

# THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

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A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## The Chronicle.

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### THE PROSPECTIVE MOVEMENTS OF GOLD.

The recent firmness and future prospects of the gold market are the chief topics of importance in Wall street. Two opposite opinions are current. First, it is affirmed that the gold premium must certainly disappear by degrees under the resumption clause of the last Finance bill. This law declares that four years hence the Treasury will sell gold at par for greenbacks on demand. Hence, it is supposed that the premium ought gradually to become extinguished, so that if the present rate is 12 per cent, we ought to find it next year at 8 or 9 per cent, while in the following year it should gravitate to 5 or 6 per cent, and so on in a sliding scale of descent towards par. Believing, as those men do, in the power of government to diminish or annihilate the premium at pleasure, they expected a decline in gold as the gradual and certain consequence of the recent legislation for specie payments.

On the other side, we find a considerable number of persons who argue for a rise in gold on several accounts. First, they point to the scarcity of coin. We have lately received from Europe 30 millions of our securities, in payment for which we have exported 30 millions of gold. The consequences of this rapid drain of specie are that although we can easily spare the coin with as much more as there is any possibility that we can be required to send abroad, still it will be seen, from the official returns published elsewhere, the export has been so rapid as to produce an apparent scarcity and a real diminution of the stock of gold at command. The scarcity of this supply is, however, but one of the numerous reasons urged by those who look for a higher premium. They next direct attention to the probable enlargement of the paper currency. They declare that the profits are so large which the new bill offers to the founders of additional banks, that a multitude of such institutions will spring up all over the country, whose notes being a qualified legal tender will produce a notable bank inflation and an enlargement of the currency. Such an expansion in the circulating medium cannot fail to put up gold. Nor is this all. For in the eagerness to force their notes into circulation the new banks will be tempted to engage in risks, to accept business, and to make loans, of such a character as to add to the forces of expansion generated by new issues of paper money.

Thirdly, some stress is laid on the new policy just adopted by Mr. Bristow of stopping the weekly sales of gold. The Government is daily absorbing coin by the receipt of customs duties, and if this coin so paid in to the Treasury is locked up there instead of being returned as heretofore to the open market by a weekly sale, it is evident that a notable diminution may be apprehended from this cause. Thus the gold market which has already been depleted by the foreign export of specie will be still further drained by the amount pouring itself into the Treasury vaults in payment of customs.

Fourthly, we must not omit to mention the opinion which is oftener heard of late, that for a year or two past the price of gold has been artificially kept down by the policy begun by Mr. Boutwell and continued by his successors. Such are the rival theories which are contending in Wall street. They tend very conspicuously to illustrate the mischievous consequences of paper money, and the tenacity with which it holds its ground.

As to the first theory, which rests on the power of government and legislative control as a means of resumption, it is overthrown by the simple fact that history contradicts it. We need not refer to the monetary history of France, of Russia, of Austria, or of England to show the

powerlessness of legislatures, and their inability to support the credit of paper money or to restore depreciated currency to par with coin. Our own experience and history supplies abundant proof.

Secondly, with regard to the new banks the question may very pertinently be asked whether they will really turn out to be such powerful instruments of inflation as is alleged above. We do not know as yet how many of these institutions will really be called into existence, and if we could foresee their number and strength, we should be absolutely incompetent to decide how far their influence for inflation would be counteracted. To gauge the precise force a bank can exert in the way of inflation, it is not enough that we know how much currency it would issue; we must know also what aggregate of greenbacks it would absorb for the redemption of its currency, for reserves against its deposits and for other purposes.

With regard to the other arguments and theories that we have passed in review, they are obviously surrounded with so much uncertainty that it is impossible to rely with any assurance upon inferences deduced from them. Moreover these theories are open to the further objection that they overlook an important fact suggested by President Grant in his special message approving the Finance bill.

The President hints very significantly that if gold should rise, the Treasury, under certain contingencies, might interpose, and by a timely sale resist or break any speculative combination. Of course the power of the Treasury thus to interfere and baffle any schemes of the gold cliques depends on the possession of a surplus. Such a surplus of unappropriated revenue in the Treasury does not exist at present. It can only be had by the imposition of new taxes. The uncertainty as to the new taxation which Congress will impose, for this and other purposes, adds several new difficulties to the problem of the gold premium in the immediate future.

On the whole, the probabilities are that, if the export movement should fall off, the price of gold can scarcely be expected to rise. And, in well-informed circles, it is generally believed that the export is nearly over for the present. Should this anticipation be realized, and should the rate of the Bank of England be kept at 3 or 4 per cent., the course of gold and of foreign exchange would be freed from some of the most formidable causes of perturbation. In this case, the other causes to which reference is made above, can scarcely be expected to sustain the existing price, especially as sufficient time has not yet elapsed to develop the bank expansion and inflation of the currency on which so much stress is laid. The retreating quotations, yesterday, and the weakness of the gold and foreign exchange, give some confirmation to this view.

#### RESULTS OF THE DECLINE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

The Bank of England on Thursday reduced its minimum to 3 per cent, which is a lower rate than has been fixed since the beginning of October. For reasons which seem very insufficient, this decline on the part of the Bank of England has been vehemently opposed. A powerful body of opinion in London has organized itself against the Bank with a view to force upon that institution the impossible task of keeping up its rate, on the plea that such a course was needful in order to maintain a reserve of coin sufficient to cover not only its own banking liabilities but those of the London Joint Stock Banks also.

These banks, as we have often explained, have grown

up from small beginnings during the last forty years, and their dividends are much larger than those of the Bank of England. Thus, for several years past, the Westminster Bank, the London Joint-Stock Bank, the London and County, and the Union, have made dividends to their stockholders, averaging nearly 20 per cent per annum; while the dividends of the Bank of England are but 10 per cent. Moreover, these four banks now hold nearly 100 millions sterling of deposits, while the Bank of England has little more than a quarter of that sum. In view of these facts, and of the rapid growth of deposit banking in London, the necessity is every year more imperative that a larger reserve shall be held somewhere against this prodigious burden of banking liabilities.

Half a century ago, when the Bank of England was the only large bank in London, it was the centre around which were grouped as satellites a number of private banks of limited deposits, conservative policy and traditional habits. Nothing could be more natural than that they should keep their chief reserve in the Bank of England, and should rely upon that institution for an adequate supply of coin for emergencies.

Under the joint-stock legislation of 1826, 1844, and 1862, however, a complete revolution has taken place. The Bank of England has long ceased to have a larger mass of deposits than its satellites. It is no longer, therefore, capable of wielding its former power over their movements. Its minimum of discount is no longer submitted to as binding upon them. Its responsibility for their movements is gone, and ever since the panic of 1866, as well as for some time previously, the Bank of England minimum has gradually ceased to control the rates of money in Lombard street.

To some of our readers it may seem strange that any discussion or doubt should arise as to the duty of each bank to keep its own coin reserve. In this country it is a maxim enforced by the law, and sanctioned by public opinion that every bank should hold a reserve of cash against its liabilities, and we are so accustomed to see this duty enforced upon the banks by the weekly publication of their accounts in the newspapers that we can scarcely realize the state of public opinion which prevails in England upon the subject. For example, if the American Exchange Bank or the Bank of Commerce were asked by the other banks of this city to take the responsibility and unrequited task of holding the reserves for the whole Clearing House, the proposition would be received with ridicule, and would command no attention.

And yet such a scheme would be but little diverse in principle from that which the agitators spoken of above are demanding of the Bank of England in favor of the joint-stock banks, which are its neighbors and rivals. In presence of an enlightened public opinion, it will be in vain for these men, in support of their demand, to argue that the joint-stock banks have "vested rights," that the system has been so long established that it cannot be changed, or that the Bank of England is a public institution, and must make sacrifices for the public good. The sacrifices and services in question are full of peril. They are demanded in favor not of the public, but of a little group of shareholders in the London banks, whose dividends are enhanced beyond those of any similar institutions in the world, and are enhanced by the moribund abuses now assailed.

Nor will the argument meet with more favor, that the much-abused Act of 1844 gives the Bank of England banking privileges in consideration of its undertaking to keep the banking reserves in question. We have the

well-known testimony not only of Sir Robert Peel to the contrary, but also of Lord Overstone, who very truly said of the Act of 1844 that it was not designed to regulate the banking business of the Bank of England; or to confer any banking privileges whatever on that institution. It is notorious that the statute in question was designed for very different purposes. Those purposes it has fully accomplished. They are to sustain specie payments and to prevent the ruinous fluctuations in the volume of the currency which caused such wide-spread losses and commercial troubles under the unlimited powers of note issue enjoyed during the early part of this century.

We need not, however, pursue this discussion. Our only interest in it arises out of the close sympathy between our monetary movements and those of the Bank of England. The present reduction in the rate has given much satisfaction here, partly because the change indicates a return from an artificial rate to a normal rate of interest, and partly because it is interpreted in a sense favorable to the future contingencies of our own money market. This movement on the part of the Bank of England offers another illustration of the wisdom with which during the last three or four years the Bank has met the responsibilities, the pressure and the perils incident to the successful liquidation of international payments of a magnitude never recorded before in the annals of war finance.

#### LIABILITIES OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The law governing the duties and liabilities of telegraph companies and their employees is yet to be definitely settled. Only of late years has this new agent been brought into such constant use by business men. Hence the points in dispute are comparatively of recent occurrence, and are slowly working their way through our courts. We can, however, gain light upon the issues involved by examining the later cases reported, though the decisions of the different States do not as yet appear to be in harmony.

The common carrier, as is well known, is bound to deliver goods entrusted to him, unless prevented by the owner, the act of God, or the public enemy. The law terms such a party an insurer for the safe carriage and delivery of goods, subject only to the exceptions above mentioned. If the goods are lost while in his or his servant's custody, or while in the custody of some other person who is not his servant, he is equally responsible, because he is bound by law to carry and deliver them safely, unless prevented, as before stated.

It is, however, now everywhere admitted that a common carrier may limit his responsibility by contract. That is to say, although he is bound to carry all articles within the line of his business upon the terms and conditions imposed by law if the shipper shall so demand, yet he has the right to charge in proportion to the risk assumed by him. Hence express companies always have printed conditions for the shipper of the goods to sign, according to which they are not liable as insurers of goods unless an increased compensation is paid; but no such contract can exempt a company from liability for loss occasioned by the neglect of itself or of its servants. This, in brief, we understand to be the position in which the law now is governing express companies and ordinary carriers for hire.

Not very dissimilar principles would appear to be applicable to Telegraph companies, yet some of the decisions show a tendency to interpret these limitations in their case more favorably; that is to say, to confine

their liability more to acts of gross negligence where the extra charge for repeating is not paid. A decision has been recently rendered in Massachusetts in the matter of Redpath against the Western Union Company which will illustrate the point. In that case the plaintiff sent over the defendants' line a message to Owego, N. Y. It was written on the usual company blanks, which had printed at the head that the company would not be liable for mistakes, delays or for non-delivery of any unrepeated message beyond the amount received for sending, &c., to which conditions the plaintiff agreed. The dispatch was not sent to Owego, but to Oswego, and the party to whom it was sent failed to receive the information given in it. The plaintiff did not pay any extra charge for having the message repeated or insured; nor did he give the defendants any information other than that contained in the message. On these facts the court held that the company was not liable, saying that one who elects to save the small sum charged for a more extended liability cannot reasonably claim the benefit of it in a business where careful operators are so liable to make mistakes, and that this principle applies to every stage of dealing with the message. In this decision reference is made to an English case directly in point (*MacAndrew v. Electric Telegraph Co.*, 17 C. B. 3), where the message was sent subject to the condition that "this company will not be responsible for mistakes in the transmission of unrepeated messages, from whatever cause they may arise." In the transmission of the message, which was unrepeated, "Southampton" was substituted for "Hull," and the court held that the condition was a reasonable one, and afforded an answer to the action for damages.

It would seem to us, however, that these decisions carry the exemption to an extreme. It is very doubtful whether even had the message been repeated, this mistake of the telegraph operator would have been discovered. Besides, the word designating the place to which it is to be sent is very unlike a word in the body of the message: an error might creep into the text even when care is used. But the direction is a very different matter; to make an error in that would appear to be a deliberate act attributable only to the heedlessness of the sending operator in reading the proposed dispatch. It was not an error of the instrument or any defect or imperfection in it; nor did the mistake arise from any peculiar state of the atmosphere. Had the sending operator put himself in connection with the correct office, there would have been no error. In a word, then; we do not see, if these cases are to be followed, how the company could be held for any kind of carelessness however gross.

As we understand it, in this State the rule is more equitable, and "while telegraph companies" (*Balwin vs. United States Tel. Co.*, 45 N. Y., 744) "are not insurers, and do not guarantee the delivery of all messages with entire accuracy and against all contingencies, they do undertake for ordinary care and vigilance in the performance of their duties, and to answer for the neglect and omission of duty of their servants and agents." This is entirely reasonable. They should not be held as common carriers; but if they undertake at a set price to perform a certain service, they should certainly be held liable for carelessness in the performance of that service.

There is another late case with regard to a night message in Wisconsin (*Hibbard vs. Western Union Co.*), the decision of which is based upon this reasonable requirement. It seems that the plaintiff, who was engaged in buying and selling grain at Port Huron, Michigan, delivered to the company, for transmission to Milwaukee, the following message: "Buy twenty thous-

and seller, June, pay telegraph there." This message was written upon one of the printed blanks furnished by the company for the transmission of night dispatches, and was sent by the company to its agent at Milwaukee, during the night of the 6th, and could have been delivered to the agent of the plaintiff by 9 A. M. of the 7th, but was never delivered, and was lost. On the trial no explanation was given, nor excuse shown on the part of the company, to account for the non-delivery of the dispatch. The action was brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the non-delivery of the dispatch. The blanks furnished by the company for night dispatches, and subject to which the message in question was sent, provide that the company will receive messages for all stations east of the Mississippi River, to be sent during the night, at one-half the usual rates, on condition "that the company shall not be liable for errors or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of such messages, from whatever cause occurring, and shall only be bound in such case to return the amount paid to the sender."

The defendant claimed that this stipulation exonerated it from payment of all loss or damages which might result from the non-delivery of a night message from whatever cause occurring; but the Court held that such a regulation, adopted for the purpose of protecting the company against the consequences of the negligence or frauds of its agents, was an unreasonable condition and was void, as against sound public policy; that, upon the admitted facts, there was a clear breach of duty by the company in failing to deliver the message, which it had undertaken for a valuable consideration to transmit and deliver, and that it must be held responsible therefor.

From these decisions, then, we may in general terms conclude—1. That telegraph companies do not, like common carriers, insure accuracy, &c. 2. That the conditions printed on the telegraph blanks limiting the company's liability are valid except in cases of carelessness on the part of the company or its agents. 3. What degree of carelessness is necessary to make the company liable is a question not yet clearly settled.

**Latest Monetary and Commercial English News**

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JANUARY 8.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON -	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11.15½ @ 11.16½	Jan. 8.	short.	11.82
Antwerp.....	.....	25.45 @ 25.50	"	.....	25.17
Hamburg.....	.....	20.73 @ 20.77	"	3 mos.	20.25
Paris.....	short.	25.15 @ 25.25	"	short.	25.19
Paris.....	3 months.	25.45 @ 25.52½	Jan. 8.	3 mos.	110.50
Vienna.....	.....	11.35 @ 11.40	"	short.	20.50
Berlin.....	.....	20.74 @ 20.78	"	.....	20.50
Frankfort....	.....	20.73 @ 20.77	"	.....	.....
St. Petersburg	.....	82½ @ .....	"	.....	.....
Cadiz.....	.....	48½ @ 48½	"	.....	.....
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52½ @ 52½	"	.....	.....
Milan.....	3 months.	28.2½ @ 28.12½	"	.....	.....
Genoa.....	.....	28.2½ @ 28.12½	"	.....	.....
Naples.....	.....	28.2½ @ 28.12½	"	.....	.....
New York....	.....	.....	Jan. 8.	60 days.	\$4 86
Rio de Janeiro	.....	.....	Dec. 17.	90 days.	26½ @ 26½
Bahia.....	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Buenos Ayres..	.....	.....	Dec. 1.	.....	50½
Valparaiso....	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Pernambuco...	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Montevideo...	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Bombay.....	60 days.	1s. 10½d.	Jan. 7.	6 mos.	1s. 10 11-16d.
Calcutta.....	.....	1s. 10½d.	Jan. 4.	.....	1s. 10 11-16d.
Hong Kong...	.....	4s. 0½d.	Dec. 24.	.....	4s. 2½d.
Shanghai.....	.....	5s. 6½d.	Dec. 25.	.....	5s. 8½d. @ 5s. 9d.
Penang.....	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Singapore....	.....	4s. 0½d.	"	.....	.....
Alexandria....	.....	.....	Jan. 4.	3 mos.	96½

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875.

The position of the Bank has so far improved that the directors have ventured upon a reduction in their official minimum to 5 per cent. The movement was not generally expected, though, at the

same time, a change could only have been anticipated when the rates of discount on the open market were fully one per cent, beneath those current at the Bank. This week's return shows changes incidental to the period of the year, and on this occasion it has been affected by the distribution of the dividends on the public funds. In order, however, to pay these, the government have again been compelled to borrow a large sum of money of the Bank, but this will be speedily repaid, as the direct taxes will be flowing at a rapid rate into the Exchequer. The majority of persons are inclined to believe that during the present financial year, expenditure and income will be pretty equally balanced, though some would not be surprised if there were a small deficiency. The direct taxes are indeed being collected, and during the first three months of the year the Treasury balance is largely augmented; but, on this occasion, the remissions of taxation, the principal of which was the reduction in the income tax to 2d. in the £1, will take effect, so that the most critical time for the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimates has now arrived. Perhaps, if trade improves, there will be a large accession of revenue, but any considerable improvement in this respect is not anticipated until the Spring trade has been fairly commenced.

Apart from the changes produced by the dividend payments, the chief feature in the Bank return is the increase of £592,518 in the stock of bullion. Six per cent has not only attracted a considerable supply of gold, but it also had the effect of correcting the French exchange, so that the greater part of our importations has been retained here. It now remains to be seen what will be the effect of easier rates of discount in the London market. Judging from the state of the foreign exchanges this week, it would seem that any return to cheap money will prove to be of short duration, for the causes which led to the advance to six per cent are again likely to come into operation, more especially as the critical time for the German gold coinage has now arrived. At present, however, there is a strong tendency to ease, although there is much less probability of all our importations of gold being retained in this market. Money, in fact, cannot be expected to remain here, when it can be more profitably employed elsewhere.

The supply of loanable funds has been largely augmented by the payment of the dividends, and the demand being to a very moderate extent, the rates of discount are easy as follows:

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

The rates of interest allowed by the joint-stock banks and discount houses have been reduced, and are now as under:

	Per cent.
Joint-stock banks.....	4 @ .....
Discount houses at call.....	4 @ .....
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	4½ @ .....
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	4½ @ .....

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

	Bank rate.	Open rate.	market.		Bank rate.	Open rate.	market.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Paris.....	4	3½		Turin, Florence and			
Amsterdam.....	3½	3½		Rome.....	5	4½	
Hamburg.....	4	4		Antwerp.....	6	5½	
Berlin.....	6	4½		Bremen.....	3½	3½	
Frankfort.....	6	4½		Leipzig.....	6	4½	
Vienna and Trieste....	4½	4½		Genoa.....	5	4½	
Madrid, Cadiz and Bar-				Geneva.....	5	4	
celona.....	6	6 @ 8		Copenhagen.....	5 @ 5½	.....	
Lisbon and Oporto....	4	3½		New York.....	.....	5½ @ 6	
St. Petersburg.....	5½	5		Calcutta.....	6½	.....	
Brussels.....	4½	4					

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:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Circulation, including	£	£	£	£	£
bank post bills.....	24,759,007	25,813,533	26,337,973	26,482,323	26,915,483
Public deposits.....	3,491,882	4,151,975	6,776,914	5,372,590	5,486,544
Other deposits.....	22,854,912	25,694,584	19,607,516	21,576,202	20,366,489
Government securities.	15,025,669	16,696,099	13,270,325	15,495,266	15,948,022
Other securities.....	16,729,597	16,930,350	13,421,665	17,923,467	17,590,801
Reserve of notes and					
coin.....	13,211,322	14,528,780	13,270,325	11,846,296	10,464,536
Coin and bullion in					
both departments....	22,171,152	24,901,910	24,051,412	22,943,721	22,085,311
Bank-rate.....	2½ p. c.	3 p. c.	4½ p. c.	4 p. c.	5 p. c.
Consols.....	92½d.	92½d.	92½d.	92½d.	92½d.
English wheat.....	52s. 6d.	54s. 11d.	57s. 3d.	61s. 8d.	44s. 2d.
Mid. Upland cotton ..	7 13-16d.	10 3-16d.	10 5-16d.	8½d.	*7½d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d					
quality.....	1s. 1½d.	1s. 2¾d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 1½d.	*11½d.
Clearing House return.	71,478,000	102,958,000	114,036,000	120,225,000	124,012,000

\* Price Dec. 31.

The demand for gold for export has been rather more active, owing to the reduction in the price of money here, while silver,



The exports are \$3,611,472 this week, against \$4,659,275 last week, and \$4,224,416 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 9,669 bales, against 3,397 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Jan. 21, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Jan. 22:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Dry goods.....	\$2,261,722	\$4,368,596	\$2,291,642	\$1,435,363
General merchandise...	3,873,016	5,737,805	2,503,605	4,643,985
Total for the week..	\$6,734,738	\$10,106,401	\$4,795,247	\$6,079,348
Previously reported....	13,741,878	16,630,268	14,966,378	13,008,536
Since Jan. 1.....	\$19,979,546	\$26,736,669	\$19,761,625	\$19,087,884

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 Jan. 26:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
For the week.....	\$5,160,172	\$4,856,819	\$5,403,967	\$3,611,472
Previously reported....	9,415,177	12,554,662	15,374,522	13,132,930
Since Jan. 1.....	\$14,575,349	\$17,411,481	\$20,781,489	\$16,744,402

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Jan. 23, 1875, and since the beginning of the year, with a comparison for the corresponding date in previous years:

Jan. 21—Str. Crescent City.....	Havana.....	American gold coin..	\$20,000
		Spanish gold coin....	31,350
Jan. 21—Str. Pommerania.....	Hamburg.....	Silver bars.....	43,972
	London.....	Silver bars.....	52,138
		American gold coin..	9,700
	Paris.....	American gold coin..	500,000
		Silver bars.....	85,000
		Mexican dollars.....	10,000
Jan. 23—Str. France.....	Paris.....	American gold coin..	350,000
		Silver bars.....	105,000
	Havre.....	American gold coin..	100,000
		Gold bars.....	35,206
Jan. 23—Str. Parthia.....	Liverpool.....	American gold coin..	600,000
Jan. 23—Str. America.....	London.....	American gold coin..	600,000
		Silver bars.....	30,300
Jan. 23—Str. Celtic.....	Liverpool.....	American gold coin..	1,110,000
Total for the week.....			\$3,622,668
Previously reported.....			4,544,190
Total since Jan. 1, 1875.....			\$8,226,858
Same time in—		Same time in—	
1874.....	\$2,363,017	1869.....	\$2,251,472
1873.....	6,811,153	1868.....	6,980,231
1872.....	1,495,321	1867.....	2,505,211
1871.....	1,981,822	1866.....	2,535,236
1870.....	2,683,359		

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

Jan. 19—Str. Canima.....	Hamilton.....	Gold.....	\$10
Jan. 20—Str. Tybee.....	Puerto Plata.....	Silver.....	2,876
		Gold.....	5,197
Jan. 20—Str. Hermann.....	Bremen.....	Gold.....	13,626
Jan. 21—Str. Etna.....	Carthagena.....	Gold.....	2,370
Total for the week.....			\$24,209
Previously reported.....			89,935
Total since Jan. 1, 1875.....			\$114,144
Same time in—		Same time in—	
1874.....	\$52,718	1870.....	\$1,521,206
1873.....	86,049	1869.....	182,104
1872.....	94,052	1868.....	277,733
1871.....	170,558	1867.....	142,339

—The Atlantic Mutual (Marine) Insurance Co. publishes its annual statement this week, and it is absolutely surprising to find to what extreme limits its operations reach. Only think of the premiums of one marine insurance company being nine millions of dollars per year. It would seem as if a single set of officers could scarcely direct the successful transaction of so large a business, besides attending to the management of sixteen millions of assets—no small care. We do not mean that any man could not easily devise ways enough to receive and pay out that much money; but to so place risks to the extent the premiums named require, as to keep the losses small, "there's the rub." Yet the Atlantic meets no check to its progress, and never can, so long as its affairs remain under the management of the wise heads now in control there. They have built the company up, and very naturally watch over it as tenderly and carefully as they would their own offspring, and in that is the secret of its success.

—We call the attention of investors to the 7 3-10 per cent bonds of the city of Cincinnati, offered by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the well-known bankers of Nassau street. A notice was given, in a previous issue, in regard to this investment, and the price at which the bonds have sold, seems to show that it is one that commends itself to capitalists.

—We are pleased to call attention to the very gratifying annual statement of the Orient Mutual (Marine) Insurance Company published in our advertising columns to-day. The year's business appears to have netted the very handsome increase of about two hundred thousand dollars over the net business of last year, notwithstanding commercial affairs have everywhere been dull and depressed. During the twelve months the company has been able to pay in cash 15 per cent on their subscription notes, and now they pay 15 per cent more to dealers, besides 50 per cent of their scrip issue of 1860, with 6 per cent interest on all outstanding certificates. This is certainly an extremely satisfactory result, showing that the officers are the right men in the right place. The Orient has always been able to secure a good class of business.

—Attention is called to the card, on the first page of the CHRONICLE, of Messrs. Burnham, McKinley & Co., Counsellors-

at-Law and Loan Brokers, at Champaign, Ill., and Ottumwa, Iowa. This firm has been engaged for twelve years past in placing money for Eastern parties on mortgage loans on improved farm property in Illinois, at ten per cent. interest per annum; and they have recently opened an office at Ottumwa, Iowa. Western mortgage loans at 10 per cent. have been a favorite investment with many wealthy men in New York and New England, and the above-named firm gives business references to parties of high standing in New York, as also references in Philadelphia and Hartford, Conn.

—The New York Mutual (Marine) Insurance Company has a history running far back almost, we believe, to the dusty days of the old Knickerbockers, and yet it is even now as young and as successful as ever. How unlike this is to poor humanity (and, alas, also to very many corporations), growing stiff, awkward and unenterprising as years increase! This company's policy has always been conservative, seeking rather to do a safe than an extensive business, and its forty or fifty per cent profits it annually divides among its policy holders naturally enough proves to be a pretty strong bond of union between it and its dealers.

—The New York Elevated Railroad Company advertise in our to-day's issue that they will receive proposals until Monday, Feb. 8, next, for all or any part of \$500,000 of the first mortgage, convertible, 7 per cent bonds of their company in sums of \$1,000, or any multiple thereof. The terms of the transaction are given at length in another column. This road has been steadily increasing its revenues under the present management.

—The Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, have recently published a large map of America, 50x38 inches, which they furnish at the moderate price of 25 cents, and send to any address postage paid. This map will be mounted and with rollers at 50 cents a copy when called for, and since the new postal law went into operation can be mailed anywhere in the United States for only 8 cents postage. The Post Office now takes a map the size of Lloyd's, 64 inches, Map of Europe for 16 cents.

—In the reference to Mr. George Walker's translation of the valuable essays of M. Victor Bonnet, made in the editorial columns of the CHRONICLE of January 16, we omitted to say that it was published in pamphlet form by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., and furnished at the moderate price of 30 cents.

—The *Tribune Almanac* for 1875 has lately been issued, with its usual stock of valuable information. It may add to the interest and confidence of many in its statistics to know that it has been compiled by Mr. J. F. Cleveland, for some years past the well known editor of the money column of the *Daily Tribune*.

—The *Bankers' Almanac & Register* for 1875 has just been issued from the office of the *Bankers' Magazine*, 251 Broadway, and is edited now by Mr. B. Homans, Jr. The almanac is well known as a standard publication of its class, and its lists of banks and bankers are very generally consulted by business men.

—The coupons due Feb. 1, 1875, of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain and Cairo & Fulton Railroad Companies will be paid on and after that date, at the agency of the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway.

—The Board of Directors of the Commercial Warehouse Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after February 1. The transfer books close from Jan. 31 until Feb. 2.

—We call the attention of our merchants to the card in our to-day's issue of Messrs. M. Putzel & Co. This old-established house has recently removed to the spacious offices No. 2 Nassau street, where they do a general brokerage business—commercial paper being a specialty, as formerly for a number of years.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI MUNICIPAL 7 3-10 PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount for sale by

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

Bankers, 31 Nassau street.

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

ADVANCES

Made on Cotton in store.

R. M. WATERS & CO.

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.

THIRTY-DAY STOCK PRIVILEGE QUOTATIONS,

(By J. Hickling & Co., Brokers, 72 Broadway, New York.)

	Puts.	Calls.	Spreads.		Puts.	Calls.	Spreads.
Jan. 30, 1875.				Lake Shore....	1	1½	1
West'n Union	1	1½	1	Ohio & Miss..	1	1½	1
Pacific Mail...	1	1½	1	Union Pacific.	1	1½	1
Wabash.....	1	1½	1				

The Bankers' Gazette.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks organized the past week: 2,220—Waynesville National Bank, Waynesville, Ohio. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$38,422. Seth S. Haines, President; Joel Evans, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Jan. 25, 1875.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have recently been announced:

Table with columns: COMPANY, PER CENT, WHEN PAYABLE, BOOKS CLOSED (Days inclusive). Rows include Railroads (Hanover Branch), Banks (Corn Exchange, National Bank of the Republic), Insurance (Broadway, Gebhard Fire, Westchester), and Miscellaneous (Commercial Warehouse, United States Express).

FRIDAY, January 29, 1875—6 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The money market has hardly ever been easier than at present, and the range on call loans is from 2 to 3 per cent, with large quantities of money urged on the Government bond dealers at the lower price. As an illustration of the views held in regard to the course of monetary affairs in the future, we may instance an offer which was made by a bank, to lend upwards of \$100,000, on government collateral, at 4 1/2 per cent, till the first of January, 1876. Commercial paper is in active demand for the best sort at a range of 4 to 6 per cent; we heard of a sale of six months paper yesterday at 4 1/2 per cent. It is noticed, however, that just lately there seems to be a slight difference between the views of buyers and sellers, and the latter are inclined to make the rates of interest so low as to offer no inducement for purchasing.

Cable advices from London on Thursday reported a reduction of 1 per cent in the Bank of England rate, which now stands at 3 per cent; the Bank gained during the week £231,000 in bullion. The Bank of France gained 20,578,000 francs in specie. The last weekly statement of the New York City Clearing House Banks, issued Jan. 23, showed a decrease of \$1,009,025 in the excess above their 25 per cent legal reserve, the whole of such excess being \$18,529,100 against \$19,538,125 the previous week.

The following table shows the changes from the previous week and a comparison with 1874 and 1873:

Table comparing financial data for 1875 (Jan. 16, Jan. 23) and 1874 (Jan. 24, Jan. 25) against 1873 (Jan. 25). Rows include Loans and dis., Specie, Circulation, Net deposits, and Legal tenders.

United States Bonds.—There has been a continued active demand for government securities, and prices have generally been strong. The principal feature of the week was the advance yesterday and to-day in the new funded fives, which close about 1 1/2 per cent higher than last week, in consequence of the syndicate operations. In regard to these the Evening Post says to-day: "It is understood on good authority that the Rothschild-Seligman syndicate have to-day concluded with the Treasury a contract for \$25,000,000 new fives, and that with this contract goes the privilege of taking the entire unsold remainder any time within six months. This makes a total of \$80,000,000 taken by the Rothschilds and the Seligmans and associates. We suppose that the call for \$25,000,000 five-twenties will be issued Monday, so that the interest on the called bonds will cease May 1." The high prices of the latter bonds have led to considerable sales by foreign bankers, who will import the bonds for delivery.

Closing prices daily have been as follows:

Table showing closing prices for various bonds from Jan. 23 to Jan. 29. Rows include 6s, 5-20's, and 5s bonds with different interest periods and coupon types.

\* 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 Jan. 1, 1875, were as follows:

Table showing bond prices and amounts. Columns: Bond description, Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest), Amount Jan. 1 (Registered, Coupon). Rows include 6s, 5-20's, and 5s bonds.

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

Table showing closing prices of securities in London for Jan. 15, 22, and 29, 1875. Columns: Security, Jan. 15, Jan. 22, Jan. 29, Since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest).

State and Railroad Bonds.—The business in State bonds has been of moderate volume; Tennessees were much depressed by the unfavorable advices from Nashville, but have recovered latterly a part of the decline in price; it is evident that the course of the Tennessee Legislature has had a damaging effect not only upon the credit of that State, but also of the other Southern States.

Railroad bonds have been in good demand, and transactions at the Board of considerable volume. The Pacific issues have been most largely dealt in, at firm prices; the Central Pacific Branch bonds and the Western Pacifics show a steady advance. Toledo Wabash & Western bonds have been depressed under the report that the directors have failed to secure the funds to pay the interest maturing on Monday next. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company received proposals to-day for \$2,000,000 of their 7 per cent currency bonds due 1894. The loan was awarded to Morton, Bliss & Co. and L. Von Hoffman & Co. at 101.11 and interest. There were two other bids, one for the whole loan at 101.09, and the other at 101 and interest.

Daily closing prices of a few leading bonds, and the range since Jan. 1, have been as follows:

Table showing daily closing prices and ranges for various bonds from Jan. 23 to Jan. 29. Rows include 6s Tenn., 6s N. Car., 6s Virg., 6s S. C., 6s Mo., N.Y.C. & H. 1st 7s, C. Pac., Un. Pac., Erie 1st M. 7s, N.J. Cen. 1st 7s, Ft. Wayne 1st 7s, Rock Isld 1st 7s, and C. & N.W. gold 7s.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been quite irregular in tone, but the fluctuation in prices not on a very wide scale. The temporary injunction against the payment of the Lake Shore dividend still remains in force, no decision having been rendered by the Judge in Brooklyn before whom the question was argued; the delay is much commented on. It is understood that the Wabash Company has found no way of raising funds to pay its February interest, and must therefore go to default and submit some proposition for funding.

The Michigan Central issues a report for the first six months of its fiscal year ending with December 1, 1874, which contains the following:

Table showing receipts and expenses for Michigan Central for six months. Rows: Receipts of the main line and branches, Operating expenses, Interest account.

Giving the net receipts, \$582,162 81. The amount of the floating debt on the 31st December was only \$98,288 53, against \$1,056,452 May 31, 1874, reduced, during the month, \$161,237 33.

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows:

Table showing daily highest and lowest prices for various stocks from Saturday, Jan. 23 to Friday, Jan. 29. Rows include N.Y. Cen. & H.R., Harlem, Erie, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwest, Rock Island, St. Paul, At. & Pac., Ohio & Miss., Central of N.J., Del. L. & West, Han. & St. Jos., Union Pacific, Col. Chic. & I.C., Panama, West. Un. Tel., At. & Pac. Tel., Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, Adams Exp., American Ex., United States, and Wells, Fargo.

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

The entire range from Jan. 1, 1874, to this date, was as follows:

Table showing interest rates for various banks and locations from Jan. 1, 1875, to date, and for the whole year 1874. Includes entries for N.Y. Cen. & Hud. R., Harlem, Erie, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwest, Rock Island, St. Paul, Atlantic & Pacific, Ohio & Mississippi, Central of New Jersey, Del., Lack. & Western, Hannibal & St. Jo., Union Pacific, Col., Chic. & I. C., Panama, Western Union Tel., Atlantic & Pacific Tel., Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, Adams Express, American Express, United States Express, Wells, Fargo & Co.

Railroad Earnings.—We have been able to obtain earnings of only three roads for the second week of January, and two for the third week, the third week's comparisons being more favorable than those of the week previous.

Table of Railroad Earnings. Columns: Roads, Latest earnings reported (1875, 1874), Jan. 1 to latest date (1875, 1874). Lists earnings for various railroads like Atchison, T. & S. Fe, Atlantic & Pacific, Bur. C. Rap. & Minn., etc.

—Railroad building in the United States has made considerable progress, even in 1874. Our cotemporary, the Railroad Gazette, has kept an account of the new construction, and foots up the total miles built as 1,923, against its statement of 3,883 in 1873, thus making the number of miles just about one-half of that built in the previous year.

Table showing miles of railroad built in each State for two years past. Columns: State, 1874, 1873. Lists states from Alabama to Wisconsin.

The Gold Market.—Gold was steady early in the week, and advanced yesterday to 113 1/2, opening this morning at 113 1/2—the highest point reached since April last—but declining again to 113 at the close. The specie shipments, which had been made the principal basis for the upward gold movement, have not continued on so large a scale this week, and for to-morrows steamers no engagements are reported; the previous shipments had been about \$1,200,000 of all kinds of specie.

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 Exchange Bank operations. Columns: Quotations (Open, Low, High, Close), Total Clearings, Balances (Gold, Currency). Rows for Saturday through Friday, and Current/Previous weeks.

The following are the quotations in gold for foreign and American coin:

Table of Foreign Exchange rates. Columns: Item (Sovereigns, Napoleons, etc.), Rate. Lists rates for various international currencies.

Foreign Exchange.—In the early part of the week there was considerable business in exchange, and rates were pretty firmly held, with the exception of a reduction of 1/2 in short sight sterling on Monday, to equalize the relative prices of long and short bills.

Table of Foreign Exchange rates for January 29. Columns: Item (Prime bankers' sterling bills, London good bankers' do, etc.), 60 days, 3 days. Lists rates for various international currencies.

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

Table of Custom House and Sub-Treasury transactions. Columns: Custom House Receipts, Sub-Treasury Receipts/Payments (Gold, Currency). Rows for Jan. 23 through 29, and Total.

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 Jan. 23, 1875:

Table of New York City Banks. Columns: Banks, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Net Circulation. Lists various banks and their financial details.

Total ..... \$31,435,200 \$254,328,500 \$20,955,200 \$56,830,600 \$237,146,800 \$24,153,500

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

Table showing deviations from previous week. Columns: Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Net Deposits, Circulation. Rows for Inc. and Dec. amounts.

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

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past. Columns: Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, Aggregate Clearings. Rows for Oct. 31, Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28, Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26, Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23.



Boston Banks.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House on Monday, Jan. 25, 1875:

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

Total... \$50,050,000 \$130,594,800 \$2,316,100 \$9,256,900 \$53,235,700 \$24,433,900

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

Loans... Decrease. \$511,300 Deposits... Decrease. \$1,064,900

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Shows weekly data from Nov. 2 to Jan. 25.

Philadelphia Banks.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week ending Monday, Jan. 25, 1875:

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

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

Loans... Dec. \$72,124 Deposits... Inc. \$167,687

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Shows weekly data from Nov. 2 to Jan. 25.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—PRICES.

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists various bonds and certificates like Wash. Co. S. bonds, Chicago Relief bonds, etc.

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, &c.

Large table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists securities and bonds for Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other locations.

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 multiple columns: SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for State Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Miscellaneous Stocks.

Investments

AND 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 January is usually a period when there is an active demand for investment securities, and the past month has not proved an exception to the general rule.

Confidence has not been shaken materially in the excellence of first-class railroad bonds, and the conclusion drawn from the results of last year's panic seems to be—not that railroad securities in general are a poor investment, but that the bonds of old roads having an established traffic offer much greater assurance of safety than those of new enterprises.

one which had paid dividends on its common stock, and only a very few which had even paid dividends on preferred stock.

The following table will show the cost of some leading investment securities, (gold bonds being reduced to a gold price), and the per cent per annum which they pay on their cost, as also the accumulation of principal and interest on each bond for five years, and for ten years, interest being compounded semi-annually.

Table with columns: U.S. bonds of 1881, 6's gold, do. 5-20's of '67, 6's gold, etc. Includes interest rates, prices, and accumulation values.

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.]

Main table for Canal and Miscellaneous Stock and Bond List. Columns include Description, Miles of Canal, Date of Bonds, Amount Outstanding, Interest or Dividends, Bonds Principal, and Remarks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Main table for Miscellaneous Stock and Bond List. Columns include Description, Date of Bonds, Amount Outstanding, Interest, Bonds Principal, and Remarks.

STATE SECURITIES.

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.]

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

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size or par Value, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (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 state bonds and loans.

\* Rise, 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.—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.

STATE SECURITIES.

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

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size or Par Value, Amount Outstanding, Rate per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Principal, When Due, REMARKS. The table lists various state securities from Michigan to Virginia, including bonds, loans, and interest payments, with detailed remarks on their status and valuation.

CITY SECURITIES.

[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.]

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

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

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

CITY SECURITIES.

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

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size or par Value, Amount Outstanding, Rate per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Principal, When Due, REMARKS. Includes entries for Cincinnati, Columbia, S. C., Columbus, Ga., Detroit, Mich., Jersey, City, Louisville, Ky., Lynchburg Va., Memphis, Tenn., Milwaukee, Mobile, Montgomery, Ala., New Orleans, New York.

er an- 00 per is se- ny to rty in 2,419, o rail- 1ch it nking 52,848, 182,454, est on some of ceager com- n 1876 r city n 1870 as are year will be 064,530. Europe s RR. ds. against nclud- d per- d taxa- d Co. 74 was from xbury nd un- esink- r fund as it 3, so'd ge on 1874, 1873, 187 431. ection ax on y the y the (bonds) of the nking deb'ts 505 70 in 1860. n 1873, by 301 for The axable of all Kings lyn, is 52 per 12.) f South y in 1873 . funds Float- proper : total nation on 5 per n. debt le in J t 161,044 00. Un- valued s. The litor of assessed twelve Rate tax er \$1,000 \$17 45 19 20 17 66 18 20 20 20 22 90 21 60 27 40 28 00 31 90 31 60 22 20 20 10 25 06 for the p. 454 Q-J.

Population, 1870 9,296, against 8,052 in 1860. \$250,000 market bonds were issued in May, 1872. Total debt, \$596,800, annual interest required about \$42,000. Bonds are all coupon, and were issued in small amounts as wanted; \$25,000 fall due each year. City holds some stocks and other property. Valuation of real estate, 1874, \$4,075,925. Population in 1870, 79,601; value of waterworks, \$1,861,000, against a debt of \$900,000. Taxation in 1873, \$368,519, on an assessed value of \$19,085,160 real estate, and \$3,006,485 personal. Oct. 14, 1874, the total bonded debt of the city was \$13,934,335, as follows: general, \$3,265,975; assess- ment debt, \$5,236,500; water debt, \$4,530,800. The sinking fund was \$422,000. Assets in over- due taxes, waterworks and public buildings about \$12,223,661. Assessed valuation, includ- ing railroad property is \$88,496,885, on which the tax rate is \$2 70 per \$100, on \$68,496,885 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.R. Population in 1870 was 100,750 against 68,083 in 1860. The following figures exhibit the increase since the year 1868: Outstanding Jan. 1, 1868..... \$3,862,747 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..... 1,608,000 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, \$39, 425,974; for 1869, \$68,284,091; for 1870, \$70,806,712; for 1871, \$78,545,995; for 1872, \$77,156,642; for 1873, \$77,225,872. 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 Balti- more. City holds nominal assets of \$956,645. Meeting of bondholders in Dec., 1874. Tax rate, 2 3/4 per \$100. Population in 1870, 40,230. (V. 18, p. 526; V. 19, p. 189; page IV of adv'ts, Sept. 12; V. 19, p. 637. The City cannot issue debt beyond 5 per cent of its average assessed value for 5 years, which is \$43,515,000, and for the year 1874 \$51,324,887, being \$35,157,004 of real, and \$16,167,883 of personal. Sinking funds are provided for all the bonds. (v. 16, p. 20, 346; v. 17, p. 187, 623, 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 conse- quent 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: Rk. bonds interest by 20-175 of real estate tax and 1-175 of person- al; Ponchartrain RR., int. by 2 per cent of licenses; 7 per cent loan or 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, 1874, was \$21,828,232. Population, 1870, 191,418, against 138,670 in 1860. (v. 18, p. 536.) The following statement shows the amount of fund- ed and temporary debt, and the amount in the city sinking fund at the dates named: Description. Jan. 1, 1874. Oct. 1, 1874. Funded city debt..... \$68,786,255 \$69,624,054 } 116,771,319 Funded county debt 29,987,404 } \$9,868,165 } Total funded debt..... \$98,773,659 \$99,492,219 \$116,771,319 Sinking funds..... 23,233,076 24,882,617 26,829,732 Total, less a k'g' t'd \$70,540,883 \$74,659,602 \$89,941,572 Temporary city debt 16,927,372 21,927,372 22,136,877 Revenue bonds..... 8,114,197 9,790,978 14,818,400 This makes the total funded and temporary debt, (less sink. fund,) \$126,598,359. The population of New York in 1870 was 922,581, against 806,858 in 1860. The following table shows the progress

CITY SECURITIES.

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

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size of par or Value, Amount outstanding, Rate per Cent., When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Principal, When Due, REMARKS. Includes sections for New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Providence, R. I., San Francisco, Savannah, Ga., St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, and St. Paul, Minn.

Table with columns: Year, Real estate, Personal estate, State, City & purp'ses, County. Includes data for years 1861-1874 and remarks on property valuation and taxation.

for fourteen years of property valuation and taxation. The bonds last named in the list were issued to pay the city's proportion of the State sinking fund deficiency...

Total funded debt, Jan. 1, 1874, \$51,697,141, and on Jan. 1, 1874, \$59,165,556. Floating debt, Jan. 1, 1874, consisting of warrants outstanding \$2,465,344; valuation of property for 1874, \$565,319,055...

The total debt Feb. 1, 1874, was \$7,527,301, including the water loan bonds. County valuation in 1873, \$19,000,000, cash valuation, \$176,554,000. 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...

Valuation of real estate, in 1874, \$31,040,300; personal, \$12,642,500. Rate of tax, \$14.50 per \$1,000. Sinking funds of 1855, \$378,763; sinking funds of 1853, \$197,541; H., P. & F. RR., \$147,679...

The city owns real estate and other property valued at about \$4,500,000. Assessed value of real estate \$16,711,265. Population 1870, 28,235, against 22,292, in 1860. In 1873 new bonds were authorized to the extent of \$400,000...

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...

Population 1870, 310,564 against 160,773 in 1860. City and county governments and finances are separate. Total funded debt April, 1874, \$14,808,000. Assessed valuation of all city property (about 60 per cent of actual value), \$172,109,270...

Population 1870, 40,030 against 10,400 in 1860. Assessed valuation of taxable property, \$13,194,285, or about one-fifth of the actual value. Tax rate, 14 mills. A decision was made in Oct., 1872, confirming validity of the railroad bonds...



RAILROAD 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.)

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

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Miles of Road, Date of Bonds, Size or par value, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST OR DIVIDENDS (Rate per Cent., When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom), Bonds, Principal when Due, Stocks, last Divid., REMARKS. The table lists various railroad stocks and bonds, including titles like 'Ala. Central', 'Alabama & Chatto', 'Albany & Susquehanna', etc., with their respective financial details and remarks.

NOTE.—The figures sometimes given in brackets, at the end of remarks, refer to the volume and page of CHRONICLE containing fuller information. The letters s. mean "sinking fund," and l. 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; g means gold; e, extra; s, stock or scrip. J. & J. stands for Jan. & July; F. & A., Feb. & Aug.; M. & S., Mar. & Sept.; A. & O., April & Oct.; M. & N., May & Nov.; J. & D., June & Dec. Q—quarterly from January; Q—F., quarterly from Feb.; Q—M., quarterly from March. These dates show the period when the principal falls due on bonds but the time when the last dividend was paid on stock.

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Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Miles of Road, Date of Bonds, Size of par value, Amount Outstanding, Interest or Dividends (Rate per cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom), Bonds \$ when Due Last Div, and REMARKS. The table lists various railroad stocks and bonds, including entries for Bur. & Mo. in Neb., Burl. & Southwest, Cairo & St. Louis, California Pacific, Camden & Atlantic, and many others, with detailed financial and legal notes.

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Vertical text on the left margin containing various numbers and partial words, likely from an adjacent page or a list of page numbers.

Vertical text on the right margin containing detailed remarks and notes for specific entries in the table, such as 'The new loan for \$40,000.00 is to pay for laying two more tracks...' and 'Gross earnings, \$2,556,525; operating expenses, \$1,719,331...'.

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Vertical text on the left margin containing various notes and references, including 'worth than See (V. 19, p. 622)', 'Penn. interest on preferred', 'Inter-19, p. 120.', 'Gross 69,798; V. 16, 30, 1874.', 'of road, in 1874 & Tex.', 'of gross', 'declined.', 'March, river ap-', 'declined.', 'at 7 p. c'

Vertical text on the right margin containing various notes and references, including 'Interest in default.', 'Stock paid up, \$431,170.', 'Leased to N. Y. & N. Haven at \$100,000 per year.', 'Gross earnings in 1873, \$1,491,015; operating expenses, \$914,550; net earnings, \$576,465 (an increase of \$31,360 over 1872) payments for interest, \$417,117. Report in V. 18, p. 528.', 'Completed Sept., 1872, operated by L. & N. Preferred stock, \$1,500,000. (V. 18, p. 632.) This Co. was formed after forecl. of "So. Sic." Sept. 26, '73. (V. 19, p. 297, 399.) Net earnings year ending Sept. 30, 1872, \$109,021. In progress. Ottumwa to Ced. Rapids, Ia. L. gr. 1,792,000 acres. Compromise effected May, 1874 (V. 13, p. 3, 581, 631; V. 20, p. 63.) In progress. St'ck, \$14,011,100 (V. 18, p. 631.)', 'Leased to Central Ga. Dividends 8 per cent a yr. to every 10 per cent on Cent. Ga. stock.', 'Stock, \$804,760. Deficit account, \$36,241. Sold Sept. 15, 1874, in foreclosure. (Vol. 19; p. 40, 297, 480; V. 20, p. 86.) Cost of road and equipment, \$502,468. Defaulted July, 1874. Coal road. Net earnings, 1871-72, \$246,945 (v. 14, p. 638.) Leased to Del., Lack. & West.', 'Sold in bankruptcy July 8, '73. (v. 17, p. 156.) Net earnings in 1873, \$282,82, against \$313,288 in 1872. (v. 17, p. 51, 188, 357, 525.)', '(V. 13, p. 479, 504; V. 19, p. 397; V. 20, p. 63.) Interest in default Dec., '73. Passed into Receiver's hands, Feb., '74. The Burlington Branch abandoned, Nov., 1874 (V. 13, p. 163, 241, 273, 528, 632; V. 19, p. 367, 504, 610; V. 20, p. 86.)', 'Report for year 1873 in CHRONICLE, V. 18, p. 632. Operations for four years, were as follows: Gross Operating Net earnings. expenses. earnings. 1873... \$5,738,807 \$4,407,378 \$1,331,429 1872... 6,084,973 4,365,144 1,618,834 1871... 5,736,666 3,776,323 1,959,839 1870... 4,511,641 3,236,265 1,308,376 A later report to June 30, 1874, was in V. 19, p. 450. The Hannibal & Naples and other roads following it in the table are leased by Toledo, Wabash & Western with an obligation to pay interest on their bonds. New mort. of 1873 was to pay for steel rails, &c. Div. on pref. stock passed in June, 1874. (V. 17, p. 490, 514; v. 18, p. 632; V. 20, p. 62-77.) Operates 55 miles of road.', 'Issued by Troy & guar by R.Rs. under T. U. Net earnings 1873, \$3,750. Net earnings in 1873, were \$5,291,212; in '72, \$4,096,032, and from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1874, \$3,956,968. New 3d mortgage bonds were mostly issued in exch. for incomes, which fell due Sept., 1874. (V. 19, p. 144, 169, 211, 415, 528, 640; V. 20, p. 8-37.) Late Atchison & Pikes P. Int. in default Nov., 1873. (See v. 17, p. 588, 634; V. 20, p. 8.) Stock, \$500,000. Cost of road, &c. \$1,000,000. The Cam. & Amb. RR. and branches, Del. & Maritan Canal and New Jersey Railroad form the United Co.'s of N. J. They were leased to Penn. R. R., at 10 per cent on stock and assumption of all liabilities Oct. 20, 1871. In 1873 the gross earnings were \$11,255,062; operating expenses, \$8,823,782; and interest, \$1,168,570; dividends paid by lessees, \$1,948,450; showing loss to lessee on year's operations of \$635,659.', 'Formerly Black Riv. & Utica. Net earnings, 1871-72, \$109,654. (v. 16, p. 293.) CHRONICLE, v. 19, p. 610; V. 20, p. 16.) To be sold to Vt. Central for \$3,000,000 in bonds. (V. 13, p. 693; V. 19, p. 40, 504. V. 20, p. 16.) The company made default, Sept. 21, 1871. A new corporation, the "Central Vermont," organized in 1873. See CHRONICLE, V. 16, p. 292, 621; v. 17, p. 21; v. 18 p. 83, 603, 605; V. 19, p. 504; V. 20, p. 16.) Leases Troy & Greenf. till completion of Hooac Tunnel. Net earnings, 1872-73 \$114,931. (v. 15, p. 826; v. 16, p. 188, 219) Net earnings year ending March 1, 187 were \$118,269 as shown in the annual report.', 'Foreclosed July 2, 1873. (v. 17, p. 157.) In default. Gross earnings year ending Sept. 30, 187 \$973,943. Expenses, \$577,579. Net earnings, \$401,281. The Co. has resolved to issue a consol. mortgage to take up the others, due and to become due.', 'Leased Dec. 1872, to Wil., Col. & Augusta Road at 6 per cent on stock, in 1873, and 7 afterwards. Lessee assumes all liabilities. (v. 16, p. 21.)'

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

FRIDAY NIGHT, Jan. 29, 1875.

Very bad weather throughout the whole country continues to operate as a check upon trade. Impassable roads, or ice-blocked harbors, or prolonged storms are reported from every direction, and have their natural effect upon the volume of legitimate business; speculation also in leading staples has been tame; while an advance in gold and exchange has been met by a rise in ocean freights and other obstacles to free shipments. Still, there is some improvement in general business, and a good deal of firmness is shown in prices of most articles, whether raw material or manufactures, and with the return of better weather a brisk demand seems to be anticipated. As we write, however, snow is again falling, and the return of good weather and normal transportation further postponed.

Provisions have met with a better regular trade, but only a moderate speculation, and the course of prices seems to have been more nearly under the control of legitimate influences. The market to-day was rather buoyant throughout. Pork sold on the spot at \$19 50@19 60 for new mess, and \$18@18 25 for new prime mess, with 4,000 bbls. new mess for March at \$19 50. Beef was rather quiet, but of beef hams 400 bbls. Western sold at \$19 50@21. Bacon was stronger, and Western long and short clear together sold at 10 3/4c., with 10 1/2c. asked at the close. Cut meats were steady, with Western pickled hams in tcs. quoted at 10 1/4@11c., and dry salted shoulders at 7 1/2@7 3/4c. Lard was buoyant, and closed at 13 1/2c. for prime Western, steam, spot and February, and 14@14 1-16c. for March. Several thousand tcs. of refined lard have been sold for Germany this week at 14 1/2c. Tallow has been moving more freely at 8 15-16@9c. for prime to choice. Butter still droops, but cheese remains steady at 14 1/2@16 1/2c. for good to prime factories. Stearine has sold at 14 1/2c. for prime factories.

Freights are again higher. The recent fresh supply of room was quickly taken up. There are now several steamers overdue, and their detention causes a scarcity of room. At the higher rates, however, shipments have been very dull. The business of yesterday embraced charters with refined petroleum from Philadelphia to Bremen at 5s., and cotton from Charleston to Havre at 7c.; and to-day, corn to Liverpool by steam at 10 1/4@10 1/2d., and by charter from Baltimore to Dublin at 8s.; vessels hence with grain to Cork for orders are quoted at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. Cotton rates to Liverpool are 7-32d.@1/4d. by sail, and 9 3/2@5-16d. by steam.

Kentucky tobacco has been in only moderate demand, and prices are weak at 10 1/2@13 1/4 for lugs, and 14@27c. for leaf; the sales for the week embrace 500 hhds., of which 350 were for export, and 150 for consumption. Seed leaf has been fairly active and firm; the sales embrace: Crop of 1873, 200 cases Connecticut at 7 1/4@55c., 400 cases New York at 9@13c., 205 cases Pennsylvania at 17@22 1/2c., 52 cases Ohio at 7 1/2c., and 44 cases Wisconsin, on private terms: crop of 1872, 50 cases New York, and crop of 1871, 42 cases do., on private terms. Spanish tobacco has been in good demand, and is higher; the sales were 1,500 bales Havana at 87 1/2@\$1 25.

Fish have been in good demand and steady. Linseed oil has been in moderate jobbing demand at 77@79c. Crude fish oils have been quiet, but firm. Hides have been fairly active and unchanged; dry Buenos Ayres have sold at 24 1/2c. gold, and dry Texas at 22 1/2c. currency. Whiskey has declined to 96c. Clover seed has been in demand at 11@11 1/2c. for prime Western.

Coffee has advanced fully one cent a pound, with a good demand, mainly speculative, growing out of the prospect that the import of three cents per pound will be re-imposed. A stock of about 24,000 bags Rio is about all there is in this market, and of this quality fair to good cargoes are quoted at 19 1/4@20 1/2c. gold. Rice remains dull. In molasses there are some indications of the market for the new crop from the West Indies, but prices are much unsettled. Sugars have been only moderately active, and prices are without essential variation. Fair to good refining Cuba, 8@8 1/2c.; prime to choice Centrifugal, 8 1/2@9c.; No. 1 2 clayed, 8 3/4c., and standard crushed refined 10 1/2c.

Table with 5 columns: Receipts past week, Sales past week, Stocks Jan. 23, Stocks Jan. 29, 1874. Rows include Hhds., Boxes, Bags, Melado.

Refined petroleum has latterly shown more firmness, with a cargo of 1,800 bbls., sold at 12 1/2c. for early February delivery, closing strong. Crude, in bulk, though quiet, maintains a firmness which is partly attributed to the advices from the Creek; prompt delivery quoted at 6 1/2c. Rosins have latterly been very dull, and quotations fell off to \$2 10@2 15 for strained. Spirits turpentine continues to be fairly active, closing at 38@38 1/2c. Layer raisins meet with a fair jobbing movement at \$2 85, and Valencia at 11 1/2c. Currants are firm at 6c. Prunes have declined to 8 1/4@10c. for Turkish, owing to the liberal offerings. Ingot copper has been more active at a decline; sales at the close, 500,000 lbs. Lake at 21 1/2@21 3/4c. cash, and 22c. for February. American pig iron remains firm, with a sale of 8,000 bars Allentown on private terms; No. 1 quoted at \$26@27, and No. 2, \$21@25. Hops have been rather quiet, but steady, at 42@48c., cash, for fair to prime State, 1874's. Wool continues to meet with a fair legitimate movement at former figures.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York. The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1875, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

Large table with columns: ARTICLES, Same time 1874, Total since January 1, 1875, Total this week, All oth. Ports, Other S. American, Brazil, American, British Guiana, Mex. ico, Other W. Indies, Hayti, Cuba, Br. N.A. Colonies, Australia, Other S. Europe, Spain, Other N. Europe, Ger. many, Holland & Belg., France, Great Britain, ARTICLES, Breadsstuffs-Flour, Corn meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Candles, Coal, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs, Hops, Navalst.-Sp. Turp. bbls., Rosin, Oil cake, Oil-Petroleum, Whale, Sperm, Lard, Provisions, Pork, Bacon, & tcs., Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Rice, Tobacco, leaf & c., manufactured, Whalbone, Total Values, 1875, Total Values, 1874.

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, 1875, and for the same period of 1874:

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

Table with columns: Since Jan. 1, '75, Same time 1874, Since Jan. 1, '75, Same time 1874. Rows include various commodities like China, Glass and Earthenware, Metals, &c., etc.

Receipts of Domestic Produce.

The receipts of domestic produce since January 1, 1875, and for the same time in 1874, have been as follows:

Table with columns: Since Jan. 1, '75, Same time 1874, Since Jan. 1, '75, Same time 1874. Rows include various commodities like Ashes, Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., January 29, 1875.

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, Jan. 29. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 115,700 bales against 101,698 bales last week, 95,342 bales the previous week, and 82,178 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1874, 2,527,620 bales, against 2,524,664 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing an increase since September 1, 1874, of 2,956 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:

Table with columns: Received this week at—, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870. Rows include various ports like New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, etc.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 104,971 bales, of which 72,099 were to Great Britain, 12,350 to

France, and 20,522 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 848,644 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week and also for the corresponding week of last season:

Table with columns: Week ending Jan. 29, Exported to— (G. Brit., France, Contin't), Total this week, Same week 1874, Stock (1875, 1874). Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, etc.

\* The exports this week under the head of "other ports" include from Baltimore 665 bales to Bremen; from Boston 10 bales to Liverpool; from Philadelphia 612 bales to Liverpool and 176 bales to the Continent; from Norfolk 5,034 bales to Liverpool; from San Francisco 97 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, 27,000 bales; for Continent, 53,000 bales; for coastwise ports, 5,000 bales; total, 131,000 bales; which, if deducted from the stock, would leave 163,500 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 5,834 bales, while the stocks to-night are 26,083 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 Jan. 23, the latest mail dates:

Table with columns: PORTS, RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1 (1874, 1873), EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO— (Great Britain, France, Other For'gn, Total), Coast-wise Ports, Stock. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, etc.

\* 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 ruled rather quiet early in the week, owing to dull accounts from Liverpool, while some increase in the receipts at the ports caused spinners and speculators to hold off. The stock was firmly held, however, and not pressed on the market; and on a revival of the export and spinning demand, reported in Wednesday's business, quotations were advanced 1/8c. to the highest figure quoted since September. But yesterday the demand fell off and the close was weak, the advance in gold being more than counterbalanced by the increased receipts at the ports, large stocks and dull foreign advices. To-day, there was little doing for export or consumption, but there was some speculation, and with holders not inclined to offer stocks very freely, prices were firm, notwithstanding Liverpool was reported dull, and the check to the advance in gold and exchange. For future delivery the market has been quite variable, and not a little irregular; the general tendency, however, has been towards higher prices for the early months, and downward for the later months. Some increase in the receipts at the ports, and more detailed accounts of the impassable condition of the wagon roads at the South, have increased the disposition to attribute the recent falling off in the receipts to the interruption of transportation, rather than to the exhaustion of the crop. Liverpool seems to have fluctuated, as our receipts have been large or small; all other considerations, or influences having apparently been lost sight of there. Speculation here has been rather tame. To day, the early months were 1/8c. higher at the close, but the later months only about 1-16c. up., due to the fact that, notwithstanding the increased receipts, some leading operators thought it prudent to cover their contracts. After 'Change there were sales at 15 9-32 for January, and 15 25-32 for April. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 131,700 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 9,571 bales, including 4,470 for export, 3,820 for consumption, 1,056 for speculation and 225 in transit. Of the above, 115 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

Table with columns: New Classification, Uplands, Alabama, New Orleans, Texas. Rows include Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling, Middling Fair, Fair.

Vertical text on the left margin, possibly containing stock prices or other market data.

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

Table with columns for SALES (New Classification, Exp't., Con-sump., Spec-ula'n, Tran-sit., Total) and PRICES (Ord'ry, Good Ord'ry, Low Midl'g., Mid dlin:). Rows list days from Saturday to Friday, with a Total row at the bottom.

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board) have reached during the week 131,700 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

Table showing monthly sales and prices for January, February, March, April, May, and June. Columns include bales and cents for various grades of cotton.

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

Table of currency exchanges: 7-16c. pd. to exch. 100 June for August, 11-32c. " 200 May " June.

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

Table of closing prices for various cotton deliveries (On spot, January, February, etc.) from Friday to Friday.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—From most sections there would seem to be no improvement to report in the weather, and consequently in the condition of the roads during the past week.

Galveston.—We have had rain every day this week, two days it rained hard and five days were drizzling; as the week closes, however, there is a favorable change.

Indiano'a.—There has been a drizzling rain on five days this week, the rainfall reaching eighty-three hundredths of an inch.

Corsicana, Texas.—It has rained here on five days this week, the rainfall reaching one inch and twenty-two hundredths.

New Orleans.—There have been three rainy days the past week, the rainfall aggregating one inch and fourteen hundredths.

Vicksburg.—We have had rain on five days, the rainfall reaching four inches and thirty-two hundredths.

Nashville.—Rain has fallen on four days to the extent of three inches and ninety-three hundredths.

Memphis.—There has been rain on four days, the rest of the week being cloudy. The total rainfall is four and twenty three hundredths inches, and the average thermometer 46.

Mobile.—There have been two rainy days here the past week, the rainfall reaching seventy-eight hundredths of an inch.

Montgomery.—We have had rain on four days the latter part of the past week, the earlier part being clear and pleasant.

made with the freedmen at about last year's rates. The roads remain impassible.

Selma.—There have been four rainy days here the past week, the total rainfall being two inches and thirty five hundredths;

Macon.—There has been rain on two days; the rest of the week has been pleasant. Average thermometer, 49.

Atlanta.—The first of the week we had two rainy days, but the latter part of the week was clear and pleasant.

Columbus.—There have been three rainy days the past week, the rainfall reaching one and sixty-five hundredths inches.

Savannah.—There were heavy showers the early part of the week on three days, rain falling to the extent of fifty-eight hundredths of an inch, the latter part being cloudy.

Augusta.—We are having too much rain. The past week there was rain on four days, and the rest of the week was cloudy.

Charleston.—The weather the past week has been cloudy and warm, rain falling on three days to the extent of eighty-three hundredths of an inch.

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, Jan. 29).

New Orleans... Below high-water mark..... 13 Feet, 0 Inch. Memphis.... Above low-water mark..... 5 Feet, 4 Inch.

Table comparing river heights at Jan. 29, 1875 and Jan. 30, 1874.

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.

SOUTHERN ROADS.—We give the following from the Galveston News of the 23d inst., it being a full explanation of the statements in our weather reports from that point:

It rained again last night—and very hard—the rainfall reaching one and eighty-seven one hundredth inches—and the weather continues cloudy, damp and unfavorable.

A correspondent at Eufaula, Ala., writes under date of Jan. 25: "To-day is the third fair dry day since Christmas."

The Charleston News of Jan. 23 says: "It is now about one month since a lasting dry period has been had \* \* \*

We have selected the above from many extracts we might make to the same effect, simply as corroborative of our weather reports, and as an indication of what must be the condition of much the larger portion of the roads in every Southern State.

PLANTERS' NECESSITIES LESS THAN USUAL.—The Savannah Daily Advertiser of January 22, has the following:

The state of the money market during the week under review was one of remarkable ease. There was hardly any demand for loans—neither for cotton nor for other purposes, and to judge from the comparatively very large amount of deposits at our banks, it almost appears as if new enterprises and business transactions of all kinds are momentarily at a standstill.

LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKERS' CLEARING-HOUSE.—An important step, says the Manchester Guardian, has been taken by the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, viz., the establishment of a Clearing House for the settlement of the business connected with sales of cotton "to arrive."





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 JAN. 23, AND FROM AUG. 1 TO JAN. 23.

Table with columns for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye and rows for Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Peoria, Duluth, and Total.

\* Estimated.

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Peoria and Duluth, for the week ending Jan. 23, 1875, and from Jan. 1 to Jan. 23:

Table with columns for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye and rows for Week ending—Jan. 23, 1875, Jan. 16, 1875, and various corresponding weeks.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 23, 1875, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO JAN. 23.

Table with columns for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye and rows for New York, Boston, Portland, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Total.

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 Jan. 23, 1875:

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley and rows for In store at New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit, Oswego, St. Louis, Peoria, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rail shipments, and Afloat in New York.

The visible supply of rye at the principal points, Jan. 23, 1875, was as follows: New York, 50,899 bush.; Albany, 7,000; Chicago, 17,351; Milwaukee, 11,111; Toledo, 310; Oswego, 5,000; St. Louis, 1,400; Peoria, 20,777; Boston, 4,761; Toronto, 325; Philadelphia, 5,000; Baltimore, 7,000; rail shipments, 18,950; afloat in New York, 30,000—total, 179,834 bush.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Jan. 29, 1875.

There has been a better attendance of buyers from the West and South during the past week, and the market is fairly active. There have been no features of essential interest in connection with the trade which have given rise to any excitement, and although the aggregate distribution has been very satisfactory, it has been made in such a quiet way that at times the market has lacked the appearance of real animation.

has been rather favorable for a rise in values than otherwise, especially on cotton goods. The continued severity of the weather has locked up the source of water supply in many of the New England manufacturing districts, and the production of goods has been largely reduced in consequence.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There has been a fair inquiry for the leading staples since our last, and brown goods of all the desirable makes have ruled very firm. There has been a shade improvement in values on some lines of fine and standard brown goods, and the market has found sellers all around.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The demand for the finer grades of woollens for men's wear is very light, and the market is dull and somewhat nominal on these grades, as sellers are unable to place enough goods to fully establish rates.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The imports of all goods are very much lighter than at this period of former years, but the market is well supplied with Spring fabrics, and the movement is not very liberal.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Jan. 28, 1875, and the corresponding weeks of 1874 and 1873 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 23, 1875.

Table comparing imports for 1875, 1874, and 1873, categorized by Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and Miscellaneous dry goods.

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

Table comparing goods withdrawn from warehouse for 1875, 1874, and 1873, categorized by Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and Miscellaneous dry goods.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING SAME PERIOD

Table comparing goods entered for warehousing for 1875, 1874, and 1873, categorized by Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and Miscellaneous dry goods.

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

Cotton Sail Duck.

Table listing prices for various types of Cotton Sail Duck, including Woodberry and Druid Mills, Light duck, Bear, and Ontario Twls.

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66 State Street, Boston,  
AGENTS FOR  
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Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

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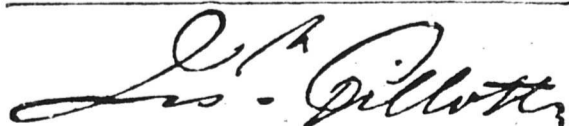
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VALPARAISO, CHILI,  
Messrs. **PREVOST & CO.,**  
LIMA AND IQUIQUE, PERU  
Messrs. **JNO. W. CATER, SONS & CO.,**  
LONDON, ENGLAND,  
Messrs. **JNO. W. CATER & CO.,**  
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Advances made on Consignments of approved merchandise to the above houses.  
Messrs. Prevost & Co., Iquique, are prepared to give special attention to everything connected with the purchase and shipment of  
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**JEWELL, HARRISON**  
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**PURE LARD PACKED FOR**  
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Chicopee Mfg Co.,  
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Saratoga Victory Mfg Co.  
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PHILADELPHIA.  
J. W. DAYTON, 230 CHESTNUT STREET.

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71 & 73 Thomas street, } ..... NEW YORK.  
and }  
117 & 119 Duane street, }  
100 Summer street. .... BOSTON  
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AGENTS FOR

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**Continental Mills, Franklin Co.,**  
**Putnam Mfg. Co., Otis Company,**  
**Columbian Mfg. Co., Cordis Mills,**  
**Warren Cotton Mills, Thorndike Co.,**  
**Renfrew Mfg. Co., Palmer Mills,**  
**Rockport S. Mills, Boston Duck Co.**  
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Loans negotiated and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.  
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