

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

AND

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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THE CAUSES AND DURATION OF OUR MONETARY BASE.

A correspondent inquires, "what are the causes of the ease in the money market, how long it is likely to continue, and whether the present low rate of interest and the abundance of idle capital have not been produced by new issues of currency under the free banking clause of the Sherman resumption bill?" As much misunderstanding prevails upon these topics we will offer a few remarks upon each. As to the first of the questions, we reply that the causes of the prevailing monetary ease are very numerous. The economy which for two years past has been so rigidly practiced all over this country has tended, with a host of well known circumstances, to increase the floating capital of the country; and such an increase is always favorable to the accumulation of

deposits in the banks and to a consequent plethora in the money market. Moreover, a multitude of railroad and other industrial enterprises which formerly presented a ready means of absorbing and draining off our floating capital have ceased to do so. Hence the reservoir of the loan market receives greater supplies of loanable funds than the demand can easily carry off. The influx is greater than the outgo; and a plethora of idle funds is the natural consequence. These familiar facts we have so often demonstrated in our columns that we need do no more than refer to them. Indeed we should scarcely have felt it needful to do this but for the prevalent sophistry which deludes so many people into the belief that the thing borrowed and lent in the money market is not capital but credit. And this credit they suppose to be something quite distinct from capital, and capable of supplying its place pretty much as a tent will supply the place of a house, or as paper may be made to supply the place of gold. Now, in opposition to all these heresies, we maintain that the legitimate function of the money market is to transfer capital, and nothing else. Mr. Coe, in his testimony before the Congressional Committee, illustrated this principle. In his examination, January 14, 1874, he showed that bank notes are an instrument for the transfer of capital, and that by their means future capital is exchanged for present capital, so that "every piece of paper issued as a note must follow and grow out of trade." In other words, the paper instruments which we use as money are capable of fulfilling their purpose because they transfer and represent capital, which is another word for "property, commodities, money or money's worth."

The ease, then, of the money market is caused by the fact that a great multitude of people all over this country have been economical and saving, so that they have capital to lend. This capital has found its way into savings' institutions, banks and trust companies, in all of which there are unusually large sums seeking investment. On the other side, trade is dull and less capital is wanted to transact the business of the country; hence fewer people wish to borrow, and it is not so easy for savings' institutions, trust companies and banks to lend at remunerative rates their growing volume of deposits.

Passing now to the second question, how long this state of things may be expected to last, we can only say that certain shrewd bankers have been lending money this week at 2 per cent for sixty days on miscellaneous collaterals; while four months' paper could be had at much better rates, as will be seen from our money market report on a subsequent page. Such transactions are not

exceptional and they seem to suggest the probability that these gentlemen look for a more active money market in the fall. As the business season bids fair to be good, the money market can scarcely fail to respond. Still if the war cloud in Turkey be dispersed, and if, as seems probable, peace is to be maintained in Europe there is little probability that monetary activity will prevail here to such an extent as to disturb seriously the rate of interest.

With regard to the inquiry how far the monetary ease in this country may have resulted from the issues of bank notes authorized by the Sherman bill, we reply that those issues have been counter-balanced by the amount of notes withdrawn so that really the law in question has worked a contraction of the currency and not an expansion. The monetary ease which we enjoy has been developed in the face of this active currency contraction which we have estimated to be equivalent to 30 millions of dollars.

Another reason why our correspondent, as a thoughtful man, should not attempt to connect our monetary ease with currency expansion is that the same ease prevails in France where there has been a more active currency contraction than here. It also prevails in Italy, in Germany, in England, and in other parts of Europe, where there has been no currency contraction or currency expansion at all. The more we examine the facts the deeper and stronger will be our conviction that the theories which trace monetary ease to currency expansion are as unreliable in general as they are untrue in the present case, and that the present low rates of interest are due to great general causes affecting the growth and distribution of capital not only in this country but throughout the commercial world.

We reserve for future discussion another question which our correspondent has put to us, namely, whether it is possible, by increasing the issues of currency, to put down the rate of interest to 2 or 3 per cent., and to keep it there. If it were practicable to do so, we do not see why our correspondent should draw the line at 2 per cent. He should rather demand with Proudhon that the rate of interest should, by the beneficent issues of legal tender money, become nominal or be abolished altogether. If paper money issues could reduce the rate of interest, as our correspondent imagines, the world would long ago have found out the secret. Many times during the last two centuries has the experiment been tried in this country and in Europe, but it has always ended in disaster. If our correspondent remembers that what is lent and borrowed in the loan market is capital and nothing else, he will be less in danger of being misled into believing that the mere issue of paper currency in any form can create capital or give permanent ease to the money market. He may be assured that no expedient can cause monetary ease which does not either augment the supply of floating capital in the loan market or increase the disposition and the facilities of the owners of that capital to lend it.

REPORTS OF THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANKS.

For the first time in forty years the joint stock banks of London have met with a serious reverse. They have lost heavily by the Aberdare and Collicie failures, and their midsummer reports have accordingly been looked for with much interest. These banks are eleven in number, having a united capital of £9,350,000 and a surplus of £3,120,000, making a total of £12,470,000, or \$62,100,000. Their deposits are £98,960,000 or \$494,800,000, and their annual profits average a little more than a

million sterling. For the year 1874 the net business profits, after deducting expenses and interest, with four per cent. on capital and reserve, were reported at £1,029,400; in 1873 the aggregate profits were £1,204,850; in 1872, £1,041,800; in 1871, £833,000; in 1870, £715,900.

As the annual profits of the banks thus average a million sterling, it is important to learn what part of those gains have been swept away by the great disaster which has suddenly struck them. The answer to this question is one of the first things which will be sought for in the reports before us. It appears that so far as announced, the losses amount very nearly to a million sterling. If, then, these losses were equally distributed among the banks, they would be equal to the ordinary business gains of a single year. But it appears that the actual losses are not to be thus evenly allotted. The adventurers who swindled the banks seem to have been capricious in the distribution of their favors among the financial institutions of London, so that some of the banks and discount companies suffered heavily, while the others say they have lost nothing at all. The London *Economist* has compiled the following table to show the amount lost by six banks and two discount institutions:

PROVISION MADE FOR LOSSES FROM THE RECENT FAILURES.					
Dividend.		Banks.	Paid less		Total
1874.	1875.		as	Taken	
June.	Jan.		Dividend.	from	Pro-
% p. a.	% p. a.		£	Reserve.	vision.
				£	£
20	10	London and Westminster...	100,000	400,000	500,000
20	15	London Joint Stock.....	30,500	22,000	52,000
20	15	Union.....	35,000	65,000	100,000
10	8	City.....	6,000	29,000	35,000
8	8	Imperial.....	.....	.....	.....
8	6	Ailance.....	8,000	27,000	35,000
20	16	London and County.....	55,000	75,000	130,000
			234,000	618,000	852,000
16	10	National Discount.....	24,000	104,000	128,000
7	6	United Discount.....	1,500	.....	1,500
			259,500	722,000	981,500

It is to be observed that these figures do not cover the whole of the evil; they only profess to show the provision made for the payment of accrued losses. Rumors are afloat that the total losses will amount to a much larger sum when their magnitude has been completely developed. Certainly it is quite impossible to ascertain to the full extent the losses which will have to be borne by the banks under so astute a system of fraud as seems to have been practiced upon them. The extent of the organization, to which for so many years certain banks have been subservient, has in it something suspicious. One of the defrauded institutions, the National Discount Company, was informed by its chairman, at its annual meeting, that the large amount it had under discount for Collicie & Co. was "spread over fifty-seven different firms, and in no case was the amount of each more than 10,000 pounds sterling. It was almost incredible that so wide-spread a conspiracy should exist among men of high commercial position. Of the fifty-seven houses twenty-two had failed, and it was now clear that in several of these cases Collicie's bills had been accepted for a mere commission."

The London *Times* very significantly suggests that the banks which furnished capital for the inflated firms in the East India trade must have known that something was wrong; for, if no other evidence existed, everybody knew that that trade was overdone, that its transactions were carried on at a loss, and that firms of solid capital engaged in it contracted their operations within the narrowest possible limits. Had not the Collicies absconded, their trial would in all probability have thrown much light on some important points which are here only hinted at. We trust that it will not escape the attention of the Parlia-

mentary committee recently appointed to report on the evils and the dangers of the English banking system with a view to the devising of a legislative remedy.

The public attention has often been called to the influence which the joint stock banks exert in fostering these evils, and to the disasters which might thus be precipitated upon the commercial world if a sudden panic were to rise like those of 1847, 1857 or 1866. These dangers are the more formidable on account of two conspicuous defects in the English banking system. The first is the small amount of capital on which the joint stock banks of London conduct their business. This will be seen from the following table, which shows that the total paid-up capital and surplus of the eleven chief joint stock banks is not 13 millions sterling, while their deposits are nearly a hundred millions.

CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS.

[0,000 omitted. Thus 33,45=30,150,000.]

Banks, and when Founded.	Deposits, Cash.				Capital paid up and Reserve.			
	1873.		1874.		1873.		1874.	
	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Lon. & Westmstr. '31.	30,45	30,02	31,94	29,15	3,01	3,05	3,02	3,00
2. London Joint Stock '39.	21,13	20,23	21,57	20,63	1,73	1,71	1,70	1,68
3. Union..... '39.	13,92	14,11	13,92	11,67	1,81	1,84	1,85	1,84
4. City..... '33.	3,40	3,29	3,21	3,09	74	77	77	76
	68,90	67,65	70,24	67,54	7,28	7,37	7,31	7,26
5. Imperial..... '62.	1,86	2,11	1,99	2,13	76	75	75	75
6. Alliance, Lim..... '62.	1,90	1,89	1,73	2,03	97	97	96	95
	72,75	71,96	73,94	72,89	8,96	8,79	8,65	8,65
7. Consolidated..... '63.	2,59	3,07	2,93	2,56	91	91	89	1,18
8. Central, Limited..... '61.	79	77	71	73	12	12	11	11
9. Metropolitan, f.lim..... '66.	25	30	27	26	19	19	19	19
10. Lon. & S. West'n, L. '62.	1,04	91	84	70	13	17	13	17
	77,71	77,91	78,69	78,04	10,36	10,43	10,43	10,33
11. London & County.. '36.	21,23	19,80	18,33	18,01	2,05	2,02	1,91	1,80
	96,96	96,90	97,62	91,75	12,12	12,50	12,33	12,12

If we look over the whole financial world, we shall not find any evidence that a banking system can be stable or strong in which the deposits, like an inverted pyramid, rest on too narrow a basis of capital. Either the capital of the London joint stock banks must be greatly increased or the commerce and finance of England must pay the penalty of their instability. But for the extraordinary concurrence of favorable circumstances which may never meet again to ward off the mischief, the joint stock banks of London would in all probability have suffered much more heavily than even the worst that is now anticipated.

In the next place, the cash reserves of these banks have been too low. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that there is no law in England compelling the banks to keep in reserve an adequate minimum of cash or to publish weekly reports in the newspapers to show that this imperative obligation is honestly complied with. The joint stock banks of London, on whose solvency so much depends, are not required to keep, and do not really keep, more than a very scanty and unsafe average of cash reserves. Nor are they obliged to publish weekly or monthly reports, as Sir Robert Peel, when he proposed his bank acts of 1844 and 1845, intended they should be. Mr. Disraeli's new supplementary bank act must include in it two reforms, or it will be a failure. It must enforce publicity by compelling all banks which receive deposits to print in the newspapers attested statements, such as have been found so useful here and in continental Europe, and wherever else they have been adopted. A second reform, equally indispensable, is that the cash reserves should be rigidly kept up and should never be allowed, save in some exceptional crisis, to sink below a certain safe level.

The facility with which so many banks have sunk their

money, by buying, in vast amounts, the obligations of men who had been for years insolvent, has been ascribed to the hot and eager competition for business which is so characteristic of the present age. This competition has led the banks to pay high rates of interest on deposits and to bid against each other for business. To correct these fruitful causes of misfortune some persons would invoke the law. They propose to forbid the payment of interest on deposits by a penal prohibition. These and similar evils, however, can not be reached by the hand of the legislator and may best be left to work their own cure. We learn from private sources as well as from the newspapers that the financial circles in London are profoundly agitated on account of the bank troubles which we have been discussing. A corresponding anxiety has long been felt here. For our finances are now more than usually responsive to the movements of the European money markets. On this account and for many other reasons, the effects which the late failures are to produce on the banking policy and on banking legislation in England will be regarded here and in other foreign countries as having a special importance.

THE PROSPECT IN BREADSTUFFS—AND NEW YORK AS A MARKET.

The pre-eminence of New York as a market for breadstuffs has of late years been menaced by many rivals and by various means. Our position in respect to this branch of trade is not so manifestly superior to all others as it was a generation ago, when the Erie Canal was the principal channel of transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and the ports on the great lakes. Beginning with flour, the great trunk railways have now so extended and cheapened their facilities that they transport grain in successful competition with water carriage; and of course New York has no monopoly of railways. Our capacity to transact business in breadstuffs—to "handle" the surplus products of the West—has increased from year to year, and probably was never so great as now. But, as we have said, our proportion is not as large as formerly of the business of the Atlantic seaboard. Montreal, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans have been making sturdy efforts to divert to themselves a share of this important branch of trade. Montreal and Portland were brought to grief by their enterprise. Boston and Philadelphia, which are well situated as regards railway facilities, seem as yet to have accomplished nothing more than establishing a fair, steady trade, and, as rivals, may be regarded with great complacency. Baltimore has had better success, and is really making great progress. New Orleans is well situated for a large export business in breadstuffs, and the obstacles to it, though at present serious, may hereafter be overcome. Perhaps Richmond and Galveston ought not to be omitted from this list, although the latter port has but just begun her efforts to attract business of this character, and that of the former port, which was considerable before the war, seems to be now divided between New York and Baltimore.

But all these rivalries and efforts at rivalry, aided as they have been by a great extension of the railway system, have had less influence in checking the business of New York in breadstuffs than the efforts of Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Western markets to establish a direct trade, not only with foreign markets but also with the minor towns of the Eastern and Middle States. Large quantities of flour and grain have been shipped from Western points to foreign markets on through

bills of lading, and we, like Buffalo, have had to do only the manual labor of transferring the same to steamships and ocean sail vessels. It has been possible to purchase in Chicago a single car load of any Western product and have it transported to any town in the States on the seaboard, and our Produce Exchange has felt severely the withdrawal of trade which has been caused by this sort of business.

But we now look for a change in these particulars, and in good time a restoration of that pre-eminence of New York in the trade which she seems to some degree to have lost. The adoption by the New York Produce Exchange of a system for inspecting, grading and delivering grain, and the agreement thereto, by the great trunk railways, are the first measures needed to that end. The organization of the New York Cotton Exchange, with its classification of grades, and system of sales for future delivery, have had the effect of establishing New York as the first cotton market in the United States, and have enabled us to set up a close rivalry with Liverpool. An effect precisely similar may be expected to follow the establishment of a like system of doing business in flour and grain. We need, of course, at the New York termini of the great trunk railways, great elevator warehouses, such as they have in Chicago and Milwaukee, where grain may be received, stored, graded, cleaned, cooled, weighed and delivered in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner, at the lowest cost. Until these elevators are erected, the benefits derived from our system of inspecting and grading can be but partial. The Committee of the Produce Exchange, in their report to the board of managers, present this feature of the case.

The excitement produced in this and other great markets of the world by the prolonged rains which fell in England and in the Ohio Valley, in conjunction with unfavorable crop reports from other quarters of the globe, has, with the return of better weather, subsided, and seems to have left our market with no unfavorable feature in relation to the opening of the new crop year. There was something singular in the late heavy rains in this country; the section which suffered from them is almost precisely the same as that which experienced a drought unusually severe and prolonged last year. That drought was not then felt in time to materially injure Winter wheat, but it did produce a partial failure of the corn crop. It may be doubted whether the quantity of Winter wheat grown has been much reduced by the recent rains and floods, but the quality and condition must have suffered much. One of the effects of the drought a year ago was to cause the crop of Winter wheat to be ready for market unusually early. A different state of affairs must this season delay the marketing of this portion of the crop. Except possibly to some extent in one State, the crop of Spring wheat may be said to have been very little injured by the recent rains, and, at this writing, appears to have made satisfactory progress, escaping all serious drawback except a late sowing season. The quantity of the yield is pretty well secured, but the quality is now exposed to danger from prolonged rains. Indian corn is a plant that requires warmth and moisture, and is much less likely to have been injured by the recent rains than it was by the drought of last Summer. The Ohio Valley is a great corn-growing region, and injury to the crop there is a serious matter in its relation to the yield of the whole country; but the deficit caused by the drought last year was not a serious one; speculation based upon it was unremunerative; and there is little reason to

doubt that the deficit will be even less for the coming year.

In this view of the situation, with a fair surplus yield of both wheat and corn, with unrivalled facilities for shipments to foreign and domestic markets, with a lower cost of handling in this harbor, with unequalled means of transportation from the West, with the amplest monetary resources, and with a better system of inspection and grading, New York may anticipate for the coming year a business in breadstuffs equalling, if not surpassing, any in her history.

LABOR AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

(Communicated.)

What is there to be feared in the restoration of specie payments? There would be some shrinking in prices for a short time, and of some few classes of property and commodities a lower *relative* value permanently. And this ought to be. One of the most flagrant wrongs of this depreciated currency is the unequal and unjust relation of prices which it sustains. To-day some prices are lower than they ought to be in specie, because trade in them is broken up; while others are quite too high and ought to come down. A specie or redeemable currency, being itself a measure of value, is the great and true leveller, and it levels upward as well as downward. When hard times come, as in a commercial crisis, under a suspension of specie payments, and subject to the working of a depreciated currency, whereby the value of the products of labor is rendered so unstable and so uncertain, the interest to suffer first and most is that of labor. Capital protects itself at once by discharging labor or reducing its price. Under specie payments there may be crises; such have often occurred from overproduction, undue speculation, or political disturbance. But so long as values are protected by a sound currency they suffer only during the temporary stringency, or quickly find adjustment to the conditions required for marketing the goods produced. Then labor suffers last and least, and capital finds its own interest in the most constant and best employment of labor. High wages are not profitable to the laborer when that which raises his wages also raises the cost of living still higher, and such is always the effect of a depreciated currency.

Labor, the first and most important of all interests in our country to care for and promote, is then most surely to benefit by the restoration of a sound currency; for, though its wages may be less, its cost of living will decline still more, a matter of the most serious importance to every laborer, whether man or woman, who has others depending on him or her for support. Who can estimate the annual loss by the non-employment or partial employment of labor and capital? The laborers must be subsisted even if idle; but their small savings must first be expended, and then privation in greater or less degree must occur in this land of plenty.* Discontent always arises from such a condition and with it an unreasoning condemnation of the existing administration of public affairs. It is hardly possible to sum up the moral and pecuniary loss from this enforced and unnecessary diminution of profitable industry, without seeming to exaggerate it, except to those minds which have given the subject careful study—the loss and injury being in their greater part invisible, while the apparent comfort and visible prosperity seem to deny the existence of so great an evil. Measured in dollars, the national loss alone is many times the amount of interest which the instant funding of all the Treasury notes would cast, and that interest, though now nominally saved to the government, is really paid by the people and principally by the wages-earning class of them.

* It was estimated that in November, 1874, there were more than 250,000 wage laborers out of employment of those who were steadily employed in 1873—before the panic—of whom 100,000 are *skilled* laborers, mechanics, miners, &c. If we call the average wages of the 250,000 about two dollars per working day—\$500,000 per day—the total would be \$150,000,000 per year. We may also assume that the product of this labor was worth its cost. It is estimated further that the reduction of earnings by other classes of labor, factory hands of all sorts, men, women and children, amounts to \$50,000,000 more per year—also by loss of employment, entire or in part. If correct, this shows a loss of *production* by the country of 200 million dollars yearly—a sufficient explanation of the reduction of buying power by our people, whereby surplus piles up and prices of manufactures fall. Yet all these unemployed laborers must subsist though they earn nothing. It is doubtful if the actual gain in wealth per year by our whole country, in any period of ten years, has been more than this sum of 200 millions. Yet we suffer this fearful loss and attendant suffering to go on rather than pay the interest on the 300 millions of past due Treasury debt—some 15 millions yearly.

Whatever is beneficial to the great labor interest, the producers of the country, must be beneficial to all other good interests including that of capital, especially that portion employed in productive works.

Further detail as to those to be benefitted by having a good currency is unnecessary. It applies to all our people in all their occupations. Our domestic manufactures are now denied access to foreign markets by their too great cost of production. The higher range of prices caused by a tariff of high duties has increased that cost. But the depreciated currency has operated and still operates to enhance that cost in a worse degree. Banish the curse and blight caused by the latter, and our people may succeed in spite of the other. The hurtful effect of both combined cannot be endured. Then let every citizen who would sustain the system of revenue from high tariff duties, whether for revenue only or for "protection to home industry," give his earnest efforts to secure specie payments.

It may safely be predicted now, from experience and observation of past events, that whenever Congress shall enact laws which shall inevitably work the redemption of the currency and shall by pledge of public faith be made irreversible, and for this object irrevocable, the effects contemplated as to occur two or three years forward will anticipate such time. When the way is opened and its progress made sure, the work will perform itself long before the period of intended preparation shall have expired, whether that period be two years or five years. Should, unhappily, such restorative legislation be wholly deferred, and the business of the country be left to drift with nothing better than this treacherous and uncertain paper currency to support and guide it, there will yet be periods of apparent wealth and prosperity: for the restless energy of the people forbids that so much capital and so much labor shall remain constantly idle for long periods. But at the best of such times, a sense of peril will be present, reducing the force and its results, while periods of depression will alternate with them; and so it must be until the day of deliverance.

It rests with Congress to do this great work. No member of that body can creditably aver that he does not know what measures would safely and surely bring about that result, for that knowledge could be acquired, and ignorance upon the most important subject of legislation that can call for his action is far from being commendable or excusable. Whoever reads the debates that occurred in Congress from 1830 to 1848 will find great antagonisms between great men, but they were on measures of policy chiefly and rarely led any one of them, in the highest heat of debate, to propose or advocate any violation of financial principle, or degradation of the national credit such as holding the Treasury under suspension of payment on any of its obligations. In those days our statesmen would have held him derelict in duty, who would suffer that dishonor to the country beyond the pressure of the war or other event which for the time compelled it. And later, when the legal tender clause of the currency bill (in 1862) was under discussion, remember with what exceeding reluctance, and compelled by what to them was stern necessity, members gave assent to it as if it were laying unholy and sacrilegious hands upon the ark of the covenant. Read their speeches and see how hardly they were persuaded even by the severe logic of war, and how some of them dreaded the consequences of the act. Yet not one of them could have supposed that their act would have carried its evil burthen upon the country for ten years after the war was closed and after all emergency calling for it had ceased.

B. F. Nourse.

—Messrs. Chase & Higginson are offering to the notice of investors Massachusetts State bonds, due in 1895 and bearing five per cent, gold, interest. These bonds are either coupon or registered, and stand among the very best of the securities offered in our market. The interest is payable in January and July. We call attention to the advertisement in another column of our to day's issue.

—The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has declared a dividend of four per cent, on both the preferred and common stock, payable at the banking house of Messrs. M. K. Jessup, Paton & Co., 62 William street, New York, on and after September 1. Transfer books close on August 20, and re-open September 2.

—The earnings of the New Jersey and New York Railway Company for July, 1875, are given below in comparison with the same month last year: July, 1875, \$30,053; July, 1874, \$13,292; increase, \$16,761.

—The Bank of New York gives notice that they have received the funds for the payment of the coupons due Sept. 1 on the State of Texas bonds,

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1874-5 AND 1873-4.

The table below, taken from the report of Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, presents a detailed statement of the exports and imports of the whole United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, compared with the previous year terminating June 30, 1874. We devote so much space to this extended table for the reason that its statistics are general and complete of their kind, showing at a glance the total exports and imports of every leading article of commerce from or into the United States during the past two fiscal years. For purposes of reference this table will be found of much value, in the volumes of the CHRONICLE.

IMPORTS.
Summary Statement, from Monthly Returns of Collectors of Customs, of Foreign Commodities Imported into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, compared with the corresponding year of 1874-4.

Commodities. Free of Duty.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.
Argols.....	5,012,808	3,216,376	\$335,388	\$461,280
Articles the produce or manufacture of the United States, brought back.....	.....	.....	2,527,481	4,098,661
Barks: Medicinal: Peruvian, gail- saya, Lima, &c.....	4,546,670	5,312,592	896,963	1,375,252
Barks used for tanning.....	.....	.....	194,818	194,319
Cork bark and wood, unmfcd.....	.....	.....	381,959	485,909
Boiling cloths.....	.....	.....	199,779	155,815
Books.....	.....	.....	240,370	843,408
Camphor, crude.....	947,191	730,731	109,319	109,576
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, & medicines Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder.....	42,237,604	40,075,263	1,053,425	1,025,156
Cocoa, crude, & leaves & shells.....	5,317,556	3,626,622	583,011	400,892
Cochineal.....	1,800,927	1,770,277	679,149	932,233
Coffee.....	341,970,885	285,171,512	50,591,483	55,043,967
Cotton, raw.....	2,149,333	3,023,831	408,838	704,734
Catch or catechu & terra japonica or gambier.....	15,542,750	18,999,951	656,181	742,523
Dye-woods, in sticks.....	1,089,295	772,067	993,519	577,623
Eggs.....	4,261,470	5,601,175	600,314	747,866
Fish, not of American fisheries: Fresh, of all kinds.....	15,201,509	6,357,695	352,017	291,837
Herring, pickled.....	70,763	51,423	288,620	181,321
Mackerel, pickled.....	71,379	89,503	584,283	800,930
All other.....	.....	.....	928,312	553,949
Fur skins, undressed.....	.....	.....	1,513,172	818,215
Gold and silver: Gold bullion.....	.....	.....	1,581,698	1,614,669
Silver bullion.....	.....	.....	1,289,254	837,633
Gold coin.....	.....	.....	12,115,151	17,858,469
Silver coin.....	.....	.....	5,908,170	8,114,686
Guano (except from bonded islands)	22,838	12,956	628,706	290,599
Gums.....	14,372,216	10,796,306	2,321,323	1,791,019
Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, unground.....	99,886	132,172	115,664	130,192
Hair, unmanufactured: Horse hair, used in weaving.....	1,238,729	732,012	457,435	293,852
Hair of all kinds.....	1,955,928	2,927,253	479,094	632,356
Hides and skins, other than furs.....	.....	.....	19,536,884	16,444,877
Household and personal effects and wearing apparel, old and in use, of persons arriving from foreign countries.....	.....	.....	871,937	837,874
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude.....	12,035,684	14,191,320	4,675,490	6,196,729
Iodigo.....	896,752	1,131,631	619,738	950,886
Jute batta.....	21,550	27,192	740,337	687,399
Madder, not including the extract of.....	4,195,026	5,618,477	307,795	694,955
Oils, not elsewhere specified: Whale or fish, not of American fisheries.....	277,549	165,443	161,177	91,944
Vegetable, fixed or express.....	817,931	997,330	336,791	436,073
Volatile, or essential.....	334,564	301,378	627,710	435,706
Paintings, statuary, and other works of art of American artists .....	.....	.....	294,223	267,409
Paper materials: Rags of cotton or linen.....	98,971,399	94,176,419	3,973,781	3,961,326
Other materials.....	35,203,854	21,790,412	197,662	707,363
Seeds.....	.....	.....	319,096	193,799
Milk, raw.....	1,101,681	794,831	4,504,336	3,551,008
Soda, nitrate of.....	53,584,093	61,078,316	968,615	1,338,141
Sulphur or brimstone, crude.....	39,584	41,589	1,255,100	1,260,140
Tea.....	64,956,879	56,811,605	22,673,703	21,112,231
Tin in bars, blocks and pigs.....	102,561	114,952	2,327,212	3,181,769
Wood, unmanufactured.....	.....	.....	1,895,363	2,262,441
All other articles.....	.....	.....	6,979,063	9,990,144
Total free of duty.....	.....	.....	167,174,144	179,936,968
Dutiable. Animals, living.....	.....	.....	2,083,152	2,027,502
Beer, ale, porter and other malt liquors.....	2,166,956	2,098,888	1,742,120	1,752,559
Books, pamphlets, engravings, and other publications.....	.....	.....	2,293,526	2,509,877
Brass, and manufactures of.....	.....	.....	895,439	355,062
Breadstuffs and other farinaceous foods: Barley.....	6,254,773	4,891,189	6,297,333	5,801,653
Barley malt.....	144,487	245,640	163,736	291,360
Bread and biscuits.....	349,325	429,185	49,593	63,515
Indian corn or maize.....	37,137	76,005	33,627	61,268
Oats.....	1,500,008	191,802	663,593	78,292
Rice.....	59,424,749	73,257,716	1,547,697	2,083,243
Rye.....	299,834	164,153	233,292	129,386
Wheat.....	301,821	1,646,022	310,875	2,114,194
Wheat flour.....	12,987	94,137	73,655	661,648
Meal or flour made from oats, Indian corn, rye & buckwheat .....	.....	.....	182,086	135,775
Peas, beans and other seeds of leguminous plants.....	712,428	612,302	665,313	530,150
All other farinaceous food, and preparations of, including ar- rowroot, pearl or bulled bar- ley, &c.....	.....	.....	166,493	100,260
Bristles.....	495,054	522,006	627,845	645,102
Buttons of all kinds, including button materials partly fitted for buttons exclusively.....	.....	.....	2,391,317	2,122,03

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	June 30, 1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	June 30, 1874.
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	....	....	\$5,617,869	\$5,412,054
Chicory, ground or prepared, and root	4,561,543	3,667,480	190,091	146,593
Clothing (except when of silk and except hosiery, &c.) of cotton or wool:	....	....	....	....
Cut and sewed together	....	....	814,172	1,562,085
Articles of wear	....	....	924,669	851,541
Coal, bituminous	440,598	493,028	1,798,689	1,950,425
Cocoa, manufactured, not including chocolate	40,699	35,170	10,023	7,078
Copper, and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Ore	46,231	5,461	179,239	71,111
Pigs, bars, ingots, old and other unmanufactured	990,103	1,514,600	144,448	237,978
Manufactures of	....	....	203,623	163,636
Cordage, rope and twine, of all kinds	624,969	1,693,734	76,192	201,091
Cotton, manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Bleached & unbleached, sq. yds.	23,418,307	26,261,666	2,874,222	3,093,933
Print'd, palu'd or cal'd, sq. yds.	18,339,891	23,880,293	2,663,095	3,155,194
Hosiery, shirts and drawers	....	....	4,948,020	4,621,250
Jeans, denims, drill's, &c, sq. yds.	1,955,825	2,230,653	268,739	321,128
Other manufactures of	....	....	16,973,064	16,996,045
Earthen, stone and China ware	....	....	4,363,577	4,882,355
Fancy goods	....	....	6,662,107	4,518,987
Fish, not of American fisheries:	....	....	....	....
Herring	26,461	31,128	226,494	253,044
Mackerel	59	190	553	1,530
Sardines and anchovies, preserved in oil, or otherwise	....	....	526,179	991,090
All other	....	....	102,283	131,676
Flax, and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Flax, raw	4,330	2,426	1,092,405	942,038
Manufactures of, by yard	....	....	14,125,017	14,081,428
Other manufactures of	....	....	2,477,230	3,391,327
Fruits, of all kinds, includ'g nuts, furs and dressed fur skins	....	....	12,537,568	8,288,478
Furs and dressed fur skins	....	....	2,563,613	2,531,073
Glass and glassware:	....	....	....	....
Cylinder, crown or common window	15,136,514	35,552,349	1,655,040	1,681,363
Cylinder & crown, polish'd, sq. ft.	61,822	46,361	21,166	14,933
Fluted, rolled or rough plate, sq. feet	1,016,950	635,314	47,285	34,237
Cast polished plate, not silver'd, sq. feet	1,780,840	2,066,185	1,620,032	1,655,909
Cast polish'd plate, silver'd, sq. ft.	2,243,610	2,604,331	887,847	961,512
Other manufactures of	....	....	1,572,665	1,710,005
Hair (excepting that of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals) and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Hair, human and man'fact's of	....	....	578,691	897,693
Hair, other and man'fact's of	....	....	306,933	391,707
Hemp, and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Raw	23,663	21,325	3,110,303	3,676,967
Manufactures of, by yard sq. yd.	124,966	75,391	10,277	12,152
Other manufactures of	....	....	93,223	102,032
India rubber and gatta-percha, manufactures of	....	....	514,161	803,830
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Pig iron	130,395,943	206,173,041	1,457,941	3,268,022
Castings	174,905	430,012	3,328	15,905
Bar iron	53,104,467	77,081,533	1,728,137	3,022,311
Bolter iron	128,680	154,734	0,229	11,177
Band, hoop, and scroll iron	858,125	6,015,920	24,062	260,574
Railroad bars or rails, of iron	4,391,243	40,759,006	69,284	987,260
Sheet iron	10,715,066	13,323,734	852,426	908,016
Old and scrap iron	32,409	51,366	792,772	1,495,142
Hardware	....	....	311,807	265,678
Anchors, cables and chains of all kinds	5,783,932	6,997,978	399,806	437,582
Machinery	....	....	697,100	1,236,774
Muskets, pistols, rifles & sporting guns	....	....	655,204	873,430
Steel pigots, bars, sheets & wire	....	....	2,539,976	2,960,055
Rail'd bars or rails, of steel	69,807,418	292,821,945	2,863,027	3,771,175
Cutlery	....	....	1,440,418	1,584,194
Files	....	....	359,485	675,211
Saws and tools	....	....	24,712	48,210
Other manufactures of iron and steel	....	....	4,307,616	6,153,830
Jewelry, and all manufactures of gold and silver	....	....	687,490	819,130
Jobs and other grasses, and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Raw	21,852	9,799	1,273,094	1,008,618
Manufactures of, by yard, sq. yd.	163,216	6,411	8,264	1,462
Gunny cloth and gunny bags, and manufactures of, used for bagging	3,901,915	6,891,413	209,512	341,148
Other manufactures of	....	....	2,391,348	1,966,057
Lead, and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Pigs, bars, and old	29,646,719	43,513,017	1,422,158	2,128,387
Manufactures of	....	....	27,758	36,401
Leather, and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Leather of all kinds	8,847,995	9,379,659	5,942,228	6,138,528
Gloves of kid, and all other, of skin or leather	583,632	524,434	3,535,075	3,319,293
Other manufactures of	....	....	771,284	813,765
Marble and stone, and manuf's of	....	....	1,335,617	1,246,632
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of	....	....	1,187,382	1,289,691
Musical instruments	....	....	786,122	870,348
Oils:	....	....	....	....
Coal and other mineral oils, gals.	46,103	434,980	6,534	81,927
Whale and fish, not of American fisheries	115,084	226,588	70,404	121,927
Olive, salad	176,119	139,241	335,515	261,224
Olive, not salad	177,588	118,453	122,240	84,551
All other veget'ble, fixed	481,561	313,301	253,367	189,236
Volatile, or essential	114,726	139,415	205,679	335,728
Opium, and extract of	305,126	395,909	2,037,793	2,540,328
Paintings, chromo-lithographs, photographs and statuary	....	....	1,151,842	1,169,878
Paints:	....	....	....	....
White lead	4,413,091	4,765,968	299,132	322,611
Red lead and litharge	1,041,347	592,493	70,791	35,703
Whiting and Paris White	4,145,322	3,351,947	21,989	19,726
Other paints & painters' colors	....	....	831,848	709,095
Paper, and Manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Printing paper	244,159	3,510,547	20,711	288,121
Writing paper	....	....	27,170	103,160
Paper hangings and other paper	....	....	181,274	200,331

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	June 30, 1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	June 30, 1874.
Papier-maché, and other manufactures of paper, including parchment	....	....	\$1,110,797	\$1,038,357
Perfumery and cosmetics	....	....	351,991	318,590
Potatoes	183,747	549,073	166,381	331,370
Precious stones	....	....	3,399,594	2,744,790
Provisions (meats, poultry, lard, butter, cheese, &c.) not including vegetables	....	....	1,229,379	1,747,442
Salt	821,811,300	929,873,573	1,806,743	2,349,311
Sulphate (nitrate of potash)	4,195,182	12,121,447	361,240	550,463
Seeds:	....	....	....	....
Flaxseed or linseed	3,783,304	2,648,321	6,227,012	4,301,630
All other	....	....	460,180	351,730
Silk, Manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Dress and piece goods	....	....	18,261,673	15,618,976
Hosiery	....	....	84,943	73,018
Other manufactures of	....	....	6,031,300	8,304,188
Soda, and Salts of:	....	....	....	....
Bicarbonate	6,809,692	12,718,072	234,815	461,217
Carbonate, including sal soda and soda ash	195,751,318	186,515,578	3,860,119	4,076,629
Canstic soda	38,579,161	34,714,497	1,415,734	1,522,480
Acetate, sulphate, phosphate, and all other salts of soda	533,065	264,715	22,329	6,337
Spices of all kinds; also glazer, ground, pepper and mustard	17,129,268	14,799,001	2,255,485	2,351,793
Straw and palm leaf, and manufactures of	....	....	2,325,589	2,085,678
Sugar and Molasses:	....	....	....	....
Brown sugar	1,695,821,454	1,594,396,854	70,025,970	77,459,968
Refined sugar	15,251	39,249	1,302	3,139
Molasses	49,113,191	47,183,37	11,635,313	10,947,821
Melaid and sirup sug. cane	101,767,450	106,952,236	3,313,503	4,421,356
Candy and confectionery	76,996	58,443	16,737	13,916
Sulphur, refined	535	1,709	1,999	4,129
Tin, and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
In plates	1,703,030	1,511,776	12,956,647	12,992,923
Other manufactures of	....	....	81,706	71,779
Tobacco, and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Leaf	6,767,758	9,690,011	3,724,531	5,537,651
Cigars	856,974	897,524	3,087,617	3,125,604
Other manufactures of	....	....	48,888	42,350
Watches and watch movements and materials	....	....	2,282,925	2,374,294
Wines, Spirits and Cordials:	....	....	....	....
Spirits and cordials in casks, proof	1,667,038	1,838,749	1,732,592	2,048,451
Spirits and cordials in bottles, doz.	104,135	112,869	475,952	543,930
Wine in casks	6,731,586	7,839,837	2,842,599	3,154,979
Wine in bottles	401,814	419,422	2,708,321	2,887,703
Wood, and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Cabinet ware, house furniture, and all manufactures of wood	....	....	1,081,475	1,209,837
Boards, deals, plank, joists and scantling	392,970	562,395	4,571,078	6,764,314
Shingles	82,110	109,215	197,755	273,490
Timber, sawed or hewed, wholly or in part	....	....	112,717	229,047
Other lumber	....	....	219,907	476,816
Wool, sheep's, and hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
Unmanufactured	54,903,654	42,939,541	11,069,701	8,259,366
Cloths and cassimeres	....	....	13,680,283	19,016,671
Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks	1,387,741	1,789,677	149,009	151,156
Shawls	....	....	2,123,298	2,131,587
Blankets	....	....	12,604	13,472
Carpets	2,214,735	3,122,504	2,643,832	3,649,863
Dress goods	71,299,121	73,353,799	19,759,483	21,162,635
Hosiery, shirts and drawers	....	....	693,661	5,510,9
Other manufactures of	....	....	5,57,669	6,209,395
Zinc, spelter, or intenag, and manufactures of:	....	....	....	....
In blocks or pigs	2,687,571	2,251,802	109,912	125,630
In sh'cts	7,238,894	4,431,733	441,766	322,214
All articles not elsewhere enumerated	....	....	4,060,203	5,294,117
Total dutiable	....	....	326,720,332	415,922,580
Total free of duty	....	....	167,174,144	179,936,968
Total imports	....	....	553,894,526	595,861,248
Entered for immediate consum'n.	....	....	393,361,628	411,629,501
Entered for warehouse	....	....	152,562,872	177,494,432
Entered for immediate trans'p'n.	....	....	7,970,026	6,737,312
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	....	....	13,073,955	14,513,355
Brought in American vessels	....	....	157,871,096	176,027,778
Brought in foreign vessels	....	....	332,919,475	405,320,135

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Summary Statement, from Monthly Returns of Collectors of Customs, of Commodities, the Growth, Produce and Manufacture of the United States, Exported from the United States during the year ended June 30, 1875, compared with the corresponding period of 1874:

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	June 30, 1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	June 30, 1874.
Acids	1,683,914	1,904,352	\$58,085	\$66,323
Agricultural implements:	....	....	....	....
Fanning mills	110	63	14,263	2,645
Horse-powers	88	59	17,271	30,655
Mowers and reapers	14,580	16,139	1,594,509	1,797

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	Year ended June 30, 1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	Year ended June 30, 1874.
Bread and breadstuffs:				
Barley..... bush.	91,078	320,399	\$61,347	\$210,738
Bread and biscuits..... lbs.	11,729,458	11,142,439	610,092	676,197
Indian corn..... bush.	24,451,606	34,451,606	24,456,920	31,679,951
Indian corn meal..... bbls.	291,634	387,807	1,390,533	1,529,379
Oats..... bush.	504,770	612,573	290,537	383,762
Rye..... bush.	207,100	1,254,484	204,590	1,568,362
Rye flour..... bbls.	9,994	69,290	54,964	383,313
Wheat..... bush.	53,047,173	71,039,323	59,667,861	101,421,459
Wheat flour..... bbls.	3,951,086	4,091,094	23,710,074	29,258,064
Other small grain and pulse.....			304,214	670,146
Malt, and preparations of breadstuffs used as food.....			361,153	322,443
Bricks..... M.	1,431	1,317	12,120	11,290
Brooms and brushes of all kinds.....			146,988	127,593
Candles, tallow and other..... lbs.	1,605,332	1,926,097	276,676	302,277
Carriages, carts, and parts of.....			670,575	611,884
Cars, railroad, passenger and freight..... No.	294	1,053	610,861	1,151,898
Clocks, and parts of.....			1,222,914	1,007,507
Coffee, cocoa and spices, including ginger, pepper and mustard.....			34,297	20,237
Coal, bituminous..... tons.	203,552	361,490	831,443	1,587,666
Other..... tons.	313,733	401,912	1,734,126	2,369,044
Combs.....			25,573	7,535
Copper, and manufactures of:				
Ure..... cwt.	51,305	14,328	729,574	110,450
In pigs, bars, sheets and old..... lbs.	5,123,470	608,660	1,012,526	125,457
Other manufactures of.....			43,152	223,301
Corriage, rope, and twine of all kinds.....	3,025,241	1,601,572	301,165	242,223
Cotton, and manufactures of:				
Sea Island.....	4,439,120	6,436,544	1,538,769	2,114,121
Other, unmanufactured.....	125,979,789	132,757,779	189,029,856	209,169,456
Colored..... yds.	7,948,723	4,628,120	9,46,061	698,731
Uncolored..... yds.	21,224,020	13,247,142	2,313,270	1,621,259
All other manufactures of.....			819,435	745,360
Drugs, chemicals and medicines.....			2,403,125	2,242,543
Dyestuffs.....			522,127	478,129
Earthen and stone ware.....			52,192	59,124
Fancy articles.....			303,463	302,543
Fruits:				
Apples, dried..... lbs.	4,051,631	4,271,798	325,890	394,908
Apples, green or ripe..... bush.	259,571	123,552	722,247	204,312
Other fruit, green, ripe or dried.....			929,354	211,208
Preserved, in cans or otherwise.....			315,650	343,649
Furs and fur skins.....			4,224,261	2,291,205
Gas fixtures and chandeliers.....			66,800	69,617
Glassware..... lbs.	497,487	409,619	628,928	448,760
Glass and glassware.....	131,744	71,564	691,280	631,827
Gold and silver, and manufactures of:				
Gold bullion.....			2,213,773	3,678,543
Gold coins.....			59,209,770	28,726,943
Silver bullion.....			17,197,911	22,498,783
Silver coins.....			3,115,670	4,355,418
Gold and silver leaf.....			1,779	4,343
Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver.....			148,984	104,707
Hair: Unmanufactured.....	429,295	391,064	191,064	191,064
Manufactures of.....	12,273	38,227	38,227	38,227
Hats, caps and bonnets:				
Of wool, fur, and silk.....			194,661	151,035
Of palm-leaf, straw, &c.....			49,425	48,529
Hay..... tons.	7,190	4,599	116,226	111,274
Hemp, and manufactures of:				
Hemp, unmanufactured..... cwt.	2,140	1,106	81,294	4,901
Cables and cordage..... cwt.	11,120	16,220	171,124	372,412
All other manufactures of.....			709,909	661,744
Hides and skins, other than fur.....			4,729,725	2,560,202
Loop skirts.....			1,302	13,200
Hops..... lbs.	2,096,000	117,268	1,296,497	37,973
Ice..... tons.	53,721	61,372	308,249	193,014
India rubber and gutta-percha manufactures:				
Boots and shoes..... pairs.	9,299	9,017	22,396	32,842
Other manufactures.....			181,411	129,999
Iron, and manufactures of:				
Engines..... cwt.	315,731	129,834	499,332	414,728
Bar..... cwt.	1,647,471	89,212	291,220	173,168
Roller-plates..... cwt.	2,254	3,115	12,671	13,440
Railroad bars or rails..... cwt.	84,961	6,824	101,567	29,356
Sheet, band and hoop..... cwt.	1,750	1,249	10,676	11,093
Castings.....			271,254	225,200
Car-wheels..... No.	6,123	11,906	172,023	179,290
Stoves, and parts of.....			137,319	192,990
Steam-engines, locomotive..... No.	79	79	9,65,639	1,117,264
Steam-engines, stationary.....			43	60,665
Boilers for steam-engines, when separate from the engines.....			115,316	127,994
Machinery.....			2,973,406	3,257,909
Nails and spikes..... lbs.	11,073,043	8,073,645	491,141	410,250
All other manufactures of iron.....			2,717,999	2,203,499
Iron rods, bars, sheets & wire..... lbs.	129,404	675,423	16,630	26,001
Cutlery.....			29,090	47,162
Edge-tools.....			670,227	911,010
Files and saws.....			32,131	21,696
Musket, pistols, rifles and sporting guns.....			8,510,226	2,340,130
Manufactures of steel.....			116,594	225,457
Junk (old, and oakum)..... cwt.	5,628	5,907	44,725	47,109
Lamps.....			97,721	128,221
Lead, and manufactures of.....			424,309	329,014
Leather, and manufactures of:				
Boots and shoes..... pairs.	299,089	218,500	429,275	393,417
Leather of all kinds..... lbs.	21,154,191	15,628,283	6,296,297	3,940,450
Morocco, and other fine.....			255,096	272,991
Saddlery and harness.....			75,612	90,132
Manufactures of.....			194,713	121,825
Lime and cement..... bbls.	64,087	41,319	28,630	69,080
Manures: Guano..... tons.	3,6	90	9,375	4,225
Substances used expressly for manures.....			807,071	379,251
Marble and stone:				
Marble and stone, rough.....			123,595	146,699
Marble and stone manufactures.....			251,356	168,977
Mathematical, philosophical and optical instruments.....			147,770	176,471
Medical instruments.....			72,851	64,433
Organs, melodeons, &c.....			392,133	292,151
Planiforties.....			291,621	225,166
All other.....			4,232	32,040
Naval stores:				
Rosin and turpentine..... bbls.	377,221	696,248	2,774,419	3,046,431
Tar and pitch..... bbls.	54,296	71,960	127,206	224,779
Oil oakum..... lbs.	247,046,000	315,326,000	5,138,200	4,099,300

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	Year ended June 30, 1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	Year ended June 30, 1874.
Oils: Mineral, crude (including all natural oils, without regard to gravity)..... gals.	14,713,114	17,773,419	\$1,406,018	\$2,099,696
Minerals, refined or manufactured.....				
Naphtha, benzine, gasoline, &c.....	11,724,000	9,737,469	1,133,140	1,038,622
Illuminating..... gals.	191,551,927	217,220,601	27,040,357	37,560,955
Lubricating (heavy paraffine, &c.)..... gals.	1,173,473	1,244,305	313,646	401,243
Residuum (tar, pitch, and all other, from which the light bodies have been distilled).....				
Animal: Lard..... bbls.	101,991	43,519	190,493	142,299
Neatsfoot and other animal..... gals.	149,594	252,577	147,334	203,317
Sperm..... gals.	12,126	17,090	12,515	17,285
Whale and other fish..... gals.	491,180	524,904	847,014	837,991
Vegetable: Cottonseed..... gals.	895,997	573,775	413,411	280,750
Linseed..... gals.	417,327	782,067	216,640	322,327
Volatile, or essential.....	32,370	92,047	20,689	24,692
Ordinance stores:				
Cannon.....			45,929	51,970
Cannon and gun carriages and accoutrement.....			7,862	50,291
Cartridges and fuses.....			735,983	619,222
Gunpowder..... lbs.	269,319	271,693	66,962	76,546
S or of shell..... lbs.	81,693	1,351,079	3,271	93,305
Ore, argentiferous (or silver-bearing)..... cwt.	26,050	26,121	359,173	445,619
Paints and painters' colors.....			128,301	117,137
Painting and engravings.....			230,163	161,613
Paper and stationery.....			740,233	624,612
Perfumery.....			281,499	403,554
Plated ware of silver or other metal.....			114,599	55,127
Printing presses and type.....			181,564	123,839
Provisions:				
Bacon and hams..... lbs.	250,290,950	347,405,405	29,611,930	33,383,909
Beef..... lbs.	48,243,251	36,098,557	4,197,586	2,956,676
Butter..... lbs.	6,369,633	4,367,983	1,506,761	1,092,291
Cheese..... lbs.	101,040,553	90,611,077	13,699,561	11,898,935
Condensed milk.....			123,565	79,086
Eggs..... doz.	24,119	23,749	8,743	5,239
Fish, dried or smoked..... cwt.	129,788	129,983	770,121	612,589
Fish, fresh.....			69,443	56,474
Fish, pickled..... bbls.	51,022	29,000	359,654	528,041
Fish, other, cured.....			1,855,550	1,128,208
Lard..... lbs.	166,539,313	205,527,471	22,900,486	19,308,019
Meats, preserved.....			735,112	828,246
Oysters.....			170,256	223,734
Pickles and sauces.....			18,860	20,781
Pork..... lbs.	26,152,241	70,482,379	5,671,495	5,808,712
Quilons..... bush.	47,693	34,105	51,259	52,057
Potatoes..... bush.	609,612	497,413	522,144	471,332
Other vegetables.....			137,366	109,682
Vegetables, prepared or preserved.....			27,054	46,596
Quick-silver..... lbs.	920,649	501,989	1,075,798	680,521
Rags: Cotton and linen..... lbs.	84,453	713,377	22,667	14,445
Woolen..... lbs.	722,590	44,060	4,333	880
Rice..... lbs.	279,844	558,922	19,806	27,075
Salt..... bush.	47,091	21,057	16,271	14,701
Scales and balances.....			14,681	159,607
Seeds: Cotton..... lbs.	3,316,113	6,308,985	63,128	63,557
Flaxseed or linseed..... bush.	43	226	137	900
Stover, timothy, garden, and all other.....			1,227,750	674,457
Sewing machines, and parts of.....			1,797,929	1,594,296
Soap: Perfumed, and all toilet.....			16,291	8,460
Other..... lbs.	10,166,560	9,345,858	677,150	651,282
Spermaceti..... lbs.	239,636	294,865	61,819	78,342
Spirits, distilled:				
From grain..... gals.	129,977	1,893,800	59,112	982,287
From molasses..... gals.	411,564	451,111	210,169	169,810
From other materials..... gals.	211	20,548	634	15,819
Spirits of turpentine..... gals.	6,599,731	8,794,173	1,994,544	2,734,933
Starch..... lbs.	7,387,392	7,435,064	442,682	420,860
Steam and other fire engines and apparatus.....			21,294	19,852
Sugar and molasses:				
Sugar, brown..... lbs.	398,212	168,090	31,093	16,172
Sugar, refined..... lbs.	23,729,836	2,969,221	2,585,324	1,041,162
Molasses..... gals.	8,075,975	2,447,905	1,125,962	509,972
Candy and confectionery.....			41,029	30,593
Tallow..... lbs.	65,461,619	101,735,681	6,692,205	8,135,320
Tin, and manufactures of.....			48,191	87,923
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Leaf..... lbs.	223,901,998	318,097		

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.
All articles not enumerated:				
All other unmanufactured articles.....	\$752,085	\$558,184
All other manufactured articles.....	1,370,574	1,595,834
Shipped in cars and other land vehicles.....	4,801,474	5,815,265
Shipped in American vessels.....	145,062,967	165,998,870
Shipped in foreign vessels.....	498,411,593	521,394,909
Grand total.....	648,081,483	693,039,054

RE-EXPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Summary Statement, from Monthly Returns of Collectors of Customs, of Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States during the year ended June 30, 1875, compared with the corresponding period of 1874-4:

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.
Argols..... Ds.	29,610	.....	\$5,968	.....
Balks:				
Medicinal—Peruvian, callsays, Lima, &c..... Ds.	50,708	56,373	15,120	\$14,754
Used for tanning..... Ds.	.....	.....	7,851	6,212
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines.....	.....	.....	253,549	189,909
Chloride of lime or bleaching powder..... Ds.	26,288	.....	728	.....
Cocoa, crude, and leaves and shells of..... Ds.	728,129	551,614	128,878	94,860
Cochineal..... Ds.	24,069	4,505	12,985	1,253
Coffee..... Ds.	6,834,034	3,282,862	1,280,154	704,989
Cotton, raw..... Ds.	433,041	377,610	87,260	78,751
Cutch or catechu and terra-japonica or gambier..... Ds.	2,742	.....	751	.....
Dyewoods, in sticks..... cwt.	23,375	40,825	34,987	58,908
Eggs..... doz.	.....	200	.....	18
Fish, not of American fisheries:				
Fresh, of all kinds..... Ds.	65,728	.....	8,895	.....
Herring, pickled..... bbls.	2,348	233	11,576	1,157
Mackerel, pickled..... bbls.	1,362	35	10,254	358
All other.....	.....	.....	193,620	29,411
Fur skins, undressed.....	.....	.....	283,004	97,321
Gold and silver:				
Gold bullion.....	.....	.....	3,696	.....
Silver bullion.....	.....	.....	11,835	25,000
Gold coin.....	.....	.....	5,437,736	1,396,934
Silver coin.....	.....	.....	2,825,746	5,508,785
Guano (except from bonded islands)..... tons	72	164	3,089	9,653
Gums..... Ds.	152,777	178,163	21,441	31,510
Hair, unmanufactured..... Ds.	2,181	17,225	800	8,118
Hides and skins, other than furs, and wearing apparel, old and in use, of persons arriving from foreign countries.....	.....	.....	7,104	38,308
India rubber and gatta-percha, crude..... Ds.	733,181	606,298	329,239	357,744
Indigo..... Ds.	16,925	54,547	19,249	60,951
Madder, not including the extract of..... Ds.	3,489	13,820	939	1,398
Oils:				
Vegetable, fixed or expr's'd. gals.	92,935	495,678	62,319	273,963
Volatile, or essential..... Ds.	.....	87	.....	153
Paintings, statuary, and other works of art of American artists.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Paper materials:				
Rags of cotton or linen..... Ds.	2,300	.....	115	.....
Other materials..... Ds.	29,375	.....	400	.....
Seeds.....	.....	.....	520	.....
Silk, raw..... Ds.	6,863	6,607	32,910	29,065
Tea..... Ds.	1,565,565	1,672,926	714,153	872,827
Tin, in bars, blocks & pigs..... cwt.	5	140	907	4,124
Wood, unmanufactured.....	.....	.....	173,313	119,247
All other articles.....	.....	.....	159,119	169,873
Total free of duty.....	.....	.....	12,229,471	10,262,780
Dutiable:				
Animals, living.....	.....	.....	21,145	29,861
Beer, ale, porter, and other malt liquors..... gals.	50,648	23,123	33,818	25,497
Books, pamphlets, engravings, and other publications.....	.....	.....	17,472	18,914
Brass, and manufactures of.....	.....	.....	2,511	4,729
Breadstuffs, and other farinaceous food:				
Barley..... bu. h.	.....	63	.....	77
Barley malt..... bush.	2,008	.....	2,498	.....
Bread and biscuit..... lbs.	245	200	53	108
Oats..... bush.	.....	265	.....	98
Rice..... lbs.	12,352,330	25,840,877	342,894	763,497
Rye..... bush.	227,402	217,387	193,159	161,437
Wheat..... bush.	280,297	793,821	319,985	1,013,519
Wheat flour..... bbls.	3,900	40,112	18,456	270,955
Meal or flour made from oats, Indian corn, rye, and buckwheat.....	.....	.....	.....	645
Peas, beans, and other seeds of leguminous plants..... bush.	392,816	293,493	232,571	211,689
All other farinaceous food, and preparations of, including arrowroot, pearl, or hulled barley, &c.....	.....	.....	55,147	65,788
Bristles..... Ds.	5,071	3,992	6,701	3,443
Buttons of all kinds, including button materials partly fitted for buttons exclusively.....	.....	.....	5,602	4,468
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines.....	.....	.....	257,423	201,781
Chicory, ground or prepared, and root..... Ds.	29,291	38,814	1,204	1,551
Clothing (except when of silk and except hosiery, &c.) of cotton or wool:				
Cut and sewed together.....	.....	.....	23,430	16,617
Articles of wear.....	.....	.....	45,001	60,300
Coal, bituminous..... tons.	5	432	110	3,309
Cocoa, unmanufactured, not including chocolate..... Ds.	.....	1,759	.....	307
Copper and manufactures of:				
Ore..... cwt.	4,000	.....	20,318	.....
Pigs, bars, ingots, old and other, unmanufactured..... Ds.	23,670	584,959	3,691	108,123
Manufactures of.....	.....	.....	79,133	14,784
Cordage, rope and twine, of all kinds..... Ds.	401,258	439,803	50,641	55,676
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Bleached & unbleached, sq. yds.	2,596,245	3,505,641	208,292	278,397
Printed, painted, or col'd. sq. yds.	4,377,433	4,874,367	475,065	549,164
Hosiery, shirts and drawers.....	.....	.....	26,913	21,279

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.
Jeanes, denim, crill'gs, &c. sq. yds.	415,418	415,571	\$69,618	\$81,916
Other manufactures of.....	.....	.....	163,141	286,536
Earthen, stone and chinaware.....	.....	.....	17,339	18,785
Fancy goods.....	.....	.....	77,637	107,029
Fish, not of American fisheries:				
Herring..... bbls.	43	4,271	146	16,650
Mackerel..... bbls.	.....	6,334	.....	29,429
Sardines and anchovies, preserved in oil, or otherwise.....	.....	.....	23,296	59,796
All other.....	.....	.....	23,433	35,803
Flax, and manufactures of:				
Raw..... tons.	48	.....	6,535	755
Manufactures of, by yard.....	.....	.....	75,319	5,371
Other manufactures of.....	.....	.....	117,070	164,661
Fruits of all kinds, including nuts	.....	.....	278,132	299,853
Furs and dressed fur-skins.....	.....	.....	29,761	19,771
Glass and Glassware:				
Cylinder, crown or common window..... Ds.	25,470	72,152	862	3,258
Cylinder and crown, polished..... sq. ft.	16	.....	5	.....
Cast polished plate, not silvered..... sq. ft.	.....	149	.....	150
Cast polished plate, silv'd. sq. ft.	414	287	220	164
Other manufactures of.....	.....	.....	13,162	9,158
Hair (excepting that of the alpaca, goat and other like animals) and manufactures of:				
Human, and manufactures of.....	.....	.....	3,206	21,277
Other, and manufactures of.....	.....	.....	2,789	1,939
Hemp, and manufactures of:				
Raw..... tons.	999	1,280	156,024	213,711
Other manufactures of.....	.....	.....	2,903	1,646
Hides and skins, other than furs.	.....	.....	1,379	.....
India rubber and gatta-percha, manufactures of.....	.....	.....	.....	4,418
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:				
Pig-iron..... Ds.	910,835	1,142,400	11,906	10,701
Castings..... Ds.	116,885	5,425	401	292
Bar-iron..... Ds.	143,224	1,181,355	5,121	41,980
Band, hoop and scroll iron..... Ds.	11,045	88,081	367	3,463
Railroad bars or rails, of iron..... Ds.	27,874,284	15,537,966	662,529	375,856
Sheet-iron..... Ds.	93,654	137,072	5,691	8,684
Old and scrap iron..... tons.	118	322	2,261	9,675
Hardware.....	.....	.....	5,293	1,563
Anchors, cables and chains of all kinds..... Ds.	160,200	50,939	4,836	2,155
Machinery.....	.....	.....	44,391	59,840
Musket, pistols, rifles & sporting guns.....	.....	.....	53,049	67,922
Steel ingots, bars, sheets and wire.....	.....	.....	13,254	8,693
Railroad bars or rails, of steel..... Ds.	13,000	80,425	4-0	2,021
Cutlery.....	.....	.....	3,694	5,436
Files.....	.....	.....	1,651	1,502
Saws and tools.....	.....	.....	1,121	77
Other manufactures of iron and steel.....	.....	.....	216,034	217,497
Jewelry, and all manufactures of gold and silver.....	.....	.....	21,510	29,802
Jute and other grasses, and manufactures of:				
Raw..... tons.	307	159	35,422	18,262
Manufactures of, by yd. sq. yd.	.....	40	.....	10
Gunny-cloth and gunny-bags, & manuf. of, used for bag'g. Ds.	684,531	1,501,325	23,901	70,913
Other manufactures of.....	.....	.....	22,351	33,843
Lead, and manufactures of:				
Pigs, bars, and old..... Ds.	293,730	129,246	13,926	6,524
Manufactures of.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Leather, and manufactures of:				
Leather of all kinds..... Ds.	62,657	183,110	43,502	59,628
Gloves of kid, and all other, of skin or leather..... doz. pairs.	2,987	3,126	10,698	17,922
Other manufactures of.....	.....	.....	17,086	35,978
Marble and stone, and manufactures of.....	.....	.....	3,428	1,928
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of.....	.....	.....	40,769	36,312
Musical instruments.....	.....	.....	5,352	5,894
Oils:				
Coal and other mineral oils, gals.	55,863	678,294	7,895	109,600
Whale and fish, not of American fisheries..... gals.	29,246	73,429	11,236	34,196
Olive, salad..... gals.	1,626	2,423	3,054	3,419
Olive, not salad..... gals.	6,785	2,282	6,506	1,892
All other vegetable, fixed..... gals.	57,083	45,520	35,836	26,602
Volatile, or essential..... lbs.	5,005	6,437	10,351	15,534
Opium, and extract of..... lbs.	132,541	127,407	989,653	719,149
Paintings, chromo-lithographs, photographs, and statuary.....	.....	.....	48,312	46,125
Paints:				
White lead..... lbs.	32,961	111,192	2,338	6,290
Red lead and litharge..... lbs.	9,472	.....	627	.....
Other paints & painters' colors.....	.....	.....	6,060	4,634
Paper, and manufactures of:				
Printing paper..... Ds.	16,727	9,751	1,334	750
Writing paper.....	.....	.....	646	6,356
Paper hangings and other paper	.....	.....	1,558	318
Paper-mache and other manufactures of paper, including parchment.....	.....	.....	4,432	6,712
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	.....	.....	8,677	6,022
Potatoes..... bush.	5,968	5,610	2,510	1,924
Precious stones.....	.....	.....	185,231	102,932
Provisions (meats, poultry, lard, butter, cheese, &c.), not including vegetables.....	.....	.....	85,769	198,523
Salt..... Ds.	6,804,786	3,563,831	17,579	12,970
Salt-petre (nitrate of potash)..... Ds.	178,827	237,985	8,139	11,435
Seeds.....	.....	.....	20,491	423
Silk, manufactures of:				
Dress and piece goods.....	.....	.....	40,714	1,941
Other manufactures of.....	.....	.....	232,373	479,734
Soda, and salts of:				
Bicarbonate..... Ds.	82,782	57,120	2,749	2,038
Carbonate, including sal-a-da and soda-ash..... Ds.	218,620	259,749	2,535	5,780
Caustic soda..... Ds.	47,804	293,350	19,253	13,288
Acetate, sulphate, phosphate, & all other salts of soda..... Ds.	46,111	.....	1,351	.....
Spices of all kinds; also ginger, ground, pepper & mustard..... Ds.	1,231,769	908,718	215,746	150,725
Straw and palm-leaf, and manufactures of.....	.....	.....	70,323	05,944

* Including brown holland, burlaps, canvas, coatings, crash, diaper, duck, handkerchiefs, huckabacks, lawns, puddings and all like manufactures of which flax shall be the material of chief value.
† Except articles specified in the note to "Flax and manufactures of."

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.
Sugar and molasses:				
Brown sugar..... Ds.	10,350,312	13,125,410	\$486,359	\$708,600
Refined sugar..... Ds.	125,113	39,404	10,251	42,564
Molasses..... gals.	643,488	953,210	161,675	212,435
Melade and syrup of sugar cans..... Ds.	746,921	5,784,380	23,221	277,406
Candy and confectionery..... Ds.	460	953	95	444
Sulphur, refined..... cwt.	130	.....	314	.....
Tin and manufactures of:				
In plates..... cwt.	4,734	7,850	37,349	63,557
Other manufactures of.....	.....	.....	8,500	215
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Leaf..... Ds.	870,215	1,434,549	289,146	538,351
Cigars..... Ds.	110,150	64,958	258,132	151,659
Other manufactures of.....	.....	.....	11,843	6,018
Watches and watch movements and materials.....	.....	.....	150	5,506
Wine, spirits and cordials:				
Spirits and cordials in casks, proof..... gals.	90,954	242,131	75,464	224,782
Spirits and cordials in bottles.....	9,921	6,922	29,099	28,364
Wine in casks..... gals.	84,908	74,594	48,209	43,116
Wine in bottles..... doz.	7,184	8,444	29,390	34,973
Wood and manufactures of:				
Cabinet ware, house furniture and all manufactures of wood Boards, deals, planks, joists and scantling..... M feet.	24,169	29,711	293,350	306,109
Shingles..... M.	361	1,317	534	2,933
Timber, sawed or hewed, wholly or in part.....	.....	.....	58,000	125,000
Other lumber.....	.....	.....	80,908	94,366
Wool, sheep's, and hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured..... Ds.	2,567,627	6,616,157	691,511	1,329,496
Cloths and cassimeres.....	.....	.....	64,099	91,772
Woolen rags, shoddy, mango, waste and flocks..... Ds.	64,516	15,951	3,206	766
Shawls.....	.....	.....	53,787	76,057
Blankets.....	.....	.....	7,817	5,026
Carpets..... sq. yds.	5,273	6,404	5,961	6,153
Dress goods..... sq. yds.	583,559	499,617	195,771	156,963
H stery, shirts and drawers.....	.....	.....	2,466	692
Other manufactures of.....	.....	.....	109,891	178,123
Zinc, spelter, or tincag, and manufactures of:				
In blocks or pigs..... Ds.	.....	1,100	.....	75
In sheets..... Ds.	3,579	53,815	2,346	4,698
All articles not elsewhere enu- merated.....	.....	.....	215,096	267,415
Total dutiable.....	.....	.....	10,115,289	13,517,558
Total free of duty.....	.....	.....	12,240,471	10,262,720
Total.....	.....	.....	22,355,760	23,780,278
From warehouses.....	.....	.....	2,784,181	12,896,798
Not from warehouses.....	.....	.....	12,649,536	10,913,540
Shipped in cars and other land vehicles.....	.....	.....	2,519,182	2,593,919
Shipped in American vessels.....	.....	.....	11,085,017	6,125,236
Shipped in foreign vessels.....	.....	.....	4,411,671	12,491,092

any degree of freedom. The banks and discount houses are evidently making but small profits, and it seems to be pretty certain that unless the autumn trade shows more satisfactory results the dividends for the current half year will be small. Trade is still kept in check by the indisposition of capitalists to lend, and any improvement can scarcely be expected so long as this condition of affairs exists. In every department of commerce great caution continues to be observed; but this is the natural result of the recent failures, and of the reckless method in which large firms have of late been conducting their business.

The position of the Bank of England is still a very strong one, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being nearly 51 per cent, showing no material alteration from last week. As usual at this period of the year, there is an increase of £744,785 in the note circulation, while that in the supply of bullion is only £53,439, being much smaller than had been anticipated. The holiday season has now fairly commenced, and as Parliament will be prorogued in a few days, the efflux of Londoners will be on a large scale, and the notes and coin in circulation will be largely increased. That of notes is already very heavy, viz., £29,345,574, which is considerably in excess of former years. The supply of bullion, however, is very large, viz., £23,667,111, against £21,539,939; while the reserve of notes and coin amounts to £14,740,141, against £9,208,074. Considering how slack is our trade, and how severe are the drawbacks to a revival of legitimate enterprise, it is obvious that the supply of gold is ample. The export demand is very trifling. There is a small inquiry for Holland in connection with the coinage; but apart from this, there are scarcely any demands upon us, and consequently, the bulk of our importations is retained here. Our imports, however, will now be on a smaller scale, as not much gold or silver is due from New York during the next fortnight. The large purchases of wheat at a higher price have evidently tended to correct the exchanges; although it does not seem probable that a higher range of prices in the wheat trade will be established, unless we should have a return of unsettled weather.

The demand for money throughout the week has been very moderate, and the rates of discount are easy as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Bank rate.....	3½	4 months' bank bills.....	2½@3½
Open-market rates:		6 months' bank bills.....	2½@3½
30 and 60 days' bills.....	2 @ 2½	4 and 6 months' trade bills.....	2½@3½
3 months' bills.....	2 @ 2½		

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

	Per cent.
Joint-stock banks.....	1½@
Discount houses at call.....	1½@
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	1½@
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	1½@

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.....	26,687,001	27,013,219	27,085,736	27,708,917	29,345,574
Public deposits.....	4,707,497	7,196,576	6,467,564	5,243,840	3,574,719
Other deposits.....	22,573,054	23,973,408	17,818,401	18,801,817	25,161,351
Government securities.....	14,468,283	13,557,070	13,267,935	13,593,459	12,887,264
Other securities.....	16,961,865	21,620,556	16,980,592	17,665,969	18,481,650
Reserve of notes and coin.....	14,609,481	11,603,447	11,996,907	9,908,074	14,740,141
Coin and bullion in both departments.....	23,086,166	23,185,422	23,619,347	21,539,939	25,667,111
Bank rate.....	4 p. c.	5 p. c.	3½ p. c.	4 p. c.	3½ p. c.
Consols.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	94½
English wheat.....	58s. 0d.	59s. 8d.	59s. 9d.	59s. 8d.	51s. 0d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	8½d.	9½d.	8½d.	8½d.	7 1-16d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d quality.....	1s. 1½d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 0½d.	11d.
Clearing House return.....	79,873,000	113,935,000	134,235,000	126,023,000	114,073,000

The rates of money at the leading cities abroad are as follows:

	Bank Open rate, market per cent. per cent.		Bank Open rate, market per cent. per cent.
Paris.....	4 ½	Brussels.....	3
Amsterdam.....	3½	Turin, Florence and Rome.....	5 4½
Hamburg.....	4½	Bremen.....	3½
Berlin.....	5 4½	Leipzig.....	5 4½
Frankfurt.....	4 4	Genoa.....	5 4½
Vienna and Trieste.....	4½	Geneva.....	3½ 3½@3½
Madrid, Cadix and Bar- celona.....	5	New York.....	3½@4½
Lisbon and Oporto.....	4 4	Calcutta.....	6½
St. Petersburg.....	5½	Copenhagen.....	6 5½@6

Considerable supplies of gold have been sent into the Bank during the week from foreign and colonial sources, and the only foreign demand of importance has been for Holland, and even this has been to a small extent. As regards silver, the market has been firm. The supplies offering have been small, and there being a good demand for India, rather higher prices have been obtained. Annexed are the quotations:

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— AUGUST 6.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON -	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam.....	short.	11.19 @ 12.09	Aug. 6.	short.	11.96
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.45 @ 26.50	.....	.....	25.32
Hamburg.....	.....	30.61 @ 30.64	.....	.....	30.31
Paris.....	short.	25.20 @ 25.20	.....	short.	25.23
Paris.....	3 months.	25.45 @ 25.50	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	.....	11.25 @ 11.40	Aug. 6.	3 mos.	111.40
Berlin.....	.....	30.61 @ 30.66	.....	short.	30.41
Frankfort.....	.....	30.61 @ 30.66	.....	.....	30.41
St. Petersburg.....	.....	32½ @ 32½	.....	3 mos.	28½
Cadix.....	.....	47½ @ 47½	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon.....	30 days.	32½ @ 32½	.....	.....	.....
Milan.....	3 months.	27.37½ @ 27.42½	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	.....	27.37½ @ 27.44½	.....	.....	.....
Naples.....	.....	27.37½ @ 27.44½	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	.....	.....	Aug. 6.	60 days.	\$1 87½
Rio de Janeiro.....	.....	.....	June 15.	90 days.	37 1/4
Bahia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buenos Ayres.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valparaiso.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pernambuco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montevideo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay.....	60 days.	1s. 9½d.	Aug. 5.	6 mos.	1s. 10½d.
Calcutta.....	.....	1s. 9½d.	Aug. 2.	.....	1s. 9 15-16d.
Hong Kong.....	.....	2s. 11½d.	July 29.	.....	4s. 1d.
Shanghai.....	.....	5s. 6½d.	July 21.	.....	5s. 7½d.
Penang.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	.....	3s. 11½d.	.....	.....	.....
Alexandria.....	.....	.....	Aug. 4.	3 mos.	97½

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1875.

The supply of money seeking employment continues very large, but the directors of the Bank of England have made no further change in their rates of discount. No alteration was expected, and perhaps it may be considered doubtful if the Bank authorities perceive the expediency of lowering their terms to 3 per cent. The tendency is nevertheless, in that direction, money being obtainable on first-class bills in the open market at 2@2½ per cent. As long as the present state of credit is unimproved, there will of course be much competition for choice paper, and it will be taken at low rates. Second-class bills are difficult to negotiate, and it will probably be some time before confidence is sufficiently restored to induce the banks and discount houses to discount them with

GOLD.			
	per oz.	standard.	s. d.
Bar Gold	77	9	0
Bar Gold, fine	77	9	0
Bar Gold, refined	77	11	0
Spanish Doubloons			
South American Doubloons			
United States Gold	76	3	1/2

The periodical sale of bills on India was held at the Bank of England on Wednesday. The amount allotted was £650,000, of which £459,100 was to Calcutta and £190,900 to Bombay. Tenders on both Presidencies at 119s. 9-16d. received about 54 per cent, and above that quotation in full. That result shows an increased demand for the means of remittance to the East.

The London and County Bank held its half yearly meeting on Thursday. This institution suffered heavily from Collies' failure, and the directors were only able to declare a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent per annum, which is 2 per cent less than has been paid during the last ten years. Though smaller, however, it is a very satisfactory distribution, and shows that banking is attended with large profits. It follows, therefore, that if large profits are made, risks must be incurred, and perhaps the directors and shareholders in the existing joint-stock banks are to be congratulated that they have received large profits for several years past, and that the losses sustained do not in the aggregate form a very heavy total.

Business in the stock markets has been interrupted during the week by the holidays, the Stock Exchange having been closed on Monday, owing to the Bank Holiday, and to-day for repairs. Besides which, numerous members of the house, and a considerable section of the general public are leaving town for the sea-coast, and no great amount of activity is anticipated until the middle of September. The tone of business in the stock markets has been rather dull. British railway shares have experienced a relapse from the late high prices, and foreign stocks, and especially Peruvian, have been depressed. A statement is in circulation that the guano existing in Peru is greatly over-estimated, and that investors do not possess the security which they have been assured is more than ample to cover the bonds. This is, however, an old story, and persons who are not holders of the bonds are inclined to accept the statement, more especially as the Peruvian Government is remarkably reticent on the subject. United States Government securities are scarcely so firm, and American railroad bonds have been rather dull. The closing prices of Consols and the principal American securities yesterday and on Saturday last, were as follows:

	Redm.	Aug. 6.	July 31.
Consols		94 1/2 @ 94 1/2	94 1/2 @ 91 1/2
United States 6s.	1881	103 @ 110	103 @ 110
Do 5-20 years, 6s.	1882		
Do 6s.	1884		
Do 6s.	1885	107 1/2 @ 108	107 1/2 @ 108
Do 6s.	1885	106 @ 107	106 @ 107
U. S. 1867, \$371,346,350 les. to Feb. 27, '69, 6s.	1887	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	108 1/2 @ 109
Do 5s.	1874		
Do funded, 5s.	1881	104 @ 104 1/2	104 1/2 @ 104 1/2
Do 10-40, 6s.	1904	106 @ 107	106 @ 107
Louisiana, old, 6s.			
Do new, 6s.			
Do levee, 6s.			
Do do 8s.	1875	25 @ 35	25 @ 35
Do do 6s.		25 @ 35	25 @ 35
Massachusetts, 5s.	1888	100 @ 102	100 @ 102
Do 5s.	1894	100 @ 103	100 @ 102
Do 5s.	1900	100 @ 102	100 @ 102
Massachusetts, 5s.	1889	100 @ 102	100 @ 102
Do 5s.	1891	100 @ 102	100 @ 102
Do 5s.	1891	100 @ 102	100 @ 102
Virginia stock 6s.		32 @ 35	32 @ 35
Do New funded 6s.	1905	52 1/2 @ 53 1/2	52 @ 53

	Redm.	Aug. 6.	July 31.
Philadelphia & Reading \$50 shares	50	@ 51	50 @ 51
Pittsburg Fort Wayne & Chicago equipment bonds (guar. by Pennsylvania Co.), 8s.	100	@ 102	98 @ 100
Union Pacific Land Grant 1st mort., 7s.	1889	90 @ 92	90 @ 92
Union Pacific Railway, 1st mortgage, 6s.	1893	90 @ 92	88 1/2 @ 89 1/2

AMERICAN STERLING BONDS.			
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co.	1910	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2	89 @ 90
Atlantic & Gt. Western consol. mort., Bischof.	1890	5 @ 7	5 @ 7
Atlantic & Gt. W., re-organization scrip, 7s.	1874		
Do. do. leased lines rental trust, 7s.	1902	43 @ 48	40 @ 45
Do. do. do. do. 1873, 7s.	1903	20 @ 22	20 @ 21
Do. do. do. do. 1876		38 @ 40	38 @ 40
Do. do. do. do. 7s, guar. by Erie R'y.	1885	107 @ 103	107 @ 108
Baltimore & Ohio, 6s.	1902	107 @ 105	107 @ 108
Do 6s.	1910	106 @ 107	106 @ 107
Burlington Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, 7s.	1902		
Cairo & Vincennes, 7s.	1909	48 @ 52	48 @ 52
Chicago & Alton sterling consol. mort., 6s.	1903	101 @ 102	100 @ 101
Chicago & Paducah 1st mort. gold bonds, 7s.	1902	82 @ 85	82 @ 85
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. & Ind. con. mort.		82 @ 84	82 @ 84
Eastern Railway of Massachusetts, 6s.		101 @ 102	100 1/2 @ 101 1/2
Erie convertible bonds, 6s.	1875	70 @ 74	70 @ 74
Do. cons. mort. for conv. of existing bonds, 7s.	1920	69 @ 71	70 @ 72
Do. second mort., 7s.	1894	31 @ 35	35 @ 37
Gilman Clinton & Springfield 1st mort. gold, 7s.	1900	75 @ 80	75 @ 80
Illinois & St. Louis Bridge 1st mort. 7s.	1900	89 @ 91	85 @ 90
Do. do. 2d mort.		55 @ 60	55 @ 60
Illinois Central, sinking fund, 6s.	1903	91 @ 95	91 @ 95
Do. do. 6s.	1895	105 @ 106	105 @ 106
Illinois Missouri & Texas 1st mort. 7s.	1891		
Lehigh Valley consol. mort. "A," 6s.		101 @ 102	101 @ 102
Louisville & Nashville, 6s.	1912	87 @ 83	90 @ 82
Memphis & Ohio 1st mort. 7s.	1901	98 @ 100	98 @ 100
Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1st mort. 7s.	1902	80 @ 85	82 @ 85
New York & Canada R'way, guar. by the Dela. ware & Hudson Canal scrip, 6s.	1904	100 @ 102	100 @ 102
N. Y. Central & Hudson Riv. mort. bonds, 6s.	1903	106 1/2 @ 107 1/2	106 1/2 @ 107 1/2
Northern Central R'way, consol. mort., 6s.	1904	85 @ 89	85 @ 89
Panama general mortgage, 7s.	1897	99 @ 101	99 @ 101
Paris & Decatur	1892	74 @ 73	74 @ 75
Pennsylvania general mort. 6s.	1910	103 1/2 @ 104 1/2	103 1/2 @ 104 1/2
Do. consol. sink g. fund mort. 6s.	1905	96 @ 97	96 @ 97
Perkion con. mort. (June '73) guar. by Phil. & Reading, 6s.	1913	95 @ 97	94 @ 96
Phil. & Erie 1st mort. (guar. by Penn. R.R.) 6s.	1881	100 @ 102	99 @ 101
Do. with option to be paid in Phil. 6s.		99 @ 101	99 @ 101
Phil. & Erie gen. mort. (guar. by Penn. R.R.) 6s.	1920	86 @ 87	85 @ 87
Phil. & Reading general consol. mort. 6s.	1911	106 @ 108	105 @ 108
Do. imp. mort., 6s.	1897	101 1/2 @ 102 1/2	101 1/2 @ 102 1/2
Do. gen. mort., 1874 scrip, 6s.		97 @ 95	87 @ 85
South & North Alabama bonds, 6s.		86 @ 88	86 @ 88
St. Louis Tunnel 1st mort. (guar. by the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Co.) 9s.	1888	60 @ 70	60 @ 70
Union Pacific Railway, Omaha Bridge, 8s.	1896	97 @ 99	97 @ 99
United New Jersey Railway and Canal, 6s.	1894	106 @ 107	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2
Do. do. do. do. 6s.	1901	106 @ 107	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2

Business in the wheat trade has been far from active, but as there is reason to believe that the crop in this country, and in Europe generally, in fact, will be below an average, a firm tone has prevailed and in some instances rather higher prices have been obtained. The crops are now approaching maturity. The weather has been dry during the past fortnight, but the night temperature has been remarkably low for the time of year. The average price of English wheat is now 51s., against 59s. 8d. per quarter last year.

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

	IMPORTS.			
	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
Wheat.....cwt.	33,287,295	39,630,140	42,636,363	36,525,621
Barley.....cwt.	12,415,456	8,292,707	12,711,809	11,611,072
Oats.....cwt.	9,327,186	9,867,570	11,614,870	10,155,787
Peas.....cwt.	1,754,769	1,969,099	1,860,604	1,013,841
Beans.....cwt.	2,723,960	3,475,266	2,404,890	3,105,400
Indian Corn.....cwt.	15,101,310	16,767,204	19,715,042	19,348,493
Flour.....cwt.	6,112,438	6,118,354	6,212,512	3,086,540

EXPORTS.

	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
Wheat.....cwt.	206,167	2,325,120	650,835	2,202,745
Barley.....cwt.	187,450	333,524	2,180	16,412
Oats.....cwt.	73,845	128,917	20,526	106,592
Peas.....cwt.	18,632	11,569	7,531	16,156
Beans.....cwt.	2,637	2,633	2,633	3,060
Indian Corn.....cwt.	46,481	140,966	47,007	29,787
Flour.....cwt.	56,792	233,325	32,731	82,536

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—American securities close steady at annexed quotations.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £493,000 during the week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money	95	95	95 1-16	94 13-16	94 9-16	94 11-16
Do account	95	95 1/2	95 1/2	91 1/2	94 9-16	94 13-16
U. S. 6s (5-20s) 1865, old, 107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
U. S. 10-40s 1867	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
U. S. 10-40s	104 1/2	105	105	105	104 1/2	104 1/2
New 6s	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105	105 1/2

The quotations for United States 6s (1863) at Frankfurt were:

U. S. 6s (5-20s) 1862	100 1/2	100 1/2
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Prices in this market are lower

* Ex 5 coupons, January, 1872, to July, 1874, inclusive.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Peas.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Lard and cheese have declined during the week.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and commodities like Beef, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Cheese.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Petroleum, tallow and spirits turpentine are higher, while common rosins is 3d. lower.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and commodities like Rosin, Petroleum, Tallow, Clove seed, Spirit turpentine.

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Compared with last Friday's prices, there are the following changes: An advance of 2s in sperm oil and a decline of 6d. in linseed oil.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and commodities like Lard, Linseed oil, Sperm oil, Whale oil.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$8,843,937 this week, against \$4,795,293 last week, and \$5,803,709 the previous week.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns for years (1872, 1873, 1874, 1875) and categories like Dry goods, General merchandise.

Total for the week... Previously reported...

Since Jan. 1... In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending August 17:

REPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns for years (1872, 1873, 1874, 1875) and categories like For the week, Previously reported.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Aug. 11, 1875, and since the beginning of the year, with a comparison for the corresponding date in previous years:

Table with columns for dates (Aug. 9-11, Aug. 12, Aug. 14, Aug. 15) and locations (Porto Cabello, Liverpool, Hamburg, London, Paris, London, Liverpool, Liverpool, Liverpool).

Total for the week... Previously reported...

Total since January 1, 1875... Same time in—

Table with columns for years (1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870) and values.

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

Table with columns for dates (Aug. 9-12) and locations (Porto Cabello, Aspinwall, New York, Havana, Havana, Georgia).

Table with columns for locations (Str. City of Mexico, Vera Cruz, Str. Andes, Savanilla) and Gold coin values.

Total for the week... Previously reported...

Total since Jan. 1 1875... Same time in—

Table with columns for years (1874, 1873, 1872, 1871) and values.

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National Banks and balance in the Treasury:

Table with columns for Week ending, For Circulation, For U. S. Deposits, Total, Bal. in Treasury, Coin currency, Fractional currency.

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

Table with columns for Week ending, Notes in Circulation, Fractional Currency, Leg. Ten., Distributed.

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.)

Large table with columns for Since Jan. 1, 75, Same time 1874, and categories like China, Glass and Earthenware, Metals, &c., Cattle, Hides, &c., Fruits, &c., Spices, &c., Woods.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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

STOCKS

Dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of five per cent.

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Negotiated at one to two per cent from market on members of the New York Exchange or responsible parties. Large sums have been realized the past 30 days. Put or call costs on 100 shares \$106 25

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To any address. Orders solicited by mail or wire and promptly executed by us. Address, TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 2 Wall street N. Y.

The Bankers' Gazette.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks organized the past week: 2,593—National Bank of Stratton, Pennsylvania. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid-in capital, \$34,000. Peter Gross, President; William H. Gish, Cashier. Authorized to commence business August 11, 1875.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have recently been announced:

Table with columns: COMPANY, PER CENT., WHEN PAYABLE, BOOKS CLOSED (Days Inclusive). Includes entries for Railroads, Chicago & Alton, pref. and com., Chicago Burlington & Quincy.

FRIDAY, August 20, 1875—6 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.

There was a little flurry in London this week over the Eastern question, which caused a decline in Turkish stocks and in some of the other foreign government stocks which are sold in that market, and are decidedly among the "fancies." There was a slight falling off in English Consols and in U. S. bonds, with a subsequent recovery in both.

Money on call is without perceptible change in this market, and 1 1/2 to 3 per cent. is about the range for all good borrowers. In commercial paper business has been dull, and rates have a hardening tendency with the approach of the first of September. Prime paper is quoted at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent, with some transactions below 4 1/2 on paper which is exceptionally choice.

The statement of the assets and liabilities of Duncan, Sherman & Co., filed this week by the assignee, differs somewhat from the first statement published. The total assets are put at \$2,119,368 and liabilities at \$4,910,013, the former being about 43 per cent. A circular issued by Mr. W. Butler Duncan proposes to give creditors, in consideration of the discharge of the firm from their present obligations, his notes for 33 1-3 per cent of their claims, the notes to be dated July 27 and payable as follows: for 8 1-3 per cent Nov. 27, 1875; for 5 per cent May 27, 1876; for 5 per cent Nov. 27, 1876; for 5 per cent May 27, 1877; and for the balance of 10 per cent Nov. 27, 1877. Mr. Duncan further says in his circular: "Notwithstanding this legal discharge, should the realization from the assets exceed the sum which I now propose by way of composition, I undertake to see that the excess shall be distributed to creditors pro rata."

The assets are to be managed by Mr. Duncan under supervision of R. L. Kennedy, Esq., and Geo. W. Duer, Esq.

On Thursday the Bank of England showed a gain for the week of £497,000 in bullion, and left its discount rate unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 6,073,000 francs in specie.

The last weekly statement of the New York City Clearing House Banks, issued Aug. 14, showed a decrease of \$4,910,000 in the excess above their 25 per cent. legal reserve, the whole of such excess being \$23,160,000, against \$27,070,000, the previous week.

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

Table with columns: 1875 (Aug. 7, Aug. 14), Differences, 1874 (Aug. 15), 1873 (Aug. 16). Rows include Loans and dis., Specie, Circulation, Net deposits, and Legal tenders.

United States Bonds.—Government bonds have been lower this week, particularly on the five-twenties of 1865. This was chiefly in consequence of the decline in London, where United States bonds were lower, in common with other government loans, including English consols. The sales of new five-twenties of 1865 were especially free by the foreign bankers here, as it appears that in London they had obtained the idea that this issue would be called in by Secretary Bristow before the 1865s old, which were first negotiated. We have seen an official letter from Secretary Bristow, under date of July 27, stating positively that the United States five-twenty bonds "will be called in for redemption in the order of their issue," and as the "1865s old" were actually issued before the 1865s new there seems no reason to doubt that they will be first called. As a matter of fact, however, the new issue, with interest payable January and July, are dated July, 1865, while the old, with interest May and November, are dated November, 1865. Both issues are under the same act, and we understand that after the May and November issue had been sold the Treasury wished to change the interest period on the balance of bonds to January and July, and in making this change ante-dated them July, 1865, instead of making them January 1, 1866.

As to the payment in gold of the 1864 bonds, a correspondent in the Times gives the following:

These bonds were put upon the market in July, 1864, when the average rate of gold was 257 per cent, and were sold at par in greenbacks (or even less than par, deducting commissions, &c.)

The account appears as follows: \$10,000,000 five-twenty bonds at par in greenbacks, with gold at 257 per cent, brought, in gold, about \$3,900,000

On these bonds there has been paid interest six per cent. gold, for eleven years..... \$6,600,000 And the Secretary of the Treasury now proposes to pay in gold the principal..... 10,000,000—16,600,000 leaving the handsome profit on gold of \$12,700,000 to the bondholders.

The United States in war times borrowed at the best rate she could, and now pays in gold according to agreement. There is a close connection between this fact and the circumstance that Europe is now taking our new five per cents at par in gold as fast as they can be furnished, and that there is an excellent prospect of selling our next bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.

When gold was at 285 the State of Massachusetts stood up to the rack and paid gold interest. Her late issue of 5 per cent gold bonds was sold Aug. 13 at a fraction over 100.

Closing prices daily have been as follows:

Table with columns: Bond description, Int. period, Aug. 13, Aug. 16, Aug. 17, Aug. 18, Aug. 19, Aug. 20. Includes entries for 6s, 1881, 6s, 1881, 6s, 5-20's, 1864, etc.

* 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 Aug. 1, 1875, were as follows:

Table with columns: Bond description, Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest), Amount Registered, Amount Aug. 1. Includes entries for 6s, 1881, 6s, 1881, 6s, 5-20's, 1864, etc.

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

Table with columns: Security description, Aug. 6, Aug. 13, Aug. 20, Since Jan. 1, 1875 (Lowest, Highest). Includes entries for U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1865, old, U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1867, etc.

State and Railroad Bonds.—In Southern State bonds Virginias have been the strongest, and advanced sharply over last week on a home demand. Tennessees are still strong, and some prominent parties are credited with being large purchasers. Much confidence is expressed in the Louisiana funding bonds by some parties from that State.

Railroad bonds have only been moderately active in the absence of a large number of investors and moneyed men at the Summer resorts. Prices are well kept up and the best bonds, as a rule, are most in demand. The Northwest gold bonds declined to 87 1/2 but to-day sold up again to 88 1/2.

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

Table with columns: Bond description, Aug. 13, Aug. 16, Aug. 17, Aug. 18, Aug. 19, Aug. 20, Since Jan 1 (Lowest, Highest). Includes entries for 6s Tann., news, 6s N. Car., old, 6s N. Car., new, 6s Virg., consold, etc.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has had much the same general course as last week, being dull and spiritless in the first few days, and subsequently showing more life and quite a firmness in prices. Western Union has sold up to 8 1/2, and closes at 8 1/2, without any further developments. The Chicago & Alton Railroad has declared a 4 per cent dividend payable in September. The strongest point in the market was in the prominent Western Railroads, Northwest, St. Paul, and Rock Island. The preferred stocks of the first two have been particularly conspicuous for their firmness, and the St. Paul preferred under free purchases has advanced nearly 5 per cent; Northwest preferred 2 1/2 per cent. Rock Island sold yesterday at 109 1/2, and closes to-day at 108 1/2. There is evidently more confidence in these Western stocks, based probably on the exhibit of their last annual reports and on the expectation of a good traffic this Fall. Lake Shore has been strong in spite of the rumors of a large decrease in earnings, and the best price to-day was 61 1/2. The general tone of the market is strong, though prices at the close were a fraction off from the best of the day.

For the purpose of showing the total transactions of the week in the leading stocks, we have compiled the table following:

Table with columns for Pacific, Lake, West'n, Chic., Erie, Union, Ohio & Wab. and rows for Aug. 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

The last line in the preceding table shows the total number of shares of each of the stocks, now outstanding, so that it may be seen at a glance what proportion of the whole stock has been turned over in the week.

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows:

Table with columns for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and rows for N.Y. Cen. & H.R., Erie, Lake Shore, Wabash, etc.

* Details 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 with columns for Jan. 1, 1875, to date and Whole year 1874, and rows for N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R., Erie, Lake Shore, etc.

Latest earnings reported.

Table with columns for 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872 and rows for Atch. Top. & S. Fe., Central Pacific, etc.

The Gold Market.—Gold was comparatively steady in the early part of the week, but subsequently became more active and firmer.

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

Table with columns for Open, High, Close, Total, Balance, and rows for Saturday, Aug. 14, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Current week, Previous week, Jan. 1, 1875, to date.

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

Table with columns for Sovereigns, Napoleons, X & Reichmarks, etc. and rows for Five francs, English silver, Prussian paper thalers, etc.

Foreign Exchange.—Exchange was weak prior to Wednesday's steamers, and quotations were reduced to 486½ and 489 for prime long and short sterling, respectively.

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

Table with columns for Receipts, Gold, Currency, Payments, Gold, Currency and rows for Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 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 Aug. 14, 1875:

Table with columns for Assets, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Net Assets, Circulation and rows for New York, Manhattan Co., etc.

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

Table with columns for Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Net Deposits, Circulation and rows for Dec. 18, 1874, Dec. 19, 1874.

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

Table with columns for Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, Aggregate Clearings and rows for May 21, May 29, June 5, etc.

Boston Banks.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House on Monday, Aug. 16, 1875:

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

Total. \$30,586,000 \$138,500,706 \$89,100,718 \$13,380,900 \$52,767,600 \$25,021,900

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation.

Philadelphia Banks.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Aug. 16, 1875:

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

Total. \$16,485,000 \$61,999,991 \$315,612 \$14,572,026 \$49,692,312 \$21,973,505

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation.

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER CITIES.

Table with columns: SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Lists securities like Maine 6s, New Hampshire 6s, etc.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, Etc.—Continued.

Table with columns: SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Lists securities like PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, RAILROAD STOCKS, etc.

Table with columns: SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Lists securities like CANAL STOCKS, RAILROAD BONDS, etc.

Table with columns: SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Lists securities like CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, etc.

Table with columns: SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Lists securities like LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, etc.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

U. S. Bonds and active Railroad Stocks are quoted on a previous page. Prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be

Table with columns for 'SECURITIES', 'Bid', 'Ask', and 'SECURITIES'. It is divided into sections: 'State Bonds', 'Railroad Bonds', 'Miscellaneous List', and 'Southern Securities'. Each section contains multiple rows of financial data with corresponding bid and ask prices.

NEW YORK LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Par, Amount), DIVIDENDS (Periods, 1873, 1874, Last Paid), PRICE (Bid, Ask). Lists various banks like American, American Exchange, Bowery, Broadway, etc.

Insurance Stock List.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Par, Amount), NET SUR PLDS (1875), DIVIDENDS (1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, Last Paid), PRICE (Bid, Ask). Lists insurance companies like Atlantic, Aetna, American, American Exch'g, etc.

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

[Quotations by Charles Otis, Broker, 47 Exchange Place.]

Table with columns: GAS COMPANIES, Par, Amount, Periods, Rate, Last dividend, Bid, Ask. Lists gas companies like Brooklyn Gas Light Co, Citizens Gas Co, Harlem, etc.

City Securities.

[Quotations by DANIEL A. MORAN, Broker, 40 Wall Street.]

Table with columns: INTEREST, Months Payable, Bonds due, PRICE (Bid, Ask). Lists various city securities like New York Water stock, Croton water stock, etc.

This column shows last dividend on stocks, also date of maturity of bonds.

Investments

AND

STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

The "Investors' Supplement" is published regularly on the last Saturday of each month, and furnished to all regular subscribers of the CHRONICLE.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Rutland Railroad Company.

The president in his report says: "The circumstances or condition of affairs that led to the suggestion of consolidating the Rutland, Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada railroads, were called to your attention at our last adjourned annual meeting. A consolidation of these roads upon fair and equitable terms was contemplated. This, for a time, quieted contending interests, and resulted in a preliminary agreement (herewith submitted), constituting a basis of consolidation, and promised a successful issue. Such, we have no doubt, would have been the result, had the project been immediately pursued and the exact condition of the receivership ascertained and determined, as from the outset it was understood that it should be.

"At present the receivers and managers (of the Central Vermont) are withholding all rent from this corporation. The amount withheld and now due us is \$281,610 63. Of this amount there is held by the Connecticut river and Cheshire roads about \$140,000, which will in due time, in all probability, be paid into your treasury. This violation of contract has led, under advice of counsel, to a demand, in writing, for the possession of your property and leased roads, which was authorized by a vote of your directors, passed June 13, and the taking of steps for the collection of rents due. Nothing will be left undone to protect your interests in this respect. It has been remarked that the outstanding contracts of the receivers and managers, upon which these great losses were accruing, could have been cancelled. Your board had by its votes, (herewith submitted), of December 13, 1874, and May 13, 1875, offered to accept the surrender of the Rutland road and its leased lines, and to cancel the contract under the terms thereof. The offer was made subject to the approval of the stockholders. The proposition not having been accepted, you have not been called together for definite action."

At the annual meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, The directors of this company, on the 13th of June, 1875, by vote, directed a demand made upon said receivers, for a surrender of said road and property for the reasons set forth in said vote;

Resolved, That the action of our board of directors aforesaid is hereby approved and confirmed; That they be and they are hereby instructed to take and to use all legal measures to recover the road and the rent due this company, and for funds leg effectual the securities given therefor, as well as to recover all damage sustained, or that may be hereafter sustained, by this company in consequence of the breach of the terms of said lease by said receivers.

BALANCE SHEET, JULY 1, 1875.

CREDIT.	
Capital stock, common	\$2,479,700 00
Capital stock, preferred	4,164,200 00
Bills payable	846,115 45
Dividend scrip outstanding	317,581 00
Equipment bonds, 7 per cent.	500,000 00
Eqn general bonds, 8 per cent.	500,000 00
First mortgage bonds, 6 per cent.	1,183,100 00
Coupons of 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. bonds unpaid	2,158 00
Total	\$9,534,358 05
DEBIT.	
Rutland & Burlington Railroad second mortgage bonds paid	\$1,100,500 00
Coupons and interest on same	1,135,970 00
First mortgage bonds paid	1,780,900 00
Coupons and interest	2,243,731 39
Real estate	118,375 87
Construction account	2,646,307 81
Advance railroad balance	143,965 63
Sundry accounts, balances due	289,910 53
Securities and cash	150,530 34
Total	\$9,532,358 05
THE INCOME AND RECEIPTS ARE FOR	
Rent collected	\$540,304 04
First mortgage bonds sold	215,300 10
Rent due to 1st July and unpaid	313,877 73
Total	\$979,481 77
THE DISBURSEMENTS ARE FOR	
Dividend scrip paid	\$223,261 83
Coupons on 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. bonds	249,314 00
Interest account balance	49,595 97
Legal expenses paid	8,007 13
Advertising, stationery, postage, telegraph and sundry expenses	3,119 00
Damages paid for personal injuries	11,999 83
Old claims and final balance in settlement with Cheever & Hart	4,774 30
Salaries in part for two years	19,221 50
Rutland and Burlington first mortgage bonds and interest paid	31,777 96
Total	\$593,641 46
SCRIP ACCOUNT.	
Outstanding January, 1874	\$134,122 50
Three scrip dividends	437,721 00
Total	\$571,843 50
Scrip redeemed	233,361 94
Balance outstanding	\$338,481 56
RENT ACCOUNT.	
Balance due and unpaid to January 1, 1874	\$2,184 87
Total rent for eighteen months for Rutland and its leased roads	828,053 31
Total	\$830,238 18

CREDIT.

Cash received of Cheshire and Connecticut River Railroads	\$708,598 37
Due and unpaid, not including interest	271,869 84
Total	\$980,468 21
Of the balance on rent accounts, \$48,489 is due to stockholders in the Addison Railroad.	
J. M. HAVEN, Treasurer.	

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

Bleecker Street (N. Y. City) Railroad.—A suit has been begun by John M. Harlow, the trustee of the first mortgage bondholders of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, to foreclose the first mortgage. The amount of this mortgage is \$700,000, and the company made default in paying the July interest due on it.

Chicago Danville & Vincennes.—Gen. Adna Anderson, receiver of the Chicago Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, has filed his report for the months of June and July, showing the following statement:

SUMMARY.

Receipts on account of former receivers	\$83,473 90
Receipts on account of Chicago Danville & Vincennes Railroad	1,093 83
Receipts for earnings for June and July	76,046 00
Total	\$110,613 73
Disbursed on account of former receivers	\$32,237 42
Expenses for June and July	50,950 28
Balance on hand	7,426 03
Total	\$110,613 73

—A circular to bondholders has just been issued by Mr. F. W. Huidekoper, Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, from which the following are extracts:

"Many of you were induced in November and December, 1873, and in the early part of 1874, by false representations of the conditions and liabilities of the C. D. & V. R. R. Co., to fund your coupons into 'Certificates of Indebtedness,' and into 'Convertible Mortgage Bonds.' On June 6, 1874, there had been coupons from 2,497 bonds, out of 4,000, thus funded, and the probability is that very few were funded after that time. Some of you, on the 1st of February last, received payment of the interest warrants on these certificates and bonds, and the company defaulted in its payment to others. The company, on the 1st inst., defaulted in the payment of the whole of the interest warrants due at that date. By the terms of the agreement made between you and the company, and embraced in the certificates, you are entitled to receive back from William R. Fosdick, trustee, the coupons which in funding you originally gave up to him, upon a surrender by you of the Certificate of Indebtedness or of the Convertible Mortgage Bond, which you hold. Your committee would urgently advise you to immediately present your certificate or bond and to demand the return of your coupons, that you may be in the same position in which you were before funding, and in which the holders of bonds are who refused to fund. The committee have tendered a number of certificates to William R. Fosdick, who refused to surrender the coupons for them. All certificates and convertible bonds should be presented to him, that no acquiescence may be given by you to his pretended right to still hold your coupons.

"Should you wish to have this committee attend to the matter for you, you can send your certificates or bond to T. W. Shannon, Treasurer of C. D. & V. R. R. Co's Committee, care of National Trust Company, 261 Broadway, New York."

The circular further states, in substance, that the Court in Chicago very properly refused to allow the receiver to apply earnings to the payment of interest due on the certificates Aug. 1; that the committee has been allowed to intervene in the Fosdick foreclosure suit, and that

"Your committee are endeavoring to obtain a decree of sale at the earliest moment possible, and are using every exertion that you may obtain control of the property, which is the security for your bonds, and which by honest and efficient management will become more adequate security for the bonds. The committee already hold the agreements of about \$1,500,000 of Illinois Division bonds—being about 60 per cent of the whole amount—and of not quite one-half of the bonds of the Indiana Division."

The following note is appended:

"N. B.—The chairman of the committee in June made a personal examination of the Racoon Valley (in which there are about twenty miles of grading done) and of the Brazil coal fields, and he is of the opinion that the completion of that portion of the Indiana Division from Montezuma to Brazil would add largely to the earnings of the road. In a letter from Gen. Anderson, the present receiver, he says: 'I received your letter after your trip through Racoon Valley in Indiana. I am more and more strongly impressed, as I become familiar with the road and region tributary to it, that its extension to the Brazil coal fields is of vital importance, and when that is done its future success is assured.'

"The committee will be glad to receive from you any suggestions which you may have to offer, in regard to re-organization, and the furnishing of the money for the completion of the road to Brazil, and for terminal facilities at Chicago. Address the chairman, at Meadville, Pa."

Chicago & Illinois River.—Morris K. Jesup & Co., in behalf of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, have begun a suit against this company to close their lien on certain first mortgage bonds of the defendants, which they hold as security. The C. & A. company has advanced largely to the Chicago & Illinois River, and received bonds to the par value of \$700,000 as security, and these they now wish to sell, as their advances have not been repaid.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul.—The *World* says: "The general mortgage of 1874 upon the property and franchises of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was executed to two of the company's directors as trustees. It appears that some of the directors were opposed to having directors chosen as trustees, and one of the acts of the present board has been to cancel the mortgage of 1874 and execute another in its stead, with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company as trustee. Holders of the bonds outstanding under the mortgage of 1874, less than \$1,000,000, can have them exchanged for bonds of the new mortgage."

Chicago & Southwestern.—In the suit brought by the trustees under the first mortgage and the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific company, lessee and guarantor of the bonds, to foreclose the first mortgage on this road, the United States Circuit Court has reached a decision. A decree of foreclosure was ordered to be entered Aug. 3, and an order made appointing E. R. Mason, of Des Moines, Iowa, master to sell the property. The Court refused to allow the petition of the holders of the Atchison Branch bonds against the granting of the decree. These bonds were a first mortgage on the Atchison Branch, and a second lien on the main line, but were not guaranteed by the Rock Island Company, though the holders claimed that they were.

Detroit & Milwaukee.—Mr. C. C. Trowbridge has filed his report for June, closing his accounts as Temporary Receiver. The receipts for the month of June were:

On account of assets.....	\$36,580 40
On account of traffic, etc.....	201,142 46

Total.....	\$237,722 86
Liabilities paid off.....	\$146,331 46
Working expenses.....	68,721 37
	\$214,952 83

Balance on hand..... \$22,870 03
The excess of liabilities over assets, June 30, was \$1,103,005 85, or, deducting \$89,819 43 of assets classed as doubtful, \$1,193,725 31. Since the receiver took charge the liabilities have been reduced \$38,869 80.

Erie Railway.—On petition of Hugh J. Jewett, receiver, Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, made an order permitting the execution of a contract whereby the interests of the Erie railway company in Pennsylvania coal lands shall be consolidated with those of the Shawmut company. In the petition the receiver sets out that in 1873 and 1873 the Erie railway company became possessed of all the capital stock of a Pennsylvania coal Co., known as the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Co., which cost the Erie company \$679,361 70. For them Erie was to pay in all \$1,094,023 90, and has actually paid \$543,697 93, leaving a deficit of \$550,303 97, all of which, except \$6,250, is to be paid in instalments, before July 19, 1876, under penalty of a forfeiture of the money already paid. The consolidation is permitted under the provisions of a contract whereby it is provided: (1.) That a mortgage is to be executed on the property so united to secure bonds to be issued to the amount of \$4,000,000; the transfer by Mr. Jewett to the consolidated company of the Erie interest, the entire stock of the Northwestern Mining & Exchange company, to wit: 5,000 shares, in exchange for \$1,366,667 of the said mortgage bonds at par, subject to the payment of the balance due on the purchase of the lands of the Northwestern company, amounting to \$544,030 96; the said Shawmut company to receive a certain number of the said mortgage bonds in payment for its interest in the mortgaged premises. (2.) The consolidation of the Buffalo Bradford & Pittsburg railroad company, the Pittsburg Buffalo & Rochester railroad company, and the Brandy Camp railroad company, (all of which facilitate the working of the lands,) with a capital stock of each consolidated company amounting to \$4,000,000 in shares of \$100 each, whereof 22,990 shares being a majority of the stock is to be delivered to the Erie railway company, or the receiver. The consolidated company is also to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the said \$4,000,000 of bonds of said Northwestern Mining & Exchange company. (3.) William D. Shipman is appointed trustee to dispose of this \$4,000,000 of bonds. (4.) The name to be assumed by this new consolidated company is the Pennsylvania & Erie Coal & Railway company. (5.) The proceeds of the bonds, or so much as necessary, is to be used to construct a line of railroad to furnish an outlet to market for the coal, in connection with the roads already named. By this agreement, Mr. Jewett claims, great advantages will be secured to Erie, including an abundant supply of coal for the use of the railway at reasonable rates, and that he will thereby make the best disposition of the stock which Erie at present holds in coal lands, and best serve the interests of the company's stockholders. On the petition and the consent of all parties who have appeared in the suit in which Mr. Jewett was appointed receiver, Judge Westbrook made an order authorizing him to enter into the agreements as prayed for.

—Mr. Jewett, receiver, has filed his accounts from the date of his appointment, May 27, to June 30. He reports that he received as cash on coming into possession of the company's property \$143,622 86, and that at the end of the five weeks he had \$432,403 09 of that kind of items on hand, the total receipts being, including loans, \$3,192,008, and expenditures \$2,759,605 91. The net amount of loans in the same period was \$470,000.

The following notes are appended to the figures showing receipts and payments on certain days, viz.:

June 9. The receipts of June 9 include a loan of \$300,000 from the Marine National Bank, and the payments that of an old loan of \$40,000.

June 11. Payment of \$108,701 25 on account of Buffalo New York & Erie railway rents, and \$105,000 Long Dock rents, and receipts from the Buffalo New York & Erie railway company of \$20,156 50, dividends.

June 15. Loans from the Fourth National Bank of \$300,000,

and from Union Steamboat company of \$30,000, included in receipts.

June 16. Repayment to the Fourth National Bank of \$50,000.

June 25. Loans paid \$10,000.

June 29. Loan from Bank of Commerce, \$150,000, and loan paid \$150,000—a renewal of a note merely.

Hannibal & Central Missouri.—Holders of the coupons due May 1, 1875, are notified that they can receive payment on presentation at the office of W. A. & A. M. White, 63 Broadway.

Memphis City Finances.—The following, from an opinion of Mr. S. P. Walker, attorney for the city, we quote as showing the ground which is taken by the authorities, who decline to recognize the city's liability on certain bonds:

"Of the \$900,000 of paving bonds, authorized June 15, 1867, I think \$100,000 were void, and that the city has an absolute defence against them, good against any holder and under any circumstances. There was never any legislative authority to issue but \$500,000 paving bonds; all issued over and above that are void. Of the \$500,000 for which there was legislative authority, \$367,000 were issued at par, and there is no defence against them. The balance on this \$500,000 issued below par stands on the same footing with the other bonds issued or sold for less than par.

"Second, by ordinance of September 6, 1866, in Lofland's administration, \$250,000 of funding bonds were authorized to be issued. Under this ordinance only \$157,000 were issued. Thus the matter stood on April 13, 1863, when the ordinance was passed authorizing the one million dollar funding issue. After the passage of the latter ordinance, Leftwich issued \$1,185,000, assuming, it appears, that he had power to make the issue of \$1,000,000, and also to issue the balance of the \$250,000 not issued by Lofland. I strongly incline to think he had no such power; that the authority to issue \$1,000,000 was at the same time a limitation upon his authority. The question on it to be made. If I am right, the \$135,000 overplus issued by Leftwich is void."

Montclair Railway.—The various interests in the Montclair railway have, it is reported, agreed to give control of the property permanently to the first mortgage bondholders at once, instead of waiting for the sale of the road, which is set for Sept. 11. It is necessary to have the approval of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, who is the representative of the second mortgage bondholders, and Mr. Hewitt, who is now absent, has been telegraphed to upon the subject, and his approval is expected at an early date.

The basis upon which reorganization will take place, in the event of a consummation of the arrangements now in progress, are substantially as heretofore reported in the *CHRONICLE*, v. 20 p. 501.

New York & Oswego Midland.—Pending the foreclosure suit John G. Stevens and Abram S. Hewitt, the receivers of the mortgaged property of that road, applied to Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, for injunctions restraining the tax collectors of several towns in this State from selling the property in their hands as such receivers, to satisfy certain State taxes. Temporary injunctions to that effect were granted and remained in force until this week, when the Judge gave a decision dissolving them.

Paris & Danville.—This road is thirty-four and a half miles in length, and upon it there have been issued first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$1,190,000. The bill sets up, that, since July 1, 1873, the road has defaulted the interest due on its bonds; that the road became, and is, wholly insolvent, and unable to pay its interest on the bonded indebtedness; that the stock has declined in value till the same is substantially worthless; and that the earnings of the road have not been sufficient to pay the running expenses of the same under the present management. The bill also contains the charge that the New York Loan & Trust Company, trustees on the first mortgage, are a foreign corporation, and cannot execute the trust by taking charge of the road in case of default of payment of interest, as required by the terms of the trust deed to do, and are without legal capacity to perform any act by virtue of the trust deed aforesaid. The bill asks that a receiver be appointed, and that the road and its franchises may be sold on a foreclosure.

Judge Davis, at Danville, Ill., August 14, appointed the Hon. James Eads as receiver of the Paris & Danville Railroad.

Rockford Rock Island & St. Louis.—This road was sold in Chicago, Aug. 16, under the decree of foreclosure in the suit of the Union Trust Company of New York. The first bidder was Mr. Charles W. Hassler of New York, who represented the American bondholders. He bid \$300,000. Somebody raised it to \$310,000, and the bidding was brisk up to \$500,000. After that there were only three bidders, and after some competition, 200 miles of road were knocked down to Mr. Osterburg, representing the German bondholders, for \$1,320,000.

—Mr. Hassler says in his circular this week: "We do not advise bondholders to unite with the purchasing clique. We think bondholders will do far better to accept of their pro rata in cash. Bonds numbered from 1 to 5,000 will probably realize about \$140 each, and those from 5,001 to 9,000 about \$45 each."

St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.—A despatch of August 17 from St. Paul says that at a recent conference in New York between the chief officers of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad and a committee of the Dutch bondholders an agreement was arrived at by virtue of which all pending litigation is withdrawn for a year, and if the agreement is ratified by the principals in Holland, two uncompleted portions of the line will be pushed forward to completion—the connection from St. Paul with the North Pacific Railroad at Brainerd and with the Canadian road now building from Fort Garry to Pembina.

Toledo Wabash & Western.—A circular letter has been addressed to the holders of the seven per cent. equipment bonds of the Toledo & Wabash Railway Company, by B. F. Ham, Chairman of the Committee of Bondholders, asking for a subscription of \$1 for each \$1,000 of bonds held, for the purpose of protecting the interest of the bondholders "under the probable foreclosure of the second consolidated mortgage of said company," and also for the authority to take such steps as the committee may deem advisable for the purpose mentioned.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, August 20, 1875.

There has been some improvement in trade the past week and increasing indications of a good autumn business. The fall of rain in the Eastern and Middle States has been very great, and much damage has been done by floods to railways, interrupting transportation in all directions. A break in the Erie Canal has also occurred; and these mishaps have operated as a check upon business; still, the general tone in mercantile circles is an improving one, and many circumstances seem to favor an early revival of trade.

The speculation in pork and lard has been fitful, but yesterday there was a sharp decline; mess pork closed at \$21 10 for Sept., and \$21 13 for Oct., and prime steam lard fell off to 13 1/2c. for Sept., and 13 1/4c. for Oct.; the decline in both cases was attributed to the lower market at the West. Bacon and cut meats have been in moderate request at full prices. Beef has remained quiet. Butter has latterly been rather more steady for fine grades, but cheese has remained dull at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c. for prime to choice factories. Tallow has advanced to 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c. To-day, there was some recovery in pork, which closed at \$21 10 for Sept. and Oct., after selling at \$21. Lard opened at 13 11/16c. for Sept., and 13 1/2c. for Oct., and advanced 1/16c. on these figures, with other provisions quiet and unchanged.

Kentucky tobacco has ruled firmer but quiet at 8 1/2 to 10c. for lugs and 13 1/2 to 25c. for leaf; the sales for the week embraced 400 bhd., of which 300 were for export and 100 for consumption. Crop accounts are contradictory. Seed leaf has continued in good demand and firm; the sales embrace: Crop of 1871, 70 cases Connecticut, at 11c., crop of 1873, 60 cases do. at 15c., 100 cases Pennsylvania at 30c., 350 cases State at 7 1/2 to 17c., 58 cases Wisconsin, at 7 1/2c., 251 cases State, 163 cases Ohio, and 143 cases Connecticut, on private terms; and crop of 1871, 30 cases do., on private terms; also 300 cases sundry kinds at 7 to 20c. Spanish tobacco has been quiet—prices rather easier; sales 400 bales Havana at 82c. to \$1.

Coffee has been in good demand, and although arrivals have been liberal, prices have advanced fully 1/2c., and fair to good cargoes of Rio are now quoted at 19 to 20 1/2c. gold. Java coffee has also been active at higher prices; mats quoted at 27 to 30c. Rice has been subject to speculative influences, but these have subsided at the close, with the return of more favorable weather to the growing crop. Molasses has been dull and prices weak at 37 to 38c. for 50 test. Sugars have been moderately active, and prices about steady; fair refining Cuba 7 1/2 to 3c., and standard crushed 11 1/2c.

Table with 4 columns: Hhds., Boxes, Bags, Melado. Rows: Receipts past week, Sales past week, Stock Aug. 19, 1875, Stock Aug. 20, 1875.

Whiskey has been dull and closes at \$1 23 to \$1 24. Linseed oil has ruled lower at 60 to 68c. in casks and barrels. Crude sperm has been quiet at \$1 50. Crude whale has been in fair demand, with sales of 500 bbls. South Sea on private terms; quoted at 60c. Menhaden lower, at 32c. for prime Sound, and 31c. for Maine oil. Fish have been in fair demand and steady. Hides have ruled firmer and fairly active; dry Central American sold at 90c. gold, and city slaughter ox at 10c. currency.

The market for ocean freights has not been very active during the past week; berth room, in fact, has been rather quiet, and rates show a material falling off; charters, however, are without further decline, although the tone is not over and above steady. Late engagements and charters include: Grain to Liverpool by steam, 8 to 9 d.; flour, 2s. 8d.; provisions at 37s. to 37s. 6d.; flour to London by sail, 2s. 6d. to 7s. d.; refined petroleum to Liverpool, 5s.; do. to the Baltic, 6s.; naphtha to London, 5s. 6d.; case oil to Coronna, 27c.; do to Catania, 27 1/2c., both gold. To-day, there was only a moderate business, but rates were about steady. Grain to Liverpool by steam, 8 to 9 d., and clause at 37s. 6d.; grain to Glasgow by steam, 7 to 8 s.; flour to London by sail, 2s. 6d.; grain by steam to London, 8d.; refined petroleum to Cronstadt, 6s.; do. to the Baltic, 5s. 9d. to 6s.; do. to Hamburg or Bremen, 4s.; naphtha to London, 4s. 8d.; case oil to Yokohama at 52 1/2c., gold.

There have been only small sales in the market for rosin, but quotations remain about steady, with a slightly improved demand at the close; common to good strained, \$1 65 to 1 70. Spirits turpentine has been generally quiet, but unchanged, at 31 1/2 to 32c. Refined petroleum remained steady, until at the close, when a decline took place consequent upon the continued quietude and the failure of a large exporting house. This resulted in a slightly better business; spot delivery quoted at 11 1/2c., with 12,500 bbls. early September sold at 11 1/2c. Crude, in bulk, also is quiet, but unchanged at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c. Logot copper is firmer, with late sales of 250,000 lbs. Lake at 23 1/2c. cash. In American pig iron there was a reported sale of 4,500 tons at Philadelphia, on private terms; spot quoted at \$26 37. Scrap is scarce and firmer; sales 900 tons wrought at \$30 50 to \$32.

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: Name, Time, Total since Jan 1, Total this week, All other ports, Other S. American, Brazil, British Guiana, Mex. Ice, Other W. Indies, Haiti, Cuba, Br. N.A. Colonies, Austr. & Japan, Other S. Europe, Spain, Other N. Europe, Ger. many, Holland & Belg., France, Great Britain, Meadsstuffs-Flour, Corn meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Candles, Coffee, Cotton, Hops, Naval-Stp. Turp., Rosin, Oil cake, Oils-Petroleum, Whale, Spermaceti, Lard, Purified, Pork, Bacon, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Tobacco, Whisket etc.

For Imports of Leading Articles see page 179.

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, and various commodity categories like Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 20, 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, Aug. 20. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 1,941 bales, against 1,541 bales last week, 2,033 bales the previous week, and 2,377 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,479,219 bales, against 3,804,727 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 325,508 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and for corresponding weeks of five previous years are as follows:

Table showing cotton receipts by port for 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, and 1870. Ports include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, etc.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 5,074 bales, of which 1,435 were to Great Britain, 2,691 to France, and 943 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening, are now 89,493 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week and also for the corresponding week of last season.

Table showing cotton exports by destination (G. Brit., France, Cont'n) and stock levels for various weeks.

* The exports this week under the head of "other ports" include from Baltimore 55 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, 2,500 bales; for Havre, none; for Continent, 1,000 bales; for coastwise ports, 500 bales; total, 4,000 bales; which, if deducted from the stock, would leave 13,000 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 a decrease in the exports this week of 4,782 bales, while the stocks to-night are 37,321 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Aug. 13, the latest mail dates:

Table showing receipts and exports since Sept. 1 to all ports, including 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.

There has been a very irregular market the past week. Cotton on the spot has met with a good demand for home consumption. The "vacation" at Fall River continues, but many other mills are starting up, and there is need among many spinners of immediate supplies of the raw material, while the stocks in this and other primary markets have become much reduced. On Wednesday quotations were revised. Ordinary and Low Middling, and grades above, of the old classification, and Ordinary and Middling, and grades above, of the new classification, were advanced 1/4. To-day there was a good demand for export at firm prices. For future delivery, quotations have latterly been tending downward, pursuing a course just the opposite of spots, and the business in futures has been below the average. Crop accounts as interpreted on the street have been a good deal mixed. The weather reports to the New York Cotton Exchange indicated too much rain on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, but it subsided on Wednesday, and the general impression on 'Change was that it had not done much injury. Memphis reported on Wednesday that the Mississippi River was falling at that point, and all danger of a serious flood was regarded as past. To-day prices were again 1-32@1-16c. lower, with a limited business. After 'Change, there were sales at 14c. for August, 13 9-16c. for October, and 13 23-32c. for January, showing that the decline in regular hours was mostly recovered. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 94,500 bales, including — free on board for immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 9,095 bales, including 413 for export, 8,544 for consumption, 138 for speculation and — in transit. Of the above, — bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

Table showing closing quotations for New Classification, Uplands, Alabama, New Orleans, and Texas.

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

Table showing daily sales and prices for Uplands from Saturday to Friday.

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board) have reached during the week 94,500 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

Table showing forward delivery sales and prices for various months from August to June.

The following exchange has been made during the week: 17-32c. p. d. to exch. 100 Dec. for March.

The following will show spot quotations and the closing prices bid for futures at the several dates named:

Table showing spot quotations and closing prices for Low Middling Uplands and Middling Uplands.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our reports to-night show in many districts a less hopeful feeling with regard to the crop. Still it is very difficult to state the precise purport of the advices; but we incline to the belief that the condition is rather one of well-founded anxiety as to the future than of any considerable present injury. Dry, warm weather is now greatly needed almost everywhere, and in many sections is indispensable for the realization of former hopes. These remarks apply chiefly to Alabama and the Atlantic States, and do not apply to Texas, Arkansas and a considerable portion of Louisiana; parts of most of the first-mentioned States also send more favorable reports.

Galveston, Texas.—The cause of the large receipts this week is the free arrival of new cotton. The crop is developing promisingly, but drought is occasionally complained of. Most sections had welcome rains this week. Picking has begun in the low country. We have had rain here this week on four days, the rainfall reaching one inch and eleven hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 82, the highest being 92 and the lowest 74.

Indianola, Texas.—Delightful showers have fallen here the past week, and crop accounts are increasingly favorable. The rainfall has reached one inch and twenty-nine hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 93 and the lowest 71.

Coriicana, Texas.—The crops in this section continue promising. We have had one hard rain this week, the rainfall reaching two inches. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 93 and the lowest 64.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—It rained on five days the past week, heavy thunderstorms, the rainfall aggregating four inches and two hundredths. Average thermometer, 80.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—We had a heavy rain last Friday after the close of my report and another on Saturday, the rainfall reaching two inches and sixty-one hundredths. The nights have continued cold. Crop prospects are still good below, but the heavy rains have spoiled considerable cotton above. The thermometer has averaged 77, the highest being 92 and the lowest 65.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—We have had four clear days the past week and rain on Saturday and Tuesday, with a rainfall of sixty-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 75, the highest being 94 and the lowest 60.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—Rain has fallen here on four days this week with a rainfall of five inches and eighteen hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 76, the highest being 79 and the lowest 74.

Columbus, Mississippi.—We had showers the early part of the week. The days and nights have been cool, the average thermometer being 81, the highest 89 and the lowest 73. Caterpillars have certainly appeared, and though the injury done has been limited, much damage is feared.

Nashville, Tennessee.—There were four rainy days here the past week, the rainfall reaching one and seventeen hundredths inches. We are having too much rain; need dry weather and a late Fall to secure a good crop. Average thermometer 73, highest 81 and lowest 64.

Memphis, Tennessee.—Two days of the past week were rainy, the rest being cloudy. The rainfall has reached seventy-one hundredths of an inch. We are having too much rain, and the weather is too cold. The bottom lands along the river are suffering with rot, and squares are blighting badly. The thermometer has averaged 74, the highest being 81 and the lowest 60.

Mobile, Alabama.—It was showery here three days and rained severely on two days of the past week, the rainfall aggregating two inches and eighty-one hundredths. Crop accounts are less favorable; we are having too much rain, and the nights are too cold. It is feared much damage has been done, as rust is developing and the plant is suffering from rot; squares, blooms and bolls are reported to be dropping badly. The middle crop promises to be poor. There are rumors of caterpillars, but we do not consider them of much importance. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 89 and the lowest 60.

Montgomery, Alabama.—It rained here constantly on four days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and fifty-one hundredths. Picking has been interrupted with by the rain. The days have been warm and the nights cold, the thermometer having averaged 78, ranging between 67 and 90.

Selma, Alabama.—Our Selma telegram has failed to reach us this week.

Madison, Florida.—The total rainfall for the week is two inches and twenty-five hundredths, there having been two rainy days. Picking is actually going on, though the rains came too late to save the middle crop. Average thermometer 81, highest 85 and lowest 77.

Macon, Georgia.—We had five rainy days during the week. The thermometer averaged 78, the highest being 86 and the lowest 70.

Atlanta, Georgia.—It rained constantly one day, and on four days there were delightful showers, the indications being that they extended over a wide surface. Crop accounts are more favorable. Total rainfall two and thirty-five hundredths inches. Average thermometer 77, highest 86 and lowest 68.

Columbus, Georgia.—Crop accounts are less favorable. Rain fell on four days to the extent of one inch and seventy-eight hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 86 and the lowest 65.

Savannah, Georgia.—We are having too much rain. There were four rainy days the past week, with a rainfall of one and fifty-two hundredths inches. The days have been warm and the nights cold. Thermometer—highest 92, lowest 71, and average 80.

Augusta, Georgia.—Our Augusta telegram has failed to reach us.

Charleston, South Carolina.—The total rainfall for the week was fifty-five hundredths of an inch, rain falling on five days. The weather has been somewhat cooler and rain is still needed badly. Average thermometer 81, highest 89 and lowest 75.

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, Aug. 20). We give last year's figures (Friday, Aug. 21, 1874) for comparison:

	Aug. 20, '75.		Aug. 21, '74.	
	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
New Orleans.. Below high-water mark.....	5	5	12	8
Memphis..... Above low-water mark.....	33	8	5	5
Nashville..... Above low-water mark.....	7	7	1	3
Shreveport..... Above low-water mark.....	17	10	2	9
Vicksburg..... Above low-water mark.....	40	10	10	0

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

NEW COTTON.—There have been some arrivals at outports lately of new cotton, the growth of States which we have not thus far reported. Texas, Louisiana and Alabama we have given heretofore as telegraphed by our correspondents. The first bale of other States have been as follows:

South Carolina.—The first bale of South Carolina cotton was received at Charleston Saturday afternoon, Aug. 14. It was grown by Mr. C. T. Dowling, of Barnwell, and consigned to Messrs. Wroton & Dowling, factors, of Charleston. The first bale was received in Charleston last season on the 22d of August, eight days later.

Georgia.—The first bale of the new crop Georgia cotton reached Savannah July 30. It was from the plantation of J. W. Staten, of Stateville, and consigned to J. W. Lathrop & Co. Last year the first bale of new Georgia crop was received at Savannah, Aug. 6.

Florida.—The first bale of Florida Uplands was received at Savannah by P. Dzalyński from Messrs. Wells & Stellings, Gainesville, Fla. It was classed Middling. Savannah received the first Florida cotton last year on August 7th.

Mississippi.—The first two bales of Mississippi cotton reached New Orleans Aug. 9. One was raised by Jacob Thom, a freedman of St. Helena Parish, and the other came from Ursina plantation. Both were consigned to Messrs. Meyer, Wels & Co., of New Orleans. The first bale new crop Mississippi cotton reached New Orleans last year August 12th.

We have as yet received no notice of any arrivals of the Tennessee or Arkansas crop. The date of these arrivals would tend to indicate that the crop this year is at least as forward as last year, if not a little more advanced.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU'S RETURNS FOR AUGUST.—Below will be found the report of the Agricultural Bureau. In 1873 no figures were issued by the Bureau in the month of August, but the August and September statements were given together, the figures being headed September 1. For comparisons, therefore, we are compelled to use the September statement for that year; we likewise insert the September returns for 1871, as we can find none for August. The following are the averages of condition as given by the Agricultural Bureau at the dates named below:

States.	Aug. 1873.	Aug. 1874.	Sept. 1873.	Aug. 1872.	Sept. 1871.
Virginia.....	99	93	93	101	.....
North Carolina.....	99	95	95	99	83
South Carolina.....	84	97	66	95	80
Georgia.....	86	94	90	104	78
Florida.....	85	102	85	96	75
Alabama.....	93	90	85	107	80
Mississippi.....	104	89	82	112	80
Louisiana.....	99	83	80	101	77
Texas.....	93	105	92	103	80
Arkansas.....	108	87	93	96	95-
Tennessee.....	107	83	92	101	96

That our readers may have before them also the progress of the crop, according to the Agricultural Bureau, each month of the last two seasons, we give below their figures of average each year up to August 1st:

States.	1873.			1874.		
	June.	July.	Aug.	June.	July.	Aug.
North Carolina.....	92	95	99	89	102	95
South Carolina.....	97	99	84	81	88	97
Georgia.....	91	97	86	80	91	94
Florida.....	91	101	85	90	96	102
Alabama.....	101	102	98	82	92	90
Mississippi.....	109	108	104	78	87	89
Louisiana.....	95	105	99	70	73	83
Texas.....	96	98	98	94	102	105
Arkansas.....	90	104	108	75	91	83
Tennessee.....	99	109	107	90	97	87

The above is intended to represent the condition on the first of each month named. Since August 1st this year our readers are familiar with the surroundings of the plant, if they have followed our weather reports. Last year after August 1st the effects of the drought, which had even then in some districts been long continued, began to manifest themselves more plainly and decidedly.

BILLS OF LADING.—In our editorial of last week on this subject, we referred to an act passed by the Tennessee Legislature, covering the points there discussed. We have now received a copy of that act from Mr. John F. Wheelers, of the Nashville Cotton Exchange. It was through his efforts that this legislation was procured in Tennessee. As the trade is so generally interested in this subject, we give below the act in full:

AN ACT TO DEFINE THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES AND REGULATE THE LIABILITIES OF WAREHOUSEMEN, FACTORS, COMMON CARRIERS, ETC.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.* That hereafter in this State all and every person or persons, firms, companies or corporations, who shall receive cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, hemp, whiskey, or any kind of produce, wares, merchandise, or any description of personal property whatever, in store, or undertake to receive or take care of the same, shall be deemed a warehouseman.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted.* That no warehouseman or other person shall issue any receipt or other voucher for cotton, tobacco, grain, merchandise, or property of any kind, to any person, persons, or corporations, for money loaned or other purpose, unless such cotton, tobacco, grain, merchandise, or property aforesaid, shall, at the time of issuing such receipt, be in custody of such warehouseman or other person, and shall be in store or upon the premises and under his control at the time of issuing such receipt or voucher.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted.* That no warehouseman or other person shall issue any second or duplicate receipt while any former receipt for the same or any part thereof shall remain outstanding or uncancelled, without writing across a face of same "duplicate."

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted.* That no warehouseman or other person shall sell or encumber, ship, transfer or in any way remove, or permit to be removed, transferred or shipped beyond his control, anything hereinbefore mentioned for which a receipt shall have been given by him, without the written consent of the person or persons holding such receipt.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted.* That no master of any vessel, boat, or agent of any railroad, transfer or transportation company, or any other person, shall give any bill of lading or other voucher, for any cotton, tobacco, grain or property of any kind, by which it shall appear that such produce, merchandise or property has been shipped on board of any boat, railroad or other company, or vehicle or transportation, unless the same shall have been actually received in depot, or delivered to such boat or other vehicle to be carried or transported as expressed in said bill of lading or other voucher.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted.* That the aforementioned receipts of any warehouseman or other person, or any bill of lading given by any boat, railroad, transfer, or transportation company, may be transferred by endorsement thereon, and any person to whom the same may be transferred, shall be deemed and taken to be the owner of the produce, merchandise, or property therein specified, so far as to give validity to any pledge, loan, or transfer made, or created by such person or persons; but no property shall be delivered except on surrender and cancellation of the said original receipt, bill of lading, or other voucher, or the endorsement of such delivery thereon, in case of partial delivery. All such receipts or bills of lading which shall have the words "not negotiable" plainly written or printed thereon, shall not be subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted.* That no warehouseman or other person shall pledge, hypothecate, or negotiate any loan upon any receipt for produce, merchandise, or other property to a greater amount than he has actually paid or advanced thereon.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted.* That any warehouseman or other person, who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offense, and upon indictment and conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the penitentiary of the State for not more than five years, or both; and all or every person or persons aggrieved by the violation aforesaid, shall have the right to maintain an action at law against the person or persons, corporation or corporations, violating any of the provisions of this Act, to recover damages which he or they may have sustained by reason of such violation as aforesaid, before any court of competent jurisdiction, whether such person or persons aforesaid shall have been convicted of fraud under this Act or not.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted.* That all the provisions of this act shall apply and be applicable to bills of lading, and to all persons or corporations, their agents or servants that may issue bills of lading of any kind or description, the same as though the words "Forwarder and bills of lading" were mentioned in — section of this act.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted.* That all receipts, bills of lading, or other vouchers, issued by any warehouseman, forwarder, or other person, boat, railroad, or other transfer company, as by this act provided, shall be negotiable by endorsement thereon, in blank or special endorsement, in the same manner and to the same extent that bills of exchange or promissory notes are.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted.* That no printed or written condition or clause, which may in any way limit the liability imposed by this act, shall be of any effect or force whatever.

Sec. 12. *Be it further enacted.* That whosoever shall buy any cotton, tobacco, or other produce, merchandise or property, for cash, or shall procure an advance upon such property, and shall sell, hypothecate, or pledge the same to another, and use the proceeds thereof for any other purpose, than the payment of the seller, vendor, or party advancing thereon, or shall ship, convey, or otherwise make way with, or shall deliver to another any such cotton, tobacco, or other produce or merchandise, without payment to said seller or vendor, or party having advanced thereon, shall be guilty of a felony. Upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine in any sum, not over five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the State prison, for not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 13. *Be it further enacted.* That if any merchant, broker or warehouseman, undertaking to execute orders for the purchase of produce or merchandise, shall, with the intent to cheat or defraud, draw a bill of exchange upon his principal or his agent for a greater sum than the reasonable cost or value of such produce or merchandise, with reasonable charges thereon, he shall be liable to all the penalties contained in the eighth section of this act. The public welfare requiring it, this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed March 23, 1875. Approved March 23, 1875.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, there have been 2,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and no bales to the Continent, while there have been no receipts at Bombay during the same time. The movement since the 1st of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are brought down to Thursday, Aug. 19:

Shipments this week		Shipments since Jan. 1		Receipts	
Great Britain.	Continent.	Great Britain.	Continent.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.
1875..... 2,000	.....	786,000	404,000	1,190,000	none
1874.....	.....	771,500	368,500	1,140,000	2,000
1873..... 8,000	1,000	655,000	191,000	849,000	2,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is an increase of 2,000 bales this year in the week's shipments from Bombay to Europe, and that the total movement since January 1 shows an increase in shipments of 50,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1874.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for bagging has been moderately active during the past week, and sales here and in Boston will probably foot up 2,000 rolls, at 13½c. The demand from the South is increasing, and the market closes firm at our quotation. India bales are quiet, and prices are quoted at 9¼@10c. Borneo is held at 13½c. Bags are quiet, but prices are steady; 440's are quoted at 12¼@13c. Butts continue very firm, with a fair demand. Stocks remain light, and holders are firm as to price. Sales are reported of about 1,000 bales, landing, at 3@3 1-16c. cash and time. There are rumors of large sales having been made to arrive. The market closes firm at 3 1-16c. cash on spot.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON AS MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.—Below we give our table of visible supply, as made up by cable and telegraph to-night. The continental stocks are the figures of last Saturday, but the totals for Great Britain and the afloat for the Continent are this week's returns, and consequently brought down to Thursday evening; hence to make the totals the complete figures for to-night (Aug. 20), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the reports of Friday only.

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Stock at Liverpool.....	897,000	910,000	796,000
Stock at London.....	79,250	115,000	205,750
Total Great Britain stock.....	966,250	1,025,000	1,001,750
Stock at Havre.....	182,500	163,000	146,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	6,750	15,750	13,750
Stock at Barcelona.....	77,750	70,250	42,250
Stock at Hamburg.....	11,250	21,250	33,000
Stock at Bremen.....	37,750	43,500	50,000
Stock at Amsterdam.....	42,000	93,000	102,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	11,250	25,000	32,000
Stock at Antwerp.....	2,000	12,000	28,250
Stock at other continental ports.....	14,250	35,000	77,000
Total continental ports.....	885,500	477,750	524,250
Total European stocks.....	1,351,750	1,502,750	1,526,000
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	518,000	432,000	373,000
American cotton afloat for Europe.....	43,000	50,000	59,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe.....	20,000	38,000	70,000
Stock in United States ports.....	83,483	126,804	116,695
Stock in United States interior ports.....	6,655	20,152	16,207
United States exports to-day.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Total visible supply..... bales.	2,038,888	2,169,706	2,161,902

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

American—			
Liverpool stock.....	495,000	359,000	320,000
Continental stocks.....	189,000	252,000	221,000
American afloat to Europe.....	43,000	56,000	59,000
United States stock.....	89,483	126,804	116,695
United States interior stocks.....	6,655	20,152	16,207
United States exports to-day.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Total American..... bales.	824,138	807,956	736,902
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—			
Liverpool stock.....	392,000	551,000	476,000
London stock.....	79,250	115,000	205,750
Continental stocks.....	196,500	225,750	300,250
India afloat for Europe.....	518,000	432,000	373,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat.....	29,000	38,000	70,000
Total East India, &c.....	1,214,750	1,361,750	1,425,000
Total American.....	824,138	807,956	736,902
Total visible supply..... bales.	2,038,888	2,169,706	2,161,902
Price Middling Uplands, Liverpool.....	7 1-16d.	8½d.	8½d.

These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in eight to-night, of 130,818 bales as compared with the same date of 1874, and a decrease of 123,014 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1873.

The considerable reduction in the stock at London this week is due to a count made, which showed that the stock was actually about 23,000 bales less than the running count.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night, and for the corresponding week of 1874:

	—Week ending Aug. 20, '75—			—Week ending Aug. 21, '74—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Angueta.....	62	231	592	247	726	6,137
Columbna.....	13	33	592	45	134	1,006
Macon.....	9	.....	466	20	31	1,964
Montgomery.....	11	34	399	31	37	590
Selma.....	17	15	220	43	10	479
Memphis.....	69	1,270	2,008	319	503	6,300
Nashville.....	32	163	2,078	147	69	8,686
Total, old.....	213	1,746	6,655	832	1,510	20,152
Shreveport.....	17	8	37	23	.....	313
Atlanta.....	15	20	559	35	30	600
St. Louis.....	74	162	278	58	114	2,900
Cincinnati.....	646	838	1,611	57	390	6,672
Total, new.....	752	1,028	2,485	173	531	10,515
Total, all.....	965	2,774	9,140	1,025	2,044	30,667

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have decreased during the week 1,533 bales, and are to-night 13,497 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 639 bales less than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase, as compared with last week, the total reaching 5,019 bales, against 661 bales last week. Below we give our usual table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since Sept. 1, 1874; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year.

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

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same period prev'ns year.
	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.		
Liverpool	110	695	26	1,380	386,259	458,033
Other British Ports .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,033	.....
Total to Gt. Britain	110	695	26	1,380	373,292	438,033
Havre	639	.....	.....	2,691	14,939	6,982
Other French ports .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,701
Total French	639	.....	.....	2,691	14,939	8,683
Bremen and Hanover	713	890	.....	.....	23,196	20,551
Hamburg .....	.....	.....	11	48	18,281	4,015
Other ports	4,156	.....	621	900	11,343	3,239
Total to N. Europe.	4,869	890	635	918	52,910	27,812
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	25
All others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	2,647
Total Spain, &c. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	2,672
Grand Total	5,617	1,475	761	3,019	441,136	477,180

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

REC'D FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans	761	111,315	.....	33,377	.....	5,915	.....	.....
Texas	83	67,122	.....	16,728	.....	4,184	.....	.....
Savannah	13	110,150	169	42,170	271	15,316	30	19,763
Mobile .....	.....	1,720	.....	20,742	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	5,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'th Carolina	17	114,384	.....	23,015	.....	161	12,437	.....
N'th Carolina	50	20,781	.....	61	.....	3,729	18,819	.....
Virginia	51	11,590	12	73,621	.....	.....	101	61,769
North'n Ports .....	.....	14,720	1,354	73,684	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c .....	.....	157,740	8	29,317	25	22,144	.....	6,132
Foreign	11	2,215	.....	159	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	1,210	842,914	1,544	324,121	346	63,730	254	119,975
Total last year.	4,930	667,720	1,506	333,526	701	43,070	280	111,930

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 9,219 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are these exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week.

NEW YORK.—To Liverpool, per steamer The Queen, 607... Wisconsin, 183 ..per ship Queen of the Mersey, 500.....		BOSTON.—To Havre, per ship Jacob A. Stamler, 2,601.....		PHILADELPHIA.—To Hamburg, per steamer Bevels, 48.....		BALTIMORE.—To Cronstadt, per steamer D'Hello, 599.....	
1,390		2,601		48		599	
New Orleans.—To Liverpool, per steamer St. Louis, 2,334.....		New Orleans.—To Havre, per ship Uland, 1,205.....		New Orleans.—To Vera Cruz, per steamer City of Havana, 235.....		Texas.—To Liverpool, per steamer Abdell, 65.....	
2,334		1,205		235		65	
Total.....							
9,219							

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

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Hamburg.	Cronstadt.	Vera Cruz.	Total.
New York.....	1,390	2,601	48	599	.....	5,019
New Orleans.....	2,334	1,205	.....	.....	235	4,135
Texas.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Total.....	3,789	4,286	48	599	235	9,219

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

NAVADA, str. (Br.), Jones, from New York Aug 3 for Liverpool, which was seen 18th 16 1 30, with machinery disabled and proceeding under sail, reached Liverpool 19th.

STATE OF ALABAMA, str. (Br.), Flint, from New Orleans for Liverpool, for some time fast ashore on the bar at Pass-a-Poutre, was pulled off Aug. 13, and anchored in harbor after discharging the greater part of her cargo. It was reported at New Orleans that on the above date there was not more than 15 feet of water on the bar at high tide.

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

	Liverpool.		Havre.		Bremen.		Hamburg.	
	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.
Saturday.....	11-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday.....	11-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday.....	11-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday.....	11-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday.....	11-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday.....	11-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—4 P. M.—BY CABLE FROM LIVERPOOL.—The market has ruled steady to-day. Sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for export and speculation. Of to-day's sales 6,000 bales were American. The weekly movement is given as follows:

	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.
Sales of the week.....bales.	71,000	67,000	68,000	62,000
Forwarded.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
of which exporters took.....	12,000	11,000	11,000	10,000
of which speculators took.....	9,000	8,000	6,000	3,000
Total stock.....	1,011,000	979,000	931,000	887,000
of which American.....	461,000	521,000	511,000	463,000
Total import of the week.....	41,000	14,000	47,000	24,000
of which American.....	36,000	5,000	7,000	7,000
Actual export.....	10,000	11,000	15,000	14,000
Amount afloat.....	101,000	40,000	345,000	378,000
of which American.....	29,000	36,000	21,000	14,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Mid'g Uplands, @ 7-16
do Orleans, @ 7-16

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday, P. M., August 20, 1875

The whole market early in the week was quite depressed, but in the past few days there has been some recovery in tone and prices.

Flour fell off fully 25c. per bbl., and bids for common to good shipping extras were reduced to \$5 85@6, with pretty free sellers at \$6@6 25. With parties thus apart very little was done; but on Wednesday sellers obtained the advantage, and about 6,000 bbls. sold at \$6@6 10 for good and \$6 35@6 40 for fancy extras with a line of choice straight Minnesota for export yesterday at \$7 25. The higher grades did not improve on the low quotations which were made early in the week. To-day, dulness and depression prevailed, with sales of common shipping extras at \$5 85 @5 90.

The wheat market opened quite depressed, with sales of soft No. 2 Chicago at \$1 25@1 27; primo do. at \$1 30@1 31; No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1 35, and No. 1 do. at \$1 41; since which holders have shown more strength, and the market proving rather firmer for September delivery than for lots on the spot. Amber Winter has sold at \$1 48 in store, and choice white at \$1 60 in store. The weather has continued favorable for the new crop, except in the Eastern and Middle States, where excessive rains have done some damage. A break occurred on Wednesday in the Eastern division of the Erie Canal, which, it is stated, will require four or five days to repair. To-day, the market was unsettled by speculation. Contracts for August were settled at \$1 33@1 35 for No. 2 Chicago and \$1 36@1 38 for Milwaukee.

Indian corn was pressed for sale early in the week, with transactions as low as 72@73c. for warm mixed, 76@78c. for steamer mixed and 79@80c. for sail do., but there has latterly been a recovery of 2@3c. from these prices, owing to a very brisk demand which the decline called out. There is a scarcity of strictly fine samples, and a choice lot of mixed yesterday brought 85c. To-day the market was quiet and prices were unchanged. Rye and barley have been dull and drooping. Oats were freely pressed upon the market early in the week and large lines of prime mixed in store were closed out at 58@60c. From these prices there was a gradual recovery on the reduced offerings, and yesterday there was a fair business at 62@63c. Stocks are pretty full, but the supplies coming forward are much smaller than last August. White oats have been scarce and firm. To-day there was a moderate business at 62@64c. for No. 2 Chicago in store and afloat.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.			GRAIN.		
No. 2.....	.....	.....	Wheat—No. 3 spring, bush.....	.....	.....
Superfine State & West.....	.....	.....	No. 3 spring.....	.....	.....
Extra.....	.....	.....	No. 1 spring.....	.....	.....
Extra State, &c.....	.....	.....	Red Western.....	.....	.....
Western Spring Wheat.....	.....	.....	Amber do.....	.....	.....
do XX and XXX.....	.....	.....	White.....	.....	.....
do winter wheat X and.....	.....	.....	Corn—Western mixed.....	.....	.....
XX.....	.....	.....	White Western.....	.....	.....
City shipping extras.....	.....	.....	Yellow Western.....	.....	.....
City trade and family.....	.....	.....	Southern, yellow.....	.....	.....
brands.....	.....	.....	Rye.....	.....	.....
Southern bakers' and family.....	.....	.....	Oats—Black.....	.....	.....
brands.....	.....	.....	Mixed.....	.....	.....
Southern shipping extras.....	.....	.....	White.....	.....	.....
Rye flour, superfine.....	.....	.....	Barley—Western.....	.....	.....
Cornmeal—Western, &c.....	.....	.....	Canada West.....	.....	.....
Corn meal—Br. win. &c.....	.....	.....	State.....	.....	.....
			Peas—Canada.....	.....	.....

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	1875.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.
For the week.....
Since Jan. 1, 1874.....
Since Jan. 1, 1874.....

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 AUGUST 14.

	Flour, hh's.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
At—	(706 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(36 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(18 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)
Chicago.....	29,461	368,011	630,537	156,819	15,800	10,591
Milwaukee.....	25,444	311,787	18,770	18,155	22,103	1,770
Toledo.....	1,041	113,143	58,809	7,296	.....	.....
Detroit.....	6,214	160,535	1,172	6,778	108	.....
Cleveland.....	2,869*	29,800	13,610	7,750	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	12,310	312,152	96,237	267,222	1,360	11,435
Peoria.....	1,500	6,550	215,990	133,310	1,960	50,000
Duluth.....	3,255*	58,830	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	81,411	1,194,828	1,068,183	647,388	41,326	73,879
Previous week.....	72,179	1,324,509	1,044,682	773,925	15,310	29,595
Corresponding week, '74.....	93,857	1,615,709	1,571,378	997,452	63,974	85,740
.....	73	108,494	1,119,817	2,174,860	680,194	16,755
.....	72	72,481	1,071,249	2,154,301	676,459	41,900
.....	71	135,838	1,318,170	1,293,399	1,013,122	167,869
.....	70	108,675	1,092,608	600,117	867,730	119,604

Total Aug. 1 to date	160,593	2,518,357	2,113,065	720,914	54,856	103,474
Same time 1874-75	182,112	2,800,411	2,791,617	1,902,379	96,067	96,645
Same time 1873-74	300,187	1,968,807	4,060,038	1,020,531	24,096	64,016
Same time 1872-73	1,338,592	1,731,051	3,878,836	986,269	73,485	69,891

* Estimated.

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN from lake ports for the week ending Aug. 14, 1875, and from Jan. 1 to Aug. 14, inclusive, for four years:

Week ended—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Aug. 14, '75	89,896	1,472,882	1,419,843	190,405	18,553	23,901
Aug. 7, '75	94,673	992,652	1,265,344	198,419	2,587	12,614
July 31, '75	103,295	1,819,741	1,733,914	153,175	3,334	18,018
July 24, '75	100,213	2,042,135	1,797,949	265,290	2,671	5,522
Jan. 1 to date	2,983,217	29,066,490	24,331,419	8,058,072	900,321	339,330
Same time 1874	3,510,277	35,731,533	31,134,147	10,299,473	1,292,380	2,392,006
Same time 1873	3,893,398	23,000,967	31,056,478	14,139,050	1,573,357	737,569
Same time 1872	2,373,089	9,544,937	42,735,493	11,376,693	1,081,080	720,483

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 14, 1875, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 14.

At—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	90,062	2,203,516	877,178	116,842	.....	7,274
Boston	18,161	4,400	67,025	36,550	2,800	.....
Portland	5,500	120	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	24,073	555,071	138,247	1,153	.....	.....
Philadelphia	14,670	59,000	83,000	43,700	.....	4,000
Baltimore	15,148	249,550	101,900	20,500	.....	2,800
New Orleans	14,054	7,415	20,061	20,258	.....	.....
Total	181,668	3,079,073	1,306,419	237,801	2,900	14,074
Previous week	161,152	2,376,484	1,239,816	257,919	12,318	9,342
Cor. week '74	185,061	897,438	1,624,337	571,785	4,700	2,730
Total Jan. 1 to date	5,476,573	25,426,857	31,875,714	10,055,433	328,097	163,601
Same time 1874	6,382,523	38,375,563	54,924,422	10,990,549	752,773	614,844
Same time 1873	5,308,632	19,623,871	27,619,980	14,507,547	12,010,939	623,197
Same time 1872	4,566,878	8,165,473	47,878,473	14,686,058	1,339,532	504,123

* Estimated.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, Aug. 14, 1875:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
In store at New York	1,138,200	1,148,999	506,497	1,163	11,218
In store at Albany	11,090	42,600	56,000	.....	11,300
In store at Buffalo	564,431	1,158,498	12,388	.....	.....
In store at Chicago	821,712	2,744,319	92,681	4,288	5,221
In store at Milwaukee	709,842	17,006	9,836	5,072	5,370
In store at Duluth	102,421	.....	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo	417,798	300,468	6,819	.....	12
In store at Detroit	214,888	15,812	2,667	50	400
In store at Oswego*	75,000	30,000	3,500	.....	.....
In store at St. Louis	172,179	62,478	91,840	427	3,063
In store at Peoria	1,487	25,292	27,934	.....	17,238
In store at Boston	3,443	58,381	32,757	.....	251
In store at Toronto	60,723	.....	38,347	2,097	.....
In store at Montreal	262,784	15,611	9,346	.....	.....
In store at Philadelphia*	190,000	210,000	30,000	.....	2,518
In store at Baltimore*	77,728	321,619	20,600	.....	1,500
Lake shipments	1,255,713	1,042,195	41,905	.....	.....
Rail shipments	267,169	377,648	148,500	18,553	23,901
On New York canals	825,662	285,698	43,906	9,337	.....
Total	7,108,983	7,874,544	1,178,723	41,967	81,930
Aug. 7, 1874	8,475,846	8,289,018	1,193,080	16,615	71,234
Aug. 15, 1874	6,824,460	7,457,334	1,235,441	48,822	68,871

* Estimated.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 20, 1876.

The market has been characterized by a better and more hopeful tone, and jobbers from the larger interior cities have operated with more confidence than has been seen for some time past. Domestic commission houses have experienced a steady demand for staple cotton and woolen productions, and autumn goods of a fancy character have become decidedly more active. This impetus to trade is due to numerous arrivals of retailers, and the smaller class of cross-roads jobbers from remote sections of the country, affecting favorably nearly all departments of the jobbing trade. The suspension of Mr. W. H. Locke of Passaic, N. J., a well-known calico printer, was announced, but this failure had no effect on the market. It has not transpired what is the amount of Mr. Locke's liabilities. For imported goods the market has remained quiet, although staple fabrics met with a fair distribution privately, and ribbons, linen goods, millinery, and dress silks, &c., were sold in liberal amounts through the auction rooms, which, with one exception, have commenced their sales for the fall season.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There has been a steady but moderate package movement in the most staple goods, and, as above noted, the jobbing distribution has been more liberal. Prices of staple domestics have remained unchanged with the exception of a few unimportant makes of bleached shirtings, which have receded ¼c. per yard. Print cloths continued quiet, and current transactions were confined to small lots of extras at ½c. Prints were in better demand by Western, Southwestern and Southern jobbers, whose operations were rather more liberal than at any previous time this season. Dark madder prints were relatively more active than chocolate effects, as jobbers are well supplied with the latter for the present. The low ruling rates for Garner's and Amoskeag prints have kept these goods sold up to receipts.

Ginghams of the best standard makes were quite active, but low grades moved slowly. Brown sheetings were in fair request for the home trade, and drills were taken in moderate amounts for export. Cheviots continued in steady request, but tickings, denims, osaburgs and apron checks dragged heavily in agents' hands. Cotton flannels and corset jeans were in good demand, and have not accumulated in the same ratio as other descriptions of manufactured cottons. Grain bags met with liberal sales, and there was an improved inquiry for cotton batts, warps and twines—the latter of which are in exceptionally light supply.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There has been a liberal demand for wool flannels, worsted dress goods, shawls, felt skirts, hosiery and, in a lesser degree, blankets—otherwise the market has been quiet and sales of men's wear woollens have been restricted to small lots. Cassimeres and suitings of the finer grades were taken in moderate parcels by jobbers and first-class clothiers, but low and medium grades dragged and prices of the latter had a weakening tendency. Worsted coatings and overcoating were less active, although some fair deliveries were made in execution of former orders. Satinets and Kentucky jeans were in moderate request and prices of leading makes have been well maintained. Worsted dress fabrics were distributed in liberal amounts and several plain and fancy styles of the Pacific, Manchester and Washington Mills are already sold ahead of production. Felt skirts and woolen shawls met with fair sales and shirts and drawers, fancy hosiery, Cardigan jackets, nubias, scarfs and other fancy knit woollens were in improved request.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—The demand for staple fabrics has been more active, but the general distribution has been light and unsatisfactory. Black alpacas, pure mohairs, brilliantines and cashmeres were severally in request and ruled very firm in price. Fancy British dress fabrics were taken in moderate lots, but Continental textures remained quiet. Black silks were more sought for, and there was an increased demand for black turquoise, trimming velvets, crapes, and black and colored gros-grain and taffeta ribbons. Housekeeping linens were in fair request, but shirting and clothing makes were inactive. Handkerchiefs moved slowly from importers' hands, but some large lines of undesirable sizes, &c., were closed out at auction, where they realized low figures. Woolen goods for men's wear lacked animation, and sales were light in the aggregate.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 19, 1875, and the corresponding weeks of 1874 and 1873 have been as follows:

	—1873—		—1874—		—1875—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool	2,265	\$1,018,594	1,747	\$817,904	1,503	\$701,440
do cotton	1,429	448,265	1,968	444,999	1,777	373,834
do silk	799	612,833	815	564,839	742	622,732
do fax	978	231,261	856	197,913	749	155,631
Miscellaneous dry goods	614	172,623	734	189,488	663	204,315
Total	6,085	\$2,483,701	5,510	\$2,215,143	4,839	\$2,067,991

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

Manufactures of wool	1,654	\$773,051	1,351	\$610,864	733	\$315,753
do cotton	583	195,675	519	155,728	384	123,951
do silk	273	267,267	188	158,182	121	131,479
do fax	800	177,112	730	149,002	616	113,999
Miscellaneous dry goods	281	20,777	113	33,025	128	21,511
Total	3,591	\$1,433,885	2,901	\$1,106,801	1,967	\$706,993
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	6,085	2,483,701	5,510	2,215,143	4,839	2,067,991
Total thrown upon m'k't	9,676	\$3,917,586	8,411	\$3,321,944	6,826	\$2,774,984

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool	1,263	\$511,899	1,151	\$497,029	735	\$310,639
do cotton	441	114,992	342	113,942	408	119,080
do silk	85	107,028	122	128,855	123	150,463
do fax	319	73,901	433	98,522	468	102,443
Miscellaneous dry goods	97	20,867	187	41,776	56	18,416
Total	2,205	\$831,677	2,235	\$880,124	1,790	\$701,041
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	6,085	2,483,701	5,510	2,215,143	4,839	2,067,991
Total entered at the port	8,290	\$3,315,378	7,745	\$3,095,267	6,629	\$2,769,032

We annex prices of a few articles of domestic manufacture:

Cotton Sail Duck.			
Woodberry and Druld	No. 8	25	
Mills and Fleetwing	No. 9	24	
No. 0	No. 10	22	
No. 1		38	
No. 2		38	
No. 3		34	
No. 4		32	
No. 5		30	
No. 6		28	
No. 7		26	
American	27 50		
Amoskeag	27 50		
Excelsior	29 00		
Lewiston	28 00		
Franklinville	28 00		
Montanp	29 00		
Ontario and Woodberry		25	
USA Standard 2½ in.		24	
do 8 oz.		20	
do 9 oz.		22	
do 10 oz.		24	
do 12 oz.		29	
do 15 oz.		36	
Ontario Twls, 29in.		21	
do 36in.		23	
Ex twls "Polhem's"		13	
Bags.			
Ontario A	30 00		
do B	37 50		
do C	45 00		
Powhattan A	28 00		
do B	35 00		
do C	40 00		
Stark A	30 00		
do C 3 bush	45 00		
do 2½ bush	36 50		
Phila A	30 00		
do B	35 00		
do C	40 00		
Cotton Yarns.			
Empress 6 to 12	25	Sargeant 6 to 12.. 25	
Pendleton do	25	Fontenay do	25
IXL	6 to 12.. 25	XXX	do
Rock Island	15	Russlan	19
Standard	12	Wyoming	13
Cotton Batts.			
Hanover	10	Logan	18
Jackson	20	Honest Injun	12½