded, 1881.....coup.	111% Jan. 2 117%	Apr. 28	187,747,500
6s, Currency.....reg.	114% Jan. 6 119%	Nov. 23	64,623,512

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	Nov. 13.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 27.	Since Jan. 1.	
				Lowest.	Highest.
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1865, old ..	106%	106%	106%	105% Oct. 16	110 Feb. 19
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	109%	109%	109%	107% Jan. 5	110% June 18
U. S. 5s, 10-40's.....	104%	104%	104%	103% Feb. 16	106% Aug. 1
New 5s.....	103%	103%	103%	102% Jan. 15	105 May 20

**State and Railroad Bonds.**—Southern State bonds have been hardly as active as last week, and transactions have run mainly on Tennessee and Virginias. It is too soon yet to know at all definitely what action will be taken by the different State Legislatures in regard to their debts, and so long as the question remains unsettled in each State, there continues to be opportunity for speculation in its bonds, based on the various estimates which are entertained of the measures most likely to be adopted.

Railroad bonds are in good demand for the old and well-known issues, and confidence in this class of investments is apparently on the increase. When business becomes more active, as is almost sure to be the case after the early part of January, it would not be surprising to see a further material advance in the prices of leading railroad bonds.

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

	Nov. 21.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 24.	Nov. 25.	Nov. 26.	Nov. 27.	Since Jan. 1.	
							Lowest.	Highest.
6s Tenn., old, ex c	56%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55% Sept. 21	63 June 27
6s Tenn., new ex c	*56	55%	55	*54%	55	55	55% Sept. 1	63% June 27
6s N. Car., old.....	*29	*28	28	28	28	28	18% Aug. 21	21% Nov. 12
6s N. Car., new.....	*15	*14	*16	*17	17	17	16% Jan. 6	21% Mch. 21
6s Virg., old.....	*39	39	39	39	39	39	37% Nov. 11	42% Jan. 30
do consolid.	*56%	*56	56	56	56	56	50% Feb. 17	57% Nov. 19
do deferred.	56	56	56	56	56	56	50% Sept. 22	57% Nov. 19
6s S. C., J. & J.....	*20	*20	20	20	20	20	7% Apr. 28	21% Nov. 15
6s Mo. long bonds	95%	95%	95%	96	96	96	90% Jan. 2	98% May 25
Cent. Pac., gold.....	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	87% July 27	96% Jan. 14
Un Pac., 1st.....	90%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	81% July 15	91% Nov. 27
do L'd Gr't	*89%	*89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	75% May 21	89% Sept. 26
do Inc. past due	*99	*99	99	99	99	99	73% Jan. 5	91% Sept. 21
Erie 1st M. 7s.....	*108%	*108%	108	108	108	108	101% Jan. 5	105% Apr. 7
N. J. Cen. 1st 7s.....	*108%	*108%	108	108	108	108	102% Feb. 3	109% Apr. 28
Ft Wayne 1st 7s.....	111%	111%	111	110%	110%	110%	103% July 22	111% Nov. 21
Rock Isl 1st 7s.....	*108	*108	108%	108%	108%	108%	101% Jan. 6	108% Nov. 24

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

† Range since June 27, 1874.

**Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.**—Stocks have generally been fairly maintained on a moderate volume of business. Northwest has made a decided advance, and closes at 44½ bid for the common stock, and 61½ for preferred; in addition to the hopes which may be entertained of a repeal of the Wisconsin Granger law, we presume that there is some expectation of a dividend on one or both classes of the Company's stock. The condition of railroad business has taken a favorable turn, and from the table given below it will be seen that the latest reports of most of the Western roads show a favorable comparison with last year. It is to be regretted, now as always, that we have no better reports of the earnings and expenses of those companies whose stocks are sold at the Exchange, and possibly the day will come in the future when such reports will be rendered as shall place the public on an equality with directors and officers in their knowledge of the stocks which are dealt in at the Board.

President Torrance, of the Ohio and Miss. Railroad, recently made the following statement to the Executive and Finance Committee. After saying that the road was free from floating debt, he remarked:

"The marked gain in our traffic since June last, and a recent sale to foreign buyers of all the remaining Mortgage Bonds of the Company, viz.: 249 Second Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, has brought about this gratifying result.

"We have also been enabled to call in for payment on demand, out of earnings in hand, the Preferred Stock Scrip Dividend due March 1, 1875. The gross earnings of the road for the first four months of the present fiscal year, July to October inclusive, were, as per auditor's report..... \$1,341,742 93



Operating expenses, including taxes, construction account and all other expenditures, except coupon interests and sinking fund, were 906,348 11

Leaving net available surplus for the four months. \$435,894 82
This exhibit, we think, warrants naming a day for resumption of payment of Preferred Stock Dividend, and it was resolved, on motion, as follows:
That the company having paid in advance out of earnings in hand the preferred stock scrip dividend, due March 1, 1875, it will henceforth pay preferred stock dividends semi-annually, March 1 and September 1, as earned it is fully believed they will be in the future.

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows:

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and various stock prices for different companies like N.Y. Cen. & H.R., Erie, Lake Shore, etc.

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

Table showing price ranges for various stocks from Jan. 1, 1873, to the current date, with columns for lowest and highest prices and dates.

Railroad Earnings.—Traffic continues to compare favorably with last year's figures, and the receipts on one or two lines, for the third week of this month, are somewhat larger than those of the second week.

Table of railroad earnings with columns for roads, month, and earnings for 1874 and 1873.

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

Table showing call and put prices for various stocks like Gold for 1/2 bonus, W. Union Tel, Pacific Mail, etc.

The Gold Market.—The previous advance in gold has been well sustained, and the price also marked up a fraction higher since last Friday. There was no change in the Bank of England rate on Thursday, and the price of gold appears to depend for the present upon the inherent strength of the market as affected by its surroundings here.

The following table will show the course of gold and operations of the Gold Exchange Bank each day of the past week:

Table showing gold and operations of the Gold Exchange Bank from Saturday, Nov. 21 to Friday, Nov. 27, with columns for quotations, total clearings, and balances.

Current week 111% 111% 111% 111% \$169,043,000
Previous week 110% 110% 111% 111% 283,411,000
Jan. 1, 1874, to date 110% 109 114% 111%

Foreign Exchange.—Exchange has not advanced further since our last report, and although rates are nominally maintained, the tone has not been strong. Commercial bills have apparently been in better supply, the demand for exchange has been quite moderate, and the bankers, in particular, who were purchasing last week against their sales of United States bonds brought from Europe, have not now been in the market.

Table of foreign exchange rates for various locations like London, Paris, Antwerp, etc., with columns for 60 days and 3 days rates.

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

Table showing receipts and payments at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury for the week ending Nov. 27, 1874.

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 Nov. 21, 1874:

Large table showing the condition of New York City banks, including capital, loans, discounts, specie, legal tenders, deposits, and circulation for various banks.

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

Table showing deviations in loans, specie, legal tenders, deposits, and circulation from the previous week.

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, including 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, Nov. 23, 1874:

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

Total... \$50,050,000 \$130,132,500 \$1,421,100 \$7,833,100 \$53,188,100 \$24,747,200

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Loans... Decrease \$1,562,200 Deposits... Increase \$1,059,100

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past: August 31, Sept. 7, Sept. 14, etc.

Table showing weekly totals for Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation from August 31 to Nov. 23.

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

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

Total... \$16,435,000 \$61,242,764 \$274,863 \$14,338,351 \$43,071,939 \$11,355,763

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans... Inc. \$30,904 Deposits... Dec. \$351,083

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past: Sept. 7, Sept. 14, Sept. 21, etc.

Table showing weekly totals for Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation from Sept. 7 to Nov. 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—PRICES.

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists various bonds and securities like Wash. Co. S. bonds, Perm. Imp., etc.

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, &c.

Large table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists securities for Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and St. Louis, including various bonds and stocks.



QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

United States 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, Ask, and multiple columns of security names and prices. Includes sections for State Bonds, Railroad Bonds, and Southern Securities.



**Investments**

AND

**STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.**

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

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

The month of November has been marked by a good demand for investment securities, accompanied with a rise in prices of nearly all the leading issues. Government bonds have been strong on steady purchases from home investors, among whom the savings banks and other financial corporations figured largely; the strength of prices was more noticeable from the fact that some of the foreign bankers have been buying bonds on the other side and selling here. Railroad bonds have also met with

a very good demand, and the prices of many of the soundest and best known bonds have advanced materially.

Regular readers of THE CHRONICLE will have observed the articles published within a short time past on Railroad Defaults, and State Defaults, showing the total amount of each of these classes of bonds on which interest had been passed. The showing was at first sight somewhat startling, but it should be remembered that a general statement of that character embraced a large number of old bonds, on which the defaults had become a mere matter of history, such, for instance, as the Boston Hartford & Erie railroad bonds, and the Mississippi State bonds. Upon the whole, it seems to be apparent to any careful observer that the very maximum of defaults in this country on State, railroad or municipal bonds has been reached and passed some months since. The payment of interest has already been resumed on many bonds, and with the experience now gained, there is hardly a possibility that the present generation can witness a recurrence of such extraordinary events as have led to the defaults on State and railroad bonds which have unfortunately taken place in the United States during the past few years.

**CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK AND BOND LIST.**

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

DESCRIPTION. <small>For explanation of all references see foot notes on 1st page of RR. Tables.</small>	Miles of Canal	Date of Bonds.	Size or par value	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST OR DIVIDENDS.			Bonds, \$ Principal, when Due. Stocks, last Divid.	REMARKS.
					Rate per Cent.	When Payable.	Where Payable and by Whom.		
<b>CANALS.</b>									
Chesapeake & Delaware—stock.....	14	.....	50	1,830,800	3	J. & D.	Philadelphia, office.	June, 1873	Del. City to Chesapeake City, Md. (V. 13, p. 52.)
1st mortgage (originally \$2,800,000).....	14	1856	var.	1,997,872	6	J. & J.	do do	July, 1836	This Co. is making good progress towards meeting its old liabilities. (V. 19, p. 61, 397.)
Chesapeake & Ohio—stock.....	.....	.....	25	8,229,594	.....	Q.—J.	Balto., A. Brown & Sons.	1870	
Maryland Loan, sinking fund.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	6	Q.—J.	London.	1890	
Guaranteed Sterling Loan.....	.....	.....	.....	4,375,000	5	J. & J.	Balto., A. Brown & Sons.	1885	
Bonds having next preference.....	.....	.....	.....	1,694,500	6	F. & A.	Philadelphia, office	Aug. 1, 1874	Leas'd to Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co., at int. on bonds and 8 p. c. a yr on stock.
Delaware Division—stock.....	60	.....	50	1,633,350	4	F. & A.	do do	July 1, 1878	Stock increased \$5,000,000 in April, 1873.
1st mortgage.....	60	1858	1,000	800,000	6	J. & J.	do do	1877	Leases A.B. & Susq. and Rens. & Sar. Railroads. Endorses \$1,000,000 bonds N. Y. & Canada Railroad. (V. 18, p. 412, 503.)
Delaware & Hudson—stock.....	148	.....	100	20,000,000	5	F. & A.	N. Y., Bk of Commerce.	Aug. 1, 1874	
Registered Bonds.....	148	1867	1,000	1,500,000	7	M. & N.	do do	1877	
Registered Bonds.....	148	1869	1,000	3,500,000	7	J. & J.	do do	1884	
Registered Bonds.....	148	1871	1,000	3,500,000	7	J. & J.	do do	1891	
De. entures, sterling.....	.....	1872	.....	3,900,000	6 g.	J. & J.	London.	July, 1875	
Debentures, 1873.....	.....	1873	1,000	870,000	7	A. & O.	N. Y., office, 71 B'way.	April 1878	
Lehigh Coal & Navigation—stock.....	48	.....	50	9,390,350	.....	Q.—M.	Philadelphia, office.	Nov. 24, '73	Gross receipts in 1873, \$1,946,503; expenses, interest and taxes, \$1,918,894; deficit, \$35,381. See annual report in CHRONICLE, v. 18, p. 272. Cent. RR. of N. J. assumes \$2,310,000 of gold loan of 1897. (v. 13, p. 297, 534.)
Loan, convertible, coupon, gold.....	.....	.....	1,000	856,000	6 g.	M. & S.	do do	1894	
1st mortgage registered.....	.....	.....	1.0 0	5,566,277	6	Q.—J.	do do	1884	
1st mort. regist. ed, RR.....	.....	.....	1,000	2,000,000	6	Q.—F.	do do	1897	
Mort. loan, on equipments &c., gold.....	.....	.....	1,000	4,916,500	6 g.	J. & D.	do do	1897	
Loan.....	.....	.....	1,000	762,779	6	J. & D.	do do	1877	
do ext'n. conv. till Dec. '77.....	.....	1872	.....	692,100	6	J. & D.	do do	1882	
Consol. mort. loan.....	.....	.....	.....	19,000	.....	.....	.....	1911	
Monongahela Nav. Co.—stock.....	83	.....	50	1,003,800	5	J. & J.	Pittsburg, office.	.....	
1st mortgage.....	83	1862	1,000	103,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y., N. B'k of Com'ce.	July 1, 1887	
Morris—Stock consolidated.....	103	.....	100	1,025,000	2	A. & O.	Leh. Val. RR. Co., Phila.	Aug. 4, 1874	Leased, April, 1870, to Lehigh Valley RR. for 999 yrs. The lessees assuming bds & scrip & paying 10 p. c., per annum on pref' stock, and 4 on consol. stock. (v. 11, p. 714.)
Preference stock.....	103	.....	100	1,175,000	5	A. & O.	do do	April, 1876	
1st mortgage.....	103	1855	1,000	500,000	6	A. & O.	do do	April, 1876	
2d mortgage.....	103	1860	1,000	285,000	6	F. & A.	do do	April, 1876	
Boat loan.....	103	1865	var.	236,965	7	.....	do do	Oct., 1899	
Preferred stock scrip dividend.....	.....	1869	var.	103,164	7	J. & J.	do do	Feb., 1887	
Pennsylvania—Stock.....	375	.....	50	4,457,150	.....	.....	Philadelphia office.	July, 1910	Wyoming & Wiconisco merged in '0, and West Branch & Susq. owned by P., C.C.
1st M., guar. by Penn. RR., s. f. \$5,000,000.	375	1870	1,000	2,805,000	6	J. & J.	.....	1873-84	
West Br. & S. squ., 1st and 2d mort.....	123	.....	.....	748,000	6	J. & J.	Philadelphia, office.	July 27, 1874	Leased from June 1, 1870, to Phil. & Read- for 999 years at annual rent of \$655,000 including certain real and personal property conveyed to P. & R. Last annual report in v. 18, p. 272.)
Schuylkill Nav.—stock, common.....	108	.....	50	1,259,843	30c. in s	F. & A.	do do	March 1897	
Preferred stock.....	.....	.....	50	3,070,600	60c. in s	F. & A.	do do	1882-1907	
1st mortgage (due '87, ext. to 1897).....	.....	.....	1,000	1,714,390	6	M. & S.	do do	1895	
2d mortgage.....	.....	.....	1,000	3,990,392	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan., 1876	
Mortgage bonds.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,134,070	6	J. & J.	do do	May, 1881	
Common bonds.....	.....	.....	1,000	47,733	6	M. & N.	do do	May, 1888	
Improvement bonds.....	.....	1870	1,000	260,000	6	M. & N.	do do	May, 1889	
Boat and car loan.....	.....	1863	1,000	755,650	6	M. & N.	do do	.....	
Boat and car loan.....	.....	1864	1,000	628,100	7	M. & N.	do do	.....	
Susquehanna & Tide Water—Stock.....	45	.....	50	2,002,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	Leased to P. & Reading RR. for interest on bonds and half of net earnings.
Maryland loan, 2d mortgage.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	Phila. & Baltimore.	Jan., 1875	
Susq. Canal, common bonds, 3d mort.....	.....	.....	.....	1,311,000	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan. 1, 1878	
do pref. end T. W. priority bds.....	.....	.....	.....	325,316	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan., 1894	
Union—stock.....	85	.....	50	2,907,850	.....	.....	Philadelphia, office.	May 1, 1883	
1st mortgage.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000,000	6	M. & N.	.....	.....	

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

DESCRIPTION. <small>For explanation of all references, see foot notes on 1st page of RR. Tables.</small>	Date of Bonds.	Size or par value	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.			Bonds, \$ Principal, when Due. Stocks, Last Divid.	REMARKS.
				Rate per Cent.	When Payable.	Where Payable and by Whom.		
Adams Express Co.—stock.....	.....	100	10,000,000	2	Q.—M.	N. Y., Bank of N. Y.	Dec. 7, 1874	CHRONICLE, V. 19, p. 270.
Amer. Merchants' Union Ex.—stock.....	.....	100	18,000,000	3	J. & J.	do do	Jan. 2, 1875	
American coal (Md.)—stock.....	.....	25	1,500,000	3	M. & S.	New York, office.	Sept. 10, 1874	
American Dock & Improvement Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M. & N.	N. Y. Cent. RR. of N. J.	.....	Guar. by Ch. & S. W., H. & St. Jo., & Cen. Br U. P.
Atchison Bridge, 1 t mort., guar.....	.....	.....	1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	Dec., 1867	
Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.—stock.....	.....	100	4,000,000	2 1/2	.....	.....	.....	Leases Franklin. (V. 18, p. 134, 606; V. 19, p. 502.)
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph—stock.....	.....	100	8,755,500	.....	.....	.....	1873	See CHRONICLE, V. 17, p. 596; V. 18, p. 190, 295, 534.
Boston Water Power.....	.....	100	4,000,000	10s.	.....	Boston Office.	Nov. 12, 1872	
Mortgage bonds (for \$2,500,000).....	1874	1,000	(?)	7	.....	.....	1884	
Canton Improvement Co.—stock.....	.....	16 1/4	731,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	CHRONICLE, Vol. 14, p. 796; V. 15, p. 19; V. 16, p. 765
Bonds for \$5,000,000, gold.....	1873	.....	2,500,000	6g.	.....	.....	.....	828; v. 17 p. 21.
Union R.R. bonds guaranteed.....	.....	.....	1,393,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cary Improvement Co.—stock.....	.....	10	55,000 shs.	60c.	.....	Boston, office.	Jan. 9, 1899	
Central of N. J. Land Co.....	.....	.....	.....	7s.	F. & A.	N. Y. Co.'s Office.	Jan. 20, 1874	
Consolidation Coal of Md.—stock.....	.....	100	10,250,000	4	January	N. Y. Co's office, 71 B'y.	Jan. 20, 1874	A sufficient portion of new consol. mortgage is held to retire old bonds. A review at some length of the last annual report is given in CHRONICLE, V. 18, p. 430, showing gross receipts of \$3,810,708, and working expenses, \$2,594,373. Guarantees also bonds of the Cumb. & Pa. RR.
1st mort. (convertible).....	1864	1,000	453,000	7	J. & J.	do do	Jan., 1885	
1st M., consol., conv. (for \$1,250,000).....	1872	1,000	900,000	6	J. & J.	do do	Jan. 1, 1897	
Cumberland coal and l.—1st mort.....	1852	.....	217,000	6	J. & J.	do do	1879	
do do 2d mortgage.....	1869	1,000	493,000	6	F. & A.	do do	Feb., 1879	
Cumberland Coal & Iron Co.—Stock.....	.....	100	500,000	6	A. & O.	do do	Apr. 15, 1873	
Dunleith & Dubuque Bridge—bds s. f.....	1863	1,000	480,000	8	M. & N.	N. Y. by Ill. Cent. R.R.	Nov., 1893	
Ills. & St. Louis Bridge—1st M. coup.....	1871	1,000	4,000,000	7g.	A. & O.	New York and London	1900	Total value of property about \$3,000,000. The 1st mort. bonds have a sinking fund of \$55,000 per year. The Tunnel RR. bonds are redeemed annually, from \$90,000 in 1877 up to \$197,000 in 1888.
2d mortgage, coupon.....	1871	1,000	2,000,000	7g.	J. & J.	do do	July 1, 1901	
3d mortgage coupon (for \$3,000,000).....	1874	1,000	(?)	7g.	M. & S.	do do	March 1, 1886	
St. Louis Tunnel RR—1st mort. sterl.....	1873	£200	£250,000	9	J. & J.	London, J. S. Morgan & Co	Jan. 1, 1888	
Louisville Bridge—bonds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. & D.	N. Y., Gilman, Son & Co	.....	
Mariposa Land & Mining Co.—stock.....	.....	100	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	See CHRONICLE, v. 13, p. 324
Preference stock.....	.....	100	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maryland Coal—stock.....	.....	100	4,400,000	3	.....	.....	Dec., 1870	
New Central Coal (Md.).....	.....	100	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	CHRONICLE (v. 15, p. 523, v. 16, p. 325.)
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—stock.....	.....	100	20,000,000	3	.....	.....	Sept., 1869	See Report, V. 13, p. 351.
Pennsylvania Coal—stock.....	.....	50	4,000,000	5	Q.—F.	N. Y., 111 Broadway.	Nov., 1874	
1st mortgage bonds.....	.....	.....	512,500	7	F. & A.	do do	Aug. 1, 1881	
Pullman Palace Car—Stock.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 16, 1874	
Quicksilver Mining Co.—Com. stock.....	.....	100	4,291,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	See election and brief report in CHRONICLE, V. 18, p. 247.
Preference stock.....	.....	100	5,703,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2d mortgage, gold.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	7g.	J. & J.	N. Y., E. Kelly & Co.	1879	
Spring Mountain Coal—stock.....	.....	50	1,250,000	5	J. & J.	.....	Dec. 10, 1874	See CHRONICLE, V. 18, p. 504.
Spruce Hill Coal—stock.....	.....	10	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
United States Express—stock.....	.....	100	6,300,000	2	Q.—F.	New York office.	Nov. 2, 1874	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express—stock.....	.....	100	5,000,000	4	J. & J.	New York office.	July 15, 1874	
Western Union Telegraph—stock.....	.....	100	41,773,416	2	Q.—J.	New York office.	Oct. 15, 1874	The Co. holds \$7,377,735 of this stock. See annual report, V. 19, p. 39; also, p. 19, 241.
1st mortgage.....	.....	.....	4,448,900	7	M. & N.	N. Y., Bank of N. Y.	Nov., 1875	
Real estate bonds, gold, sink. fund.....	1872	1,000	1,498,000	7g.	M. & N.	N. Y. Union Trust Co.	May, 1902	
Wilkesbarre Coal.....	.....	100	8,400,000	5	M. & N.	Philadelphia.	Nov., 1869	



STATE SECURITIES.

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Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size or par Value, Amount Outstanding, Rate per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Principal, when due, REMARKS. Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, and various bond types like State bonds, Railroad bonds, and War bonds.

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



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CITY SECURITIES.

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Size or par value.—This column shows the sizes or denominations in which each issue of bonds is made.
When payable.—J. & J. stands for Jan. & July; F. & A., Feb. & Aug.; M. & S., March & Sept.; A. & O., April & Oct.; M. & N., May & Nov. J. & D., June & Dec. Q—J, quarterly from Jan.; Q—F., quarterly from Feb.; Q—M., quarterly from March.
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Population, 1870 9,296, against 8,052 in 1860. \$250,000 market bonds were issued in May, 1872.

Total debt, \$620,800, annual interest required about \$44,000. Bonds are all coupon, and were issued in small amounts as wanted. City holds some stocks and other property. Valuation of property 1873 \$4,087,840.

Population in 1870, 79,601; value of waterworks, \$1,361,000, against a debt of \$900,000. Taxation in 1873, \$363,619, on an assessed value of \$19,085,160 real estate, and \$8,006,485 personal.

Oct. 14, 1874, the total bonded debt of the city was \$18,934,335, as follows: general, \$3,275,975; assessment debt, \$1,236,500; water debt, \$4,530,300. The sinking fund was \$422,000. Assets in overdue taxes, waterworks and public buildings about \$12,223,661. Assessed valuation, including railroad property is \$38,496,885, on which the tax rate is \$2.70 per \$100, on \$63,496,885 and 1 per cent on railroad property assessed at \$11,000,000. Population, 110,000. (V. 17, p. 691; V. 18, p. 190.)

The commissioners of the sinking fund reported that the resources are adequate to meet all the city debt, except the \$1,000,000 to the E. & P. R. Population in 1870 was 109,750 against 68,033 in 1860. The following figures exhibit the increase since the year 1868:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes: Outstanding Jan. 1, 1868 (\$3,362,747.94), Bonds issued since (6,872,000.00), Total (\$10,234,747.94), Retired to Jan. 1, 1874 (1,981,247.94), Outstanding (\$8,253,500.00), Loans to railroads (1,508,000.00), Total city bonds out (\$9,761,500.00), Floating debt (693,000.00).

Total bonded and floating debt, \$10,454,500.00. The following figures give the assessed property valuation for the past six years. For 1868, \$9,425,971; for 1865, \$63,284,191; for 1870, \$70,806,712; for 1871, \$76,545,995; for 1872, \$77,156,442; for 1873, \$77,225,332. In 1868 the taxation per \$100 was \$1.98; in 1873 it was \$2.55 for the Eastern district and \$2.47 for the Western district.

Interest on \$200,000 of the sixes is paid in Baltimore. City holds nominal assets of \$956,645.

The floating debt July, 1874, including overdue interest, was \$751,397. Valuation of real property in 1872, \$21,986,340; personal, \$4,690,000; tax rate, \$2.45 per \$100. Population in 1870, 40,230. (V. 18 p. 526; V. 19, p. 189; page IV of adv'ts, Sept. 12.)

The City cannot issue debt beyond 5 per cent of its average assessed value for 5 years, which is \$3,515,000, and for the year 1874 \$51,314,887, being \$35,157,000 of real, and \$16,167,887 of personal. Sinking funds are provided for all the bonds. (v. 16, p. 20, 346; v. 17, p. 187, 629, 691.)

Valuation of property, \$20,047,866; tax, 2 per cent. Mobile County also has 8 per cent bonds outstanding. Interest in default, July 1873. (v. 16, p. 661, 693; v. 17, p. 19.)

Bonds are endorsed by N. & S. Ala. RR.

To provide for interest and principal of consolidated bonds the sum of \$650,000 per year is required by law to be raised by tax on real estate. Special provisions are made for some other issues of debt as follows: R.R. bonds interest by 20-175 of real estate tax and 1-175 of personal; Ponchartrain RR., int. by 2 per cent of licenses; 7 per cent loan of 1869, by \$34,140 monthly; wharf bonds, by levee dues pledged for interest and principal; 10 per cent bonds of 1871, by monthly deposits out of current revenue. The total funded and floating debt, July, 1871, was \$21,823,232. Population, 1870, 191,418, against 138,670 in 1860. (v. 18, p. 526.)

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes: Total funded debt (\$93,773,659), Sinking funds (\$23,233,076), Total (\$116,771,319).

The following statement shows the amount of funded and temporary debt, and the amount in the city sinking fund at the dates named:

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 1, 1874, Oct. 1, 1874. Includes: Funded city debt (\$63,786,255), Funded county debt (\$29,987,404), Total funded debt (\$93,773,659), Sinking funds (\$23,233,076), Total (\$116,771,319).



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Table with columns: Year, Real estate, Personal estate, State, City & County. Includes text: 'for fourteen years of property valuation and taxation. R'te tax pr \$1000-'. Also includes text: 'For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874, the tax for State purposes was 6 9/10 mills on the dollar. The bonds last named in the list were issued to pay the city's proportion of the State sinking fund deficiency, instead of raising the same all in one year by taxation. See Mayor's Message on Finance in CHRONICLE, V. 13, p. 363; reviewing the city's affairs since 1871. See also CHRONICLE, v. 17, p. 323, 355; V. 19, p. 345, 350.'

Total funded debt, Jan., 1873, \$51,697,141, and on Jan. 1, 1874, \$58,165,556. Floating debt, Jan. 1, 1874, consisting of warrants outstanding, \$2,465,344; valuation of property for 1874, \$565,219,095 real estate and \$9,464,873 personal; tax rate \$21 50 per \$1,000. Population, 1870, 674,022, against 565,529 in 1860. (V. 13, p. 526.)

The total debt Feb. 1, 1874, was \$7,527,301, including the water loan bonds. County valuation in 1873, \$19,000,000, cash valuation, \$176,584,000. Population about 140,000.

Sinking fund March 31, 1874, \$442,165. City is protected by mortgages on At. & St. L. and on Portl. & Rochester Railroads. Assessed value of real estate in 1873, \$17,775,300; personal, \$12,045,712. Tax rate, \$25 per \$1,000. Population in 1870, 31,413, against 26,341 in 1860.

Valuation of real estate, in 1874, \$31,040,300; personal, \$12,642,500. Rate of tax, \$14 50 per \$1,000. Sinking funds of 1885, \$373,633; sinking funds of 1893, \$137,541; H., P. & F. RR., \$147,679. Population in 1870, 68,904, against 49,129 in 1860.

Population in 1870, 149,462 against 56,802 in 1860. Real estate in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, was assessed at \$160,507,453; personal property at \$100,571,681; sinking funds raised annually amount to \$223,900. Tax rate, \$1 50 per \$100. All the values for San Francisco are given in gold. In addition to the bonds given, there are also \$350,000 issued since July 1, 1874.

The city owns real estate and other property valued at about \$4,500,000. Assessed value of real estate \$16,711,365. Population, 1870, 28,235, against 22,292, in 1860. In 1873 new bonds were authorized to the extent of \$400,000, and floating debt was nearly all paid with the proceeds thereof. The city holds property valued nominal y at \$4,324,500. In 1873 loans were issued to extent of \$2,804,733. In 1874 \$2,072,000 will be required from loans for water works, floating debt, and maturing bonds.

Population in 1870, 19,565 against 8,932 in 1860. In 1870 assessed valuation of property was \$11,000,000; rate of tax, 1 1/2 per cent. The city owns \$500,000 of St. Jo. & Denver C. RR. stock, \$50,000 St. Jo. & Topeka stock, \$150,000 Mo. Valley stock. Their value being nominal. Public buildings, &c. are worth \$150,000.

Population 1870, 310,864 against 160,773 in 1860. City and county governments and finances are separate. Total funded debt April, 1874, \$14,303,000. Assessed valuation of all city property (about 60 per cent of actual value), \$172,092,270, which does not include the 13th ward; tax rate is 1 1/2 per cent. The gold loan of 1874 was taken for a London House at 98, less 2 per cent commission. (V. 18, p. 143.)

Population 1870, 20,030 against 10,400 in 1860. Assessed valuation of taxable property, \$13,194,265, or about one-fifth of the actual value. Tax rate, 1 1/4 mills. A decision was made in Oct., 1872, confirming validity of the railroad bonds. (V. 15, p. 623.)



RAILROAD STOCK AND BOND LIST.

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NOTE.—The figures sometimes given in brackets, at the end of remarks, refer to the volume and page of CHRONICLE containing fuller information. The letters s. f. mean "sinking fund," and l. g. "land grant." Companies consolidated with, or leased to others will often be found under the consolidated or lessee's name. \* For stocks, this means the miles of road operated; for bonds, the miles covered by the mortgage. † These figures are dollars, showing the denominations or par value of each issue of stocks and bonds. The figures 100, &c., signify 100 and larger. ‡ The interest per annum is given on bonds, but the last dividend on stocks; † means gold; ‡ extra; s. stock or scrip. J. & J. stands for Jan. & July; F. & A., Feb. & Aug.; M. & S., Mar. & Sept.; A. & O., April & Oct.; M. & N., May & Nov.; J. & D., June & Dec.; Q.—J., quarterly from January; Q.—F., quarterly from Feb.; Q.—M., quarterly from March. These dates show the period when the principal falls due of bonds but the time when the last dividend was paid on stock.



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The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 27, 1874.

A close holiday, which is very uniformly observed, has had its natural effect to depress trade. The eve of a session of Congress, at which important legislation upon the public finances will, it is expected, be undertaken, is also an unfavorable period for business. Inland navigation at the North and West has been partially checked by ice, and although gold and exchange have shown an upward tendency, the leading influences at work have contributed to a comparatively quiet week in trade circles. Yet there is an improved tone apparent. It is felt that the worst is past, and that a steady, if slow improvement, may be looked for, in manufactories and commerce, though extravagant views respecting the future of prices for staple products may not be realized.

Freights have materially advanced, and although in a measure counterbalanced by the rise in exchange, have, in conjunction with the strike of the longshoremen, proved a check upon exports. On Wednesday the engagements embraced: to Liverpool by sail, tallow at 27s. 6d., and cotton at 9 3/2d., and cotton by steam at 8d., with 8 1/2@8 1/4d. the nominal rates for grain by steam. There were also grain charters at 6s. 9d. to Cork for orders, and 17c. to Oporto; and petroleum charters at 5s. for crude to Dunkirk, the same rate for refined to Rotterdam; cases at 25c. to Gibraltar, and 37 1/2c. to Odessa. To-day, grain was shipped to Liverpool at 8d. by steam, and 7d. by sail, and to Glasgow 8d. by sail. Charters were dull, but we notice a ship of 1350 tons from Norfolk to Liverpool or Havre 13 3/2d.

Coffee has been active for Rio, but at variable prices, closing with a fair demand; Rio, fair to prime cargoes, 17 1/2@19 1/2c.; Java, 24@27c., and Maracaibo, 16 1/2@19c., gold. Rice has been more active and prices rule firm, with the stock reduced to 8,500 bags. Molasses has been active for New Orleans, in the range of 62@67c., but freights have remained quiet and nominal. Sugars have been more active, and the advance noted in our last has been well maintained; fair to good refining Cuba, 8 1/2@8 3/4c.; No. 12 box, 8 1/2c.; Centrifugal, 8 1/2@9 1/4c., and standard crushed, refined, 10 1/2c. Sales have exceeded receipts, and stocks have been reduced to 57,609 hds., 66,285 boxes, and 21,477 bags. Receipts of sugars of the new crop at New Orleans are now quite liberal, but the low stage of the Western rivers prevents that section being supplied from that market.

The speculation in hog products has been comparatively slow, but for future delivery prices have recovered more or less from the decline noted in our last. Mess pork, while selling on the spot at \$20 50@21 for straight and jobbing lots has sold at £21@ \$21 25, selling Jan., and \$21 25, selling Feb. Bacon has declined to 10 3/4@11c. for long clear on the spot, and for future delivery there have been sellers at 10 1/2c. for short clear, and 10 3/4c. for long and short clear together, in Dec. and Jan. Cut meats, hams, shoulders and bellies have been easier, but close firm. Lard has been selling throughout the week mostly at 13 1/2@14c. for prime Western, and 13 1/4 for prime city; but for future delivery prices have been advancing, until on Wednesday prime Western for the Winter months sold at 13 13 16@13 3/4c., and for the Spring and Summer months at 13 3/4, a recovery of fully 1/2c. from the lowest figures of the previous few days. Beef and beef hams have been in fair demand and steady. Butter has been unsettled, and cheese quiet. To-day, pork was firmer; new mess \$21 50, uninspected on the spot, equal to \$22 inspected, and \$21 50 seller Feb. Lard was excited and higher; prime 14 3 16@14 1/2c. on spot and for Dec., 14 1/2@14 5-16c. for Jan., 14 3/4@14 1/2c. for Feb., closing at inside prices. Other provisions quiet. Cheese dull at 15 1/2@16 1/2c. for prime to choice factories.

Linseed oil has been in fair demand and firm at 78@79c. Crude whale has been in fair demand, and 400 bbls. Northern sold on private terms; quoted at 65c. Other oils are quiet. Hides have been fairly active and steady; dry Buenos Ayres quoted at 25@25 1/2c. gold, and do. Texas 21@21 1/2c. currency. Of fish, 6,000 boxes scaled herring sold at 30c. Clover seed has advanced to 10@10 1/2c. Tallow has been active at 8 1/2c. for prime, with freight tallow 1,000 hds. to Liverpool. Stearine has sold at 16 1/2c. for prime western. Whiskey has further declined, and closed at \$1 01.

Kentucky tobacco has been in moderate demand and firm at 10 1/2@13 1/2c. for lugs, and 15@25c. for leaf; the sales for the week embraced 1,000 hds., of which 300 were for export and 700 were for consumption. Seed leaf has continued very quiet, but firm; the sales embrace: Crop of 1873, 60 cases Connecticut, on private terms, and 200 cases sundry kinds at 10@50c. Spanish tobacco has been in limited demand; the sales were 400 bales Havana at 85@1 15.

Refined petroleum has gradually advanced, owing to the limited offerings and higher European market, to 1c. for prompt delivery, though business has been materially restricted by the new figures. Crude, also, has advanced to 5 1/2c. in bulk. Rosin has advanced to \$2 30@2 35 for strained. Spirits of turpentine closed rather weak, at 35@35 1/2c. Hops have been quite active, and an advance on new States is noted, the cash figures now being 40@47c. Foreign fruits, especially dried descriptions, have been active, and the sales in Valencia raisins aggregate 43,000 boxes, at 7c. gold in bond, the currency price now being 10 1/2c. Layers, also, have been in good request, at \$2 90@3. Currants quoted at 6 1/2c., and prunes 11 1/2@12 1/2c. Ingot copper closes strong, with business to the extent of 1,250,000 lbs., at 23 1/2c. on the spot, 23 1/2c. for December and January, and 24c. for later months. Other metals are generally quiet. Jute butts were about steady, with business to the extent of 1,000 bales, at 2 3-16c. cash, and Calcutta linseed has sold at \$2 40 gold.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York. The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, show the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1874, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

ARTICLES.	Great Britain.	France.	Holland & Belg.	Germany.	Other Europe.	Spain.	Other S. Europe.	China & Japan.	Australia.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	Cuba.	Hayti.	Other W. Indies.	Mexico.	British Guiana.	Brazil.	Other S. American.	All other Ports.	Total this week.	Total since January 1, 1874.	Same time 1873.
Breadstuffs—Flour, bbls.	939,342	6,434	43,797	7,477	9,515	...	...	...	...	285,695	40,284	108,096	329,533	415	48,377	92,606	74,491	14,727	34,967	1,970,789	1,439,129
Wheat, bbls.	68	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	52,915	929	29	101,917	...	5,366	43	70	51	1,414	1,970,789	1,439,129
Rye, bush.	23,943,777	1,001,400	6,351,093	665,725	931,410	...	...	...	...	...	171	...	14,000	...	...	1,159	6,545	1,424	394,688	32,945,704	24,948,014
Barley, bush.	313	...	...	396,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,932	641,561	985,705
Oats, bush.	...	...	...	...	4,137	...	...	...	...	6,925	3,000	1,709	92,167	...	1,250	...	81	...	1,262	117,469	36,970
Corn, bush.	15,940,297	309,651	69,729	928,212	19,487	...	...	...	...	79,079	246,786	985	161,391	100	17,650	16,171	3,293	1,534	173,787	17,817,912	14,219,691
Peas, bush.	280,587	7,431	...	11,994	...	...	...	...	...	63	37	33	62,617	...	14,000	289	844	...	20,780	378,212	122,823
Candles, pkgs.	...	334	55	7	6	...	...	...	...	29	972	9,788	28,328	167	400	529	8,667	1,245	410	58,133	56,349
Coal, tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,032	18,451	...	1,733	4,064	7	628	20,302	639	...	58,133	41,921
Coffee, bags.	7,342	2,570	4,782	12,609	9	...	...	...	...	523	2,328	...	261	236	...	...	...	45	300	30,469	29,232
Cotton, bales.	376,055	4,669	2,590	28,635	6,686	...	...	...	...	...	3,433	696	3,025	2,508	11	4,819	15,435	6,851	10,028	414,383	529,055
Drugs, pkgs.	2,362	625	4	669	238	...	...	...	...	183	3,433	792	7	33	...	...	...	...	493	50,132	65,936
Hops, pkgs.	8,038	...	...	1,793	...	...	...	...	...	278	19	117	52	...	...	...	...	...	70	10,241	8,114
Navalst.—Sp. Turp., bbls.	2,601	50	...	106	219	...	...	...	...	269	648	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	853	11,297	18,623
Rosin, bbls.	117,249	1,313	36,341	52,032	37,215	...	...	...	...	1,317	834	20	34	206	255	22,426	12,784	10,460	2,006	365,817	390,895
Tar, bbls.	19,242	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,304	1,051	194	354	403	130	35	796	251	463	26,085	20,749
Oil cake, 100 lbs.	1,182,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,850	1,182,376	1,073,633
Oil—Petroleum, 100 lbs.	35,957,306	107,1546	102,714,417	33,991,444	19,534,320	4,906,486	1,907,476	2,470,376	...	74,273	2,146,540	108,096	924,224	533,108	96,000	2,934,401	1,914,532	8,857,794	2,577,626	138,895,937	132,134,826
Whale, 100 lbs.	...	67,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,251	630	...	532	198	...	419	370	...	7,216	71,800	3,518
Sperm, 100 lbs.	444,655	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,466	737	...	5,508	...	975	...	...	...	32,483	446,454	403,091
Lard, 100 lbs.	30,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,909	1,181	...	25,614	...	6,524	584	1,385	4,773	650	58,734	180,663
Provisions, Pork, bbls. & ts.	47,414	1,022	175	2,902	250	...	...	...	...	5,693	901	37,561	12,830	13	2,460	226	1,555	2,767	4,066	160,187	166,861
Beef, 100 lbs.	42,721	734	2,154	1,556	418	...	...	...	...	...	58,311	840	7,649	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	79,223	86,407
Bacon, 100 lbs.	1,266,366	49,762	42,541	228,498	4,448	101	128	...	...	1,859	2,592	134	7,649	433	...	75	3,046	108	17,993	1,718,540	2,574,900
Butter, 100 lbs.	23,227	50	...	991	31	...	...	...	...	477	532	2,302	7,649	...	...	...	...	...	195	43,227	32,799
Cheese, 100 lbs.	779,925	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	1,850	189,152	1,061	4,853	...	1,169	...	...	...	4,845	910,562	839,672
Lard, 100 lbs.	139,212	62,492	122,377	477,933	10,114	431	...	...	...	829	61,803	10,079	28,446	1,259	3,113	16,515	112,693	1,090	14,646	1,900,184	1,663,680
Rice, 100 lbs.	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3,500	94	7,393	292	...	150	1,703	603	452	84,117	58,586
Tallow, 100 lbs.	238,424	95,591	63,151	95,653	13,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,790	529,016	555,939
Tobacco, leaf & c., hds.	28,935	4,959	3,185	13,866	11,645	5,750	...	...	...	245	...	139	882	...	...	...	...	...	787	70,019	91,945
Tobacco, cases, & c.	1,218	46	6,917	56,899	7,023	...	...	...	...	1,346	...	8,253	1,027	...	...	...	...	...	1,053	87,684	52,767
Whalebone, 100 lbs.	...	8,451	114,935	70,365	164,445	...	...	...	...	348,076	473,287	1,062	542,831	9,351	7,972	1,665	609,644	436,156	244,126	7,931,403	7,836,676
Total Values, 1874.	142,172,075	8,489,506	15,597,271	32,893,892	3,278,402	1,985,213	8,435,560	1,292,816	1,736,419	5,486,173	10,044,871	3,127,579	8,135,839	1,327,708	862,617	3,367,676	9,947,774	3,329,906	3,991,037	260,202,825	271,775,083
Total Values, 1873.	149,639,314	11,954,207	14,199,982	27,467,405	9,536,373	2,757,853	9,356,720	1,196,250	2,011,219	5,362,426	8,392,151	3,439,991	7,043,340	1,605,397	869,901	2,866,430	11,452,868	2,723,233	6,582,249	260,202,825	271,775,083



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	12,956	17,973	Cutlery	4,241	6,352
Earthenware	31,344	4,313	Hardware	3,230	3,437
Glass	377,818	464,732	Iron, RR. bars	258,801	546,255
Glassware	36,208	38,011	Lead, pigs	197,111	260,849
Glass plate	7,872	10,769	Spelter, lbs.	2,247,341	4,853,209
Buttons	6,333	5,109	Steel	108,916	195,926
Coal, tons	63,094	154,209	Tin, boxes	739,985	954,956
Cocoa, bags	23,237	27,451	Tin slabs, lbs.	9,906,700	5,021,123
Coffee, bags	1,297,871	1,090,684	Rags	124,922	118,100
Cotton, bales	2,839	11,791	Sugar, hhds, tcs. & bbls.	580,510	531,312
Drugs, &c.—			Sugar, bxs & bags	1,335,539	1,000,406
Bark, Peruvian	34,485	37,582	Tea	1,072,792	813,762
Blea. powders	26,132	29,726	Tobacco	68,896	60,672
Cochineal	5,726	7,282	Waste	3,859	4,299
Cream Tartar	1,350	1,372	Wines, &c.—		
Gambier	34,236	11,844	Champagne, bks.	103,799	151,325
Gum, Arabic	5,376	5,617	Wines	152,817	152,613
Indigo	3,507	3,614	Wool, bales	49,156	45,869
Madder	1,910	670	Articles reported by value—		
Oils, essential	870	668	Cigars	\$1984,098	\$1947,267
Oil, Olive	31,963	39,209	Corks	79,937	121,638
Opium	1,545	1,050	Fancy goods	1,031,047	1,392,556
Soda, bi-carb.	45,229	81,203	Fish	359,027	387,059
Soda, sal.	47,267	63,171	Fruits, &c.—		
Soda ash	49,201	50,849	Lemons	1,129,181	858,491
Flax	93	7,002	Oranges	1,322,577	1,199,786
Furs	6,262	6,205	Nuts	1,113,861	931,850
Gunny cloth	951	5,145	Raisins	1,766,512	1,399,180
Hair	4,025	3,978	Hides, undressed	12,664,198	10,689,822
Hemp, bales	181,847	121,094	Rice	719,175	701,555
Hides, &c.—			Spices, &c.—		
Bristles	1,405	1,727	Cassia	85,538	230,223
Hides, dressed	8,388	10,743	Ginger	130,851	97,550
India rubber	47,159	5,555	Pepper	737,027	193,616
Ivory	2,095	2,248	Saltpetre	351,518	376,384
Jewelry, &c.—			Woods—		
Jewelry	2,980	3,515	Cork	231,045	393,724
Watches	98	1,016	Fustic	22,269	84,773
Linseed	876,474	577,005	Logwood	278,983	344,251
Molasses	124,418	106,736	Mahogany	178,361	121,717

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	8,044	6,348	Oil cake	168,330	174,229
Breadstuffs, &c.—			Oil, lard	3,421	1,687
Flour	3,610,758	3,120,178	Peanuts	28,204	84,112
Wheat	39,779,306	30,411,112	Provisions—		
Corn	24,035,513	23,954,076	Butter	867,891	824,612
Oats	10,129,402	10,455,591	Cheese	1,918,517	1,858,900
Rye	577,844	957,132	Cutmeats	278,576	461,901
Barley, &c.	2,398,963	2,291,391	Eggs	461,028	434,323
Grass seed, bags	57,402	79,384	Pork	108,996	129,652
Beans	68,279	42,161	Beef	49,564	30,817
Peas	484,654	156,906	Lard	221,580	347,746
C. meal	159,122	200,071	Lard	36,047	24,033
Cotton	8,644,410	841,636	Rice	20,741	12,412
Hemp	4,681	5,967	Starch	302,784	300,096
Hides	491,684	575,836	Stearine	16,216	18,759
Hops	31,571	15,663	Sugar	7,243	1,118
Leather	3,430,725	2,521,448	Sugar	234	581
Molasses	51,172	27,506	Tallow	31,057	51,174
Naval Stores—			Tobacco	248,395	162,656
Cr. turp.	11,992	9,811	Tobacco	121,361	108,613
Spirits turpen.	71,946	67,307	Whiskey	167,177	177,887
Rosin	496,644	507,103	Wool	70,571	84,215
Tar	45,789	35,928	Dressed Hogs	106,793	93,812
Pitch	3,422	2,109			

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 27, 1874.

By special telegrams received to-night from the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Nov. 27. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 165,853 bales against 152,433 bales last week, 159,245 bales the previous week and 148,013 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 1,280,596 bales against 983,232 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing an increase since September 1, 1874, of 297,314 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	45,892	20,384	39,739	33,588	37,101	27,964
Mobile	17,101	11,775	13,359	11,073	12,279	12,802
Charleston	19,333	17,905	12,912	10,904	11,190	8,136
Port Royal, &c.	1,318	21	29,535	21,975	28,664	15,241
Savannah	32,226	25,595	15,981	5,514	6,212	7,435
Galveston	14,019	13,806	4,877	8,436	6,959	4,772
India, &c.	325	483	492	839	325	455
Tennessee, &c.	3,257	6,382	2,076	1,923	3,198	1,638
Florida	6	217	492	839	325	455
North Carolina	4,266	1,261	2,076	1,923	3,198	1,638
Norfolk	18,556	15,532	14,448	10,126	12,771	7,322
City Point, &c.	1,303	610	1,007	365		
Total this week	165,853	124,381	134,429	104,743	118,693	85,765
Total since Sept. 1.	1,280,596	983,232	1,144,435	770,271	913,663	796,321

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 85,733 bales, of which 59,374 were to Great Britain, 12,943 to France, and 13,421 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 553,776 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week and also for the corresponding week of last season:

Week ending Nov. 27.	Exported to—			Total this week.	Same w <sup>h</sup> 1873.	Stock.	
	G. Brit.	France	Contin't			1874.	1873.
New Orleans	13,456	12,303	6,515	32,274	18,303	138,023	127,690
Mobile	4,245	....	....	4,225	8,911	40,724	25,574
Charleston	6,002	....	1,675	7,677	4,769	56,717	26,184
Savannah	7,576	....	2,000	9,576	14,033	89,865	97,622
Galveston	11,594	640	1,007	13,241	7,744	66,706	41,278
New York	14,973	....	2,224	17,197	16,155	97,411	50,233
Other ports*	1,518	....	....	1,518	4,313	65,000	36,000
Total since Sept. 1	59,376	13,943	19,421	85,738	67,748	553,776	404,581
	470,645	83,662	69,134	573,441	430,530	....	....

\* The exports this week under the head of "other ports" include from Baltimore 512 bales to Liverpool; from Boston 581 bales to Liverpool; from Philadelphia 330 bales to Liverpool; from Wilmington 89 bales to Liverpool.

Our telegram from New Orleans to-night shows that besides the above exports the amount of cotton on shipboard, and engaged for shipment at that port, is as follows: For Liverpool, 46,000 bales; for Havre, 19,500 bales; for Continent, 21,000 bales; for coastwise ports, 2,000 bales; total, 88,500 bales; which, if deducted from the stock, would leave 49,500 bales representing the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

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 17,990 bales, while the stocks to-night are 149,195 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 20, the latest mail dates:

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Coast-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1874.	1873.	Great Britain.	France.	Other For'gn.	Total.		
New Orleans	216,593	206,423	96,753	11,390	12,301	120,434	55,758	122,999
Mobile	92,979	62,461	12,370	92	2,122	15,404	43,846	35,725
Charleston	179,186	129,350	57,191	6,774	1,746	65,711	67,993	50,984
Savannah	247,054	222,296	89,295	3,902	16,415	109,612	81,977	77,184
Galveston	115,443	58,900	19,003	....	....	19,008	33,144	68,369
New York	32,276	32,704	102,475	2,751	15,071	120,297	....	94,609
Florida	4,218	3,650	....	....	....	....	4,218	....
No Carolina	30,171	11,079	3,961	....	....	2,961	22,192	4,550
Norfolk	152,289	123,552	8,317	....	....	8,317	117,164	29,071
Other ports	14,334	9,595	21,871	....	8,023	29,899	....	30,500
Total this year	1,114,743	....	411,271	25,719	55,713	492,703	431,192	513,841
Total last year	....	858,930	287,357	50,982	31,443	362,782	359,447	387,072

\* Under the head of Charleston is included Port Royal, &c.; under the head of Galveston is included Indianola, &c.; under the head of Norfolk is included City Point, &c.

The market for cotton on the spot was strong and quite active during Monday and Tuesday. A good demand prevailed from spinners and for export. The renewed inquiry from spinners was probably due to a somewhat improved tone to the goods market, while Liverpool remained firm, and prices for cotton so low that little risk was run in making purchases; while the advance in gold enabled shippers to operate on their orders. But with the large receipts at our ports the export demand fell off on Wednesday, and the spinning business was less active, giving a dull tone to the market, and a weak feeling to prices, although there was no quotable decline. On account of the liberal arrivals here from the South, and notwithstanding the increased quantity that has been going out of the market, stocks have continued to accumulate. To-day, under a decline of 1/4d. reported at Liverpool, the tone here was dull and prices drooping, but official quotations were maintained. For future delivery the buoyancy of Tuesday last has not been maintained. As stated above, the receipts at the ports have continued to show a large increase over last year, and the premium on gold, though higher, did not advance so rapidly as the Bull party anticipated. There was consequently a decided "break" late on Wednesday, especially in the later months. This decline may be ascribed in part to an increase in long crop views, and in part to the anticipation of unfavorable influences growing out of measures affecting the volume of the currency that may be taken by Congress now about to assemble. To-day, under a decline in Liverpool, the return of good weather at the South, a rise in the tributary streams so as to permit the resumption of their navigation, and liberal receipts at the ports, the early futures declined 1-32@1-16c., to bring them down to a parity with the later months. After 'Change, there were moderate sales at 15 1-32@15 1-16c. for January, 15 3/8@15 1-32c. for February, 15 23-32c. for March, 16c. for April, and 16 19-32c. for June. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 103,100 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 8,666 bales, including 3,882 for export, 4,074 for consumption, 710 for speculation and — in transit. Of the above, 1,517 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

New Classification.	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12 1/2 @	12 1/2 @	12 1/2 @	12 1/2 @
Good Ordinary	14 @	14 @	14 @	14 @
Low Middling	14 1/2 @	14 1/2 @	14 1/2 @	14 1/2 @
Middling	15 @	15 @	15 @	15 @
Good Middling	15 1/2 @	15 1/2 @	15 1/2 @	15 1/2 @
Middling Fair	15 1/2 @	15 1/2 @	15 1/2 @	15 1/2 @
Fair	16 @	16 @	16 @	16 @

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

New Classification.	SALES.				Total.	PRICES.			
	Exp't.	Con-sump.	Spec-ula'n	Trans-it.		Ord'ry	Good Ord'ry	Low Mid'l'g.	Mid-dling
Saturday	204	505	75	....	784	12 1/2	14	14 1/2	14 1/2
Monday	1,181	1,104	114	....	2,399	12 1/2	14	14 1/2	14 1/2
Tuesday	1,908	453	379	....	2,670	12 1/2	14	14 1/2	14 1/2
Wednesday	395	1,098	....	....	1,495	12 1/2	14	14 1/2	14 1/2
Thursday	....	....	....	....	Holiday	....	....	....	....
Friday	294	581	142	....	1,020	12 1/2	14	14 1/2	14 1/2
Total	3,892	4,074	710	....	8,666	....	....	....	....



For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board have reached during the week 103,100 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices :

bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
For November.		27,100 total Dec.		For March.		2,200 total May.	
100 s. n. .... 14 11-16				200 ..... 11 11-16		300 ..... 16 9-16	
1,200 ..... 14 11-16				1,400 ..... 15 23-32		600 ..... 16 12-32	
200 ..... 14 23-32		For January.		2,300 ..... 15 15 1/2		700 ..... 16 7-16	
100 s. n. .... 14 1/2		3,100 ..... 15 1-32		700 ..... 15 25-32			
700 ..... 14 1/2		3,300 ..... 15 1-16		1,600 ..... 15 13-16		For June.	
100 ..... 14 25-32		3,300 ..... 15 3-32		4,100 ..... 15 27-32		300 ..... 16 9-16	
200 ..... 14 13-16		3,200 ..... 15 1/2		300 ..... 15 15 1/2		600 ..... 16 19-32	
200 ..... 14 1/2		1,500 ..... 15 5-32		10,600 total March.		800 ..... 16 11-16	
2,500 total Nov.		12,300 ..... 15 3-16		For April.		900 ..... 14 21-32	
				200 ..... 15 31-32		400 ..... 16 11-16	
For December.		26,700 total Jan.		2,600 ..... 15 16		800 ..... 16 23-32	
100 s. n. .... 14 11-16				2,300 ..... 16 1-32			
700 ..... 14 11-16		For February.		700 ..... 16 1-16		3,800 total June.	
1,900 ..... 14 28-32		2,000 ..... 15 1/2		400 ..... 16 3-32			
1,500 ..... 14 1/2		600 ..... 15 13-32		2,500 ..... 16 1-16		For July.	
4,500 ..... 14 25-32		2,000 ..... 15 7-16		300 ..... 16 5-32		400 ..... 16 27-32	
6,400 ..... 14 13-16		300 ..... 15 15-32		9,000 total April.		100 ..... 16 16 1/2	
7,900 ..... 14 27-32		9,500 ..... 15 1/2		For May.		200 ..... 16 15-16	
7,900 ..... 14 1/2		5,300 ..... 15 17-32		600 ..... 16 9-32		700 total July.	
1,600 ..... 14 29-32		20,200 total Feb.					
1,300 ..... 14 15-16							

The following exchanges have been made during the week :

1-32c. pd. to exch. 100 Nov. for Dec.  
11-32c. pd. to exch. 300 Jan. for Feb.

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

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
On spot.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
November.....	14 27-32	14 1/2	14 27-32	14 13-16	14 25-32	14 11-16	14 11-16
December.....	14 15-16	14 1/2	14 27-32	14 1/2	14 25-32	14 11-16	14 11-16
January.....	15 7-32	15 3-16	15 5-32	15 3-16	15 3-32	15 1-32	15 1-32
February.....	15 9-16	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 7-16	15 1/2	15 1/2
March.....	15 1/2	15 27-32	15 27-32	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1-16	15 1-16
Apr. 1.....	16 5-32	16 1/2	16 1-16	16 1/2	16 7-32	16 31-32	16 31-32
May.....	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 13-32	16 1/2	16 1-32	16 9-32	16 9-32
June.....	16 23-32	16 23-32	16 1/2	16 11-16	16 1/2	16 19-32	16 19-32
July.....				16 15-16	16 27-32	16 27-32	16 27-32
Gold.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Exchange.....	4.83 1/2	4.83 1/2	4.83 1/2	4.83 1/2	4.83 1/2	4.83 1/2	4.83 1/2
Sales spot.....	4.56	784	2,670	1,493	1,020	1,020	1,020
Sales future.....	22.800	22.100	17,900	16,200	22,400	21,500	21,500

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Less rain has fallen in the South the past week, though at some points it has rained heavily on one or two days. No frost appears to have visited the extreme Southwest as yet.

Galveston.—We have had no rain here this week. The thermometer has averaged 63, the highest point reached being 78 and the lowest 44. The cause of the small receipts is that planters are holding on to their crop and not sending it to market freely.

Indianola.—It has rained on one day (sprinkled), the rainfall reaching only two hundredths of an inch. The highest point of the thermometer was eighty, lowest 41, and the average 64.

Corsicana, Texas.—There was one shower on one day here the rainfall reaching nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 53, the lowest being 31 and the highest 75. Our correspondent adds that about all the crop in this vicinity has been secured.

New Orleans.—There was a slight shower at this point on one day, the rainfall reaching forty hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer, 60.

Vicksburg.—There was rain here on one day, the rest of the week being cloudy; rainfall twelve hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 54.

Nashville.—Rain has fallen on two days heavily. About all the crop has now been secured, and it is being marketed freely.

Memphis.—We have had rain on three days, the rainfall aggregating one inch and twenty-three hundredths. Planters are sending cotton forward freely. In Tennessee about all the crop has been gathered, and in Mississippi and Arkansas it will be, about two weeks hence. The crop marketed in the two latter States is said to be beyond precedent.

Mobile.—Rain has fallen on two days, showery, the rainfall reaching seventy-three hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer fifty-eight.

Montgomery.—We have had one rainy day, the rainfall aggregating forty-two hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer fifty-four.

Selma.—One rainy day, with a rainfall of seventy-five hundredths of an inch; about all the crop has now been gathered, and it is being sent forward freely. Average thermometer fifty-one.

Macon.—There has been one rainy day here the past week. Average thermometer fifty-three.

Atlanta.—It has rained on one day severely, and two days showery; total rainfall, one inch. Average thermometer fifty-four.

Columbus.—Rain on one day, the rainfall reaching fifty-five hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer fifty-two.

Savannah.—We had rain the early part of the week, but the latter part has been clear and pleasant; total rainfall, twenty-seven hundredths of an inch. About two-thirds of the crop has now been picked. Average thermometer fifty-eight.

Augusta.—There was a heavy rain on one day, the rainfall reaching ninety-nine hundredths of an inch. The days have been warm, but the nights cold. The crop is being sent forward freely. Average thermometer fifty-five.

Charleston.—It has rained slightly on one day, but not sufficiently to be measured. Average thermometer fifty-five.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 3 o'clock this afternoon (Friday, Nov. 27). We give last year's figures (Nov. 28, 1873) for comparison :

	—Nov. 27, 1874.—		—Nov. 28, 1873.—	
	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
New Orleans.. Below high-water mark.....	15	6	13	7
Memphis..... Above low-water mark.....	5	1	6	4
Nashville..... Above low-water mark.....	19	9	21	0
Shreveport..... Above low-water mark.....	6	10	12	5
Vicksburg..... Above low-water mark.....	5	6	6	5
Little Rock... Above low-water mark.....	Missing.		2	0

New Orleans reported below high-water mark of 1871 until Sept. 9, 1874, when the zero of gauge was changed to high-water mark of April 15 and 16, 1874, which is 6-10ths of a foot above 1871, or 16 feet above low-water mark at that point.

RECEIPTS AND CROP.—In giving a statement of weekly receipts for a series of years, it is impossible to make the comparison for the same number of days in each case, because the first Friday's returns differ in that particular; that is to say, this year (1874) the first week ended September 4, which would make what is called the first week or first Friday's returns include four days; last year (1873) it ended Sept. 5, including therefore five days; in 1872 it ended Sept. 6, making the first week include six days; in 1871 it ended Sept. 1, so that there was but one day in the week; in 1870 it ended Sept. 2, and hence the week included two days; in 1869 it ended Sept. 3, so that the week included three days. With this explanation, we give the following statement of weekly receipts since Sept. 1 in thousands of bales :

Week ending about	1874-75.		1873-74.		1872-73.		1871-72.		1870-71.		1869-70.	
	Week.	Month.	Week.	Month.	Week.	Month.	Week.	Month.	Week.	Month.	Week.	Month.
Sept. 4.....	6		9		14		1		5		4	
" 11.....	15		13		30		9		11		12	
" 18.....	28		24		51		12		13		27	
" 25.....	46—95		41—87		64—159		20—42		33—72		49—92	
Oct. 2.....	59		53		74		34		55		56	
" 9.....	97		46		87		46		69		60	
" 15.....	121		79		98		64		76		68	
" 23.....	128		101		112		83		82		82	
" 30.....	150—555		308—387		120—492		94—321		75—367		80—346	
Nov. 6.....	148		123		134		97		107		95	
" 13.....	160		124		111		105		132		94	
" 20.....	153		134		119		101		122		83	
" 27.....	166		124—510		134—498		105—408		119—480		86—357	
Total receipts*	1,281		983		1,141		770		919		796	
Total crop...			4,171		3,930		2,974		4,352		3,155	

\* This total is the corrected total of receipts made up from mail returns.

From the above we see that the arrivals this year are now in excess of the same period of any other season. At this date of the previous years there had been received the following percentages of each crop :

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Total crop.....	4,171,000	3,930,000	2,974,000	4,352,000	3,155,000
Total receipts....	983,000	1,141,000	770,000	919,000	796,000
Percent'ge of crop	23.5	29	26	21.1	25.2

Our readers will find that any one of these per centages applied to the present year's movement would give us a crop footing up considerably more than four million bales. Of course we do not intend to say that this foreshadows the extent of this year's yield. We have no opinion to express on that point to-day, as we have been sufficiently explicit through the year to enable our readers without detriment to wait until we gather in our usual December returns. Report says that the Agricultural Bureau is sick, and will not be able to issue its estimate of the crop for the present. The malady is not stated, but one could easily imagine that intense depression or, perhaps, actual sickness might be the result of the present large receipts on a constitution worked up only to a 3 million crop.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable despatch received to-day, there have been 9,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week, and 5,000 bales to the Continent, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 9,000 bales. The movement since the first of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are brought down to Thursday, Nov. 26 :

	—Shipments this week—			—Shipments since Jan. 1—			—Receipts—	
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.
1874.....	9,000	5,000	14,000	816,000	352,000	1,198,000	9,000	1,249,000
1873.....	5,000	3,000	8,000	705,000	206,000	912,000	7,000	983,000
1872.....	5,000	1,000	6,000	653,000	250,000	903,000	7,000	930,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is an increase of 6,000 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 286,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1873.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for bagging has ruled quiet for large lots, but with a fair amount of small orders coming in. Stocks are decreasing and holders are steady at the recent decline. We quote at the close 11 1/2c. for domestic; 12 1/2c. for



Borneo; 9½@10c. for native. There has been a movement in bags for the West, and the sales in Boston foot up 700 bales, at 11½c., with holders now asking 12c. Jute butts have been rather quiet most of the week, but close firmer, with a sale of 1,000 bales, at 2 3-16c., closing firm at 2½c. asked by all holders.

**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 (Nov. 27), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Stock at Liverpool.....	529,000	477,000	420,000
Stock at London.....	112,000	186,000	233,000
<b>Total Great Britain stock</b> .....	<b>641,000</b>	<b>663,000</b>	<b>653,000</b>
Stock at Havre.....	123,000	76,750	225,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	11,750	10,000	13,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	53,500	20,500	28,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	16,500	18,000	31,000
Stock at Bremen.....	31,750	28,000	32,000
Stock at Amsterdam.....	81,250	89,250	57,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	18,250	23,500	10,000
Stock at Antwerp.....	5,000	14,250	31,000
Stock at other continental ports.....	20,000	28,000	35,000
<b>Total continental stocks</b> .....	<b>361,000</b>	<b>308,250</b>	<b>462,000</b>
<b>Total European stocks</b> .....	<b>1,002,000</b>	<b>971,250</b>	<b>1,115,000</b>
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	154,000	163,000	156,000
American cotton afloat for Europe.....	312,000	249,000	268,000
Egypt, Brazils, &c., afloat for Europe.....	63,000	70,000	85,000
Stock in United States ports.....	553,776	404,581	406,460
Stock in United States interior ports.....	103,502	80,484	75,905
United States exports to-day.....	16,000	12,000	10,000
<b>Total visible supply</b> .....	<b>2,209,278</b>	<b>1,950,315</b>	<b>2,116,365</b>

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

	1874.	1873.	1872.
<b>American—</b>			
Liverpool stock.....	134,000	74,000	50,000
Continental stocks.....	131,000	95,000	62,000
American afloat to Europe.....	312,000	249,000	268,000
United States stock.....	553,776	404,581	406,460
United States interior stocks.....	103,502	80,484	75,905
United States exports to-day.....	16,000	12,000	10,000
<b>Total American</b> ..... bales.	<b>1,253,278</b>	<b>915,065</b>	<b>872,365</b>
<b>East Indian, Brazil, &amp;c.—</b>			
Liverpool stock.....	395,000	403,000	370,000
London stock.....	112,000	186,000	233,000
Continental stocks.....	227,000	213,250	400,000
India afloat for Europe.....	154,000	163,000	156,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat .....	63,000	70,000	85,000
<b>Total East India, &amp;c.</b> .....	<b>956,000</b>	<b>1,035,250</b>	<b>1,244,000</b>
<b>Total American</b> .....	<b>1,253,278</b>	<b>915,065</b>	<b>872,365</b>

Total visible supply..... bales. 2,209,278 1,950,315 2,116,365  
Price Middling Uplands, Liverpool..... 7% @ 7½d. 8% @ 8½d. 9% @ 10d.

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night, of 258,963 bales as compared with the same date of 1873, and an increase of 92,913 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 Nov. 27, '74—			—Week ending Nov. 28, '73—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	9,670	8,420	17,708	11,091	8,446	14,103
Columbus.....	3,423	2,633	7,563	2,669	1,523	9,204
Macon.....	2,287	1,102	8,407	3,202	2,241	10,700
Montgomery.....	6,304	4,737	8,450	2,241	322	7,064
Selma.....	5,162	3,939	8,887	1,786	1,353	5,725
Memphis.....	16,395	10,186	44,093	17,218	13,332	28,684
Nashville.....	2,824	1,443	8,894	2,546	909	5,004
<b>Total, old</b> .....	<b>46,065</b>	<b>32,460</b>	<b>103,502</b>	<b>40,753</b>	<b>28,126</b>	<b>80,484</b>
Shreveport.....	3,935	2,262	6,103	1,907	1,768	2,647
Atlanta.....	3,462	3,975	3,717	4,100	3,200	1,546
St. Louis.....	6,298	4,525	19,951	2,168	2,286	4,219
Cincinnati.....	3,109	2,530	6,906	3,093	2,565	2,975
<b>Total, new</b> ..	<b>16,804</b>	<b>13,292</b>	<b>36,677</b>	<b>11,268</b>	<b>9,819</b>	<b>11,387</b>
<b>Total, all</b> ..	<b>62,869</b>	<b>45,752</b>	<b>140,179</b>	<b>52,021</b>	<b>37,945</b>	<b>91,871</b>

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have increased during the week 13,605 bales, and are to-night 23,018 bales more

than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 5,312 bales more than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase, as compared with last week, the total reaching 17,197 bales, against 13,901 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, 1874; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year.

**Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1874**

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same period prev'us year.
	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.		
Liverpool.....	15,595	12,642	10,664	14,973	117,448	149,763
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total to Gt. Britain</b> .....	<b>15,595</b>	<b>12,642</b>	<b>10,664</b>	<b>14,973</b>	<b>117,448</b>	<b>149,763</b>
Havre.....	.....	.....	190	.....	2,751	4,127
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405
<b>Total French</b> .....	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>4,535</b>
Bremen and Hanover.....	800	1,800	500	500	6,760	2,398
Hamburg.....	2,509	1,092	2,547	1,174	9,925	1,316
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	550	600	198
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b> .....	<b>3,309</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>17,285</b>	<b>3,912</b>
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	971
<b>Total Spain, &amp;c.</b> .....	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>971</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>18,904</b>	<b>15,534</b>	<b>13,801</b>	<b>17,197</b>	<b>137,494</b>	<b>159,181</b>

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, '74:

REC'D'S 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.....	3,376	48,876	.....	.....	178	1,779	.....	.....
Texas.....	1,087	17,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	2,370	55,310	1,482	11,555	523	5,401	835	7,594
Mobile.....	1,270	1,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	335	1,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'th Carolina.....	5,293	52,733	363	7,475	.....	.....	278	2,467
N'th Carolina.....	1,071	12,398	.....	.....	.....	2,198	1,091	6,700
Virginia.....	7,011	67,692	4,279	18,816	.....	.....	2,939	23,766
North'n Ports.....	2,091	5,880	2,453	22,047	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	4,334	36,610	1,850	5,493	2,043	8,121	.....	620
Foreign.....	54	377	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total this year</b> .....	<b>23,292</b>	<b>300,801</b>	<b>10,457</b>	<b>65,442</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>17,499</b>	<b>5,143</b>	<b>41,147</b>
<b>Total last year.</b> .....	<b>23,080</b>	<b>271,421</b>	<b>6,126</b>	<b>52,825</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>11,237</b>	<b>4,512</b>	<b>29,112</b>

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 100,340 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week.

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Baltic, 793 .. City of London, 766 .. Italy, 1,744 and 113 Sea Island .. Wisconsin, 2,986 .. Java, 171; per ships Antarctic, 4,617 .. Evangeline, 1,354 .. Canada, 2,429 ..	14,973
To Bremen, per steamers Hohenstaufen, 500 ..	500
To Hamburg, per steamers Westphalia, 574 .. Pommerania, 600 ..	1,174
To Rotterdam, per steamer Maas, 450 ..	450
To Antwerp, per steamer Switzerland, 100 ..	100
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamers Palm, 2,575 .. Guillerius, 3,520 .. Gracia, 2,826; per ships Gatherer, 4,668 .. L. L. Sturges, 4,231 .. Invincible, 4,725 ..	22,548
To Havre, per barks Albert, 2,516 .. Comtesse Duchatel 976 ..	3,492
To Bremen, per bark Laurita, 537 ..	637
To Barcelona, per bark Maypo, 604; per brigs Amable Antonia, 800 .. Nueva Copernico, 420 .. Nueva Subar, 200 ..	2,024
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per bark Kalos, 2,483 ..	2,483
To Havre, per brig Wasa, 912 ..	912
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per barks Havelock, 1,200 Upland .. Robert Boak, 1,900 Upland, Nydia, 2,640 Upland; per brig Carlota, 724 Upland ..	6,464
To Cork for orders, per bark Norsk Veritas, 1,631 Upland ..	1,631
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per steamers Trent, 4,457 Upland .. per ships Hampton Court, 3,043 Upland .. Roseneath, 2,261 Upland .. Virginia, 2,433 Upland .. Preston, 2,670 Upland and 51 Sea Island .. Annie Goudy, 3,584 Upland .. per barks Northern Chief, 2,400 Upland .. John Campbell, 2,028 Upland ..	22,927
To Cork or Falmouth, for orders, per bark Flora, 870 ..	870
To Hamburg, per bark New Brunswick, 1,415 Upland ..	1,415
To Reval, per barks Carl August, 1,636 Upland .. Uriel, 1,314 Upland .. Hope, 1,970 Upland ..	4,920
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per barks Anina, 747 .. Annie Mark, 860 .. per brig Ludwig, 539 ..	2,146
WILMINGTON—To Liverpool, per barks Wild Hunter, 89 .. Viking, 670 .. per brig Mira, 740 ..	1,499
NORFOLK—To Liverpool, per British America, 3,428 ..	3,428
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per ship Duisberg, 1,849 ..	1,849
To Bremen, per steamer Ohio, 1,755 ..	1,755
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamer China, 560 ..	560
To St. Johns, N. B., per steamer New Brunswick, 25 ..	25
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per steamer Ohio, 1,558 ..	1,558
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100,340</b>

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



	Liverpool.	Cork.	Havre.	Bre-men.	Ham-burg.	Rotter-dam.	Reval.	Barce-lona.	Total.
New York.....	14,973			500	1,174	450			17,197
New Orleans.....	22,548		3,492	637				2,024	28,701
Mobile.....	2,483		912						3,395
Charleston.....	6,464	1,631							8,095
Savannah.....	22,927	570			1,415		4,920		30,132
Texas.....	2,146								2,146
Wilmington.....	1,499								1,499
Norfolk.....	3,428								3,428
Baltimore.....	1,849			1,755					3,604
Boston.....	560								560
Philadelphia.....	1,553								1,553
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>80,435</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>4,404</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>100,340</b>

Included in the above totals are, from New York 100 bales to Antwerp; from Boston 25 bales to St. Johns.

Below we give all news received to date of disasters, &c., to vessels carrying cotton from United States ports :

LOUISIANA, str., from Norfolk for Baltimore, collided with steamer Falcon, from Baltimore for Charleston, about 1 A. M. November 14, 3 miles south of the lightship on Smith's Island, where she remains sunk in 112 feet of water, with all her upper works gone. Four pontoons were to be sent from Baltimore Nov. 23 to assist in raising the wreck. Of the 195 bales of cotton on the Louisiana 150 have been recovered.

St. Louis str (Br), from New Orleans for Liverpool, before reported, has been taken to Savannah, and abandoned the voyage. She will load another cargo at Savannah for Liverpool.

PONCE, str (Span.), Portundo, from New Orleans for Liverpool, before reported, put into Havana, Nov. 18, for repairs to her machinery.

TRENT, str. (Br), Leggett, from Savannah for Liverpool, grounded in the river Nov. 17, but floated 20th; returned to dock and sailed again 22d.

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows :

	Liverpool.		Havre.		Bremen.		Hamburg.	
	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.
Saturday...	3/4@7-16	..@5-16	3/4	3/4	..@3/4	3/4 comp.	..@3/4	3/4
Monday...	3/4@7-16	..@5-16	3/4	3/4	..@3/4	3/4 comp.	..@3/4	3/4
Tuesday...	3/4@7-16	..@9-32	3/4	3/4	..@3/4	3/4 comp.	..@3/4	3/4
Wednesday...	3/4@7-16	..@9-32	3/4	3/4	..@1	3/4 comp.	..@3/4	3/4
Thursday...	..@7	..@9-32	Holiday		..@1	3/4 comp.	..@3/4	3/4
Friday...	..@7	..@9-32	3/4	3/4	..@1	3/4 comp.	..@3/4	3/4

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—3.30 P. M.—BY CABLE FROM LIVERPOOL.—The market has ruled dull to-day. Sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for export and speculation. Of to-day's sales 5,000 bales were American. The weekly movement is given as follows :

	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 27.
Sales of the week..... bales...	78,000	90,000	105,000	86,000
of which exporters took.....	9,000	8,000	12,000	9,600
of which speculators took.....	3,000	4,000	13,000	6,000
Total stock.....	558,000	557,000	540,000	529,000
of which American.....	150,000	138,000	128,000	134,000
Total import of the week.....	76,000	56,000	74,000	69,000
of which American.....	36,000	26,000	29,000	42,000
Actual export.....	9,000	9,000	11,000	10,000
Amount afloat.....	317,000	351,000	356,000	378,000
of which American.....	144,000	195,000	242,000	247,000

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

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Mid'g Uplands.....	..@7 3/4	..@7 3/4	..@7 3/4	..@7 3/4	..@7 3/4	7 3/4@7 3/4
do Orleans.....	8 3/4@8 3/4	8 3/4@8 3/4	8 3/4@8 3/4	8 3/4@8 3/4	8 3/4@8 3/4	..@8 3/4

EUROPEAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Nov 14, 1874, states :

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 12, 1874.—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 ports to date—		Actual exp't from U.K. in 1873.
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	
American.....	171,120	175,230	209,200	92,875	98,742	120,750
Brazilian.....	19,460	12,750	92,410	34,214	15,991	18,880
Egyptian &c.....	15,270	12,240	35,730	11,114	9,574	9,990
W. India, &c.....	2,670	2,150	4,780	11,920	15,614	29,270
E. India &c.....	91,860	80,600	287,110	256,705	183,306	412,600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>306,980</b>	<b>252,970</b>	<b>629,320</b>	<b>406,828</b>	<b>323,227</b>	<b>591,490</b>

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.	port.	Speculation.			1874.	1873.
American..... bales	36,380	690	900	37,970	1,763,540	1,768,390	34,460
Brazilian.....	14,970	40	110	15,120	440,060	415,590	8,470
Egyptian.....	10,730	720	260	11,680	266,570	243,520	5,590
Smyrna & Greek.....	2,810	510	.....	3,320	3,690	15,280	1,530
West Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	3,320	92,010	111,320	1,970
East Indian.....	13,580	5,850	2,650	22,080	907,900	767,160	11,870
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>78,470</b>	<b>7,810</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>90,200</b>	<b>3,479,770</b>	<b>3,321,260</b>	<b>61,920</b>

	Imports.			Stocks.		
	This week.	To this date.	To this date.	This date.	Same date.	Dec. 31.
	1874.	1873.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1873.
American.....	26,304	1,637,424	1,634,357	1,871,991	133,380	73,090
Brazilian.....	4,172	441,265	414,799	468,070	88,840	52,270
Egyptian.....	3,773	217,664	222,771	309,729	34,460	31,020
Smyrna & Gr'k.....	.....	2,364	15,744	16,102	1,170	4,670
W. Indian.....	810	80,128	95,338	115,041	23,300	12,290
East Indian.....	15,811	775,707	727,863	757,603	270,690	329,220
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>53,930</b>	<b>3,154,552</b>	<b>3,110,872</b>	<b>3,536,546</b>	<b>556,840</b>	<b>502,560</b>

COTTON STATISTICS ACT, 1868.—The Secretary of the Board of Trade forwards the following return under the Cotton Statistics Act, 1868, for the week ending November 12. Return of the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ending the 12th day of November, 1874 :

	Imports, Bales.	Exports, Bales.
American.....	27,543	1,599
Brazilian.....	4,172	1,499
East Indian.....	26,953	9,243
Egyptian.....	8,763	40
Miscellaneous.....	1,425	462
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>62,856</b>	<b>12,843</b>

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., November 27, 1874.

There has been a strong and fairly active market for flour during the past week. The better weather and growing confidence in the stability of current prices have stimulated a more active demand from the trade, while the improvement in spring wheat, which took place early in the week, caused holders of low grades to demand some advance. Shippers, however, were not generally able to follow the market, owing to the scarcity and higher rates for freight room, and only a limited business was done in common extras from spring wheat. Rye flour is more freely offered, and a large line of Brandywine corn meal sold at \$5. To-day, prices were firm, with a moderate demand for low grades.

The wheat market has been variable. There was, in the course of Monday and Tuesday, a considerable speculation in No. 2 Spring, with sales at \$1 12 for Chicago and \$1 15 for Milwaukee and there was a considerable business for export at \$1 06@1 08 for No. 3 spring, \$1 18@\$1 20 for No. 1 do., and \$1 22@\$1 28 for red and amber winter, with choice white going at \$1 37@\$1 38. But there was a reaction on Wednesday, and for No. 2 spring prices fell off 1@2c. under the subsidence of speculation. It is announced that the Erie Canal will be definitely closed for the season Dec. 5, but the weather has been so cold in the past few days as to threaten to bring its navigation to an end before that date. To-day, the market opened firmer, but with a milder turn of the weather the close was quiet and unchanged.

Indian corn has been doing better, especially for new mixed, the receipts of which have continued liberal, but in such good condition as to permit its shipment to Europe by steam. This is a circumstance so rare that the "oldest inhabitant" remembers but one previous to the present. It has had the effect of checking speculation, and, through an increase of offerings on sale, has stimulated the home and export trade at higher prices. The sales of new mixed for export began at 84@85c., and advanced on Wednesday to 88@90c.; and old mixed has sold pretty fairly at 91@92c. in store and 93@93 1/2c. afloat. To-day, there was a fair business at 92 1/2@93c. for old mixed, and 88@90c. for new do. afloat, closing at the inside prices.

Rye has been less active, but prices have been about steady. Barley has been dull, and Canada West has sold in boat loads at \$1 55@\$1 56. There is a large accumulation of this grade at Toronto. State 2-rowed and 4-rowed barley has sold in the range of \$1 25@\$1 45. To-day, the market was fairly active at the decline. Barley malt has been dull, and closes decidedly lower. Canada peas have advanced, with sales at \$1 14@\$1 15 afloat in bond, including a boat load to-day at the higher figure.

Oats have been fairly active for speculation at firmer prices. The sales on Wednesday were of State and Western at 67@69c. for mixed, and 69@70c. for white. To-day, the market was strong, but closed quiet.

The following are the closing quotations :

FLOUR.			GRAIN.		
No. 2.....	Superfine State and Western.....	Extra State, &c.....	Wheat—No. 3 spring, bush.....	No. 2 spring.....	No. 1 spring.....
4 10@4 50	5 00@5 15	4 85@5 26	\$1 06@1 09	1 10@1 15	1 17@1 22
5 40@5 50	5 40@5 50	5 40@5 50	1 18@1 23	1 25@1 25 1/2	1 24@1 28 1/2
5 50@8 00	5 15@5 75	6 00@7 50	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38
5 50@6 75	5 50@6 75	5 40@5 75	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38
6 00@7 50	6 00@7 50	4 25@4 65	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38
7 00@8 25	5 50@6 75	4 90@5 00	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38
5 50@6 75	5 40@5 75	4 90@5 00	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38
5 40@5 75	4 25@4 65	4 90@5 00	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38
4 90@5 00	4 90@5 00	4 90@5 00	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38	1 24@1 38

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	1874.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	1874.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.
Flour, bbls.	69,901	3,610,758	3,120,178	34,967	1,970,789	49,324
C. meal, "	3,188	159,422	200,071	1,414	161,423	3,111
Wheat, bus.	1,249,739	39,779,900	30,411,112	234,698	32,945,704	805,884
Corn, "	455,545	28,335,513	23,964,078	173,787	17,817,912	374,558
Rye, "	8,505	577,844	957,132	16,932	641,651	27,233
*Barley, "	312,489	2,398,963	2,291,394	.....	3,000	40,048
Oats, "	341,653	10,129,402	10,455,594	1,262	117,469	1,108

\* In "Receipts at New York" includes also malt.

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

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 21, AND FROM AUG. 1 TO NOV. 21.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	46,347	325,383	189,970	106,612	109,569	9,567
Milwaukee.....	31,628	573,197	24,880	28,363	44,423	4,260
Toledo.....	1,078	171,734	353,351	22,537	.....	.....
Detroit.....	21,677	177,725	4,564	17,296	4,352	.....
Cleveland.....	2,250*	11,550	24,800	12,551	3,200	.....
St. Louis.....	32,331	81,965	87,385	73,968	19,853	3,154
Peoria.....	503	11,820	23,590	45,100	5,780	8,760
Duluth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>135,814</b>	<b>1,856,404</b>	<b>708,570</b>	<b>306,432</b>	<b>187,177</b>	<b>25,741</b>



Previous week.....	139,764	1,285,764	791,803	350,280	193,378	25,218
Corresp'g week '73.	121,500	1,176,149	415,640	348,710	149,322	25,830
" " '72.	117,961	797,241	81,882	348,356	212,039	57,577
" " '71.	120,964	737,982	1,413,900	323,527	131,528	44,829
" " '70.	148,307	1,344,664	586,912	348,539	113,131	26,993
" " '69.	153,889	1,095,339	202,209	252,508	156,822	37,860
Total Aug. 1 to date.	1,954,425	30,078,717	15,761,528	10,407,322	3,288,039	533,797
Same time 1873-74.	2,040,720	35,553,555	24,664,376	10,441,517	2,992,335	830,865
Same time 1872-73.	1,968,986	26,586,464	25,189,994	10,137,603	5,416,819	879,183
Same time 1871-72.	2,230,223	27,211,422	19,248,332	13,879,156	4,137,864	1,798,864

\* Estimated.

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Peoria and Duluth, for the week ending Nov. 14, 1874, and from January 1 to Nov. 21:

Week ending—	Flour, hbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Nov. 21, 1874..	135,669	1,509,803	616,441	315,460	68,540	26,078
Nov. 14, 1874..	129,411	1,124,137	916,458	310,191	165,915	11,767
Corresp'g week 1873	131,173	1,560,982	778,712	237,873	175,092	23,485
Corresp'g week 1872	122,078	1,094,623	711,230	270,258	163,551	10,395
Corresp'g week 1871	85,490	317,747	1,344,874	256,891	104,092	17,171
Corresp'g week 1870	112,303	375,984	450,854	252,190	42,359	2,300
Total Jan. to date.	5,207,634	58,601,334	42,902,626	16,044,986	2,745,819	2,899,526
Same time 1873.	5,709,441	53,070,297	48,847,759	20,585,433	3,735,639	1,303,353
Same time 1872.	4,185,916	29,306,137	65,624,913	18,014,768	5,232,583	1,143,414
Same time 1871.	4,132,419	35,661,037	47,755,692	16,293,829	3,159,622	1,318,562

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

At—	Flour, hbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York.....	73,022	932,348	455,475	183,737	260,406	17,192
Boston.....	41,848	16,832	66,376	17,460	34,505	370
Portland*.....	12,500	1,000	12,500	5,000	6,000	1,200
Montreal.....	32,942	141,183	17,390	3,600	2,000	.....
Philadelphia.....	24,010	48,100	35,800	83,600	115,000	3,000
Baltimore.....	28,882	131,700	43,559	12,700	.....	2,100
New Orleans.....	23,190	.....	10,782	45,200	.....	.....
Total.....	241,334	1,271,203	671,873	351,297	417,911	23,862
Previous week.....	231,285	807,630	395,875	335,842	219,495	34,635
Week Nov. 7.....	237,752	1,005,057	502,492	425,313	290,598	31,011
Week Oct. 31.....	284,327	1,714,430	673,851	716,589	312,364	11,525
Week Oct. 24.....	270,294	1,243,301	642,270	597,169	277,182	18,358
Week Oct. 17.....	273,021	1,249,091	1,024,574	610,837	250,125	19,836
Cor. week '73.....	222,705	1,247,236	1,036,990	355,543	263,853	43,707
Total Jan. 1 to date.	9,660,263	57,834,198	47,779,167	18,502,940	2,867,066	890,494
Same time 1873.....	8,605,515	45,020,877	45,954,231	20,610,650	3,058,094	1,086,794
Same time 1872.....	6,882,312	22,024,813	68,231,055	20,720,077	4,187,697	492,513
Same time 1871.....	8,393,260	39,919,579	40,182,249	19,788,761	3,218,102	1,211,453

\* For the week ending Nov. 21.

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, on the Lakes and on the New York canals, was, on Nov. 21, 1874:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	3,850,009	1,396,202	966,362	128,619
In store at Albany.....	40,500	1,500	93,000	439,000
In store at Buffalo.....	616,481	122,313	1,120	109,755
In store at Chicago.....	804,394	513,219	177,852	298,003
In store at Milwaukee.....	145,581	12,224	18,827	66,551
In store at Duluth.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo, 15th.....	446,872	248,916	142,132	2,022
In store at Detroit.....	151,822	34,482	19,056	68,921
In store at Oswego*.....	800,000	130,000	60,000	120,000
In store at St. Louis.....	683,833	22,999	63,980	77,586
In store at Peoria.....	39,618	33,362	55,054	2,129
In store at Boston.....	32,044	48,087	287,590	27,734
In store at Toronto.....	41,746	.....	.....	.....
In store at Montreal, 15th.....	218,313	17,000	355	109,461
In store at Philadelphia*.....	200,000	150,000	5,459	2,526
In store at Baltimore*.....	228,698	33,220	90,000	140,000
Lake shipments.....	1,460,771	574,104	195,924	7,712
Rail shipments.....	49,032	42,337	119,536	60,828
On N. Y. Canals.....	837,159	347,530	206,000	439,137
Total.....	13,652,698	3,727,495	2,502,247	2,039,984
Total in store & in transit Nov. 14, '74.	10,834,524	4,388,809	2,908,919	2,389,403
" " " Nov. 7, '74.	10,615,153	4,183,394	2,947,491	2,351,817
" " " Oct. 31, '74.	10,246,106	4,684,619	2,869,154	1,913,407
" " " Oct. 24, '74.	10,226,719	4,945,795	2,864,246	1,495,440
" " " Oct. 17, '74.	11,102,750	5,503,133	2,795,644	1,242,189
" " " Oct. 10, '74.	10,588,693	5,787,814	2,867,817	949,906
" " " cor. week, '73.	7,532,431	7,087,142	2,547,117	2,087,463

The visible supply of rye at the principal points, Nov. 21, 1874, was as follows: New York, 15,925 bush; Albany, 4,000; Chicago, 38,818; Milwaukee, 3,908; Oswego, 7,500; St. Louis, 3,341; Peoria, 23,587; Boston, 1,391; Montreal, 15th, 1,410; Baltimore, 15,000; rail shipments, 36,076; on New York canals, 46,438—total, 187,394 bush.

\* Estimated

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Nov. 27, 1874.

The recurrence of our annual Thanksgiving Day has interfered somewhat with the trade in dry goods during the past week, as the festival has met pretty general observance in all of the States, and has prevented buyers from coming into the market. There has been some near-by trade, and the distribution to the more remote sections of the interior on mail orders has been moderate in the aggregate. Purchases are mostly of small lots, which are required for sorting-up purposes, and the frequency with which these orders have come in during the season would indicate a very fair retail distribution in all localities. Of course buyers are not disposed to anticipate their future wants very heavily so late in the season, though many are buying quite freely for their holiday trade, and the classes of goods adapted to the demand at that time are selling very fairly.

There are very few items of interest in the trade beyond the rumors of changes to take place on the 1st of January in the job-

bing trade, which are numerous. The finances of all branches of the trade seem to be satisfactory at the moment, and a general feeling of security prevails.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The market has exhibited few features worthy of note during the past week in connection with any line of cotton goods. A steady trade has been in progress in staple qualities from second hands, while agents have had a moderate call for their goods in small lots to the near jobbing trade and in more liberal amounts to the buyers from remote sections, who are still operating to some extent in standard goods, which are everywhere regarded as very safe purchases at the current rates. Heavy and medium weights are selling fairly in browns, but in bleached goods all grades are dull, and the tone of the market is still rather easy, with some irregularities in the jobbing quotations, but no essential changes in prices. Colored cottons are quiet, without change in prices. There has lately been some export trade in denims, but nothing of importance is doing in these goods, while stripes and ticks are very quiet.

Prints have met fair sale during the week, but the demand is mainly for novelties, and nothing but the most desirable patterns are moving with any degree of freedom at full quotations. Canton flannels are quiet, but the stocks in first hands have been materially reduced by the recent price reductions. Other cotton goods are dull and unchanged.

DOMESTIC WOOLLEN GOODS.—The market is quiet in woollens, with prices irregular and holders of low grades free sellers at material concessions from the earlier rates. Fine grades of cassimeres, cloths and overcoatings are moving in a retail way, but the demand for any of these goods from first hands has been slack. Flannels and blankets are jobbing moderately at steady prices. Worsted dress goods are selling in a limited way at old rates. Hosiery sells fairly in fine underwear, but aside from this the market is dull. Shawls remain quiet, and are irregular in price.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The market is dull in all imported fabrics, excepting lines adapted to the holiday trade, for which there is a fair inquiry. The dress goods jobbers have effected a fair distribution of goods at low prices; and in this connection it is worthy of remark that stocks of all wool Continental fabrics have become very much reduced by the sales of the last few weeks, and are now comparatively light in the hands of both importers and jobbers, while black cashmeres and a few shades of colored merinos, diagonals, &c., have become positively scarce, although there is reason to believe that the deficiency will be speedily supplied. The auction houses still make fair sales, and some large offerings have been made of desirable goods, which have realized good prices. As the rule, however, the prices realized are low.

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

	—1872—		—1873—		—1874—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	568	\$218,373	181	\$77,258	460	\$197,189
do cotton....	427	123,589	240	69,845	561	162,418
do silk....	239	158,938	200	130,156	353	195,558
do flax....	603	136,873	206	48,589	575	99,956
Miscellaneous dry goods.	450	132,283	369	97,129	2,467	137,391
Total.....	2,227	\$770,056	1,196	\$422,957	4,416	\$792,512

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

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	318	\$123,420	555	\$256,406	428	\$178,580
do cotton....	134	46,633	266	70,828	235	67,259
do silk....	90	92,368	83	82,299	91	77,975
do flax....	216	58,368	474	114,283	420	92,374
Miscellaneous dry goods.	255	28,490	496	39,695	491	32,118
Total.....	1,013	\$343,279	1,874	\$568,511	1,665	\$448,906
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2,648	353,258	2,227	770,056	4,416	792,512

Total thrown upon m'k't. 3,661 \$1,196,577 4,101 \$1,338,567 6,081 \$1,241,418

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING SAME PERIOD

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	295	\$131,600	385	\$177,186	333	\$132,626
do cotton....	178	62,837	297	90,773	245	65,984
do silk....	63	70,448	84	83,626	92	66,492
do flax....	290	78,664	618	83,845	1,104	170,319
Miscellaneous dry goods.	100	26,963	84	24,624	207	31,841
Total.....	926	\$370,512	1,468	\$460,024	1,981	\$491,462
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2,648	853,298	2,227	770,056	4,416	792,512

Total entered at the port. 3,574 \$1,223,810 3,695 \$1,230,080 6,397 \$1,283,974

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

Cotton Sall Duck.

Woodberry and Druid Mills.	No. 8.....	26	Ontario and Woodberry
	No. 9.....	24	USA Standard 2 3/4 in.
No. 0.....	No. 10.....	22	do 3 oz. 22
No. 1.....			do 9 oz. 24
No. 2.....	Light duck—		do 10 oz. 26
No. 3.....	Bear (8 oz.) 29 in..	18	do 12 oz. 31
No. 4.....	do heavy (9 oz.)..	21	do 15 oz. 38
No. 5.....	Mont. Ravens 29 in.	20	Ontario Twls, 29 in.
No. 6.....	do 40 in.	29	do 36 in.
No. 7.....			Ex twls "Polhem's" 13



GENERAL PRICES CURRENT.

Table of general prices for various commodities including Ashes, Breadstuffs, Butter, Cheeses, Coal, Coffee, Copper, Cotton, Fruit, Iron, Lead, Leather, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, and Provisions.

Table of prices for Steel, Sugar, and Freights, detailing various grades and types of these commodities.

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