# Countid Shinimide 

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL 25.

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P底 The Business Department of the Chronicle is represented among Financial Interests in New York City by Mr. Fred. W. Jones.

## tile conditions needful for specie resuliptiov.

Although so much has been said as to the preliminary arrangements needful for the restoration of specie payments in the United States, there is one fundamental prerequisite of resumpticn which has been almost entirely overlooked. At least, comparatively little has been said about it in the discussions in Congress and elsewhere. It was reserved for the late convention of the American Bankers' Association to supply this omission, and to give greater completeness to the whole subject before the publie mind. The thing which has been so much ignored is that the banks and the Treasury must by some means be made to unite their forces and to work together, if our financial bark is to be safely conducted to the haven of coin payments. Whatever may be the other merits of Mr. Coe's plan of resumption, and they are numerous and generally acknowledged, its most conspicuous claim to the attention of Congress and of
the nation is that it starts from and rests upon the fundamental principle that in preparing for resumption, the Treasury cannot move alone and should not attempt it, but should make all its movements in concert with the banks.

This principle is no novelty in government finance. It has been the sheet-anchor of almost all the European governments which in the course of their history have attempted to restore specie payments and to rid themselves of the evils of paper money. In France the success of the government in realizing the resumption which is announced to take place next January is dependent upon this principle of uniting the movements of the Treasury with those of the banking system. Similarly in Russia, soon after the close of the Crimean war, the attempted restoration of coin payments was made to depend entirely upon the harmonious co-operation of the government and the banks. We might also cite, if it were necessary, other examples, and particularly that of Great Britain after the twenty-two years' suspension of the Bank of England, which began in 1797. Without dwelling upon these foreign examples, however, we might easily cite a number of facts illustrative of this principle from our own financial history. It is well remembered by many of our readers that after the battle of Bull Run in 1861 the banks and the government did unite in an effort to prevent suspension, and that the effort was successful so long as the Treasury and the banks worked in harmony. So complete was this success during the brief period over which the alliance extended between the banks and the Treasury, that there are not a few of our bank officers in this city who to this day believe that had not Mr. Chase broken the compact, specie payments would not have been suspended till long after February, 1862, and that in all probability the issue of paper money might have been avoided with all the losses which for the last fifteen years it has inflicted on our commerce and people.
Without adopting fully this extreme opinion we may very safely concur with these gentlemen in accepting the principle of union between the banks and the government as a pre-requisite, of the highest and most indispensable character, to the safe negotiation of large war loans, and to the successful transition of any commercial nation from paper currency to a currency of specie.
Still, important as is this principle of unity and co-operation, we cannot help thinking that the late convention of the bankers in this city might have given to the community a more luminous exposition of some parts of Mr. Coe's plan. To us it seemed that most of the speak-
ers were too generally disposed to confine their attention chiefly to the advantages and the safeguards which were offered to the Treasury and to the nation by the scheme of Mr. Coe. But it must be evident that were all these advantages conceded, and if we were satisfied that the plan if adopted, successfully carried out, and permanently kept in operation, would yield us every one of these advantages, there would still remain the question is the scheme practicable, and what are the precise methods by which it can with success be set in operation and kept permanently at work. From a statesmanlike convention of practical men, disciplined and experienced in the daily labors of the banking business, the public had a right to expect not only that a wise and comprehensive scheme for realizing resumption should be projected, but that the methods should be elaborated, completed and expounded, by which the scheme could be made practicable and in the end successful.

We are glad to know that this portion of the work of the convention has not been wholly left in abeyance. A committee of seven has been appointed by the Clearing House of this city, and has been entrusted with the special task of maturing practical expedients for realizing Mr. Coe's plan. This committee of the Clearing House is at present in conference with another committee of seven, appointed by the vote of the convention of the American Bankers' Association, at their recent session. Hence we find that what the convention did not do because it had not time during its brief three days' labors, it has entrusted to a joint committee of the ablest and most experienced bankers and bank officers in the country, who are now engaged upon it. The proceedings of this joint committee will be watched with much interest and hope. Of course it is scarcely to be expected that they will be prepared to give publicity for a few weeks to come to their negotiations. But when Congress meets on the 15 th of October, it is quite probable that we shall have some further development of their plans. Meanwhile we are informed, on competent authority, that during the last week the joint committee has been busily and with fair prospects carrying forward its work, both here and in Washington.

THE SAVINGS BANK SYSTEM AND THE "SMALL BOND" PLAN.
The proposition recently made by the trustees of the Long Island Savings Bank of Brooklyn to take all the assets and become, under a proper guaranty, responsible for the liabilities, if made in good faith and sustained by responsible surety, is certainly deserving of serious consideration. The merits of this particular proposition we do not stop to discuss, but we have had occasion more than once, during the past ten months, to comment upon the lamentable deficiency of the laws of this State in reference to the closing of insolvent corporations, and this plan is worth mentioning and examining becauseaside from its applicability or otherwise to the particular case-it is an attempt to avoid the slow, harsh, wasteful, and altogether objectionable receivership which has hitherto been the only thing open.

Meanwhile, the failures among savings banks are not yet at an end, a fresh one having occurred in Chicago during the past week; the subject is thus brought again and again before public attention, and it is becoming a very serious question how to break the disastrous force of these failures upon confidence. We have already set forth the reasons for considering these successive failures as of the end of a financial sickness rather than the beginning, and need not go again over that ground, but in the various suggestions brought forward for providing
a perfectly sure deposit for small savings there is opportunity for comment. The most radical of these is that government, probably through the post-offices, make itself a gigantic depository for the people's savings; this plan may very possibly be broached during the coming session of Congress, but we pass it by now, having recently stated the reasons why it is almost equally objectionable whether the government is to guarantee or not the safety of the deposits. To the proposition that a government bond in small denominations be issued, as a low-rate security possessing the maximum of safety and convertibility, it seems to us enough to reply that precisely such a bond is now offered in the four per cent loan, which can be bought by anybody who has $\$ 50$ at a time, and can be made secure against loss by being taken in the registered form.

The plan of issuing city bonds of small denominations has also been brought forward, and an amendment was proposed to the Woodin charter during the last session -the amendment passing with the, charter, but being lost with it by the Governor's veto of the entire docu-ment-to the effect that, whenever bonds of this city are issued or converted, in lieu of such bonds or stock, interest-bearing certificates in amounts from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 100$ each be issued, neither interest nor principal to be paid to any other person than the subscriber himself or his legal representatives, except upon a properly drawn and authenticated instrument of transfer. It is a remarkable fact that the example set by the government of seeking a wide dissemination of bonds by offering them in low as well as in high denominations has been very little followed by other public borrowers in this country. Sixteen States only offer bonds as small as $\$ 100$, and most of these are issues few in number and small in aggregate. Pennsylvania has several large $\$ 50$ loans; the debt of this State is registered in $\$ 100$ and multiples, but the general rule is to have denominations of $\$ 500$ to $\$ 5,000, \$ 1,000$ being the most common. The practice in cities has been about the same. Baltimore has a minimum of $\$ 100 ;$ Boston, of $\$ 500$; Albany, Buffalo, Louisville, Newark, New Haven and Brooklyn, $\$ 1,000$ denominations only; Chicago, Cincinnati, Jersey City and several others have a minimum of $\$ 500$; this city alone issues denominations as low as $\$ 100$, that minimum applying to nearly all its regular debt. And yet, if the city officials are correctly reported as saying that interest is paid to only about 4,000 persons, it appears that the average holding of city bonds is about $\$ 22,000$, and the fair inference from this is that the bonds of other cities whose minimum is higher have a somewhat smaller relative distribution. Of course, it must be the actual if not the intended result that when bonds are issued in denominations of $\$ 1,000$, they will be taken and held in large blocks by corporations and capitalists.
The desirability of issuing small bonds or popular loans by cities and States is unquestionable. In the first place it is a source of strength to the government. For example, there can be no doubt that the successful prosecution of the war, financially speaking, was made possible by the popular and widely scattered loan, each holder of a few Seven-Thirties feeling not only that he had made a good investment, but that by loaning to the government he had virtually become a partner with it and was bound to sustain it to the end. This feeling of partnership and of having direct interests at stake in good government is perhaps the one which more than anything else needs at present to be assiduously cultivated in this country, the great trouble in effecting any gov-
ernmental reform being that men fail to see that it is worth their while to take any trouble about public matters. The bondholders, "bloated" or small, are not likely to be found in the ranks of either the greenback inflationists or the silver remonetizationists, for the reason that they instinctively feel that they cannot afford to have their own interests imperilled. In like manner, it is reasonable to suppose that a scattered distribution of public loars would tend to reform administration by increasing watchfulness against debt-incurring and extravagance in expenditures, as well as by inducing what are known as "the middle classes" to pay more attention to public matters, and be less the mere tools of politicians. What President Lincoln, in his memorable Gettysburg oration, phrased as "government for the people, of the people, and by the people," requires for successful operation the intelligent and interested participation of the people which naturally follows from a realization of the fact that they cannot afford to let government go wrong. It may, therefore, be an error, on the side of the statesman and the moralist, as well as of the financier, that our public loans have not been hitherto employed, by being made more popular in form, as a means of broadening aad strengthening the governmental structure.
At the same time, it would be very crroneous to suppose that any such form of debenture as proposed in the vetoed city charter can ever supersede the savings banks or do their work. The facilities offered by the banks are lacking in any plan of small bonds, in two very important respects : in receiving and caring for small amounts-dollars and fractions-at once, and in giving full liberty of withdrawing any portion at will. The small bond plan has its merits, but it can never possess the elasticity and convenience of the savings-bank system. That system, we must remember, is not to be adjudged a failure and condemned because of its abuses, which grew naturally out of its bad organization, in an inflated and speculative period. For the first time, the system in this State is upon a nearly perfect statutory basis, and it needs only firm but judicious purging of its present weak members and rigid guardianship for the future. In this guardianship every man should do his part as he may, for there are no savings bank depositors among the idlers, the habitual law-breakers, the rioters and the communists, and comparatively few of them among the strikers. The savings bank is the foe of disorder, because its depositors feel that they have interests at stake, and cannot afford either to join or to permit running a muck against the established order of thinisy. The bank is therefore an educator in habits of thrift, and is really one of the most active and generally workiug conservative forces in the community. This it is so long as it is well used and is made to do its worl, but it may become quite otherwise. When it deceives, defrauds, and fills men's miuds with anger and bitteruess, it reverses its teaching and becomes a slimulus to idleness, unthrift and di-quiet. An intelligent community cannot afford to take the risks of permitting the derangement of suck a piece of machinery.
scif des for governite in inileryevti n.
A week or two ago a meeting of certain policyholders in the life usurance companies was held, at which an organization for mutual protection was formed. It is proposed to lave similar organizations started in all large cities, and-so reads the announcement--" they will be requested to send delegates to a convention to be
held at Washington during the winter, at which some kind of a law to protect the insured will be drafted and Congress urged to pass it." From one or two other points announcements of a similar tenor have lately come.
The helplessness and credulity of policyholders, as we have heretofore urged, has always been a weakness in life insurance and has created the opportunity for deceit and mismanagement in the business. This helplessness largely follows from their utter lack of organization and acquaintance with one another, yet the difficulties of maintaining any voluntary organization which requires attention, but neither appeals to some permanent feeling nor promises immediate profit, are almost insurmountable, and such a movement usually becomes the convenience of a few who have ends of their own to attain. Life insurance reform, as influenced by the public, is much more likely to be aided by a determination on the part of individuals to use caution and intelligent judgment before taking out policies than by an attempt of this kind, which is quite in order if to be confined to membership of some particular company, but can hardly be successful if to be made general.
We would not unduly discourage, however, what may be a sincere attempt at combination among policyholders, and possibly the attempt may escape the fate that usually befalls movements which lack motive power and cohesiveness. Nevertheless, in proposing an appeal to Congress as the first step, the movers of this combination show a discouraging lack of wisdom. There is a serious question of jurisdiction involved, at the very outset, as to whether Congress has power to pass any "kind of a law to protect the insured;" but, waiving that, the proposal is preposterous. Such a law must provide for regulating and supervising the companies, under a new bureau or department. It is certainly absurd to suppose that a central government already overburdened could do either better than do the two or three States. Of the 38 States, 11 have life insurance companies, and of the 11 there are 4 whose companies cover perbaps five-sixths of the total business. Nothing could be on general principles more absurd than to propose that the general government should undertake a regulation which four States have tried unsuccessfully, and if not unsuccessfully there is no reason for changing. Until the government can show a better record for its dealings with whiskey rings and offenders against its own laws, and until it can collect its own revenue without enormously wasting and corrupting, it should refuse rather than seek to correct any systems now subordinate to State laws.
It is not quite easy to discuss with patience propositions of this sort, in visw of the fact that government violates well-known economic laws in managing its finances and revenues; that it practically equips Indians with weapons, and then sends soldiers to exterminate them; that it has a Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has been aggressive aud growing, although without any regulation by Congress and any legal status, having sprung up like a weed from a litle seed dropped into an old statute; that, in a word, government goes through its routine work in such bungling, crude, costly, and often dishonest ways, that even the hack politicians cry for "civil service reform." Nor have its outside endeavors been really successful. Not to mention others, it has tried savings bank management, and the story of the Freedmen's Sauk-probably the meanest instance of robbery ever known-is too fresh to need moie than mention. It has even touched life insurance,

Congress having chartered a company, with a great flourish of "nationality" and special consequent advantages, among which was the fact that it would be "a home company in every locality"; but this company, although still existing, never justified the promises with which its career opened.
Just now, also, there is an unusual array of schemes which propose merely to add new wheels to the already clogged machine, and make places for new employés, giving the government more to do. The largest is that behemoth of absurdities, the proposition for federal control and assumption of the railroads; it is now restricted to a supervisory control, bat there are not wanting those who outspokenly advocate assuming possession of all the roads, and a little reflection shows that supervision leads to possession, and must end there before it can become effectual, if it ever can. With the railroads must go the steamships and all other transportation lines, of necessity and for the same reasons-the next step being the one already proposed by a prominent railroad President, in a periodical, that a standing army be kept for the police duty of guarding the large railroads, and how many employés would be added to the civil list and whither the whole thing would lead we need not stop to predict. The troubles of laborers who either find no employment at all, or do not get wages enough, have shown to a number of per-sons-who have hinted it pretty strongly in at least one political platform-the expediency of having a federal bureau of labor, to manage the whole subject and act as a board of arbitration between capital and labor; it was also clear long ago to a large number of noisy persons that the government should manufacture paper money in quantities sufficient to meet the wants of labor-the quantity and the wants being alike undefined. The need of some agency where the poor man can get a loan without applying to the banking monopolists-who have very rigorous ideas about commercial security-is so great that there is a proposition to have the government open a loan office and take the security of land, or, possibly, also that sort known as personal security. The telegraph is also to be taken by the government and managed, at strictly popuiar prices, as an appendage of the Post Office. The saviags banks have done so badly that the government is to establish a postal savings bank system; and now the latest scheme which has come to our notice is for supervision of life insurance, although we do not see why the idea should not embrace the absorption of all the existing companies and the organization of a Department of Life Insurance, with truly national policies, the President of the United States to sign as ex-officio President of the company.
This is but an outline sketch, and the list of schemes cannot be quite filled up in advance. Those which want money proceed upon the incorrect assumption either that the public treasury may profitably undertake what private capital shuns, or else that government ought to collect taxes at large in order to expend them impartially in successive localities for local benefit; those which ask government to regulate this or that wrong thing are equally irrational in assuming that what States fail to do the larger and yet weaker federal power can undertake successfully. In every one of these attempts the-desired improvement would not be obtained, but that is the lesser part of the failure which would follow, for the perversion would ruin the government for its own regular work. As well try to extinguish a large fire by turning water on it at one side while camphene is sup. bia on the other, as try to reform the civil service
while extending the functions of government in various by-paths; the contrary process of simplifying and restricting must be pursued, or there will never be any reform. Aside from all this, the prevalent disposition, in every trouble, to play the part of the wagoner and cry to the Hercules of the general government, is not only seeking the wrong remedy, but is a not very creditable laying aside of the sturdy, self-reliant independence characteristic of Americans.

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The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its minimum rate of discount to 5 per cent, and it was fully expected tlat at Thurs. day's meeting of the directors of the Bank of England an advance to 4 per cent would have been adopted; but, owing to an abatement in the demand for gold for exportation, and to a limited inquiry for accommodation on the part of the mercantile community, a change was postponed, though it seems almost to be inevitable. A revival, eveu upon a moderate scale, of the export demand for gold would exert considerable influence upon the money markets, as the Bank of Engiand is in a position of diminished strength, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being at the present time only 42.65 per cent. Previously to 1870 a proportion of 33 per cent was regarded as safe; but since the conclusion of peace between France and Germany was effected, from which date the bullion movements have keen upon a gigantic scale, that proportion is regarded as inadequate. It is perhaps to be regretted that no change was made on Thursday, as the market is left in an uncertain condition, which is not desirable. The probability is that as soon as there are indications of a revival of activity in the demand for gold for exportation, the rate will be immediately raised; but when it is borne in mind that the market which causes the most disturbance, that, viz., of Berlin, quotes the rate of discount at 5 per cent, the indecision of the Bink has caused some surprise. It is generally considered that the opportunity fur increasing the rate presented itself, and regret is expressed that the direstors failed to take advantage of it.
It is, no doubt, quite true that money camot becowe, as it were, permanently dear as loug as trade is so quiet and financial enterprise wanting in animation; and it is therefore by no means certain that a four per cent rate of discount would be long maintained. There is still a large supply of idle money amongst those countries which are looked upon as in the van of civilization, and it is more than probable that four per cent, with security, would possess much attractive power. Latterly, the exchanges have, in many cases, been more favorable to this country, and as the Paris money market remains abundantly supplied with idle capital, it is regarded as probable that money will be sent here for employment. France has, unquestionably, large aums of money to lend. During the next few months, owing to the large sales of agricultural produce and of wine which will be made, she will be a large creditor, but should domestic political affairs assume more serious proportions, investments in British securities of
some kind, and, no doubt, in bills, which are only transitory investments, will be likely to increase.
This week's Bank return is remarkable for the fact that notwithstanding the very general belief that the Bank rate would be raised, the increase in "other securities" does not exceed $£ 312,000$. Thịs is a small amount, and proves conclusively that the demand for accommodation on the part of the mercantile public is trifling. It is satisfactory, however, to notice that the total of "other securities" which during the period of depression prevailing last year was only $£ 16,000,000$, is now $£ 20,000$,000 , from which fact it may be inferred that commercial enterprise is far from being extinguished.
Money has been in fair demand throughout the week, and very little disposition has been evinced to work under the Bank rate. The following are the quotations for money:
Open-marketrates:
30 and fodsy' bills.
3 months'bills....... Yer cent. $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Open-market rates: } \\ 4 \\ 4\end{gathered}\right.$


$\qquad$ 6 months' bank bills 4 and 6 montha' trade bilis. $3 \% 24$

The rates of interest allowed by the joint-stock bsuks and discount houses for deposits are as under:


There has been one large withdrawal of goid from the Bank during the week on account of the German Mint, but the market has lately bsen very quiet. The silver market has been steady, and withont material variation at $54 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per ounce.

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


The weekly sale of bills on India was held at the Bank of England on Wednesday, and, the demand for the means of remit. tance having fallen off, the tenders fell somewhat below the amount offered. The rate obtained was the same, viz., 1 s .8 13:16d. the rupee. Out of $£ 265,000, £ 256,000$ was realizid, the whole of which was allotted to Calcutta.
The following are the current rates of discount at the leading cities abroad:


The stock markets have, on the whole, been firm, and prices have had a slight upward tendency. Foreign stocks, owing to the difficulties which may be expected to arise in the Eist and to approaching elections in France, are dealt in with extreme caution, certainly as regards all Continental descriptions; but the tendency has been for prices to improve. United States Government bonds have been steady, and a fair degree of firmness has prevailed in the market for American railroad bonds. Canadian stocks have alfo been attracting attention, larger traffic receipts and a general increase of prosperity being expected from the abundant grain crops, of which a large surplus is expected to be marketed on remunerative terms in the British markets.

The lines of redoubts and other fortifications which the Turks have been raising upon the eminences which overlook the village of Plevna are likely to b remembered in history as have been the lines of Torres Vedras, which enabled Wellington to carry on a protracted system of Fabian warfare against the French. Since Wellington's time, warfare has assumed a very different
phase, and north of the Balkans victory is still hovering over each combatant. Should, however, by superiority of numbers, the Russiaus obtain the ultimate advantage, the world cannot but praise the Turks for their display of valor, and their commanders for the exercise of some superior generalehip. It is said that Russia cannot terminate this war until her military reputation has been restored. How it is possible for her to accomplish this se?ms to be extremely difficult. The Czar's government have already acknowledged their own inability to subdue Turkey, by calling in the aid o? the Roumanians, and by inciting Servia and Greece to make war; bat if success be thus obtained, Russia can scarcely claim much credit. When peace is concluded, we may be sure that many years will elapse before any Russian government will embarà in warlike enterprise, and no doubt, Prince Bismarck is pleased that the Eastern frontiers of Germany will be safe for many a long day to come.

The Manchester new Town Hall was opened by the Mayor of the town on Thuraday, ald among the speakers was Mr. John Bight. Being in a city eminently commercial, the right honorable gentlemaa had a littie to say on mercanti'e affairs, and referring to the diminishing hours of labor, gave expression to the following important truth: "We have been for many years past, as you know, gradually diminithing the period of time during which men can work. At the same time, under the idea that their condition may be improved by it, we are surrounded by combinations whose object is not only to diminish the time of labor and the product of labor, but to increase the remuneration for labor. Every half hour that may diminish the time of labor, every farthing that you raise the payment of labor which is not raised by the ordiuary economic and proper cause, everything of that kind has exactly the same $\in$ ff:ct upon us as the increasing of the tariffs of foreign conntries. And thus we find that even ourselves, with our philanthropy in wishing the workmen longer periods of recreation, with the anxiety of the workmen to better their condition, we are ourselves aiding to increase the difficulties under which we labor in sending to various countries the vast and increasing preducts and industries of this district."
The public sales of colonial wool are passing off with rather less spirit. A few days ago it was considered that an advance of about 1d. per lo. had been established since the opening, but that improvement has recertly been lost. Considering, however, how large is the quantity on the market, and the slackness of trade, the result is not unfavorab'e.
The trade for wheat, both here and on the Continent, has been firm, and choice qualitits of produce being scarce, have realized rather more money. The weather has been unsettled during the week, but the fall of rain has not been heavy.
During the week ended September 8, the sales of English wheat in the 150 principal markets of England and Wales amounted to only 36,953 quarters, against 49,137 quarters last year; and it is estimated that in the who'e Kingdom they were restricted to 148,000 quarters, against 196,600 quarters in 1976. The smallness of the deliveries must still be attributed to the lateness of the season, and also to the unsatisfactory condition in which the bulk of the crops has been harvested. During the first two weeks of the season the sales of wheat in the 150 principal markets were 56,292 quarters, against 91,724 quarters last $y \in a r$, while in the whole Kingdom it is computed that they were 225,200 quarters, against 367,000 quarters in the corr sponding period of 1876. The deficiency amounts this season, therefore, to 142,000 quariers. Without reckoning the supplies furnished ex-granary, it is estimated that the following quantities of wheat and flour were placed upon the British markets during the first two weeks of the season :

## Imports of wheat

Imports of flonr
Sales of ho..........
home-grown produce
Total.............
Exports of whear...
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 The following figures show the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom during the first two weeks of the new season, compared with the corresponding periods in the three previous years:


| Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat ............ ....cwl. | 51,998 | 29,845 | 5,835 | 8,617 |
| ;Barley ....................... | r04 | 551 |  | ${ }_{879} 116$ |
| Oats........................ | 4,632 | ${ }_{174}$ | -1,498 | 24881 |
| Peana....................... | 654 | 119 | 2.191 |  |
| Indian Corn ................. | 7,321 | 26,934 |  | 8.537 |
| Fhoar......... ............. | 1,778 | 4,073 | 1,065 | 3,670 |

## English Marker Reports-Per Cable.

Thedaily closing quotationsin 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.-The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased $£ 143,000$ during the week.


Liverpool Ootton Market.-Nee special report of cotton.
Liverpool Breadstufs Market. -

Mour (extra State)..... $\%$ bbl ${ }_{2}^{6}$
Hour (extra Srate)...
Wheat (R. W. spring " iRed winter).
" (Av. Cal. white).
Corn (n. W. White club)... "\%
Corn (n. W. mix.) \%ig quarter $2 \pi$
Liverpool Provisions Market.-

|  | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beef (prime mess) . . \% tc. | $92 . \frac{\text { g. }}{6}$ | ${ }_{92}{ }_{9}{ }_{6}$ | $\stackrel{8 .}{92} \underset{6}{d}$ |  |  |  |
| Pork ( $W$ 't. mess).... \% bbl | 0 | 49 | 490 | 490 |  |  |
| Bacon (l'g clear inid.) \% cwt | 35 | 35 | 35 | 360 | 37 | 37 |
| Lard (American).... | 46 | 46 | 46 | 470 |  |  |
| Oheese (Am. ine).... " | 61 | 62 | 62 | 620 | 62 | 61 |



The imports of specie at this port during the same periods have been as follows


The transactions for the week at the Custom House and SubTreasury have been as follows:

| Custom House | $\sim$ Receipts. Sub-Trcasary. Payments. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts. | Gold. | Currency. | Gold. | Currency. |
| ©255.000 | \$1,753,951 62 | \$355,597 67 | \$243,923 52 | \% ${ }^{\text {- }} 98,33648$ |
| 55.000 | 1,810,476 92 | 686,01958 | 365.62545 | 82935019 |
| 333,000 | 2,658,254 47 | 41395897 | 664,957 46 | 426,472 70 |
| 210,000 | 2,656.731 17 | 327,526 91 | 2,180,621 32 | 846,131 14 |
| 366,000 | 3,029,734 15 | 392,707 28 | 24:905 97 | 52083603 |
| 291,000 | 1,7t0,48ذ 98 | ¢ 37,97048 | 346,836 95 | 620,599 25 |

Total..... . $\overline{\$ 2,072,000} \$ \overline{\$ 13,669,63731} \overline{\$ 2,813,481} 39 \overline{\$ 4,255,92367} \overline{\$ 3,92,72609}$ Balance, Sept. 21........ 91,016, 70 of 95 44,869,261 99 Balance. Sept 28, 103,430,42059 43,687317
Balance. Sept. 28....... 103,430,420 59 43,687.317 29
Texas Securities.--Messrs. Forster, Ludlow \& Co., 7 Wall st., quote:



Portland \& Ogdensburg.-Judge Libby, at Portland, refused to grant the motion of the trustees of the first mortgage bonds for the appointment of a receiver; but he ordered the adoption of a system of accounts and payments, which will equally well of a protect their interests. Meanwhile the directors, funing the receipts sufficiently large, have proposed that the four over-due
collpons be funded in interest-bearing scrip, payable in twelve equal semi-annual payments, beginning on the 1 st of Ostober proximo; the trustees to withdraw the pending proceedings and begin foreclosure proceedings, which shall also be discontinued in July, $1 y^{\prime} 79$, if the payments are regularly met.

Savannah \& Charleston.-Mr. C. T. Mitchell, Receiver, reports to the Court for the year ending July 31 as follows:

## Receipts.

$\$ 303,883$
Disbursements \$20,046
Wastern wilroad.-The uumber of passengers for August was $71,2 \geqslant 3$, the freight moved 12,365 tons, and the revenue about $\$ 42,000$. In August, 1876 , including Centennial travel, 62,177 passengers were carried. The matter of funding the over-due coupons of the second preferred bonds was discussed at the recent monthly meeting of directors, and an opportunity will shortly be given to the holders of them to do so, of which due notice will be given.

West Philadelphia Passenzer Railroad.-Joh: S. Morton, President of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railroad Company, and also President of the Permanent Exhibition Company, confesses to the issue of over 10,000 unauthorized shares of the stock of his company. The West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company was incorporated in May, 1857, and has been one of the best paying lines in the city. The report for the year ending October, 1876 , shows that the capital stock, as authorized by law is $\$ 500,000$; the amount of stock subscribed and paid up, $\$ 400,000$; the mortgage debt is $\$ 250,000$. The receints of the road were $\$ 755,658$ 18, and from the sale of bonds $\$ 150,000$. The total payments were $\$ 822.22793$, including $\$ 79,620$ for dividends, leaving a surplus of $\$ 17,318$.
-We notice the election of Mr. George I. Senev to the presidency of the Metropolitan National Bank, and Mr. Gearge J. McGourkey as cashier. Mr. Seney was for a number of years cashier of the bank, and will undoubtedly fill efficiently the uew office to which he has been elected.
-The Chicago Milwaukee \& St. Paul Railway Company has declared a dividend of three dollars and fifty cents on the preferred stock of the company, payable, at the office in New York, on and after October 16. Transfer books close October 1 and re-open October 17.

## 

No National Banks organized during the past week.

## DIVIDENDE

The following dividends have recently beef announced :


United New

## FRIDAY, SEPTEMEBER 28, 1877-5 P. M.

The Mioney Market and Financial Situation. - There
has been comparatively little animation in the Wall street markets this week, and the improvement in business which is ex pected to arise from the increased prosperity of the agricultural districts will probably take some time to develop itself in this quarter. Government securities have still shown a declining tendency, more from lack of purchasers just now than for any other reason, and speculative stocks are weak as to the coal road stocks and their dependencies, but strong in the north western specialties, St. Paul and Chicago \& Northwestern.
The grain movement in the territory tributary to Milwaukee and Chicago-which is now watched from week to week as a criterion by which to measure the coming "prosperity"-seems to be fully up to anticipations. At the seven Lake and River ports embraced in the Produce Exchange report, the receipts ports August i to September 22 were as follows, in the present and three previous years :

Floar, Wheat, Corn, Oais, Barley, Rye,
bbls. bash. bush. bnsh. bueh. bush Tot.Ang. 1 to Sept. $22 \quad 776,413 \quad 15,132,09718,745,311$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Same time } 1376 . & 7 \pi 4,480 & 8,891,447 & 16,937,815 & 4,419,904 & 1,004,639 & 533,472\end{array}$


As direct fruits of this grain movement the increase in railroad earnings is pointed to, amounting to $\$ 109,000$ on the Chicago \& Northwestern for the third week of September, and $\$ 139,316$ on the Milwaukee \& St. Paul road for the same time.
In the money market there have been more decided evidences of activity than at any previous time this season. On call loans, rates have been irregular, and varied almost every day between 4 and 7 per cent the bulk of business on stock collaterals being done at $5 @ 6$ per cent. On government bonds some loans to old customers remain at 3@4 per cent, but on ordinary new business $4 @ 5$ was the ruling rate this week. Commercial paper js not in so much demand as the loan market hardens, and rates were quoted about 6 to 7 per cent for strictly prime paper.
The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed a derease of $£ 143,000$ in specie, but a reserve of $43 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent of lisbilities agrainst 438 per cent last week ; the discount rate re mains unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained $2,600,000$ francs during the week.
The last statement of the New York City Clearing-House banks, issued September 22, showed a decrease of $\$ 1,765,225$ in the excess above their 25 per cent legal reserve, the whole of such excess being $\$ 10,048,075$, against $\$ 11,813,300$ the previous week.
The following table shows the changes from the previous week and a comparison with the two preceding years:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1:1 | 43,97 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19,913,000 | 19,2i4,703 | Dec. | 638,300 | 18,8.97,700 | 7.269,200 |
| Circulat | 15,57\%,100 | 15,596,100 |  | 19,000 | 14,495,200 | 0 |
|  | $2{ }^{5} 5$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Net deposits... } & 2088,58,400 & 206,741,100 & \text { Dec. } & 1,853,300 & 231,635,400 & 17,93,49,400\end{array}$

United States Bonds.-There has been a limited business in governments and prices are lower than last week, though firmer to-day than yesterday. The new four per cents are now selling near to 98 in gold, and parties who took them at par on speculation are disappointed at the shrinkage; but to those who took them for permanent investment and paid in full, the present price is a matter of comparative indifference. The weakness in povernment securities is partly accounted for by the small demand at the present moment on account of the higher rates for money and the inclination on the purt of some of the financial corporations to increase their cash resources by the sale of securities.

Closing prices here have been as follows

68, 1881.
881. $\qquad$
Tr. Titagetait
bonds. nds........ i.................... Jan. July. $1003 / 3$
 $68,5-208,1867 \ldots .$.
$68,5-208,1867 \ldots$
$5-20,1868$ Be, $5-20 \mathrm{~s}, 1868$ $\mathrm{B}, 10-40 \mathrm{~s}$.
$\mathrm{B}, 10-40 \mathrm{~s}$. , funded, 1881 , funded, 3/2s,
Ys.
1891
s. $1891 \ldots . . .190 \%$
, Currency.
This is the price bid; no sale was made at the Board

The range in prices since Jan. 1, 1877, and the amount of each elass of bonds outstanding Sept. 1, 1877. were as follows:

| -Range since Jan. 1, 1877- Amount |  |  |  | Sept. 1.-~- Conpon. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 68, 1881........... ....reg. | 109\% Sept. 28:114 | Jan. 17 | 193,940,900 |  |
| 68, 1881 .............coup. | $1103 /$ Sept. 18115 | May 26 |  | 88 |
| 6s, $5-208,1$ i865, new .coup. | $105 \%$ Sept. 17111 | May 17 | 65, 382.350 |  |
| 6s, 5-208, 1867.... .. coup. | 107 Sept. 17111 | May 26 |  |  |
| 68, 5-208, 1868.......coup. | 109\% Sept. 2.5117 | Jan. 22 | 142,305,050 |  |
| 58, 10-408 ... ........ reg. <br> 58, 10-40s ..... conp. | 107\% Sept. 18 114\% | Feb. 6 | 142,00, | 52, |
| 5s, funded, 1881.... coup. | 107 Sept. 281123 | Jan 22 | $219,372,300$ | 289 |
| 4\% ${ }^{\text {c, }}$ 1891.... ........reg. | 1053\% Sept. 281093 | duly 17 | 112,588,650 |  |
| 4\%/8s, $1891 . . . . . . . . . . . . c o u p . ~$ | 105 Sept. $28{ }^{109}$ | May 17 |  | 12,411,80 |
|  | 11013/2 Sept. $22 / 106$ |  |  |  |
| 68, Currency... . . . . .re | 121 Sept. 26/126 | July 18 |  |  |

state and Ralliond Bonds.-The most active State bonds ave been Louisiana consols, which have sold quite freely here his week beiween $80 \frac{5}{8}$ and $82 \frac{1}{3}$, closing with the latter price bid or foreign account. South Carolina consols are stagnant, with few sales at 62. Alabama bonds, class "A," have sold at 40 to $40 \frac{1}{4}$. Tennessees are quoted $42 @ 43$, snd Virgina consols are wanted in Richmond at 62@62 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Railroad bonds are generally firm on a moderate business. Among the bonds selling at low figures, compared with their preious rane are the brench bonds of the Central Pacific railroad, which pay 6 per cent. gold per snnum and carry now 3 per cent interest on the San Joaquin bonds and 11 per cent. on the Cal. \& Oregon; the only reasons for their lower prices appeared to be the decline in gold and the fact that there is no speculative suppor given to the stock or bonds of the company in this market. Sev eral of the issues of first mortgage bonds of railroads which have been financially embarrassed have recently recovered their proper status as first mortgage securities after a period of depres pion the improvement in these is calculated to inspire more sion, confience in business. Among the bonds referred to we may name the firs mortgages of N. O. Jackson \& Gt. Northern, Mississippi Cen tral, Memphis \& Charleston, St. Louis \& Iron Mountain, Pacific of Missouri, Ohio \& Mississippi, and some of the sectional bonds of the Wabash road
Messre. A. H. Muller \& Bon sold at auction the following stocks and bonds, seldom sold at public sale:
 256 Bklyn C'y RR. Co., $\$ 10$ each
3 Union Ferry Co. of Brouk-
10 Importers \& Traders' Fire
5 N. Ys. Co., $\$ 100 . . . . . . .$.
5 N. Y. Equitable Ins. Co.,
5 Gebhard F'ire Ins. Co., $\$ 100$
10 Republic Fire Ins. Co., $\$ 100$
each.
10 Norwich \& Worcester R. $\mathbb{R}$
50 St. Louis Kansas City
50 St . Louis Kansas City \&
5 Metropolitan Gas Light Co.
67 \$1c0 each
67 Accessory Transit Co.... of
10 New Washington each, for
38 Mechanics \& Traders' Nat'
Bank, 825 each Nat
30 Mechanics $\&$ Traders $\begin{gathered}\text { Nat } \\ \text { Bank, } \\ \$: 5 \\ \text { each.......... }\end{gathered}$ Bunk, \$:5 each........... 124
Closing prices of leading State and Rail weeks past, and the range since Jan. 1, 187\%, have been as follows


* This 18 the price bid; no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous stocke.The stock market has been somewhat irregular, and while the coal stocks have fallen off materially with the prospects of lower prices for anthracite coal, the stocks of grain-carrying roads have been strong. An important event of the week was the declaration of a dividend of 31 per cent on the St. Paul preferred stock, this dividend being declared as payable out of the earnings of the year 1876. The trunk-line stocks have been pretty well sustained, and it is supposed that these roads are now making large earnings, as the rate on East-bound freights is much better than it was in 1876. The resumption of work in some parts of the mining regions and the reduction in price of coal by the Wilkesbarre Company have been the main causes for depression in the coal-road stockg. Among the trunk-line managers there seems to be general har mony, although them from time to time as to details of their agreements.

Total sales of the week in leading stocks were as follows Nor：h－
west．
Shore．
Shese Sept． 22. 6，550 36,030 23，110 12,830
13
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text {＂} & 25.0 \\ " & 23.0 \\ " & 27 . \\ 0 & 28 .\end{array}$ Total．．
 The total number of shares of stock outstanding is given in the last lints，fur the purpose of comparison．
The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows：
Saturay̌，Monday，Tuesday，Wednes＇y，Thursday，Fridar

 Chic．Burl．\＆
C．Mil．\＆St：P
do pre
Chic．\＆North C．Io I．\＆Pact．
Del．\＆H．Canal
 Handi．st．jo
Harlem $\begin{aligned} & \text { pref．}\end{aligned}$ Harlem ．
Llla Centra
Lake shor Lake Share．
Michigan Cen
 Pacific Ma Panama．．．．．
Wab．P．C．ts
Unlon Pacific． West．Un．Te
Adams Exp． Adams Exp United States
Wells，Fargo．


Total sales this week，and the range in prices since Jan．1， 1876，were as follows：

Atlantic \＆Pacific Telegraph Central of New Jersey．． do
Chicago \＆No
dor Chicago Rock Island \＆Pacific Delaware \＆Hudson Canal．． Deleware Lack．\＆Wester
Erie．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $\xrightarrow{\text { Harlem．}}$

## Illinois Central．

## Michigan Centra

N．Y．Central \＆Hudson River Ohio \＆Mississippi

## Panama．

Union Pacific
Western Union Telegraph
Adams Express．

The latest railroad earnings，and the totals from Jan． 1 to latest dates，are given below．The statement includes the gross earn columns under the heading＂Jan， 1 to latest date＂furnish the gross earnings from Jan．1，to，and including，the report mentioned in the second column．

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atch．Top．a S．Fe ．．．d week of sept． | 奈9，3， 4 |  |  |  |
| Bur．C．Rap．\＆North． 31 week of Sept． | 5， $4 \cdot \frac{7}{}$ | ～1， 802 | 7 73.342 | 801， 866 |
| Cairo \＆St．Louis．．．．．2d week of Sept． | 4，453 | 4，48： | 165，558 | 18？，654 |
| Canada Southern ．．．1st week of Aug． | ¢8，9：3 | 30， 159 | 1，041，298 | 9：8，836 |
| Central Pacific．．．．．．．．Month of Aug．．． | 1，3－5．000 | 1，696，154 | 10，615，－372 | 11，264，32！ |
| Chicago \＆Alton．．．．．．3d week of sept．． | 1：30－2 | 140，430 | $3,1 \sim 4,8>3$ | 3，5＇3， $70{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Chic．Mil．\＆St．Paul．．．3d week of Sept．． | 237，000 | 117，684 | 4．99i，460 | 5，660，714 |
| Chic．R．I．\＆Pacific．Month of June． | 536，2\％4 | 659，196 | 3，2：28，890 | 3，385，435 |
| Clev．Mt．V．\＆D．，\＆c．． 2 d week of Sept． | 10，4：1 | 8，1：1 | 261，1\％6 | －260，631 |
| Denv．\＆Rio Grande．．．2d week of Sept． | 1\％，\％6 | 9，540 | 4＇9，9，5 | 30\％，650 |
| Grand Trank．．．．．．．．．W＇k end．Sep． 15. | 20\％，0\％ | 190，511 | 6，259，\％07 | 6，60 ），2：27 |
| Great Western ．．．．．．．W＇k end．Sep 21. | 86.480 | 98，59？ | 2，6；7，1：39 | 2，865 952 |
| Hannibal \＆St．Jo．．．．1st week of Sept． | 42．064 | 31，941 | 1． $281,65^{\prime}$ | 1，215，110 |
| Illinois Cen．（Ifl．line）．．Month of Aug． | 508，976 | $4{ }^{24,674}$ | 3，453，085 | 3，55 $1,3,5$ |
| do（Leased lines）．Month of July．．． | 89，0\％ | 114，034 |  |  |
| Indianap．Bl．\＆W ．．． 2 d week of Sept． | 2 i 9 9 | 25， 96 | $8 \because 0,677$ | 1，053．363 |
| Int．\＆Gt．Northern．．．2d week of Sept． | 20，90］ | 28，300 | 920,59 | 178，958 |
| Kansas Pacific | 16.068 | 15．3，749 | 2，6106，017 | 2，006，561 |
| onisv．Cin．\＆Lex．．．Month of July | 40，562 | 91，51古 | 599.876 | 589，010 |
| issouri Pacific．．．．．．Month | 46：，30\％ | 413，895 6 | $3,109,578$ $2,425,888$ | $3,135,808$ <br> $2,310,91$ |
| Mo．Kansas \＆Texas．．3d week of Sep | $6 \mathrm{6}, 172$ | 16，0へั8 | $\stackrel{\text { 2，}}{2,2} 23,819$ | $\xrightarrow{2,310,917}$ |
| obile \＆Ohio ．．．．．Mouth of Aug | 125， 214 | 118，093； | 1，0 0,45 | 1，065，534 |
| New Jersey Midland．．Month of Ang | 6．3，403 | 192，3：5 | －439，754 | 1，412，975 |
| Nashv．Chatt．\＆St．L．．Month of Aug | 151， 497 | 131，103 | 1，03， 636 | 1，135，134 |
| Fad．\＆Memphis．．．．． 2 d week of $\mathrm{S}^{\text {P }} \mathrm{p}$ ． | 31．701 | $2)$ | 7 i | ， 21 |
| hila．\＆Erie．．．．．．．．Month of An | 293,310 | 263,834 | 1，545．75 | $2,059,841$ |
| Jos．\＆Western．．．．Month of Aug | 5：，194 | 4，963 | 251，442 | 243，401 |
| L．A．\＆T．H．（brchs）．sd week of Sept． | 13， 15.3 | 12，584 | 239， 57.3 | 321，153 |
| St．L．I．Mt．\＆South．dd week of Sept | 94，000 | 100．2．2） | 2,765641 | 2，442，938 |
| St．L．${ }^{\text {S S }}$ ．Francisco ．Mo th of Ang． | 107， 109 | ${ }_{114} 16,905$ | 2，153，762 | 2，182，749 |
| St．L．\＆S．E＇n（StL．div．） 1 st week |  | 114.304 | ${ }_{3} 18.853$ | 814.264 400 |
| ＂．（Ken．div．）．．．1st week of Sep | 1\％．766 | 8，6＊3 | 219.859 | 40085 |
| div．）．．1st we k of Sept． | $3,-61$ | 8， 515 | 102，513 | 100， 28 |
| Sioux cityest Paul．Mont of tur | $3 \cdot 1 \% 0$ | 44，241 | 2－T，42； | 391．55！ |
| Sioux Citysit．Paul．Month of Aug． | 24．02？ | 20， 0 ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 158，359 | 28.97 |
| Tol．Per ria \＆Warsaw．．sd week of Sept．． | 2T，605 | 4？，（9） | \％ $7 \times 36$ | 1，039，4 7 |
| a－th．．．．．．．．．．．．3sl werk of Supt． | 10．5， 6.24 | 109．＇6） | 3,0 ¢ 4.613 | 3.0 7． 2.895 |
| n Pacifc．．．．．．．．Month of July．．． | \％ 1,97 | 978 ¢94 | $6,95.405$ | （6， 634.714 |

Whe Gold Market．－Gold has been tolerably steady，but has declined a fraction since the early part of the week，and closes a 103．On gold loans the borrowing rates were flat，2，$\frac{1}{2}, 1$ and 3 per cent per annum，and at the close 1－64 per diem．
The following table will show the course of gold and gold clearings and balances each day of the past week

| Total | ， |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clearings． | Gold． | Cu |
| \＄12，115．00 | \＄1，170．600 | \＄1，208，02 |
| 12，426，000 | 993，064 | 1，015，403 |
| 15，728，000 | 1，123，003 | 1，171，5：8 |
| 16，580，00． | 1，376，500 | 1，775， 118 |
| 11，251， 000 | 96i7，t00 | －939，453 |
| 15， $4.11,000$ | 813，611 | 246，655 |
| \＄84，001，000 |  | 8 |
| 107，961，000 | 1，493，690 | 1，045，5 |

Saturday，Sept． 22 Tuesday． $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Wednesdas，＂} & 25 . \\ \text { Thursday，} \\ \text { Fris } & 27 . .\end{array}$ Friday，
Current week． Previous week
Jan． 1 to date

| Op＇n | Low． | High |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 103 | 10：3 | 1031／8 | 103 |
| 103\％ | $1031 / 8$ | 1031／2 | 1031／4 |
| 103／4 | 1031／6 | 103\％ | 103 |
| 10344 | 103\％ | 103\％ | 103．／6 |
| 103118 | 103 | 1031／8 | 113 |
| 103 | 103 | ！03 | 103 |
| 103 | 103 | ：031／4 | 103 |
| 103\％ | 1037＇ | 1031／4 | 103 |
| 1071／8 | 1027\％ | $10{ }^{2}$ |  |

 American coin：


Exchence．－Foreign exchange has been in limited demand and prices drooping．A reduction in rates was made to－day，and this afternoon actual transactions were made by brokers as low as $4.81 \frac{1}{4}$ for bankers＇sixty－days sterling and 4.85 for demand． There is some talk of stock brokers borrowing sterling bills and selling them to get money，but it is not known very definitely to what extent this is done．

In domestic bills the following were the rates on New York at the undermentioned cities to－day：Savannah，buying $\frac{1}{4}$ off，sell． ing $\frac{1}{8}$ off；Cincinnati，steady，buying par，selling $1-10$ premium； Charleston，scarce，buying $\frac{1}{8}$ ，selling par；St．Louis， 50 premium； New Orleans，commercial $\frac{1}{8}$ ，bank $\frac{1}{4}$ premium；and Chicago， 80 discount．
Quotations for foreign exchange are as follows：
Prime bankers＇sterling bills on London． Good bankers＇and prime commercial
Good commercial．．．．
Documentary commercial．
Paris（francs）．
Antwerp（francs）
Swiss（francs）
Amsterdan（ruiliders）
Frankfort（reichmarks）
Bremen（reichmarks）
Berlin（reichmarks）．


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 Sept．2．，1877：


GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
Quotations in New York represent the por cont value, whatever the par may be; other quotations are frequently made per share. The following abbreviations are often used, viz.: "M.," for mortgage; "g.," for gold; "g'd," for guaranteed; "end.," for ondorsod; "cons.," for consolidated; "conv.," for convertible; "s. f.," for sinking fund; "l. g.," for land grant.
Quotations in New York are to Thursday; from other cities, to late mail dates.
Subscribers will confer a favor by giving notice of any error discovered in these Quotations.


[^0]GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS-Continued.
For Explanations See Notes at Head of First Page of quotations.


GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS-Continued. For Explanations See Notes at Head of First Page of Quotations.

| Ruroad boyds | Bid. Ask. | Railroad bonds. | Bid. | Ask | Rai | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 85 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{0}$ |
|  | - |  | 103 | 105 |  |  |  |
| Quincy | +93 |  | 189 <br> 189 <br> 189 | 90 |  | ${ }^{33}$ | 0 |
| Harl.\& P | 103 | Androscos. \& Ken | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{198}$ | ${ }_{99}^{99}$ |  |  | , |
| Harrish. HartP Prov. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}107 & 10812\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{196}$ | ${ }_{9}^{99}$ |  | 51 | ${ }_{90}^{513}$ |
| Housatoni |  | Man |  |  |  |  |  |
| Houst. \& ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West. ${ }^{\text {Waco }}$ | ${ }^{77}{ }^{12} 887$ |  |  | 102 | Oma | ${ }_{95}^{75}$ |  |
|  | + ${ }^{60}$ |  |  | $2{ }^{2100}$ | Oran |  | ${ }_{95}^{98}$ |
|  | ${ }_{95}$ |  |  |  |  | 70 | ${ }^{76}$ |
| cons. 3 3'M | 3540 |  |  | 95 |  |  | ${ }_{40}^{55}$ |
| Illinoi |  |  |  |  |  | 71 | ${ }_{7} 7$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Maras } \\ \text { Mar } \\ \text { Mar } \end{array}$ | - 80 | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1 | ${ }_{95}^{26}$ |
| II. Gra | $108{ }^{12} 110$ |  | *30 |  |  |  |  |
| W. 880. |  | Mass. Centra | ${ }_{8612}$ | 88 |  | 97 |  |
| Extens'in 18 ta M., 7 s | ${ }^{5} 5$ |  |  | ${ }^{70}$ |  |  | 70 |
| noli |  | Me |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3d mortifs, | $9{ }^{9}$ | Consol. 7 s, 19 |  |  | Paduca Panam |  | 106 |
| ndipois \& st. L. L- 1 d | $30 .{ }_{45}$ | Mich. Air L, 1 | +195 | 90 |  |  |  |
| Indapolis | $63 \quad 71$ | do milst, W.D., 88, $82 . \mathrm{JckJ}$ |  |  |  | 70 | ${ }_{90}^{35}$ |
| mort |  | O |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gt. | -64 |  |  |  | Pennsylvania-1 General nort, |  |  |
| Conv. 88, 18 | ${ }^{*} 75$ | Mich. L. Shor |  |  |  |  |  |
| alle \& Sioux | ${ }^{180}{ }^{8}$ | Mid. Pac-1st | ${ }_{4}^{40}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | do mort., 6s, reoup, 1905..94d |  |  |
| L. L. \& sag. | $990$ |  | 94 |  | Navy Yard, 6s, reg, $1881 \ldots . \mathrm{JkJ}$ |  |  |
| rth exter |  |  | 75 | 772 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{20}^{\text {Consol. mor mort. }}$ | 00 | Mis | iôi |  |  |  | - |
| mest. © |  | Ouach. |  | 76 |  |  |  |
| Jefferson-Haw' $y$ Br | 68 |  | $95$ |  |  | 83 | 60 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {t99 }}$ 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2d mort. | 69 <br> 100 <br> 108 <br> 101 | 7s, ass | ${ }_{11418}^{57}$ | $58{ }^{3}$ | Phil. \& Erie-1st M., |  | 97 |
| 硡 | 107 | Han |  | 85 |  |  |  |
|  | 107 | Io. 1 |  | 12 | st |  |  |
| ${ }^{20}$ mor |  |  | 30 | 50 |  |  |  |
| Kal.es | 82 |  | ${ }_{41}^{41}$ | 43 <br> 43 | Mo |  |  |
|  |  | Exter | 27 | ${ }_{20}$ | New miert | 63 | $6{ }^{5}$ |
|  | ${ }_{770}^{190}$ | M |  |  |  | 55 |  |
| do ine. Dds, rg., $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1907 . \mathrm{A}$ \&O | 16 | 2 d mort | 127 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Plith }}$ | 70 | \% |
| Topeka | ¢85i2 ${ }^{561}$ | Mo |  |  |  |  |  |
| nsas Pac.-1 1 st M |  | Morris \& Essex - 1 st, 78 , 1914.MEN |  | 117 | Pitts |  |  |
|  | 4 | Construction |  | 85 | Pitts | 11 |  |
|  | 47 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land 2 d | 18 | General |  |  | Equipn | \% 96 |  |
| on |  |  |  | 85 | Pitts. Titu |  |  |
|  | 73 7\% |  |  | 103 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |
| ded |  | Newar |  |  | Putide, |  |  |
| Keokuk \& St. P. - 1 st, 8s, 7 , 7 , A\&\% |  | N.Haven\& Deris |  | 91 | Por | 8 |  |
| Laf.Munc.\& Bi. - $1 \mathrm{st}, 7$ | $50 \quad 60$ | N. H. \& $\mathrm{N}^{\prime}$ 't |  | 101 | Puehlo \& Ark. V. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  |
| ke Sho |  | N. J. Midid' |  |  | Quincy '\&Wars'w- |  |  |
| . | $1103^{3} 1117_{8}$ | 2d mort., 78, 18 |  |  | Re |  |  |
|  | 109 |  | 54 |  | 11.t.7, 1 , 1921 |  | 75 |
| P. \& Ash., 2 | iö | N. Lon.cNorth- |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Rie }}$ |  |  |
|  | 108 | N.O.Jack.EGGt. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Det. Mon. | 105 | , | 77 |  | Ne |  |  |
| S. S M. |  | v.O.Mobid.chatt.- -1 | 25 | 31 | Rkt'dr. |  |  |
| , |  | N. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | 5 |
| do cons., cp., ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do di, |  |  | $\ddagger 87$ |  | Con | 500 |  |
| up. |  |  |  | 118 | Rutlan |  |  |
| Leav. La | $20^{\circ}$ |  |  | 12 | Equii | 500 |  |
| th. |  | Y. $\mathbf{C}$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leh | 108121083 |  |  |  |  | 20 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 95 |  |
|  | 97 | Y.Y.\&Harlen-7s, coup.,1900.M* |  | 1812 | Sham. Val.\& P . | ${ }_{15}$ | 95 25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sioux C. \& Pae., |  |  |
| L. Rock\& Ft. | ${ }_{4} 10$ | Receil | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 25 |  |  |  |
| Little | 00 | N.Y.Pr |  |  |  |  | 91 |
| Lo | 103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N. Y.e Rockaw | $70 \quad 85$ | mo | 71 | 75 |  |  |  |
| Smitht'n \& Pt. Jeff., 78, 1901.M | 75 | Vorth C |  |  |  |  |  |
| Logan | 85 | $2 \mathrm{dmort}$. | 80 | $8{ }^{\circ}$ |  | 97 |  |
| Louisv. Cin..8\% Lex.-1st, $78,97 \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{\& J}$ | ${ }^{10712}$ | Northern Cen.- ${ }^{2 d} \mathrm{~d}$ M., 6s, 1885.J.E. | 105 | 106 |  | 85 |  |
| dim | ${ }_{00}^{20}{ }^{20}$ |  | ${ }_{96}$ | ${ }_{9612}$ |  | 67 |  |
|  |  |  | 96 |  | 3d mort., 6 s , 1886-90........ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |
|  | - ${ }^{199}$ |  | 10tio |  |  |  |  |
|  | $199{ }^{991}$ |  |  |  |  | 9 | 100* |
|  | ${ }_{91}^{104}$ |  | 100 | 101 |  |  |  |
| Paducah \& S.W.-8s, 1890..M\&S |  |  |  |  | eubenv.\&Ind.-1 stM.,6s,84.Var. |  |  |

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS—Continued. For Explanations See Notes at Head of First Page of Quotations.


[^1]GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS-Continued.
MISCELLANEOUS.
MISC9LLANICOUSS
BONIDS.

Canton (Bakt.)$\pm 6 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{g} ., 1904 \ldots \mathrm{~J} . \mathrm{KJ}$
Mort. $6 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~g}, 1904 \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{KJ}$ Un. RR.,1st, end.,6s. do $2 d$, end. 6
Consol. Coal-
1 st M., $7 \mathrm{~s}, 1885 . \mathrm{J} \& J$ 1st, conv.,Gs,97.J\&J Cumberl'd Coal \& I.--
 Ill. \& St. L. Bridge$2 d \mathrm{M}, 7 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~g} .1901 \mathrm{~J} \& \mathrm{~J}$
$3 \mathrm{~d}, 7 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~s} ., 1886 . \mathrm{MdS}$
 Cons. M., $7 \mathrm{~s}, 76 . \mathrm{J}$ GJ Merc.Tr.real est. M., 7 s
N. Ens. M. Security,
Ps Pullm'n Palace Car-$2 d \mathrm{M} .8 \mathrm{ss}, 81, \mathrm{Md} \mathrm{N}$ 30 series, $8 s, 87 \mathrm{FQA}$
4 th do $8 \mathrm{~F}, 92 \mathrm{~F}$
Stlo, $7 \mathrm{~s}, 1885 \mathrm{~A} 0$ Debent'e, $7 \mathrm{~s}, 78$ A\&O
D. St. Charles Bridge 10 s
 Western Union Tel.-7 s, collp., 1900.MはN
7 s reg., $1900 \ldots \mathrm{MdN}$
Sterl's $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1900 . \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& S}$

## MISC'LLLANEOUS

## STOCKS.



## EXPRESS ST'CKS

Adáms.
United State

## GAS STPCKS.

Baltimore Gas.... 100 $\xrightarrow[\text { do }]{\text { People'sG.L.of Balt. } 25}$ Boston Gaslight...500 South Boston.
Brookline, Mass
Cambridge, Mass. 100 Chelsea G. L.... Dorchester, Mass. 100 Lawrence, Mass... 100
Lynn, Mass., Gas. 100
Mald. Mald. \& Melrose... 100
Newton \& Wat'n .. 100 Salem, Mass., Gas. 100
Brooklyn, L. I. ..... 25 Citizens', Brooklyn. 20 Metropolitan, B'klyn.
Nassan, Brooklyn... 25
People's, Brooklyn Williamsb'r, B'klyn 50 Flatbush, L. I
Chicaso n,s.C.,Gas. 25 Cincinnati G. \& Coke Jersey C.\& Ho G,.. .2 People's, Jersey C... Mobile Gas \& Coke. Citizens', Newark. Central of N . Manhattan, Metropolitan, $\mathbf{N} \div 50$ Mutual of N. Y. Y. 100 New York, N. Y.... 100
N. Orleans G. L. . 100 N. Liberties, Phila.. 25 Portland, Me., G. I. 50 St. Louis G. L...... 50
Laclede, St. Louis. 100 Carondelet.

Ask.
Bid.

- $\vdots$ 促

$$
\begin{array}{r}
88 \\
91 \\
104 \\
1
\end{array}
$$





Charleston.

| B'k of Chas. (NBA) 100 |  | 62 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Nat. Chas.. 100 |  | 124 |
| People's National. 100 |  | 114 |
| People's of S.C. (new) 20 |  | 10 |
| S. C.Loan \&Tr. Co. 100 |  | 63 |
| Union Bank of S. C. 50 | 42 |  |Central National.. 100Commercial Nat... 100

Corn Exch. Nat.. 100Fifth National .... 100First National..... 100
Germatn National. 100Hide and Leather.....Home National ...100Merchants Nat... 100Nat. B'k of Illinois. 100Northwestern Nat. 100
Third National.... 100Union National..... 100Un.Stock Y'ds Nat. 100

Cincinnati. First National. Fourth National... Merchants' National. Nat. Bank Commerce Second National
Third National

## Cleveland.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Citizens' S. \& L . . . } 1000^{*} \\
& \text { Commercial Nat . } 100
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Merchants Nat... } 100 \\
& \text { National City.... } 100
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ohio Nat ............ } 100 \\
& \text { Second Nat....... } 100
\end{aligned}
$$

## Hartford.

 | Etna Nat.......... 100 | 117 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| American Nat.. | 50 | 62 | American Nat.....50 City Nat............ 100 Far. \& Mech. Nat. 100

First Nat......... 100 Hartford Nat........ 100
Mercantile Nat.... 100 Mercantile Nat.... 100
National Exchange. 50
Phernix State.................. 100

## Louisville.

 Bank of Kentucky. Citizens, Nouisville. City Nat............. Falls City Tobacco. Farmers' of Ky .... Farmers' \& Drovers'. German Ins. German German National Kentucky Nat Lenisville Ins. \& B. Co Masonic.Merchants National. Neople's. Second N Security........ Third National Western........................


GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS-Concluded.
For Explanations See Notes at Head of First Page of Quotations.

| Bank Stoces. | Bid. | Ask. | Bank Stocks. | Bid. | As | insurance Stocks. | Bid. | Ask. | Insurance Stocks. | Bid. | sk. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mobile. |  |  | Commonwealth Nat 50 |  | 40 | Re | 75 | 80 | Howard............ 50 | 110 | 117 |
| nk of Mobile..... 50 | 8 | 10 | Consolidation Nat. 30 | *49 | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | Shawmut ..... 1.100 | 78 131 | 82 | Importers' \& Trad. 50 | 105 | 110 |
| rst Nat.......... 100 | 105 |  | Eighth Nat........ 100 |  |  | Suffolk Mutual... 100 | 131 | 100 |  | 0 |  |
| Nat. Commercial. 100 | 70 | 75 | First Nat.......... 100 | 156 | 158 | Washington.......100 | 150 | 152 | Kings Co. (B'kilyn) . 20 | 170 | $1 \mathbf{1 8 0}^{\circ}$ |
| Southern B'k of Ala25 |  | 20 | Farmers'\&Mech.N. 100 | 130 | 132 |  |  |  | Knickerbocker..... 40 | 100 | 105 |
|  |  |  | Girard National ....40 | 58 |  |  |  |  | Lafayette (B'klyn) 50 | 140 | 155 |
| Montreal. |  |  | Kensington Nat, | 65 | 30 | Cincinnati. |  |  | Lamar.......... . 100 | 100 | 108 |
| British N. America |  |  | Mechanict ${ }^{\text {Matarent... } 100}$ | 100 | 115 | Amazon.... . . . . . 20 | 38 | 45 |  | 157 |  |
| Commeroo.........50. | 120014 | $120{ }_{2}$ | Nat. B'k Commerce. 50 |  |  |  | 126 | 0 | Lorillard.......... 25 | 85 | 5 |
| Consolidated....... 100 |  |  | Nat. ${ }^{\text {N'k }} \mathrm{k}$ Germant'n. 50 |  |  | Citizens |  | 185 | Manuf. \& Builders' 100 | 130 |  |
| inion........... 5 | 122 | 24 | Nat.B'kN.Liberties 50 | * 65 | 147 | Commer |  | 150 | Manhattan........ 100 | 170 | 140 |
| Du Peuple.........50 |  |  | National Security 100 | - |  | Eagle............ 100 | 120 | 130 | Mech. \& Traders'.. ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 170 150 |  |
| Exchange........... 100 |  |  | Penn National..... 50 | 55 | 65 |  | 85 | 88 | Mercantile,.........E0 | 87 | 93 |
| Federal............ 100 | 10 | $102{ }^{1}$ |  | 165 | 175 | Fidelity | 100 | 105 | chants'........ 50 |  |  |
| Hamilton.......... 100 |  |  | Philadelphia Nat.. 100 |  | 175 | Firemen | 145 | 150 | Metropolitan...... 30 |  | 5 |
| Imperial............. 100 | 106 | $106^{14}$ | Seventh Nat. ....... 100 | $\times 70$ | 80 | Germania.......... 20 | 118 | 120 | Nassau ( $\mathrm{B}^{\prime} \mathrm{klyn}$ ) ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 5.50 |  |  |
| Maritime ............ 100 |  |  | Sixth Nat......... 100 |  |  | Merchants'\& Manuf 20 | 120 | 135 | National. | 115 | 125 |
| Merchantsi.......... 100 |  |  | Southwark Nat.... 50 | 132 | 150 | Miami Valley.......50 | 125 | 130 | New York |  | 85 |
| Metropolitan...... 100 |  |  | Spring Garden .... 100 |  |  | National............100 | 110 | 115 | N. Y. Equitable.... 35 | 135 | 195 |
| Molsons............ 50 |  |  | Third Nat.......... 100 |  | 116 | Union.............. 20 | 95 | 70 100 | Niagara.... ........ 50 | 110 | 117\% ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Nationale............... 50 |  |  | Union Banking Co. 100 |  |  | Western.. | 125 | 130 | North River......... 25 |  | 125 |
| Ontario.............. 40 | 10 | $103 i_{2}$ | Union Nat......... 50 | 70 | 88 | Western.. . ........ 25 |  |  | Pacitic............. 25 | 220 | 230 |
| nebec........... 100 |  |  | West Philadelphia. 100 |  |  | Hartford, Conn. |  |  |  | i75 |  |
|  | 156 | 158 |  |  |  | Etna Fire....... 100 | 226 | 233 | People's |  | 170 |
| ion |  |  | Po |  |  | Atlas Insi | 40 | 45 | Phenix (B'klyn) .... 50 | 150 | 157 |
| He Marie........ 100 |  |  |  |  |  | Connecticut | 108 | 110 | Produce Exchange100 |  | 90 |
|  |  |  | Cumberland Nat.. 40 | 56 | 57 | Hartford.... . . . . 100 | 224 | 230 | Relief |  |  |
| New |  |  | Canal Nat......... 100 | 152 | 155 | National | 148 | 155 | Republic............ 100 Ridgewood........ 100 |  | 10 |
|  |  |  | Casco Nat......... 100 | 140 | 144 | Orient............ 100 |  |  | Resolute........... 100 |  | 60 |
| Canal \& Banking. 10 | 95 | 96 | First Nat. ${ }_{\text {Merchants }}$ | 104 | 105 |  | 195 | ${ }^{20} 6$ | Rutgers' | 165 |  |
| tizens'... | 72 | 75 | National Traders'i00 | 138 | 139 | Steam Boiler........ 0 |  |  | Safeguard........ . . 100 | 120 | $10 \cdots$ |
| Hibernia Nat....... 100 | 7 | 80 |  |  |  | Lon |  |  | Standard | 117 |  |
| Lafayette.......... 50 |  | 15 | ichmond, Va. |  |  | Commerc'l Union. 550 |  |  | Star. | 0 | 130 |
| Louisiana Nat.... 100 |  | 109 |  |  | 22 | Guardian......... 100 | 78 | $80{ }^{12}$ | Ster | 85 | 95 |
| Mutual Nat....... 100 |  |  | City Bank. ......... 100 | $115{ }_{2}$ | 22. | Imperial Fire $\ldots . .100$ |  | 145 | Stuyvesant, ........ 25 | 0 | 155 |
| New Orleans Nat. 100 |  |  | Merchants Nat... 100 |  |  | Lancashire F. \& L. 20 | ${ }^{3} 8$ | $7^{758}$ | United State | 150 | 1.... |
| People's............. 50 | 45 |  | Nat. Bk of Virginia 100 |  | ${ }_{113}{ }^{1} 2$ | Liv. \& Lond. \& Globe 2 | ${ }_{14}{ }^{18}$ | $143_{8}$ | Westchester | 100 | $110^{\circ}$ |
| authern |  |  | Planters' Nat...... 100 | 110 |  | North'n Fire\&Life 100 |  | 41 | Williamsburg City.. 50 | 185 | 200. |
| ion................ 108 | 76 |  | state Bank of Va. 100 |  |  | North Brit. \& Mer.. 50 | ${ }^{43}$ | $45^{1} 4$ |  |  |  |
| orkingmen's. .... 25 | 18 | $18 i_{2}$ |  |  |  | Queen Fire |  | $3^{1} 4$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Royal Insurance.... 20 | x1844 | $18{ }^{1}$ | American Fire ... 100 | 289 | 295 |
| New York. |  |  |  | 300 |  |  |  |  | Franklin Fire ${ }^{\text {Fin...i }} 100$ |  |  |
| Anmerica. |  |  |  |  |  | Mobile. |  |  | Delaware Mutual...25 | 30 | 35 |
| American | 110 | 111 | Boatmen's Bank . 1100 |  | 15 | Citizens' Mutual... 100 |  |  | Ins. Co. of N. Am'ca 10 | 30 | 31 |
| Bank. \& Br'kers A. 100 |  | 100 | Commercial ...... 100 | 142 | 10 | Factors'\& Trad's'Mut. | 80 | 85 | Ins. Co. State of Pa 200 | - | 280 |
| Brew'rs'\& Groc'rs'100 |  |  |  |  | 85 | Mobile Fire Dep't.. 25 | 16 | 19 | Pennsylvania Fire 100 |  | 165 |
| oadway |  |  |  | 200 |  | Mobile Mutu | 50 | 55 |  |  |  |
| Contral National. 100 | 100 |  | German........... 100 |  |  | Planters' \& M |  | 85 |  |  |  |
| Contral National.. ${ }^{\text {chen }}$ | 101 |  |  |  |  | Stonewal | 80 | 95 | City.... .......... 100 |  |  |
| natham...........ic. ${ }^{2=}$ | 121 |  | International .... 100 | 32 | 40 | Wash'ton Fire \& M.. 50 | 35 | 37 | Commercial ........ 25 |  | $181_{2}$ |
| emicaL.............. 10 | ${ }_{200}^{1500}$ | 21 | Iron Mountain .... 100 |  | - |  |  |  | Granite.......... 100 |  |  |
| Citizena'............2: |  | 101 |  |  | 90 |  |  |  | Old Dominion.... 100 |  | 50 |
| Commerce........ 100 |  | $127^{1}$ | Mechanics | 60 | $\mathrm{COH}_{4}$ | Frescent ${ }^{\text {chars }}$ | ${ }_{9712}$ | ${ }_{93}{ }^{1}$ | Piedm't \& A. Life 100 | 102 |  |
| Continental ...... 10 |  |  | Merchants', | 10 |  | Firemen's. |  |  | Richm'd Fire Ass'n. 25 | 16 | 1818 |
| East River........ 25 |  | $9{ }^{9} i_{2}$ | Merchants' Nat ... 100 | 75 |  | Ge |  |  | Virginia F \& M....i. 25 | - 39 |  |
| Eleventh Waral.....2 |  |  | Second National - 100 |  |  | Hibern | 72 |  |  | 100 | 30 |
| First National.....ioc |  |  | St. Louis National. 100 |  | 115 | Home | $18{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Fourth National. . 100 | 98 |  | Third Nationa | 75 | 77 |  |  | $49{ }_{2}$ | St. Louis. |  |  |
| Fulton.............30 | 145 |  | Valley Natio |  |  | Merchant | 35 | 4ii | American Central 25 |  |  |
| Fifth Avenue. Gallatin Nationel | 114. |  |  |  |  | Mechanies' \& Traders |  |  | Boatmen's Ins.\&T. 100 |  |  |
| German American 100 |  | $3 i_{2}$ |  |  |  | New Orleans Ins. Ass'n | 2612 | 27 | Citizens'...... . . . 100 | 91 |  |
| Germania..... .... 100 |  |  | Anglo-California |  |  | New Orlea |  |  | Franklin.... ...... 100 |  | 70 |
| Greenwich.........20 |  |  | Bank of California. | 94 | 96 | Sun Mu | 9712 | 981 | Marine......... .... 100 | 70 | 8 |
| Grocers' |  | 84 | B'k of S. Franciscoiog First Nat Gold 100 | 95 | 12 | Teuto |  |  | Pacitic.... .......... 10 | 15 | 20 |
| Importers \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Tr... 100 | 200 | 205 |  |  | 972 | Un |  |  | Phœenix | 50 | 60 |
|  | 120 |  | Merchants' Exch. 100 |  |  |  |  |  | St. Louis........... 100 | 60 |  |
| Manhattan ........ 50 |  |  | Pacific | 112 | 115 |  |  |  | San Francisco. |  |  |
| Manhattan Me.........50 | $\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ 86 \end{array}$ | 10 |  |  |  | Adriatic.... ....... 25 | 70 | 80 $\mathbf{i} 00$ | lifornia........ 100 |  |  |
| Marine............ 100 |  | 83 |  |  |  | American ..........50 | 135 | 150 | Commercial....... 100 |  | 92 |
| ket...., ....... 100 | 104 |  | FIRE |  |  | American Exch... 100 | 100 |  | Firemen's Fund... 100 | 90 | 100 |
| Mechanics, …......25 | 132 |  | STOCKS. |  |  | Amity.... ........ 100 |  | 80 | me |  | 85 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Atlantic.............. 50 |  | 110 | Union............ 100 | $107{ }^{-}$ | 0 |
| Mercantile ${ }^{\text {Merchants}}$........ .100 | ${ }^{94}$ | 100 |  |  |  | Bowery . $\because .7 . . . .25$ |  | 205 |  |  |  |
| Merchants, Exch'ge50 | 117 |  |  |  |  | Brewers'\&M'lst'rs. 100 |  | 60 |  |  |  |
| Metropolitan ..... 100 | 130 | 131 | Associate Firemen's. 5 Baltimore Fire Ins 10 | $5_{24}{ }^{14}$ | ${ }^{5} 5$ | Brooklyn............ 17 | 200 | 210 |  |  |  |
|  | 90 |  | Baltimore Fire Ins. 10 <br> Firemen's Insur'ce. 18 |  | ${ }_{42}{ }^{2}$ | Citizens'............. 20 | 170 | 190 | MARINE INS |  |  |
|  | 113 | 115 | Firemen's insur'ce. 18 Howard Fire......... 5 | ${ }_{6}{ }_{6}$ | ${ }^{42}{ }^{2}$ | City...... ........... 70 | 130 |  | RIP \& |  |  |
| N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge100 |  |  | Maryland Fire.....io | ${ }_{412}^{2}$ | ${ }_{518}^{68}$ | ${ }_{\text {Clinton.... }}^{\text {Columbia }}$ C. 100 | 13 |  |  |  |  |
| Ninth National.... 100 |  | 65 | Merchants Mutual. 50 |  |  | Commmerce Fire..... 100 |  | 78 | New York. | - |  |
| North America.... 100 |  |  | National Fire....... 10 | 12 | 15 | Commercial. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 50 |  |  | Atlantic Mutual |  |  |
| North River.... ... 50 |  | ${ }^{60}$ |  |  |  | Continental ........100 | 140 |  | 1874 |  | 103 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Printal } \\ & \text { Pacific. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 170 | Boston. |  |  | Eagle... .-..........40 |  | 225 | 1875 | $100{ }^{1}$ | 1 |
| Park................ion | 10 | 10644 | Alliance..... ...... 100 |  | 90 | Empire City ...... 100 | 115 | 125 | 187 |  |  |
| People's............. 25 |  |  | American F. \& M M .100 | 131 | 132 | Exchange........... 30 | 120 | 100 | Com |  | 99 |
| Phenix............ 20 | 1015 |  | Boston............ 100 | 135 | 140 | Farragit.............50 | 125 | $13{ }^{-1}$ | 187 |  | 103 |
| Republic National.. 100 |  | 95 | Boylst'n Mut.F\&M100 | 130 | 131 | Firemen's........ . 17 | 110 | 120 | 187 | 81 | 83 |
| Second National.. 100 |  |  | Commonwealth. . 100 | $110^{\circ}$ | 115 | Firemen's Fund.... 10 |  | 75 | New Y |  |  |
| Shoent Leather.... 100 |  | 120 | Dwelling House... 100 | ${ }_{147}^{116}$ | 1 | Frremen's Trust... 10 | 110 | 118 | 1864 | 90 |  |
| St. Nicholas....... 100 |  | 120 | Faneuil Halii....... 100 | 147 | 152 | $\underset{\text { Frank }}{\text { crebha }}$ |  | 70 | Orient | 60 |  |
| State of N. Y.(new) 100 | 119 |  | Fireman's.......... 100 | 150 | 151 | German-American 100 | 110 |  | 1861 |  |  |
| Tenth National. .... 100 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 120 \end{array}$ | Franklin.......... 100 | 85 | 95 | Germania $\ldots . . . . . . .50$ |  | 180 | 1875 |  | 50 |
| Union.... ........... 50 | 1 |  | Globe (clo |  |  | Glob | 125 | 140 | Pacitic |  |  |
|  |  |  | Mass. Mutual. . . 100 | 111 | 114 | Greenwich..........25 ${ }^{20}$ | 280 | 290 60 | 18 |  | 50 |
| Philadelphia.§ |  |  | Méchanics' Mutualiou | 90 | 94 | Guardian.......... 100 |  | ${ }_{95}$ | Uni |  |  |
|  |  |  | Mercantile F. \& M. 100 | 140 |  | Hamilton............ 15 | 147 |  | 1864 |  | 90 |
| entral National. 10 | 170 | 150 | N.Engl'd Mint.F\& ${ }_{\text {N M }}$ | 130 99 | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | Hanover............ 50 Hoffman.......... 50 | 120 | 127 | ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{1876 . . . . . . . . . . . . ~}$ | $57{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{60}$ |
| ity National.......50 | 75 | 88 | North America.... 100 | 130 | 133 | Homman............................... Home | 104 | 106 | Grea | 7 | 75 |
| Commercial Nat.... 50 | 57 | 60 | Presc | 13 | 133 |  |  | ${ }^{90}$ |  |  |  |

## 3) $\mathfrak{n v e g t m e n t s}$

## AND

## STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

The "Investors'Supplement" is published on the last Saturday of each month, and furnished to all regular subscribers of the Chronicle. No single copies of the Supplement are sold at the office, as only a sufficient number is printed to supply regular abscribers.

## ANNUAL REPORTS.

## Northern Pacific Railway.

(For the year ending August 31, 1877.)
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacitic Railroad was held at the offices of the company, No. 23 Fifth avenue, this week, and the Times report has the following: There was a large attendance, 10,000 shares of the company's stock being represented by the persons present. The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clozk by Mr. Charles B. Wright, the President, Mr. Samuel Wilkeson scting as Secretary. The President read the annual report of the condition of the company and the results of its management durcondition of the company ander 1,1877 , According to the report, the road has been worked during the past year with marked success. Entire harmony has prevailed between the officers and employes, no labor troubles having affected the ruad. The promise of increased business indicated last year has brom fully realized, and a favorable exhibit of net results is given. The gross earnings of the year are $\$ 965,82337$ and the expenses $\$ 573,12490$, leaving a net bal$\$ 965,823$ an $\$ 392,69847$, or an increase of nearly 25 per cent ance of $\$ 392,69847$, or an increase of neary over last year. The expense accunt given includes, above the estimated average, have been about $\$ 25,000$. This and other expenditures from earnings, made necessary by growing business, would swell the net income to about $\$ 450,000$.


Net earnings.......... $\overline{\$ 256,257} \quad \overline{\$ 93,643} \quad \overline{\$ 42,797} \quad \overline{\$ 392,698}$ Extensive repairs have been made, about 250,000 ties having been laid during the past summer on the Eastern division. By snow-fencing the Dakota division, which had previously been operated only in summer, the road was kept open during the winter, and the traffic paid the running expenses, and, motwithstanding snow. storms of unprecedentel severi'y, the trains were delayed less than those of the New Yosk Central road. The sources of business from which the income of the Minnesota and Dakota divisions is derived continue to develop in a healthy manner. A fleet of more than thirty steamboats has run on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers during the summer, to connect the Bismarck terminus with Montana, upon which large quantities of merchandise aresent into the Territories, and furs and mining products returned, while the passenger traffic on the boats was large. A first-class transportation line has been established between Bismarck and Deadwood, in the Black Hills. More than 3,000 emi grants passed over the road to the Red River Valley.
The land operations of the year amount to sales of 270,996 acres, and other transactions amounting altogether to $\$ 1,232,851$ in payment of which $\$ 1,219,062$ have been riceived in preferred stock, and $\$ 13,756$ cash, the deferred payments account being 33 During the zear ending June 1, 337000 acres of Government $\$ 33$. During the ye the lands within the limit of the company's grant were sold to actual
settlers, representing an added population of 10,000 persons on these lands alone.
The estimate of the business of the next year is greater than that of the last year. More direct communication with Brainerd from Sauk Rapids will be onened within a few weeks, the new line in the Mississippi Valley between those points being about finished. Tue plan anopted in May last for extending tize line into Montana Territory has been hindered by unexpecied delay in securing the sanction of Congress for an extension of time for the completion of the road. The extension of the Pacific Division to the Puyallup coal-fields is nearly completed, and in thirty days the road will be in operation. The total ezpenditure for this road has been $\$ 472,081$, and $\$ 300,000$ of the money for the outlay were raised from net earnings, and the balance from loans among the officers and friends of the company. It is expected, with some assistance from the Eqstern Divigion to clear off the loans by net earnings within the coming Divir. The cone the Columbia River essi year. The extension of the line from the Columbia River east and through Eastern Washington into Idaho at Lake Pend d'Oreille, a distance of about 200 miles, is recommended. The bill for the extension of time will be pressed again in the coming session of Congreps, and it is believed that, as an act of justice to thousands of stockholders who have put nearly $\$ 30,000,000$ into the enteprise, that it will be unhesitatingly passed, as it asks for neither money nor bonds, but only time.
The report was accepted. Mr. Frederick Billings then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That it is the judgment of the stockholders that the construction of the company's road westward from the Missouri River sh uud be com
menced forth with, and eastward from the Columbia River, on the Lake Pend
d'Oreille division, as soon as practicable; and the board of directors is hery urged to proceed with such construction' as rapidly as possible, consistently with economy and the best interests of the company, leeping steadily in view the early compietion of the entire road to the Pacific.
Mr. John M. Denison, a Maryland stockholdar, offered a preamble reciting the terms of the organization of the company under the decree of foreclosure, and concluded with the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That the Purchasing Committee, or the plaintiffs in said foreclosure suit, be and they are hereby requested to take such steps as may he necessiry or expedient to ux a day as plan of reorganization, and exchange their bonds for preferred stock, or be Porever thereafter d $\pm$ barred therefrum.
Mr. Joseph Dilworth of Pittsburg, Penn., offered a resolution, which was adopted, urging the President and directors tosecurg from Congress an extension of the time for completing the line, and promising the co-operation of stockholders in their efforts to obtain such an extensiun. An election was then held, resulting in the choice of the following directors: Charles B. Wright, Frederick Billings, Geo. W. Cass, Benjamin P. Cheney, Charlemagne Tower, Johnston Livingston, Joseph Dilworth, J. Frailey Smith, George Stark, Alexander Mitchell, J. C. Ainsworth, John M. Denison and Richard L. Ashurst
balance sheet, august 81, 1877.
Preferred stock
.......... . ........ ........... $\$ 55$, ,00,000
Less issaed....................................................... $1,900,000$
$1,910,976$ Preferred stock issued as collateral and as indemnity to sureties on bonds given to the Government.
Preferred stock, issued for lost certificate................................ $89,0 c 0,000$ Common stock.
$\$ 49,000000$ Less issued

3,955,500
Stock of old company surrendered
Construction, as per last report..
$\$ 18,923,119$
Equipment
541,06?
shop material, fuel, \& \& ..................... on hand............................................................
Trustees of land s:
\$18,605,949
Lands-Minnesota and Dakota districts.................... \$18, 605,949

Claims secured by collaterals, \&c..
Taxes paid.
Suspense..................................................................... Bills rec
debts..
Balances in hands of agente, \&c
General and legal espenses, salaries, rents, fuel, \&c ..............
Cash balance in hands of treasurer.......................
\$9,089,023 36,786,248
$5,075,711$
2,000
$35,044,560$
13,955,500
$19,464,183$
$1,681,693$ 115,659
735,600
81,597 $23.725,406$.
$1,709,317$ $1,709,317$
$282,113$. 14,286 $1,0 \pm 7$ 15,750
9,705
52,655 \$147,251,212 Capital stock. $\$ 100,000,000$



```
Minnerota division.
\(\$ 2 \div 3,870\)
89
8620
```

Minnerota division.
Dakota division...
Pacific division..
Hire of cars..

* 551,103
 1875, to July 31, 1877, and of Pacific division, October 1, 1875, to
August 31, 1887 . ......................................
\$147,251,212
*Net earnings to Juy 31, 1817. as stated $\qquad$
Net earnings to July 31, 1877. as
Net earnings for Ausust, 1877:
Minnesota division.
Dakota divieion.
\$351,103

Pacitic division
Total net earnings for the year ending Ang. 31, 187\% . $\overline{\$ 392,698}$

## Chicago \& lowa.

The following regarding the business of the year 1876 has been published by President F. E. Hincsley :

Earuings for the year
Local freight
$\$ 160,27613$
llino Cu.......................... 165,86814
1,47460 Chicago Dubuque \& Minnezota through freight.....................................
Total freight.
$\$ 327,61886$

## Passenger <br> Express.

40,81165
7,826
16,064 60
Total (\$4,780 per mile)
\$492.321 14
Expenses ( 60.83 per cent)
1028270
Net earnings ( $\$ 1,872$ per mile).
$\$ 192,82796$
Interest on bonds....................................... $\$ 140,00000$
Interest on Chicago Rock. \& Northern bonds.....
20,00000
15,92223
Taxes
1,,222 2
175,922 23
Balanc
$\$ 16,905$ i3
The bonded debt is $\$ 1,750,000$, at 8 per cent interest. During the year, additions have been made to the equipment by the purchase of 24 new c)al cars, amounting to $\$ 10,00698$. Also, there have been $\$ 12,39022$ paid for rails, in addition to the amount charged into repairs. There have been expended $\$ 10,89788$ during the year in adjusting right of way claims and depot grounds at Rocbelle. Also, $\$ 10,04816$ have been expended for new fencing and buildings, showing a total expenditure for the year over and above earnings, of $\$ 30,23427$. This amount is carried into the acconnts of the new year. Ten thousand dol.ars were borrowed to pay interest the 1st of January ; the balance was in bilis and accounts payable which will be liquidated during the current year There are included in the above statement earnings of the Chicago Rockford \& Northern Railroad; the line from Rochelle to Rockford, both the earnings and expenses. It is proper furiher to state that we hepe in the adjustment of the disputed percentage between the Chicago Burlington \& Quincy and Chicago \& Iowa to increase the earnings about $\$ 10,000$.

## Pullman Yalace Car Company

(For the year ending July 31, 18:'7.) income account

Reverue.
Earnings (leased lints included) by this Our propo:tion of earnir gs of other Seeping car Aesociations control.ed and operated by this company....

Total revenue.

## Disbursements.

Cperating expenses, ircluding legal $\operatorname{xpen}$ :es, genera taxes and insurance (leased lines included) Maintenance of uphoistery and bedding (least $\operatorname{lin}: s$ in. Our proportion of operating expenses and maintenance of upholstery and bedding in cars of other sleeping car asseciations controlled and operated by this com pany of leased lines.
Profit and lose, including interest, discount, and exchange Coupon interest on bonds.... $\qquad$ t, disconnt, and exchange

Total ordinary disburements
 nary distursements.
Amount expended in rebuilding and remedeling cars into the Balauce standard Pullman car.

176,551
$-2,570,639$

C85,074
28,000
$46,: 03$
C51,423
$\$ 1,94^{1}, \overline{7}$,

69,836
531.093

82,570,633
480 cars and eupipments, including franchises.. Par wonts.

491,$2 ; 2$
343,423
Furnitur
$343,+23$
164,383
panyse and fixtures in the several offices of the ComReal estate.
Amount invested in other car assuciations controlled and operated by this Company Construction material and operating supplies, including amonnt paid on cars in process of canstraction Balance of accounts and bills receivable and payable...

Total assets.
Iabilties.
Capital stock issued ( 59,382 shares), par value, $\$ 10$ ) each. dsOutstanding Bonds
8 per cent currency debenture bonds-
Second series, due May 15, 1881 ......
Third series, due February 15, $1887 \ldots$
Fourth series, due August $15,189 \% .$.
$\$ 248,000$ ${ }^{216} 0$
7 per cent cur'cy debenture bonds, due Oct. 15 , 1578 Amount sterling deb. conv. bonds, due April 1, 1875 2:8,0! 0 portation < ompany.
Total liabilities.
SURPLUS ACCOUNT (INVESTED in ASSETS OF THE COMPANY)
Guarantee Fund Account - To provide for taxes in dispute and poesible loeses in adjustment of unsettled accounts
Sinking Fund Account-Co represent possible depreciation in franchises and patents...
Balance at credit of income accoun
\$ะ3,728
800.000
$\widehat{\$ 11,960,284}$

## GIENERAL INVESTMEENT NEWS.

Canada Southern.-The basis of settlement between the joint committees of the New York Central and Canada Southern railroads was fixed on the 22 d inst. All the old bonds of Canada Southern and its auxiliary lines, together with any arrears of interest, are to be cancelled, and the bonded indebtedness be substituted.by the issue of $\$ 14,000,000$ new bonds, which are to run for thirty years, the principal to be paid in 1908, and interest to begin from the 1st of January, 1878. The rate of interest has been fixed at 3 per cent for the first three years and 5 per cent for the succeeding twenty-seven years. The New York Central road have agreerl to guarantee the interest for twenty years. It is stipulated that out of the whole issue of $\$ 14,000,000$ $\$ 2,500,000$ are to be reserved to pay the floating debt of Canada Southern and esta $l$ lish a full and efficient equipment for the road. The remainder is to be used to pay the Canad Southern first mortgage bonds at par, the second mortgage bonds of the same company at 312.3 , the Canada Southern bridge bonds at par, the Erie and Niagara bonds at 50 , the Toledo Canada Southern \& Detroit first mortgage bonds at 70 , and the Micligan Midland ${ }^{\sim}$ Canada Southern bonds at 25.

The World gives the following description of the old bonds, the amount outstanding, the rate at which they are to be converted into the new bonds, and the amount of the latter it will take to redeem the bonded debt of the Cansda Southern and its dependencies

Old bends.
Canada Southern first mortgage bonds, issued 15\%1, for thirtv-five years.......... Cañada Southern second mortgage bonds,
isened $187:$, for twenty yeare....... .... Canada Southern bidenty yeare.
Toledo Canada Southern \& Detroit first mortgage bonds
Krie \& Nagara leas
ichigan Midland bouds

Amount

| $\$ 9,003,0<0$ | par | $\$ 9,000,000$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1,000,000$ | $312-3$ | $4 \pi 5.000$ |
| 800,030 | Far | $80!, 00$ |
| $1,400,000$ | 20 | 980,00 |
| $4=0,00$ | 50 | 80,00 |
| 400,000 | 25 | 100,00 |

There are a!so various provieions for further securing Canada Southern to Central during the term for which the latter guarantees the inter st on the new bonds, and also several stipulations to meet the requirements of the sinking fund, the details of which are to be arranged at a final meating
Danville Hazleton \& Wilkslbarre.-The bondholders of this company hare requested the trusteps to foreclose. 'r he interest on the bends has been in default since April 1, $18 \% \mathbf{5}$.

The road is worked by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under a lease made in 1872.
Erie.-The Rectiver's account for July is as follo कrs
Bulance on hand July 1

## Passenger accoun

Other account

## Total <br> Disbursem......


The receipts exceeded the disbursements for the month by $\$ 37,972$. The amount of Receiver's cortificates was decreased by $\$ 69,407$ during the mon:h, leaving cerificates to the amount of $\$ 1931,106$ outstanding August 1.

Marietta \& Cincinnati Railroad.-The holders of bonds of this company, without regard to isfur, are requested to meet, personally or by proxy, on the 1 st of October, 1877 , at noon, in the Rialto Buifding, in Baltimore, for consultation as to their interests in the present condition of the corporation.

Milwanke lake Shore \& Western.-This company is now offering for sale, at 85 and interest, $\$ 217,000$ of its first-mortgage bonds, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of new equipment and for improvements of the properiy. The road extends from Milwaukee to Appleton, 141 miles, with a branch to 'Iwo Rivers, seven miles long. The road was sold under foreclosure in 1875, and bought by the bondhilders, who authorized a new issue of $\$ 750,000$ bonds, secur $\in d$ by a first mortgage on the 127 miles of road then completed. Of these new bonds, $\$ 533, C 00$ have been issued and the balance is now offered.-Railroad Gazette.
Missouri River Fort Scott \& Gulf.-The Secretary of the Interior has declined to receive a reconveyance of certain lands granted to this company, on the grounds that the act of March 3, 1877, authorizing the reconvegance, evidently intended that it should be made free of incumbrance, whereas. the lands were still covered by a mortgage erecuted by the company in 1869.

Mississippi \& Tennessee.-Holders of the first morigage, funded-interest and second mortgage bonds of this company are requested to deposit them after October 1 with the Central Trust Company of New York, for exchange for the new 8 per cent bonds of the company, in accordance with the circular of last August.
Montclair \& Greenvood Lake.-The Chancellor of New Jersey appointed Mr. Garrett A. Hobart, of Passaic, to take control of the road as a Receiver. Mr. Hobart was nominated Receiver by the United Siates Rolling Stock Company, who, in accordance with the laws of the State, applied to the Chancellor to have him appointed. The stock and bond holders expect to raise money to pay the floating debts, which amount, it is said, to only about $\$ 35,000$.

New Jersey Midland.-The earnings of this road for August and the eight months ending Aug. 31, were as follows:
Earnitgs.......................... ........ ........ Ausust. $\$ 63,4(2)$ Eight months Warnitgs. $\$ 63,142$
$49,55: 3$
Net earnings.,................................... $\$: 3,819$
The Receiver's account is as follows for the month:
The Receive

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ath: } \\
& \text {........ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Balance Aug.
Gio:s receipts, as above
Loan accuunt.

Fotal
Working and termina expense.........................
Lesse account, Middletown Unionville \& W:iter Gap Rỉ.
Construction account
Right of way claims.
Loan account.... 3,800
3.15

Balance Sept. 1................................................... | $\$ 1,043$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

New Jersey Southern.-The sale of this road is now fixed for Oct. 9, at Long Branch, N. J.

Ohio \& Mississippi. - Receiver King reports for August as follows :


## Total.

 $8460,0 \div 847$ Disbursements for the month. 3:9,104 62Balance Stptember 1
$\$ 10,05385$
The receipts exceeced the disbursements by $\$ 70,547 \%$ for the month.

Railways in India.-The following is a summary by Mr . Juland Dancers of bis report for the year 1876-77: "It now only remains for me briefly to recapitulate the principal facts given in the foregoing pages. There are now open in India 6,937 miles of railway, of which 479 were completed during the year 1876. Of this length, 767 miles are laid with a double line $; 5,748$ are constructed on the 5 feet 6 inch guage, and 1,162 on the metre guage. The most important additions made within the year are those of the South Indian Railway, between Madras and Tuticorin, and of the Punjaub Nortbern line between Lahore and Jhelum. The works on the Northern Bengal and the Indus Vally luave been works on the Northern Bengal and the Indus Vally liave been
advanced considerably, and it is expected that portions of these lines will be opened during the present ytar. The line from Rangoon to Prone is probably by this time open for traffic. The totail amount expended on the railways to the 31st March last, as regards the guaranteed lines, and to the 31 st December as regards the State lives, was $£ 109,364,867$. of which $£ 94,272,265$ consisted of guaranteed capitai, aud $£ 15,092,602$ were raised by the Government for the State lines. During the year 1876 about $£ 3,500,000$ were expended ou the State, aid $£ 879,665$ on the guaranteed lines. The revenue derived from the railvays during the year
was $£ 4,564,823$, of which $£ 4 ; 451,422$ were earned by the was anteed companies. The nmount advanced for guaran. guaranteed come interest to companies was $£ 4,634,2 \% 3$, leaving a difforteed interest to $£ 82,800$, but $£ 311,334$ of the revenue consisted of surplus profits from certain lines, half of which had consequently to be returned to the companies. The gross receipts were $£ 3$,793,982 , and the working expensen $£ 4,2,29,156$. 'he reseipts from passengers amounted to $£ 3,646,570$, from gools $£ 5,655,233$, and from iniscellaneous sources $£ 483,233$. Compared with the previous year, the revenue showed an improvement of $£ 916,955$, and instead of having to supply a net sum of $£ 1,073,882$ for guaranteed interest, the Government had only to provide £588,467. The number of passengers carried was $30,535,3 \mathrm{i} 9$, with an average mileage open of 6,592 miles, compared with $26,779,437$ of the premileage open of 0,092 miles, compared with $26,779,437$ of the pre-
vious year, and a nileage of 6,298 . The proportion per cent of the first class was $\% 6$ of the second 224 , and of the lower classes 97 . The amount of goods carried was $5,871,690$ tons, compared with $4,383,660$ in 1875 . The proportion per cent of the gross revenue from passengers was $33 \cdot 84$, and from merchardise, including minerals, $66 \cdot 16$. The expenses of maintaining and working the rail ways were $£\{, 226,966$, being $£ 487,043$ moro than the previous year, and 49.20 per cent of the gross receipts. The East Indian main line cama to only 34 per cent, tbe Eastern Bengal 46.55 , the Great Indian Peninsula 47, while the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi were 67.35, the Madras 64:38, and the Oude and Rohilkund 63.94 per cent. The lines have been well main. tained, and the rolling-stock and locnmotives, to which considerable additions will have to be made, have been kept in good order. A more liberal policy than hitherto is being pursued with regard to the management of the railways, and the traffic has been stimclated in consequence. Passengers are on some lines carried for less than a farthing a mile, and rates as low as a halfpenny per ton per mile have been charged, with good effect, for the carriage of grain, seeds, coal, and other staple products. Concurrent with these measures for increasing traffic, wrlldirected exertions have been made to secure economical management.
St. Lonis Iron Mountain \& Southern.-Messrs. S. G. \& G. C. Ward, the agents in New Yorł of Messrs. Baring Bris. \& Co , have issued a circular in pamphlet shape to the bondholders and stockholders of this company. It became necessary that the Messrs. Ward should publish some full acconnt of the litigation which has occurred in regard to the management of tlis company and the circunstances which necessarily led to it, for there is hardly a parallel to the bare-faced misrepresentations and gross misstatements which have been made by Allen and Maquand. The present document contains a full, fair and compreheusive record of the circumstances of the case, supported by letters and the contract of $18 \% 5$, and bears on its face the evidence of simple truth. Every bondholder of the company should read it care. fully.
As the Cirionicle has attempted from the first to expose in no uncertain way the extraordinary proceedings of H. G. Marquand and Thomas Allen in their treatment of bondbolders, it is well to state that not a word written conceruing the company has ever been at the instigation of Messrs. Ward or any cther person; that no communication has ever been received from them, except their printed circuiars, and that all that has been pub. lished has been in the interest of bondholders and for the purpose of warning them against palpable attempts to jostle them out of their rights.
From the complete statement in the pamphlet the following is condensed: Baring Bros. \& Co. and their friends and correspondents, whose interests in this regard they represent as it they were their own, hold in the aggregate more than seveu million dollars of the mortgage bonds of this company; iscluding
Cairo \& Fulton Railroad first mortgage bonds..
St. Louis \& Iron Mountain Railroad, second mortgage bouds....
$\$ 3,169,050$
2,87000
1,4500 Consolidated mortgage boncs.

In February, 1875, the company found itself unable to meet the accrting interest upon its bonds. The amount of floating debt was at this time stated by the executive committee of the company to be $\$ 2,266,000$, which sum was stated to include "floating debt of every description," but it subsequently turned out to be verg materially understated. To provide for it, the bondholders, except those secured under the original first mortgage upon the St. Louis \& Iron Mountain Railway, were asked to fund their coupons falling due for a period running to October, 1876.

While these proposals were under consideration, it was objected by some of the large and influential bondholders that the management of the property was too completely under the control of Messrs. Thomas Allen and Henry G. Marquand, the Presi dent and Vice-President, whose very large holdings of stock (over 70,000 shares in the aggregate) gave them substantially an overpowering influence in corporate control; and, in order to induce assent to the furding scheme by those bondholders who were withholding such assent, it was finally arranged that Messrs. Allen and Marquand should place 25,000 shares of their stock in the hands of Baring Bros. \& Co., in trust, to be held and voted upon by them in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion.
Under the arrangement, the certificates for the 25,000 shares of stock were handed over by Messrs. Allen \& Marquand, each of them furnishing 12,500 shares, to Baring Brothers \& Co., aceompanied by irrevocable proxies for voting upon it, together with arrevocable powers of attorney, entitling them, at any time, to transfer the stock on the books to the name of "Baring Brochers \& Co., in trust," to the end that they might exercise their voting powers as stockholders, instead of under the proxies, whenever they might so choose.

A written declaration of the terms of this stock-trust, dated April 19,1875, was executed by both Messrs. Allen and Marquand, and in regard to the powers of attorney for transfer, it was declared "that Baring Brothers \& Co. shall have the right, at any time they may see fit, to transfer said 25,000 shares on the books of the company to the name of Baring Brothers \& Co., in trust, and in such case they shall have the right to hold the same in trust, in order to secure to them the power of voting thereon, in person or by proxy, during the like period as above specified for their exercising such voting power, under said power of attorney," (proxy).
In view of the claims made by Marquand and Allen in their recent injunction suit to prevent the Messrs. Ward voting on said 25,000 shares of stock, the following letter of H. G. Marquand, in A pril, 1875, is interesting
"New York, April 13, 1375.
"My Dear SIR: As soon as I learned from you the tenor of the proposition
contained in Mr. Minturn's note to you of yith ult. I communicgted with contained in Mr. Minturn's note to you of 11th ult., I communicated with Mr. Alien on the subj ct, and he agrees with me that the mo mot obvious and
satisfactory method for all parties to meet the suggestion would be to with Messrs. Baring Brothers \& Co. such an amount of our stock, with power to vote up in it, as will do away with any predominance of votes in our hands, until after resumpticn of interest. To place our stociz in the hands of a large committee would seem to us open to the objection, among others, that it could be named that would so fully and we do not see how any committee in which all parties would feel eucn implicit confidence as in Messrs. Baring Brothers \& Co.
with power to vote on the sime until six mothe to 30,000 shares in trust, with pow
interest.
"To W. H. SWift, Eeq." (Signed,) H. G Marquand.
After
rest payments, amounting to over a million of dollars, which, according to the managers' calculations and funding echeme of $18 \%$, were to have been paid in full after entire clearance from floating debt, Mr. Allen's report of August 15 shows the amount of floating debt still outstanding on July 1, $187 \%$, to be $\$ 693,0 i 9$, and there is thus exhibited a discrepancy of some $\$ 1,700,000$ between the actual results as shown by the company's statement of July 1, 18\%7, and the figures and estimates put forth by the managers in February. 1375.

The board of directors has thirteen members, but, by reason of an unfilled vacancy, there are now but twelve, viz:

## 1. Thomas Allen, president.

2. Heary G. Marquand (brother-in-law of Thomas Allen), vice-president.
3. William Russell allen (son of Thomas A len', assistant president, unde the appointment and at the pleasu e of Thomas Allen. tre isurer), under the appointment and at the pleasure of Thomand assistant the holder of two shares of stock.
4. Thomas Essex, holding a salaried office (land commissioner), under the appointment and at the pleasure of Thcmas allen, and the holder of one share of stocls.
5. Serard B. Allen. of St. Louis, holding one share of stock.
6. Jo:eph S. Lowrey, of New York.
7. Wilinim H. Swifr, of New York.
8. Willi 1 m H. Swif F , of New York.
9. John Bigelow. New York.
10. George Cab it Ward, of New York.
11. Geo ge S. Morison, of New York.

As to the repeated and bare-faced assertions of Allen \& Mar quand that the payment of full interest November 1, 1876, wa prevented by the Messrs. Ward, they remark: "The truth upon tinat subject is, that Messre. Allen \& Marquand did express a desire to resume full payment of interest on November 1, 1876 , laying great stress upon the advantage to the company's credit by such a proceeding; bat, in order to do so, they proposed that Messrs. Baring should withhold their coupons from presentation, and that they would do the like with their own, paying all others in full. To this proposal Mr. Ward, on behalf of the Barings, refused to assent."
"Upon the allegation of Messra. Allen \& Marquand, so boldiy and persistently made, in the legal proceedings and otherwise, and they could and would have paid the half interest in full by Mr. S. G. Ward, we entirely take issue with them. We say it is a mere pretense, utterly unfounded.
The bondholders thus have pracically no choice left to them but 10 enforce their rights by foreclosure. Neither justice, selfrespect, nor a due regard to their pecuniary interests, will permit them to submit to the course pursued by Mr. Allen.
Acting upon these views, Baring Brothers \& Co., and the bondholders acting in concert with them, are pursuing and are determined to pursue steadfastly to the end the necessary proceedings for foreclosure and sale, in order that there may be a suitable rercanization for managing and controlling the property by and in the interest of the bondholders.
In the month of August, the suit first commenced for foreclosure of the consolidated mortgage was discontinued, and a new one commenced in substitution for it, proceeding not merely upon the defaults which existed when the first suit was brought, but likerise those subsequently occurriag, which are of so clear, total and undeniable a character as to leave no room for raising any such points, relating to alleged surprise at demand of fall nterest, implied agreement to receive half interest only, \&c., \&c., as had been set up by way of pretenses of defense against the suit first brought.
If there be any serious delay in this new foreclosure suit, it can only be anticipated from the pussibility of protracted litigation upon the questions relating to the 1,113 consolidated mortgage bonds claimed to beheld by Messrs. Allen \& Marquand. If delars thus occasioned shall prove too serious, or it from any other cause it pliall be deemed more advisable to have the foreclosure and reorganization to take place under the two divisional mortgages, viz., Cairo \& Fulton Railroad first mortgage and St. Louis
 the property, it is proposed to fall back upon tbat course,

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

| Atch.Top. \& S. Pe | Jan. | Fe | Ma | April. | Me |  | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$62,792 | \$73,505 | \$121,003 | \$144,215 | \$101.344 | \$101.774 | \$:00,641 | \$112.681 | \$110,563 | \$133,654 | \$116,379 | $\$ 102,225$ | \$1,250,806, |
|  | 68.659 117.417 | 79,410 | 104,052 | 112,474 19798 | 107,645 219,370 | 104,439 $18 i, 641$ | 113,450 | ${ }_{243,139}^{152,215}$ | 147,553: | 199,926 297958 | 178,931 22,793 | $\begin{aligned} & 152,581 \\ & 104147 \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,20,806 \\ & 1,520,359 \end{aligned}$ |
| $1_{837}^{87 . . . . . . . . . . . .(711 ~ m .) . . . ~}$ | 134,364 | 136,350 | 199, 30 | 200,631 | 189,915 | 185, 31 | 187 , | 253,100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bur. C. R. \& North. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874......... $(401 \mathrm{~m})$. | 108,30.3 | 81,213 | 88,016 | 84,692 | 86,81 | 91,30 | 87, | 116,2 | 126,295 | 142,314 | 109,536 | 126.737 | 1,248,875. |
|  | 102,565 | ${ }^{6101699}$ | -97,218 | 100,535 | 109,241 | 10,701 | $13,2,43$ | 112,759 | 117,928 | 136,125 | 127,879 | 110,803 | 1,311,377: |
| 1886.......... $(491 \mathrm{~mm}$. | 91,931 | 101.692 68,099 | 105,831 | 82,435 <br> 78,141 | ${ }^{103,905}$ | ${ }_{-69,357}$ | 73,243 | 71,9.91 | 90,80J | 111,441 | 91,903 | 90,489 | ,071 |
| Central Pacific- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874..(1,219 to 1,213 m.). | 848,558 | 804,044 | 892.423 | 1.110,624 | 1,311.699 | 1,366,615 | 1,286,940 | 1,322,557 | 1.371,739 | 1,465,515 | 1,381.766 | 1,370,334 | 14,522,81¢ |
| 1875..(1,237 to 1,309 m). | 963,938 | 906,159 | 1.136,263 | 1,366,934 | 1,738,469 | 1,738,370 | 1.536,225 | 1,553.014 | 1,547,722 | 1,615,974 | 1,513,836 | 1,333,209 | 17,035,063: |
| 1876..(1,399 to 1,660 m. $)$. $1877 . .1,660 \mathrm{~m}$. to | 934.339 | 1.017,204 | 1,184,633 | 1,427,035 | 1,757,145 | 1,546,269 | 1,541,222 | 1,696.15t | 1,871,876 | 1,838,066 | 1,675,532 | 1,411,000 | 18,110,794 |
| Chicago \& Alton- | 1,125,000 | 951,000 | 1,242,000 | 1,416,000 | 1,575,000 | 1,391,000 | 1,366,000 | 1,385,000 |  |  |  | Chicago \& Alton- |  |
| 1874...........650 m.). | 344,420 | 939,876 | 362,342 | 384,3,35 | 397,683 | 496,815 | 464,439 | 480,056 | 524,012 | 550,951 | 416,544 | 364,725 |  |
| 1875.......... 6.50 m .) | 319,928 | 3:24,219 | 363,627 | 367,955 | 351,014 | 382:233 | 387,445 | 411,960 | 490,293 | 489.019 | 395, 779 | 369,312 |  |
| 1876.......... (673 m.) | 305.597 | 346,850 | 855,527 | 363,999 | 423.615 | 451,083 | 403,671 | 510.795 | 524,244 | 532,868 | 367, 388 | 374,351 | 4,460,528 |
| Chic. Bur. \& Q.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |
| 1874.........(1,264 m.).. | 870,725 | 755,326 | 891,85 | 946,1 | 1,004,6 | 1,060,269 | 884,0 | 1,161, | 1,091,64! | 1,129,192 | 1,007,878 | 842,240 | 11,645,318. |
|  | 860,945 812962 | 761,163 $915,6{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 920,923 885,753 | 979,560 892,370 |  | 1,948,105 | 943,463 | 1,06i6, | - | $1,189,610$ $1,359,269$ | 1,010,533 | 823,468 | 11.738,448 |
| 1877..........(1,297 m.)... |  |  | 8388,756 | 960, ${ }^{\text {398, }}$ | 1,04, 3 , | 1,099,600 | 814,175 | 1,049 | 1,2!2, | 1,359 | 1,026,817 | 826,120 | 003,951 |
| Chic. Mill \& St. P.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1874 . . . . . . .(1,399 \mathrm{~m}$. | 65 | 657,498 | 576,271 |  |  |  |  |  | 898, | 3,153 | 694,250 | 662,283 | 8,953,018. |
| $1875 . . . . . . .(1.4999 \mathrm{~m}$. | 466,1 | ${ }_{517}^{333}$ | 502.765 | 639,669 | 718 | ${ }^{742} 8$ | 812 | 630, | - 741,206 | 974,262 | 927,039 | 747.893 | 8,205,743: |
| 1877..........(1,399 m.)... | ${ }_{375,460}$ | 405,000 | 469,900 | 515,000 | 6466,000 | 539, 9000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago de Northwest.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1884.........(i. 501 m. )... | 1,014,514 | 900,765 | 1,024,061 | 1,080,193 | 1,230,591 | 1,163.522 | 1,011,685 | 1,118,371 | 1,254,255 | 1,407,975 | 1,065,726 | 1,030,027 | 13,361,690 |
| 1875......... $(1,501 \mathrm{~m}$.). | 825,469 | ${ }^{671,781}$ | 970,004 | 1,021.339 | 1,161.459 | 1,105, 870 | 1,25;,992 | 1,038,634 | 1,206, 806 | 1,409.168 | 1,196,333 | ${ }^{93}$ 3,339 | 12,811,227 |
| 1876........(1.501 m.)... | 808,342 | 854,627 | 944,450 | 919,973 | 1,090,751 | 1,232,407 | 1,015,992 | 986,682 | 1,182,830 | 1,403,992 | i,117,349 | 909,6 60 | 12,467,510. |
|  | 721,024 | 714,116 | 804,556 | 853,895 | 930,014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1885...........(̈74 m. | 562,2 | 512 | 664.9 | 616,773 | 640,281 | 613,0 | 618, | 6111 | 720 |  |  |  |  |
| 1876.......... 6999 m . |  | 514,705 | 558,2,27 | 506,431 | 626.7 | 659,136 | 521,120 | 588,491 | 663,940 | 715,500 | 366,5\%3 | 531,004 | 6,972,013 |
| Han. \& St. Jos.- - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874.......... 296 m.$)$ | 103 | 136 | 183, | 158,8 | 133,0 | 146,95 | 135,432 | 207,529 | 202,211 | 212,879 | 181,129 | 143,128 | 1.944,087 |
| 1875.......... ${ }^{(296} \mathrm{m}$.) | 94,5 | 116,28i | 138,779 | 147.439 | 125,890 | 12.2.455 | 113,131 | ${ }^{153,068}$ | 158,634 | 1738,911 | 169,639 | 151,709 | 1,661.479 |
| 1876.......... 2936 m .) | 1429 | 156,111 | 174,3,35 | ${ }_{186}^{143,563}$ | 141,239 | 141,426 | 138087 | 171.380 | 187,575 | 188,976 | 178,401 | 158,312 | 1,927,933. |
| 1877.......... (296 m.)... | 122,796 | 132,961 | 157,217 | 186,966 | 162,719 | 165,419 | 129,781 | 181,210 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Houston \& Tex. C.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874.......... 503 m. )... | 42.6883 | 303,830 | 255, 893 | 203,870 | 184,703 | 171,035 | 186,203 | 212,998 | 254,533 | 311,102 | 329,516 | 317.657 | 3,154,026 |
| 1875......... 508 m. ). | 222,257 | 212, 3,34 | 205.211 | 155, 137 | 14, 20.3 | 145,437 | 153.697 | 211, 139 | 293,761 | 407;435 | 412,614 | 401,592 | 2,980,658 |
| $1876 . . . . . . . . .(508 ~ m) .$. | 304.6.33 | 259,965 | 221,761 | 194,933 | 178,373 | 151,845 | 148.375 | 208,106 | 320,256 | 377,340 | 421,491 | 375,341 | 3,162,519 |
| 1877..........(508 m.)... | 248,235 |  |  |  |  |  | 161,577 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois Central- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874.........(1,109 m.). . | 583,997 | 517,6 | 561,793 | 586,9 | 672,2 | 692. | 627, | 711, | 758, | 838,30\% | 668 |  |  |
| 1875.........(1,109 m. | 591,03 | 481,6 | 595,519 | 611,459 | 604,831 | 602,503 | -15, | 613.446 | 719,101 | 816,508 | 773,092 | 6\%9,434 | 802, 556 . |
| 187\% ........(1,109 m.) | 553,5 | 577.0 | 5S,1,04 | 530.229 | 606, 131 | 666,1:5 | 494,52.9 | 600, 1 19 | 616,292 | 707.983 | 575,306 | 532,807 | 7,040,969. |
| 1877 ....(1,109 m.)... | 466,499 | 460,839 |  | 447,409 |  |  | 458,70\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ind. Bloom. \& W.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874......... (344 m.)... | 149,237 | 131,001 | 155,363 | 195.341 | 129,436 | 137,453 | 130,481 | 141,410 | 158.610 | 148,158 | 133.428 | 122,778 | 1.672,706. |
| $1875 . \ldots \ldots . .$. (344 m. $)$ | 116.826 | 91,744 | 108,109 | 102,876 | 89,694 | 82,238 | 87,445 | 137,108 | ${ }^{143.784}$ | 137,556 | 141,300 | 140,815- | 1,355,495. |
| 8876.......... 3144 m. | 13, | 142,619 | 103,513 | 130,3 | 130,535 | 129,090 | 88.507 |  | 121,378 | 137,811 | 93,646 | 113,656 | 1,462,804. |
| Iutern'l \& Gt. N . - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 125,395 | 115.178 | 105,593 | 86.455 | 32,265 | 75.48 | 71,185 | 80,061 | 88,990 | 155,865 | 188,466 | 190,191 | 1,365,634: |
| 1876.........(459 m). | 140,346 | 116.186 | 95,523 | 78.879 | 7, 5,606 | 64,943 | 72, 105 | 86,1:8 | 131,997 | 155,955 | 213,929 | 213,973 | 1,40, 881 |
| 1877. ........ (519 m.).. | 174,013 | 136,055 | 112,037 | 79,244 | 82,010 | 73,897 | 89,434 | 110,930 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas Pacific- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874.......... 673 m.$)$. | 167,143 | 180, | 251,948 | 300,66: | 322,6 | 317,? | 293,518 | 302, | 305,895 | 386,090 | 88\%,92\% | 240,830 | 356,750. |
| $75 . . .1 . . . . .(673 \mathrm{~m}$. | 169.233 | 212,5 | 255,474 | 293,317 | 294,2 | 277,7 | 292,462 | 315.2 | 315,641 | 356,978 | 3c0,903 | 289,825 | 3,363,760 |
| ${ }_{1877}^{1876 . . .}$...... 6 (673 m. $) \ldots$ | 206,4 | 209,463 | 218, | 243,393 | 247,60 | 238,437 | 234,022 | 254,783 | 301,959 | 345.36.) | 283,691 | 216,927 | 3,000,799. |
| 1577.......... (673 m.)... | 176,263 | 181,094 | 230,284 | 258, 198 | 246,552 | 253,652 | 2T4,362 | 304,842 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mo. Kan. d Texas- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874.2......... 786 m.$)$. | 266,333 | 230,371 | 262.801 | 213.717 | 221,923 | 243,444 | 261,781 | 291,873 | 342,037 | 322.810 | 277, 770 | 260,475 | 3,195,495. |
| 1875. ........ 736 mm ) | 199,680 | 1:15,234 | 233,035 | 192.471 | 187,091 | 2:21,414 | 211,735 | 270,932 | 291,827 | 305,144 | 3n0,534 | 295.738 | 2,904,925. |
| 18i6.... ....(776 m.)... | 256,459 | 254,723 | 24,814 | 214,788 | 212,923 | 23:3,126 | 224,308 | 291,350 | 324,144 | 335,275 | 321.886 | 296,466 | 3,217,227 |
| 18:7.......... (786m.)... | 237,032 | 235,308 | 217,505 | 221,65 | 231,307 | 258,123 | 253,125 | 323,347 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moblle d Ohio- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874.......... 522 m .) | 293,927 | 213,348 | 174,968 | 134,954 | 146,667 | 120,40 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,391,019 |
| 1875.........(5:8 m. | 196,729 | 156,174 | 130.251 | 109,711 | 100,532 | 89,938 | 102,101 | 112,873 | 149,821 | 219,804 | 255,391 | 291,014 | 1,914,342 |
| 1876.......... 528 m ) | 232,339 | 178,249 | 149,839 | 105,585. | 101,542 | 85,832 | 93,912. | 118,036 | 175,073 | 264,507 | 281,5\%0 | 309,603 | 2,099,312. |
| 1877..........(528 m.)... | 232,382 | 174,393 | 133,687 | 97,037 | 95,401 | 88,949 | 96,932 | 125,714 |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. L. A.dTH. Trehs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1875}^{1874 . . . . . . . . . .(71 m .) . . . ~}$ | 38,607 | 37,498 55 5 | ${ }_{49}^{44,472}$ | 41,093 | 40,867 | 43,153 | 42,794 | 50,039 | 55,232 | 65.800 | 46,930 | 52,812 | 堅9.373: |
| ${ }_{1876}$ | ${ }_{38} 57.201$ | ${ }_{35,755}$ | 49, 238 | 40,4+3 | 3, 3 , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 36,315 | 35, 553 | 40.44 | 48.710 | 57,351 | 50,790 | 50,8 |  |
| 1872............( 71 m m. . . | 51,413 | ${ }_{36,333}$ | 42,223 | 36, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (0i | 34,950 | 34,867 | ${ }_{31,738}$ | ${ }_{45,244}$ | 44,589 | 50,761 | 43,289 | 51,0 | 997, |
| St. IL. Iron MI, \& So |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874.......... (684 m. ) | 250.074 | 217,368 | 236,132 | 230,434 |  |  |  |  | 292,216 | 357,820 |  |  |  |
| 1875...........(i84 m. | \&50,789 | 281,912 | 275,910 | 261,560 | 275,147 | 291631 | 226,241 | 233,957 | 333,776 | 888, F 04 | 422,765 | 497,650 | 3,802,912 |
| 1876.........(684 m. . . | 327,190 | 312,116 | 296.204 | 273,895 | 257,338 | 252,643 | 257,587 | 274,160 | 354,914 | 437,932 | 450,332 | 50i,764 | 4,002,045, |
| 1877...........(694 m.)... | 3i7,203 | 35\%,407 | ¢50, $\frac{\text { ir }}{}$ | 23i,903 | 289,636 | 274,164 | 2iñ,3:0 | 362,600 |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. L.Kan. $\mathbf{N}$. \& N - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1875......... 504 m.$) \ldots$ | 208,088 | 196,155 | $\stackrel{243,991}{ }$ | ${ }_{2}^{220,672}$ | 183,083 | 178,333 | 153,497 | 248.836 | 246,631 |  | 230.626 | 265,536 | 2.636,70\% |
| 1876.......... 504 m .)... | 246,099 | 282,579 | 271,230 | 234,002 | 235,355 | 223,720 | 216.917 | 255,688 | 290,600 | 3:88,508 | 23:,845 | 261,178 | 3,136,02世 |
| 1877.......... $(526 \mathrm{~m}.) \ldots$ | 240,042 |  |  | 251,438 | 227,173 | 171,855 | 193,924 | 302,026 |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. L. d So'castern- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1875...........(358 m.). | 84.536 | 80,0 | 8), 00 | 85,935 | ${ }_{7} 8,724$ | 65,083 | 67,145 | ${ }_{73,613}$ | ${ }_{88,676}^{18,312}$ | ${ }_{104,856}$ | ${ }_{1017}^{102,688}$ | ${ }_{91}^{10,368}$ | 1,006,649 |
| 1876.......... (358 m | 80,842 | 83,648 | 85,331 | 79,26i | 8i, 896 | 90,660 | 89,436 | 101,966 | 161,409 | 112, 1216 | 966,0;0 | 91,531 | 1,103,9411 |
| 1877.. ...... (358 m.). | 90, 122 | 81,4:1 | 81,300 | 75,512 | 79,828 | 78,818 | 91, 164 | 112, 202 |  | 12, | ,010 |  | 1, |
| St.P\&SC\&SCdSt.P- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42, 385 | 43, 661 | 54,660 | \%2,319 | 89,472 | 71,432 | 70,881 | \%2,936 | 86,743 | 90,953 | 68,167 | 62,975 | 826,084! |
| ${ }_{1876}^{1875} \ldots \ldots \ldots . .(270 \mathrm{~m}).$. | 33,880 | 28,063 | 42,551 | 58,866 | 73,221 | 65,789 | 84,064 | 69,435 | 77,305 | 117,945 | 118,775 | 10-562 | 877,4\%67 |
| $\left.{ }_{1876}^{18, \ldots . . . . . . .(270 ~ m . ~}\right) \ldots$ | 69,187 | 67,072 | 70,313 | 57, 446 | 74,216 | 85,616 | 84,990 | 70,069 | 81,241 | 115,652 | 90,939 | 61,477 | 731,6476 |
| 1877..........(270 m.)... | 46,119 | 46,963 | 50,512 | 59,348 | 55,935 | 61,561 | 61,645 | 63,192 |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRO1. Peo. \& War.- , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1875} \ldots \ldots \ldots . .(237 \mathrm{~m}.) \ldots$ | ${ }_{99}^{71,437} 9$ | 61,809 112209 | - 2,2805 | 718.8099 | -70.592 | -77,963 | 89,317 | ${ }_{1}^{113,013}$ | 123,894 | ${ }^{127,167}$ | 123,920 | 113,762 | ${ }_{1}^{1,4111.738}$ |
| 1877............ 231 m m ) . | 78,571 | +80,5i9 | - ${ }_{84,2,20}$ | (180,113 | 125,209 | 135,923 | ${ }_{74,359}^{92,666}$ | $1+3,544$ 121,274 |  |  | 101,075 | 98,605 |  |
| Uaion Parific- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1875}^{1874 . . . . . . . ~}(1,038 \mathrm{~m}).$. . | ${ }_{57}^{620,715}$ | 607.991 | 687,026 | 834.955 | 910,065 | 902,881 | 850,143 | 1,042,416 | 1,063,993 | 1,141,938 | 1,000,598 | 897.159 | 10.559,8802 |
| 1875........(1,038 m. $) \ldots$ | 574,930 | ${ }^{620.307}$ | 918.763 | 1.095,815 | 1,273,225 | 1,042,534 | 1,088,982 | 1,015,459 | 1,155,944 | 1,266,929 | 1,037,593 | 903, 151 | 11,933,832 |
| ${ }_{1876}^{1876}$......(1,038 m. $) \ldots$ | (1) | 697,138 | 873.351 | 1,054,183 | 1,201.935 | 1,151,313 | 978,781 | 1,363,176 | 1,355,986 | 1,365,509 | 1,236,487 | 990,986 | 12,886,85 \% |
| 1877........(i,038 m.)... | 815,354 | 251,100 | 1,027,522 | 1,0¢s, 280 | 1,109,063 | 1,101,099 | 994,997 |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
| * 509 miles were operated up to the close of August, 563 miles in September, and 629 miles for the remainder of the year. <br> $\pm \$ 29$ miles were operated in January and February, and 711 miles the rest of the $v$ ear, <br> $\ddagger 1,284$ miles were operated until 17 th of November, after which time 1,297 miles were operated. <br> In January and February 674 miles were operated; from March to October, both inclusive, 639 miles; November and December, 732 miles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Ity dommercial oimeg．

## UOMMEROIAL EPITOME．

Friday Night，September 28， 1877.
General trade has been exposed to some disturbing influences． ＇The Produce Exchange has been disturbed by speculative ＂corners＂on maturing contracts，for a certain quality of wheat and for pork and lard．The failure of an East India house in the sugar trade，announced by cable，had some effect here．Domestic manufactures of most descriptions are selling pretty freely，but at low prices and small profits．Imported goods still sell slowly Coilections are rather better，with promise of a further improve ment．The weather has been summer－like，but is lowering at the close．

Mess pork has been active and buoyant，selling this morning at $\$ 1415 @ 1420$ on the spot，$\$ 1405$ for Octoher，and $\$ 1410$ for all the year，but the close was at a little under these prices．Lard was also buoyant，but closed a little off，at $\$ 922$ on the spot，$\$ 917 \frac{1}{2}$ for October and $\$ 890$ for December．Bacon and cut ireats were in fair demand at pretty full prices．Beef and beef hams have remained nearly nominal．Butter has improved 1＠2c．per lb．Cheese has been quite dull．Tallow has declined to 77 g．for prime．Stearine is firm．The following is a comparative summary of aggregate exports from November 1 to September 22 ：

|  | 1876－77． | 1875－76． | Increase． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pork，lbs． | 54．077，800 | 44，409，400 | 9，673，410 |
| Lard，lbs | 215，037，033 | 171，354，475 | 40，652，564 |
| Bacon，\＆c．，lbs | 415，135，071 | 353，198，064 | 61，98\％，007 |
| Total，lbs． | 631，219，910 | 568，936，939 | 112，262，9：1 |

Kentucky tobacco has met with a fair demand，and the sales for the week amount to 800 hhds ．，of which 150 hhds ．were for home consumption and 650 for export．Prices are about as last quoted－lugs $3 \frac{1}{2} @ 5 \frac{1}{2} c$ ．，and leaf $6 @ 14 c$ ．Seed leaf has been less active，and yet a very full business has been done．Sales include： 200 cases sundries， 4 to 18c．； 750 do．， 1876 crop，New England，5，6，8，9，10，12，15，16，17＠18c．； 50 do．， $18 \% 5$ crop，New England， 15 to $30 \mathrm{c} . ; 344$ do．， 1876 crop，Ohio， 4 to 10c．； 45 dc ．， 1875 crop，Ohio，5c．；and 174 do．，crop 1876 ，Wisconsin， 4 to i0c． Spanish tobacco in moderate request，and sal is wers 124 bales Yara at 8．jc．，and 500 bales Havana at 80c．＠\＄1 10.
Although Brazil gra les of coffee have been rather quiet，prices remain steady ；fair to prime cargoes quoted at 16 是＠20萋c．，gold． Stock here in first hands on the 26 th inst．， 49,339 bags．Mild grades have been in some demand and steady ；7，652 bags Mara－ caibo， 539 bags Savanilla，and 2，700 bags St．Domingo have re cantly changed hands．Rice continues steady and in pretty good jobbing request．Molasses has advanced and is quoted very firmly；Cuba 50 －test refining at 37 c ．Refined sugars have lat－ terly been in fair call and steady ；standard crushed，10笇c．Raw sugars also are more steady and in better demand．

|  | Hhds． | Boxes． | Bags． | Melado |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock Sept．1， $187 \%$ | 113.805 | 25，436 | 310，9．56 | 2，61 |
| Receipts since Sept．1， | 7，953 | 2，525 | 60．709 |  |
| Sales since Sept． | 28，593 | 3，255 | 64，615 | 76 |
| Stuck Sept．26， $187 \%$ ． | 93，165 | 24，706 | 307，021 | 1.81 |
| Stock Sept．28， 1876. | 54，034 | 42，132 | 110，850 | 1，43 |

The market for ocean freights has shown some irregularity in berth room，but the actual decline has been small．Charter remained firm，especially petroleum vessels，which are wanted． Tonnage in port is limited．Late engagements and charters include：Grain to Liverpool，by steam，81 $@ 8 \frac{8}{4}$ d．；cotton，＂dd．； bacon， 35 s ．；cheese， $45 @ 50 \mathrm{~s}$ ．；flour，3s．6d．；grain to London，by steam， $10 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d} d ., ~ a n d ~ p r o v i s i o n s, ~} 45 @ 60 \mathrm{~s}$ ．per ton ；grain to Glasgow by steam， 9 d ．；provisions， $40 @ 45 \mathrm{~s}$ ．；barley to Cork for orders， 8 s ． grain，same voyage， 7 s .9 d ．；do．，vessels to arrive，same voyage 78．＠7s．3d．；do．to Brest，7s．3d．；refincd petroleum to Bremen，4s－ $54 \mathrm{~d} . @ 4 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} @ 4 \mathrm{~s} .7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ；do．to the continent， $4 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . @ 4 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d} . @ 5 \mathrm{~s}$ ．6d． do．to Hamburg， 4 s ． $9 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ do．to Havre， 4 s ． $7 \frac{1}{2}$ d．；crude do．to Dunkirk，5s． $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．To－day，rates were steady out business slow． rrain to Liverpool，by steam， 8 dd．＠9d．；flour，3s．6d．；cotton，by sail，$\frac{1}{2}$ ．；grain to Glasgow，by stearn，9d．；do．to Brest，7s．3d＠7s． od．per qr．；refined petroleum to Belfast，5s．6d．；do．to Bristol 5s．3d．；naphtha to Sables D＇oloun，5s．6d．
American pig iron is firmer and more active； 5,000 tons have sold latterly ；No． 1 quoted at $\$ 1850 \lesssim \$ 30$ ；No． 2 at $\$ 17 @ 19$ ingot copper has remained steady at $18 \frac{1}{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{c}$ ．：sales， $100,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ a this figure．Grass seeds have declined to $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ ．per lb，for clover ani $\$ 145 @ 147 \frac{1}{2}$ ．per bush．for timothy．Whiskey closed at 1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ，tax paid．
Spirits turpentine has been easy and quiet．To－day，Southern barrels declined to 33 子．and New York to 34c．The common grades of rosin also declined，strained to good being quoted at 160 ＠1 75．The firer grades，however，were firm and in good export demand．Petroleum has latterly shown much weak pess．Refined，in barrels，for October delivery，was quoted to day at $15 \mathrm{c} .$, and crude，in bulk，at $8 \frac{1}{2} @ 88_{4}^{9} \mathrm{c}$ ．

## OOTTON．

Friday，P．M．，September 28， 1877.
The Movembnt of the Crop，as indicated by our telegram： from the South to－night，is given below．For the week ending this evening（Sopt．28），the total receipts have reached 43，128 bales，against 22,345 bales last week， 12,109 bales the previont week，and 5,885 bales three weeks since，making the total re ceipts since the 1st of September，1877，83，071 bales，agains 221,952 bales for the same period of 1876 ，showing a decrease since Sept．1，1877，of 138,881 bales．The details of the receipts or this week（as per telegraph）and for the corresponding week of five previous years are as follows ：

| Receipts this week at | 1877. | 1876. | 1875. | 1874. | 1873. | $18 \% 2$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Orleans | 5，472 | 19，400 | 16，35\％ | 12，733 | 12，694 | 20，29 |
| Mobile． | 2，915 | 7，519 | 8，545 | 5，274 | 5，024 | 6，678 |
| Charleston | 6，793 | 14，276 | 13，\％84 | 9，307 |  |  |
| Port Royal，\＆ | 787 |  | 1，025 | 1，336 | \} 7,676 |  |
| Savannah | 11，327 | 18，549 | 18，713 | 15，346 | 12，224 | 20， |
| Galveston． | 3，122 | 17，224 | 4，615 | 4，467 |  |  |
| Indianola，\＆c． | $\Sigma 74$ | 138 |  | 179 | \％ 3,573 |  |
| Tennessee，\＆c | 913 | 2，769 | 2，170 | 2，076 | 2，164 | 993 |
| Florida．． | 10 | 486 | 25： | 99 | 87 | 156 |
| North Carolina． | 1，896 | 3，124 | 1，939 | 1，391 | 373 | 2，209 |
| Norfolk． | 3，321 | 12，021 | 12，790 | 6，243 | 6，058 | 7，590 |
| City Point，\＆c． | 298 | 3 ¢9 | 78 | 429 | 2，193 | $48 \%$ |
| Total this we | 43，123 | 95.845 | 80，268 | 58，880 | 52，6\％6 | 74，146 |
| Total since Sept．1．．．． | 83，071 | 2：21，952 | 186，756 | 155，221 | 137，059 | 230，1 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 3,965 bales，of which 3,965 were to Great Britain，none to France，and none to rest of the Continent，while the stocks am made up this evening are now 126,690 bales．Below are the stockerand exports for the week，and also for the corresponding week of last season：

| Week ending Sept． 28. | Exported to |  |  | Total this week． | Same weet 1876. | Stock． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain． | France | Conti－ nent． |  |  | 1877. | 1876. |
| New Orleans |  |  |  |  | 1，429 | 25，274 | 58.416 |
| Mobile．． | ．．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1，2\％4 | 4，788 | 9，954 |
| Charleston． |  |  | ． | ．．． | ．．．． | 8，837 | 23，0，9 |
| Savannah． |  |  | ．． |  | 3，103 | 13，953 | 29，55\％ |
| Galveston＊． |  |  | ．．． |  | 452 | 11，231 | $29.0<3$ |
| New York． | 2.958 | ．．．． | ．．． | 2，568 | \％，767 | 44，337 | 53，321 |
| Norfolk． |  |  | ．． |  |  | 2，270 | 7，787 |
| Uther ports $\dagger$ | 997 |  |  | 997 | 1，019 | 16，000 | 15，000 |
| Total this week | 3，9 5 5 |  |  | 3，965 | 15，523 | 126，690 | 231，077 |
| Total since Sept． 1 | 13，3：6 | 222 | 4，060 | 17，609 | 50，734 |  | ． |

Galveston．－Our Galveston telegram shows（besides above exports）on shid－ board at that port，not cleared：for Liverpool，no bales；for other foreign． no bales；for coastwise ports， 1.359 bales；Which，if deducted from the stocs，
would leave remaining 9.872 bales

+ The exports 7 The exports this week under the head of＂other ports＂in
739 bales to Liverpool：from Boston， 258 hales to Liverpool．
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 11,558 bales，while the stocks to－night are 104,387 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 Sept．21，the latest mail dates：

| PORTS． | meceipts SINCE SEPT． 1. |  | EXPORTED SINOE SSPT． 1 TO－ |  |  |  | Coast－ wise Ports． | Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Great Britain | France | Other Porei＇n | Total． |  |  |
|  | $187 \%$. | 18；6． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N．Orleans． | 5，436 | 21，896 | 1，450 |  | ．．．． | 1，430 | 8，163 | 20，390 |
| Mobile．．． | 3，065 | $\cdots, 661$ |  |  |  |  | 2，113 | 3，408 |
| Charlest＇n＊ | 7，157 | 19，766 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | 4，025 | 5，870 |
| Savannah ．． | 14，614 | 30，429 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | 9，055 | 8，562 |
| Galveston＊． | 6，004 | 29，37？ |  |  | ． |  | 6，468 | 4，269 |
| New York． | 91 | 547 | 7，193 | 222 | 4，060 | 11，475 | ． | 47，810 |
| Florida．．．．． | 66 | 303 | ．．．． | ．．．． | ．．．． | ．．．． | 66 | ．．．． |
| N．Carolina | 954 | 3，228 | ．．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．．． | $\ldots$ | 675 | 675 |
| Norfolk＊． | 1，507 | 11，580 | $\ldots$ |  | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1，436 | 1，979 |
| Other ports | 1，049 | 1，220 | $\because 18$ |  |  | 718 | ．．． | 15，000 |
| Tot．this yr． | 39，943 |  | 9，361 | 222 | 4，060 | 13，643 | 32，003 | 1：8，198 |
| Tot．last yr． | ． | 126，107 | 26，135 | 8，641 | 435 | 35，211 | 55609 | 169.544 |

Tot．last yr

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Galves } \\
& \text { Gal }
\end{aligned}
$$

＊Under the head of Charleston is included Port Koyal，\＆c．under the head 0 Galpeston 1.
Point．\＆c．
These mail returns do not correspond precisely with the total at the telegraphic figures，because in preparing them it is alwyy necessary to incordorate avery correction made at the ports．
The volume of business in cotton on the spot during the first half of this week would have been considered good at any time but sales of about 5,000 bales for export to Great Britain and the Continent，and 3,500 bales to home spinners，from our reduced stocks，made an active trade，and quotations were advanced to 118c for middling uplands．The export demand fell off on 118 is．for miduning upland． Wednesday，but the spinning demand continued brisk，and although offerings were increased，prices were maintained．On
Thursday，depression was caused by the offerings of now cotton
from the wharf and for arrival, at $\frac{1}{8} c$. under the prices asked for old cotton from store; and it was announced that on and after the 1st of October (Monday), the quotations will be based on new cotton. To-day, there was little demand and quotations were reduced $1-16 \mathrm{c}$. For future delivery, a very buovant market ruled on Saturday and Monday. Some details of the damage done by the "cyclone" in the Gulf States were received, and the receipts at the Gulf ports were exceedingly small-only 224 bales in all; besides, Liverpool reported an active trade at advancing prices, and business at Manchester was better; but under more liberal receipts at the ports, and the return of weather very favorable to the growing crop, a wavering market at Iiverpool, aid a desire on the part of speculative operators to reaiize profits, there was a pause in the upward course of prices before the close on Monday, and on Wednesday a sharp and general decline-prices returning, except for October, to about there was another brisk decline, but the early months were there was another brisk decline, but the early months were
weakest, and the business well distributed. To-day, tinere was a revival of speculation on the Liverpool statement of stocks (the actual figures showing an important reduction from the running count), and rumors of less favorable weather at the South but the improvement was slight. and September was lower.
The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 2505,000 bales, including - free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 12,389 bales, including 5,424 for export, 6,724 for consumption, 241 for speculation, and - in transit. Of the above, 251 bales were to arrive. The following tables show the official quotations and sales for each day of the past
week: week:

| New Classification. | UPLANDS. |  | ALABAMA. |  | N. ORLEANS. |  | TEXAS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sat. | Mon. Sept. 24 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sat. } \\ \text { Sept. } 2: \end{gathered}\right.$ | Mon. sept. 21 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat. } \\ \text { sept } \end{gathered}$ | MIom | Sat. Sept. 22 | MIOn. Sept. 2 |
| Ordinary ${ }^{\text {Strict Orinary }}$ \% | ${ }^{9718}$ | $9{ }^{9}$ 15-6 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 97\% | $9^{9} 15-16$ |  | 10:-16 |  | :0 1-:6 |
| Grict Ordinary..... | 10\%4 |  | 10/4 | 10 10 10 9 $9-6$ | ${ }^{103}$ | $1{ }_{1}^{11} 0^{7-16}$ | 1036 | ${ }^{10}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Strict Good Ord ${ }^{\text {ry }}$. |  | 109 13-26 | $10 \%$ | $10{ }_{10}^{13-16}$ | 10\% | (10 1!-16 | !0\% | :0 ${ }^{0} 11-16$ |
|  | 10 15-16 | 11 | $10^{15} 16$ | 11 | $11.1-16$ |  | $i 11_{11}^{1-16}$ | 111/8-46 |
| Strict Low Middi'g Middling |  | $11.3-16$ | 111/8-16 | 113 3-:6 | $11 \%$ - | $11^{1 / 2} 5$ | $111{ }^{1-16}$ | $11 / 8$ |
| Good Middiling | ${ }_{1!}^{11}{ }^{5-16}$ |  | ${ }_{11}^{11} 5$ | ${ }^{113 / 8}$ | $11{ }^{11}{ }^{7} 116$ | $111 / 2$ | ${ }_{11}^{11}{ }^{7-15}$ | 1 |
| Strict Good Middi ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $1{ }^{1} 13-16$ | $1: 3$ | $11.13-16$ |  | i) $15-16$ |  | $11: 5$ |  |
| Middling Fair. | $1{ }_{12}^{12}$ 3-6-6 | $121 / 4$ | 12 3-16 | $121 / 4$ |  |  |  |  |
| Fair............ |  |  | 12 L |  | 13 1-16 | 3\% | 13 1-16 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 133 / 8 \\ & 183 / 8 \end{aligned}$ |


|  | Sept. 25 | Sept. 26 | Sept. 25 | Sept. 26 | Sept. 25 | Sept. 26 | Sept. 25 | Sept 26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ordinary...... ${ }^{\text {P9 }}$ It. | 9 15-16 | 9 15-16 | ${ }^{9} 0^{15-16}$ | 9 15-16 | 10 1-16 | 10 1-16 | 10 -16 | ${ }^{1}$ 1-16 |
| Strict Ordinary.... | $10{ }^{\text {5-i6 }}$ | 10 5-16 | 10 5-16 | 10 5-16 | i0 7 -16 | $10{ }^{\text {7-16 }}$ | 10 7-:6 | $10^{7-16}$ |
| Gtrict Good Ord | 10 9-16-16 | 10 10 $10-16$ | 100 9-16 13 | ${ }_{10}^{10} 9$ |  | 10 11-16 |  | 10 $11^{1-16}$ |
| Low Middling...y. |  |  | $11_{13}^{13-16}$ | $\mathrm{in}_{11}{ }^{\text {2-16 }}$ | ${ }_{11}^{11 / 2}$ | $10^{115-16}$ | 10 15-6 |  |
| Strict Low Middi'g | 11 3-16 | (1) 5-16 | 11 3-16 | 1! 3-16 | 1:5-16 | 11/5-:6 | ${ }_{11}^{11 \cdot 6}$ | $111 /{ }^{1}$ |
| Middling. | $113 / 8$ | $113 / 8$ | 1.36 | $113 / 8$ | $111 \%$ | 1 | 114/2 | 111/2 |
| Strict Good Middi ${ }^{\text {Gre }}$ | $11 \%$ | 11 128 | 11.78 | $11 \%$ | 11.8 | 12 | 1:\% | 11\% |
| Middling Fair | $131 /$ | $12 \%$ | 12\% | $121 / 4$ | $123 / 8$ |  |  |  |
| Fa | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13.16 | 13:\% | 13\% | 13\%8 |


|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{T h} . \\ \text { sept. } 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Frif. } \\ \text { Sept. } 28 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Sept. 27 | Sept. 23 | Sept. 27 | Sept. 23 | Sept.ci | SPri. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ordinary ${ }_{\text {Strict }}$ | 9 15-16 | 9718 | 9 15-16 | 976 | 10:-15 | 10 | 10 1-16 | 10 |
| Sood Ordinary..... | 10 5-16 | 10 | 10 5-16 10 | 110.4 |  | $1{ }^{103 \%}$ | 10 7-1.6 | $103 / 8$ |
| Btrict Grood Ord ${ }^{\text {ary }}$ | :0 13-16 |  | \% 10 13-16 |  | ${ }_{10} 0$ | 10\% | ${ }_{10}^{10} 11-1{ }^{15}$ |  |
| Low Middling...i; |  | :0 15-16 |  | 1015-:6 |  | $111-16$ |  | 11 |
| Strict Low Middi'g | 11 3-16 | 1136 | 11 3-16 | $111 / 8$ | 5-16 |  | 11 5-16 |  |
|  |  | 11 5-:6 | $113 / 8$ | 11 5-16 |  | $11^{1 / 4}$-16 | 111/2 | $11 /$ |
| Good Midding |  | ${ }_{11}^{11} 98-16$ | $11 \%$ | $11.9-16$ |  | $1111-6$ | 12 | 1111 |
| Midding Fair | $1211 / 8$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}11 & 13-16 \\ 12 & 3-16\end{array}\right.$ | $11 / 18$ $121 / 4$ | ${ }_{12}^{11} 13$ 13-16 | 12 | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}11 \\ 12 & 15-16 \\ 5-6\end{array}$ | 12 | 11. 5 -6 |
| Prir |  | $123^{12}$ | $13^{1 / 4}$ | $1{ }^{12}$ | 甼 | $\|$12  <br> 3 $5-6$ <br> $1-16$  |  | ${ }_{13}^{12} 5$ |
| STAINED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mo | Tnes | Wed | Th |  |
|  |  |  | Sept. $\ddagger 2$ | Se.t. 24 | Sept. 25 | Sept. 26 | Sept. $2 \cdot$ | Sept.28 |
| Good Ordinary <br> 8trict Good Ordinary <br> Low Middling. <br> Mddling. |  |  | $10^{9 / 3} 3-16$$\begin{aligned} 105.66 \\ 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99-16 \\ & \text { i01 } \\ & \text { 101 } \\ & 0106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 999-16 \\ & 1094 \\ & 03 \% \\ & 10 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99916 \\ & 109 / 4 \\ & 0.93 \\ & 10 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 999-6 \\ & 109 / 4 \\ & 103 \% \\ & 10 \% \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 / 6 \\ & 103-6 \\ & 105-16 \end{aligned}$$10 \text { 18-1 }$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




The following exchanges have been made during the weeis
06 pd. to exch, 300 Nov. for Jan.
The following will show the closing market and prices bid for future delivery, at the several dates named

|  | Fri. | Sat. | ${ }^{\text {M }}$ Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thure. | Fri. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market closed | Weak, | Firm, |  |  | Quiet, | Quipt, |  |
| September...... | 11.20 | 11:55 | 1 | ${ }^{\text {Irregul }}$ | nwer | luwer. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Higher } \\ & 11 \cdot 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| October........ | 110.18 | $11 \cdot 19$ | $11 \cdot 55$ | $1 \cdot 1 \cdot 24$ | 11.17 | 11.4 | 11.10 |
| December | $10 \cdot 96$ | $11 \cdot 10$ | 11.15 | (11.18 | $1{ }^{11} 9$ | 10.83 10.85 | 110! ${ }^{10} 9$ |
| Ja:uary........ | 11.07 | $11 \cdot 19$ | 11.23 | $11 \cdot 13$ | $11 \cdot 0$ | 10.91 | $11 \cdot 1 \%$ |
| February | $1 \cdot 21$ | 1133 | $11 \cdot 35$ | $11 \cdot 31$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | 11.09 | $11 \cdot 20$ |
| March | $11 \cdot 31$ | $\stackrel{11}{1 \cdot} 17$ | 11.51 | 11.55 | 11.35 | 11.23 | $11 \cdot 34$ |
| May | 11.61 | 11.73 | $11 \cdot{ }^{1} 6$ | $1!1.74$ | 1.116 | 11.35 11.52 | $11 \cdot 13$ 11.61 |
| Trane.......... |  |  |  | 11.85 | 11.7 | $11 \cdot 66$ | $1{ }_{1} \cdot 4$ |
| transi.ordirs. | 1031/8 | $1031 / 8$ | $1131 / 4$ |  | $103 \%$ | 11.10 | $11 \cdot 5$ |
| Exchange . | 4.95 | $4 \cdot 818$ | 1.81 | $4{ }^{1 / 4}$ | 4.6.) | $4 \cdot \leqslant 0 \%$ | $4.30 \%$ |

THE VIBIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. 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 Thurwday $\epsilon$ vening; hence, to make the totals the complete figures for to-night (Sept. 28), we add the item of exports. from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only :

|  | $18 \% 7$. | 1876. | 18:5. | 1874. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock at Liverpool. | 598,000 | 721,000 | 713,000 | 731,000 |
| Stock at London | 29,000 | 31,500 | 66,500 | $10,000^{\circ}$ |
| Total Great Britain stock | 627,000 | 755,50) | :79,200 | 811,000 |
| Stock at Havre | 193,550 | 184,250 | 192,250 | 165, 000 |
| Stock at Marseilles | 10,500 | 4,50 | 4,250 | 13,500 |
| Stock at Barcelona | 57,750 | 62,c00 | [2,020 | 62, 000 |
| Stock at Hamburg | 12,000 | 11,000 | 12,250 | 17,000 |
| Stock at Bremen | 60,250 | 50,000 | 31,250 | 40,550 |
| Stock at Amsterdam | 35,750 | 62,003 | 60,000 | 92,000 |
| Stock at Rotterdam | 11,000 | 16,500 | 4,750 | 23,000 |
| Stock at Antwerp. | 6.750 | 17,030 | 7,000 | 9,750 |
| Stock at other continental ports.. | 10,750 | 15,750 | 11,000 | 26,000 |
| Total continental ports. | 398,000 | 423,000 | 379,750 | 448, ${ }^{\text {is0 }}$ |
| Total Earopean stocks. | ,025,000 | 1,178,5 0 | 1,159,250 | 1,289,750 |
| India cotton afloat for Enrope | 130,000 | 2f9,000 | 301,000 | 862,000 |
| American cotton afloat for Europe | 16,000 | 41,900 | 25,003 | 21,000 |
| Egypt, Brazil, \&c., afloat for E'rope | 17, 00 | 16,000 | .25,030 | 41,000 |
| Stock in United States ports. | 126.690 | 231,077 | ;61,618 | 152,504 |
| Stock in U. S. interior ports....... | 11,805 | 20,893 | 15,480 | 20,5\%4 |
| United States exports to-day...... | .... | 1,400 | 6,060 | 2,000 |

Total visiblesapply.....bales.1,326,495$\quad \overline{1,737,876} \quad \overline{1,696,548} \quad \overline{1,98,828}$ Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are so follo $\begin{aligned} & \text { Is: }\end{aligned}$ American-

| Liverpool stock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 307,000 | 326,000 | 322,090 | 228,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Continental stocks . . . . . . . . . . . . . 289,006 | 291,000 | 174,750 | 210,000. |
| American afoat to Enrope........ 16,0:10 | 41,000 | 25,000 | 21,000 |
| United States stock. . . . . . . . . 12 i,690 | 231,0\%7 | 164,618 | 152,504 |
| United States interics stocins..... . 11,805 | 20.899 | 15,980 | 30,574. |
| United States expor ts io-day. | 1,400 | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Total American.........bales. 760,495 | 911,376 | '08,348 | 644,078 |

East Indian, Brazil. dc.-

| Liverpool stock. | 291,000 | 395,000 | 391,C00 | 503.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London stock. . | 29,000 | 34,500 | 6ri,500 | 110,000 |
| Continental stoc | 109,00 | 132,000 | 205, 200 | 2338,7:0 |
| [ndia afloat for Erarop | 130,000 | 241;000 | £01,000 | 262,000 |
| Egypt, Brazil, \&c., afloat | 17,000 | 16,000 | 25,000 | 41,000 |
| Total Rast India, 良c | 576,080 | 826,509 | ¢82,500 | 1,954,750 |
| Total American | 750,495 | $911,=76$ | 703,348 | 644,0;8 |
| Totalvisible supply.... bales. | 1,326,495 | ¢,737,8:6 | 1,696,848 | 1,798,823 |
| Price Mid. Uplands, Liverpool . . | $63 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. | 5 5-16d. | $63 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. | 8 d . |

These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night of 411,381 bales as compared with the same date of 1876 , \& decrease of 370,353 bales as compared with the correspondin date of 1875 , and a decrease of 472,333 bales as compared with 1874.
At the Interior Ports the movement-that is the reseipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night, and for the corresponding week of 1876 -is set out in detail in the following statemenะ:

Week onding Sept. 23, 1877 Receipts. Shipments. Stock

| Augusta, Ga. <br> Columbus, Ga. <br> Macon, Ga. <br> Montgomery, Ala <br> Selma, Ala. <br> Memphis, ' $\quad$ 'enn.... <br> Nashville, Tenn.. <br> Total, old ports <br> Dallas, Texas. <br> Iefferson, Tex. <br> Shreveport, La.. .. <br> Vicksburg, Miss... <br> Columbus, Mies. <br> Eafaula, Ala (est.). <br> Griffin, Ga. $\qquad$ <br> Atlanta, Ga $\qquad$ <br> Rome, Ga. <br> Charlotte, N.C. (es!) <br> St. Louis, Mo. <br> Cincinnati, O....... <br> Total, new ports <br> Total, all. $\qquad$ |  |
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The above totals show that the old interior stocks have insreased during the week 3,529 bales, and are to-night 9,094 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 14,843 bales less than the same weet last year.

Weather Reports by Telegraph.-Our telegrams indicate that the past week has been more favorable for the development and in-gathering of the crop, and yet over a considerable section more or less rain has fallen. Dry weather is now very necessary for maturing and picking what has been made. Complaints of caterpillars, rust, \&cc., continue from many sections, but it is very difficult at the present time to estimate damage done.
Galveston, Texas.-We have had no rainfall this week. Picking is progressing finely and will generally end before the first of November. The crop will undoubtedly be short. The railroad bridge has been repaired and trains have again commenced running. Average thermometer 76, highest 84 and lowest 67.
Indianola, Texas.-There has been no rain here and business has been resumed. Picking will be finished by the middle of October. The thermometer has ranged from 67 to 85 , averaging 76.

Corsicana, Texas.-It has not rained here this week. The thermometer has averaged 75, the extremes being 56 and 95 . Caterpillars have entirely stripped cotton, but so late that the additional damage is inconsiderable. Still, it is thought that the yield will exceed last year on account of acreage, but the magnificent recent promise has failed.
Dallas, Texas.-There has been no rainfall this week, and picking is active. Prospects are little changed, though caterpillars have lately done damage in the neighborhood south and west. It is believed, however, that the yield will exceed last year. Average thermometer 80 , highest 86 and lowest 62 .
Brenham, Texas.-Picking is progressing finely and will end before November. Though the plant has been damaged by both drought and worms, this section will probably make a little over
half of a crop. There has been no rainfall this week. The half of a crop. There has been no rainfall this week. The thermometer has averaged 81, the highest being 93 and the
lowest 71 . west 1.
Newo Orleans, Louisiana.-We have had no rain this week. The thermometer has averaged 78.
Shreveport, Louisiana.-The condition of the crop remains unchanged. There is no top crop in this section, and grades are lower than last year. Picking is progressing rapidly under favorable circumstances at last year's rates. Average thermometer 74, highest 91 and lowest 58 . There has been no rainfall here this week.
Vicksburg, Mississippi. - We have had a rainfall on one day, of fifty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 71 , the highest being 87 and the lowest 55 . Picking has been progressing finely this week.
Columbus, Mississippi.-The rainfall during the week has been one and forty-five hundredths inches. Crop prospects are unchanged.
Little Rock, Arkansas.-Saturday and Sunday of this week have been clear and pleasant, but Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday have been cloudy, and there was a light rain Thursday morning. It then cleared and is now clear and warm. Average thermometer 74, highest 93 and lowest 57 . The rainfall is thirty-seven hundredths of an inch.
miles up the prairis County, Arkansas.-I have made a trip 20 miles up the prairie, and find that the dry weather injured the cotton. very much through shedding. I should suppose the weets of July. I saw one crop that had shed fully 33 per cent
of its squares and bolls, but rust had done part of the injury. I was also 15 miles up in the river bottom; they all claim a good crop; very little shedding. On the whole, however, I do not think the crop a good average. The stalk is large and looks fine, but the joints are long and the bolls are not as thick in the stalk as a good crop should be.
Nashville, Tennessee.-Planters are sending their cotton to market freely. The weather during the week has been fine and picking will be general in a few days. Average thermometer 68, highest 79 and lowest 57 . The rainfall has been eight hundredths
of an inch. of an inch.
Memphis, Tennessee.-It has rained on three days of the week, the rainfall aggregating ninety-three hundredths of an inch, growing less favorable as the plant is opening very slowls and there has been more damage done by caterpillars and rust than reports have indicated. Average thernometer 71, highest 84 and
lowest 57 . owest 57.
Mobile,
Mobile, Alabama.-We hava Lad no rainfall this week, four days laving been cloudy and three fair. Accounts from the interior are conflicting. Average thermometer 73 , highest 86 and
lowest 66 .
Montgomery, Alabama.-The weather has been clear and pleasant the earlier part of the week, but during the latter part hundredths of an inch. The the rainfall aggregating ninety.one hundredths of an inch. The themmoter has ranged from 63 to 83, averaging 71.
Selma, Alabama.- It has rained here on two days this week,
bat is now clear and pleasant. bat is now clear and pleasant.
Madison, Morida.--We had rain on four days during the early part of the week; rainfall, one inch and thirty-seven hundredths. Thermometer: highest 77; lowest 73; average 75. Picking has been interfered with by the storm.
ged 74 . Macon
Macon, Georgia.-Telegram not received.
Atlainta, Georgia.-One day this week has been misty. The thermometer has averaged 67 , the highest being 80 and the low. est 5\%. The rainfall is thirteen hundredths of an inch.
Columbus, Gzorgia.-It has rained on two days this week, the rainfall reaching twelve hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 74.
Savannah, Georgia.-We have had rain on four days this week, the rainfall reaching one inch and seventy-four hundredths, and the rest of the week has been cloudy. The thermometer has averaged 72, the highest being 82 and the lowest 64 .
Augusta, Georgia.-We have had warm, sultry, wet weather this week. It has been showery six daye, the rainfall raaching one igch and sixteen hundredths. We are having too much rain, and it is retarding picking. Crop accounts are less favorable, reporting a considerable falling off of the crop as compared with last year. Planters are sending their crop to market freely. A verage thermometer 70 , highest 84 and lowest 61 .
Charleston, South Carolina.-It has been showery two days, and the rest of the week has been cloudy. The thermometer has averaged \%2, ranging from 63 to 83 , and the rainfall has been twenty-two hundredths of an inch.
Height of the rivers at the points named, at 3 o'clock, Sept. 27:


New Orlears. . Below high-water mark. Memphis..... . Above low-water mark Sashville.... .A bove low-water mark. Vicksburg. ....A Above low-water mark..
Bombarseifments,-According to our cable despatch received to-day, there have been - bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week, and 1,000 bales to the Continent; while the receipts at Bombay during this week have been 1,000 bales. 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, Sept. 27:

From the foregoing it would an year, there has been a decreass of 3,000 bales in the week's shipments from Bombay to Europe, and that the total movement since January 1 shows a decrease in shipments of 125,000 bales, compared with the corresponding period of 1876.
Gunny Bags, Bagging, Etc.-Bagging has not changed since our last report. The demand is still fair, with more inquiries from the South; as yet, however, the transactions are small and not up to the usual quantity at this season of the year. Sales during the past week foot up 1,500 rolls at $121 @ 12 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{c}$. At the close holders are steady as to price, and quote $12 @ 124 \mathrm{c}$. for light, and $123812 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{c}$ for standard, weight. Butts are still quiet, though rather more of a demand is to be noted and sales are increasing. On spot, about 1,500 bales have been taken at about $3 \frac{1}{4}$ @ $3 \frac{8}{8} c$., and these are the generally quoted figures, though we hear that one or two parcels can probably be had at a shade under these quotations.
The Exports of Cotton from New York, this week, show an increase, as compared with last week, the total reaching 2,968 table showing the exports of cotton from New 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, 1877; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphiaand Baltimore for the past week, and since Sept. 1,'77:

| RECE'ts FROM | NEW YORE. |  | boston. |  | Philaderle'ia |  | BALTIMORE. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This week. | Since Sept. 1. | This week. | Since Sept.1. | This week. | Since Sept.1. | This week. | Since Sept. 1 |
| New OrleanB. <br> Teras | 2,445 | 10,230 | .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | -•• | ... |
| Gexas......... | 748 <br> 3,693 | 4,146 $7,5: 4$ | 335 | 326 | ... | 4 | 483 | $83{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Mobile......... |  |  |  |  | ... | .... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Florida........ |  | 5 | - . |  |  |  | 25 | 51 |
| B'th Carolina | 1,254 | 2,655 |  | . | $\ldots$ |  | 23. | 251 |
| N'th Carolina. | 378 | 4:5 |  |  |  |  | 209 | 31 557 |
| Virginia...... | 928 | 1,119 | 13 849 | ${ }_{2}^{21}$ | $\ldots$ |  | 209 | 557 |
| Forth'rn Porte | ${ }^{93}$ | 113 | 849 659 | $\underline{1,057}$ | 161 | 3 CO | $\ldots$ |  |
| Tennessen, \&r | 100 96 | 191 | 6.52 | 1,002 | 161 | 3 C |  |  |
| Total this year | 9,637 | 28,387 | 1,850 | 3.976 | 161 | 753 | 975 | 1,676 |
| Tetal last year. | 19,461 | 52,633 | 1,891 | 4.401 | 408 | 1,50, | 977 | 1,838 |

Shipping News.-The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 3,226 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in The Chronicle last Friday. With regard to New York, we Include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week.
Nsw Yonk-To Liverpool, per steamers City of Chester, 245 ...Idaho, bales


Thetal ................................................................26 are as follows :

Boston...
Total........... ......................................... $\overline{-3,226} \quad \overline{3,220}$
Below we give all news received to date of disasters, \&c., to vessels carrying cotton from United States ports :
City of Hayana, str., Phillips, from New Orleans for New York, before reported ashore at Tuxpan, is so far embedded in the sand that she canout her machinery and all movables, and returned to Key Weat Sept. 19, having abaudonty the wreck.
DIEGe, (2,7i9 tons, of Bilbuo, Sp.). from New York, sept. 1 . for Liverpool, was burned at sea, Sept. 8, lat. 46, lon. s7. She had on board 39 bales of valued at about $\$ 150,103$. The Wh'te Star Line acted as her agents. At the time of abandonment the Di go was breaking in two.
Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:


Market ouiet.
Livehpool, September 28-3:30 P. M. - By Cable from Liver P00L.-Estimated sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for export and speculation. Of to-day's sales $\mathbf{8 , 0 5 0}$ bales were American. The weekly movement is given as foliows.

|  | Sept. 7. | Sept 14. | Sept. 21. | Sept. 28. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sa'es of the week.... ......bales. | 58.400 | 81.20 | 83,040 | \%3,106 |
| Forwarded. | 1.000 | 1,000 | 3.000 | 11.00, |
| Sules Ame:ican | 36,000 | 51,0\%0 | 43,040 | 45,00x |
| of which exporter $=$ took | 3,000 | 5,00 | 5,0:0 | 7,100 |
| of which sp culators took...... | 1,000 | -. 030 | 14.600 | 9.0 保 |
| Total stock, actual | 803,000 | 740,000 | 690,000 | 59: $1: 10$ |
| do ertimated .... |  |  |  | 6.33, 030 |
| of which American actual..... | 481.000 | 444,000 | 405,000 | $30 \%$ 35,000 |
| Total import he week . .. | -61,000 | 11.090 | 23,000 | 24,0ian |
| of wh:ch dmerican..... | -6,010 | 3.100 | 3,000 | 5.000 |
| Acturl export | 5,400 | 5.000 | 6,000 | 7,000 |
| Amount afloat . ... ....... | 119.100 | 113,010 | 96,000 | 77,00 |
| of which Americin. | $2 \cdot 2.000$ | 15.000 | 16,400 | 14.000 |

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


Prutures.
Thes ales are on the basis of Uplands, Low Middling clanse, nuless otherwise stated.

## SATURDAT.

Sept.-Oct. delivery, 61/ ${ }^{2}$.
Nov.-Dec. delivery, 6 9-32d.
Nov.-Dec shipm't, new crop, sail, Nov.-Dec. delivery, 6 9-32d.
Dec.-Jan. delivery, 6 9-32d. Jan.-Feb. delivery, 6 9-3:d.
Feb.-Mar. delivery, $6 \times \mathrm{K}$.

6y@9-32d. 6 9.3.2d.
Nov. delivery,
Oct.-Nov. delivery, ©发d
Oct.-Nov. delivery, 6xd

## rdat.

Oct.-Vov. delivery, 6 11-32d.
Nuv.-Dec. delivery, 6 11-32 ${ }^{2}$
Oct.-Vov. delivery, 6 11-32d.
Nuv.-Dec. delivery, $611-32 @ 1 / 0 \mathrm{d}$.
Dec.-Jan, delivery, $6 \mathrm{~s}-16 \mathrm{Q} 1 \mathrm{l}-32 \mathrm{~d}$ d. Jan.-Feb. delivery, 6 11-32d.
Feb.-Mar. delivery, $611-32.1$ Dec.-Jan. delivery, 6 13-32d.
Jan.-Feb. delivery, 6 13 Nov.-Dec. shipment, new crop, sail, Jan.-Feb. shipment, new crop sail Dec.-Jan. shipm't, new crop, sail, $3 / 1 / \mathrm{d}$ Feb.-Mar. delivery, 63/8@13-32d Nov.-Dec. shipm't, new crop, sail, 63/2d
Jan.-Feb. shipment, new crop, sail,
Oct.-Nov. shipment, Lew crop, sail,
 Tuesday.
Nov. delivery, 63/rd. 611 -32d. Sept. Oct. delivery, $611-32 \mathrm{~d}$. Feb.-Mar. de'ivery, sail, 63/8d. Oct.-Nov. delivery, $\in 11-32 \mathrm{~J}$. Jan.-Feb. shipment, new crop, $81 / \mathrm{d}$ Nov.-Dec. delivery, $63 / 2011-32 a 3 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. Occ.-Jan. delivery, $63 / \mathrm{d}$.
Oct.-Nov. shipm't, new crop, sail, $63 / \mathrm{d}$. Dec.-Jan. shipm't, new crup, sail, $6 \%$ d an.-Feb delivery, $6^{3}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{d}$.

6 \% $\%$-16d.
Oct. - Nov. delivery. $611-22 d$.
Oct.-Nov. delivery, 6 11-22d.
Nov.-Dec. delivery, 6 11-!2d.
$\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Oct.-Nov. shipment, new crop, said } \\ 6 \text { 11-32d. }\end{gathered}\right.$ Sept. delivery, 6 11-32d. Nov. delivery, 63/d. ${ }^{2}$ Nov.-Dec. delivery, 63 ³ ${ }^{2}$ d Dec.-Jan. delivery, $63 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. Jan-Feb. delivery, $63 / \mathrm{d}$. Nov.-Dec. shipm't, new crop. sail, $63 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$ Jan -Fei. shipment, new crop, sail, Oct.-Nuv. delivery, 6 11-32d.

Wednesday. | Oct.-Nuv. delivery, $611-323$. | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Feb.-Mar. delivery, } 6 \text { 11-32d. } \\ \text { Nov.-Dec. delivery, } 6 \text { 11-32d. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Jan.-Feb. shipment, new crop, sail |  |

Nuv. delivery, 6516 d .
Thursday.
Nuv. delivery. 65.16 d .
Oct.-Nov. delivery, 6 5-16d.
Nov-Dec. delivery, $65-16 \mathrm{~d}$. Nov-Dec. delivery, 6 5-16d
Dec.-Jan. delivery, 6 5-16d. Jan.- eb. delivery, $65-16 \mathrm{~d}$.
Oct.-Nov. shipment, new crop, sail. $65-161$.
Nov.-Dec, shipment, new crop, sail, 65 -1 6 d. Dec.-Jan. shipment, new crop, sai!, 6.5-16d.

Oct.-Nov. delivery, 6 9-3.2d. Nov.-Dec. delivery, 6 9-iz2d Nov.-Dec. celivery, 61/4d.

Nov. delivery, 6 5-16d.
Fridat.
Nov. delivery, 6 5-16d. Nov-Dec. deiivery, $69-3.0_{1 / 4} d$. Dec.-Jan. delivery, 6 y-32@3/4.
 Oct.-Nov.
$69-32 d$.
Sept. delivery, $61 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.
Dec.-Jan. shipment, new crop, sail, 61/4. d .

## BREADSTUFFS.

Fridat. P. M. Sept. 29, 1877.
The demands for flour the past week have been much less active and general than were noticed a week ago, and most of the advance of last week has been lost. The production has somewhat increased and arrivals at this market are larger, but. the chiof cause of the depression has been the reduce 1 bids of English shippers and the limited purchases of the hone trade. Rye flour has also been dull, and corn meal is lower. To-day, the market was quiet but steadier.
The wheat market has been unsettled by the scarcity of No. 2 red winter. wheat for delivery on maturing contracts. Default was made in contracts for delivery on tha $2 \overline{\text { th }}$, and they were settled on the basis of $\$ 162 \frac{1}{2}$ for No. 2 red winter, while the same quality sold at $\$ 150$ for all Stptember and $\$ 140$ for October. There was again an unsettled market for this quality yesterday. The business in spring wheats has moved aiong more: steadily, though at rather easier prices for early supplies. Re ceipts of spring wheat continue very large at the Western mar ket, and the wovement towards the seaboard has bern much more liberal. Supplies at this point do not, however, yet show any accumulation. Holders are confident that all our surplus wil be wanted at pretty full prices. To-day, the market was very firm; No. 2 red winter, $\$ 141 \frac{1}{2}$ lid, and $\$ 144$ asked for October, and No. 2 spring $\$ 12 \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}$ bid and $\$ 132$ asked for October.
Indirn coru has beed neglected, and prices gave way from day t.) day. The export demand hes been rather slow, and the home trade curtailed in a measure by the relative cheapness of oats, and other articles of "teed." However, the decline has b en more decided on the spit than for future deliverv. To-day, the market was better ; primesail mixed $57 @ 5 i \frac{1}{4} c$. for Sept. and $59 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{c}$. for Nov.

Rye has sold fairly at $70 \frac{1}{2}$ ot $71 \frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 2 Western, but State has remaiued quiet at $80 @ 82 c$.

Barley has opened the season quite briskly, at $82 \frac{1}{2}$ @ 85 c . for Lour-rowed State, on the spot and for arrival; but the market closed quiet, owing to the mild weather.

Oats met with an active trade, but the poorer qualities declined somewhat. To-day, there was an advance in choice white, but other grades were unchanged.
The following are the closing quotations:

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



The following tables show the Grain in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:
RECRIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEE RNDING .SEPT. 22, 18i7, FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPTEMBER 22, AND FROM AUG. 1 TO SEPT. 22.

|  |  | Wheat, bush. |  |  |  | Rye, ash |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicag | 33,230 |  | 1,143,964 | 677,404 | 209,053 | 72,719 |
| Milwan | 40,663 | 1,325,724 | 24.700 | 32,3E0 | 180,26J | 17,200 |
| Toledo | 2,581 | 313,3:0 | 2:8,112 | 50,78 |  |  |
| Detroit | 8,076 | 239,066 | 13,097 | 66,9,38 | 2,490 |  |
| Cleve | *1,876 | 21,900 | 1,400 | 14,950 | 800 | 0 |
| St. Lou | 38,7\%2 | 37,848 | 115,685 | 91,398 | 9.298 | ,601 |
| Peor | 1,60J | 7,600 | 132,300 | 133,800 | , | ,600 |
| Tota | 127,108 | 2,997,851 | 1,959,258 | 1,0:1,129 |  | 1 |
| Previous | 105,506 | 2,942,291 | 1,804,049 | 442,741 | 365,527 | 147,248 |
| Prresp'n | 104,639 | 1,703,252 | 1,659,116 | 588,772 | 3:0,059 | 98,892 |
| ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} 75$. | 92,658 | 1,444,231 | 1,263,42 | 504,185 | 2?5,871 | 64,893 |
| Tot. Jan. 1 to Sept 22.3,010,255 25,421,122 61,421,906 10, 450, 02 4, iS7,769 4,036,697 <br>  same time 1874......4,359,578 57,692,1;0 47,850,478 20,658,140 3,231,334 1,096,358 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Estimated.
gHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM WESTERN LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR TIE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 22, 1877, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 22

|  | Flonr, | Whoat, bush | Corn, | Oate, | Barley, | + |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 22, 18 | 141,\%48 | 2,529,147 | 1,306,416 | 948.202 |  |  |
| Sept. 15, 1877 | 116.149 | 2,665,67j | 1. 404.922 | 518.500 | 155,3?8 | 137,137 |
| Cor. week '76 | 123,118 | 1,762,607 | 1.628,967 | 539,29\% | 73,214 | 85,100 |
| Cor. week | 103,739 | 1,534,203 | 1,251,2,0 | 681,019 | 133,726 | 31, 214 |
| Cor. week | 137,473 | 1.945,132 | 668,903 | 471,264 | 64,693 | 11,096 |
| Cor. week | 167,501 | 1,64,197 | 1,217,0:6 | 391,729 | 197,247 | 40,500 |
| Cor. week '72 | 160,675 | 1,477,567 | 1,377, 668 | 473,644 | 301,580 | 23,6צ6 |




RRCEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SRABOARD PORTS WOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 22, 1877, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 225.


* Estimated.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, comprising the stocks in grapary at the principal points of accumalation at lake and eaboard ports, and in transit on the Lakes, the New York senals and by rail, Sept. 22, 1877, was as follows:

|  | Wheat, | Corn, | Oats, | Barley, | Rye, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | bush. | bush. | bush. | bush. | bush. |
| in store at New Yor | 227,437 | 2,704,598 | 830.411 | 17,947 | 96,445 |
| in store at Alba | 2.500 | 23,010 | 12,0c0 | 7,100 | 30,000 |
| In | 210,615 | 565,543 | 18:3,026 | 1,246 | 15,531 |
| in sore at chic | 354,231 | 1,886,734 | 412,081 | 348,863 | 1(5,753 |
| in store at Milw | 329,080 | 29,498 | 25,196 | 212,277 | 26,895 |



## TEE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Friday, P. M., Sept. 28, 1877.
Business has been rather quiet the past week with the domestic commission houses, but there was an undercurrent of activity in the jobbing branches of the trade, and transactions were fairly satisfactory in the aggregate, though by no means so large as during the early part of the current month. The consumptive demand for woolen goods, \&c., has been materially checked by the prevalence of warm and unseasonable weather, and a change in the temperaiure would doubtless give an impetus to dealings in many fabrics that bave been comparatively quiet the past ten days. The interior jobbing trade is progressing favorably and collections are reported good in nearly all parts of the country. There was very little change in values of either domestic or foreign goods during the week, and prices were generally maintained by manufacturers' agents and importers.

Domestic Cotton Goods.-The exports of domestics from this port for the week ending September 25 were 1,680 packages, which were shipped as follows: Great Britain, 815 packages; Hayti, 256 ; Smyrna, 2555 ; Venezuela, 115; Brazil, 94 ; Cisplatine Republic, 59 ; British North American colonies, 36, etc. Brown and bleached cottons were only in moderate demand, but prices ruled steady, aside from wide sheetings, some makes of which were reduced. Cotton flannels continued active in low and medium grades, but fine qualities moved slowly. Corset jeans and satteens were a little more sought for, and denims, cheviots, dyed ducks and tickings were taken in small lots to a fair aggregate. Print cloths ruled quiet and weak, at 311-16c.,
 one per cent asked, for $56 \times 60 \mathrm{~s}$. Prints were quiet in agents ${ }^{\prime}$ hands, but fairly active with jobbers, and ginghams and cotton dress goods were in brisk demand.

Domestic Woolen Goods were in irregular request, and transactions were only moderate in the aggregate amount. Low and medium grades of fancy cassimeres were in fair demand, but the finer qualities moved slowly. Cloths and black doeskins remained inactive but steady in price. Plain faced beavers were in comparatively light demand, but elysians and other rough makes of overcoatings were distributed in small lots to a very fair amount. Worsted coatings and cotton-warp worsteds continued in steady request, and generally firm at ruling prices. Kentucky jeans were devoid of animation, and there was only a limited inquiry for satinets. Repellents moved slowly, aside from fancy makes, which were in fair request. Flannels were fairly active with jobbers, but the package demand was light, and blankets were in limited request. Worsted dress goods were distributed in moderate lots to a fair amount.

Foreign Dry Goods.-There has been a steady movement in staple dress fabrics, such as cashmeres, $d r a p d ' e t e$, alpacas and pure mohairs, but merinos ruled quiet. Matelasse, bourette and other fancy French dress fabrics were fairly active and liberal sales of British fancy textures were made by jobbers. Black and colored dress silks were in good demand, but prices continued low. Silk velvets were more active and there was a fair movement in ribbons and millinery goods. Linens were lightly dealt in and white gooks were quiet, but Hamburg embroideries and imitation laces were in good request. Men's-wear woolens remained inactive, and there was only a light demand for Italian cloths, satin de chenes and cotton velvets and velveteens. There were no special features in the auction rooms, except that large lines of dress silks were disposed of at very low figures.
fmportations or Dry Goode.
The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 27, 1877, and for the corresponding weeks of 1876 and 1875, have been as follows:
EXTERED POR CONSCMPTLON FOR TEE WEEE ENDINE SFPTT. 27, 1877.


Total............... $\overline{4,203} \overline{\$ 1,5: 8,778} \quad \overline{2,858} \overline{1,021,613} \quad \overline{3,2 i 1}-\overline{\$ 1,101,164}$ WITEDRAWN FROY WAREHOUBE $\triangle N D$ THKOWN IN




Total thrown npon m'k't. $\overline{6,129} \overline{\$ 2,259,603} \quad \overline{4,33^{2}} \quad \overline{\$ 1,497,311} \quad \overline{5,168} \$ 1,653,490^{\circ}$ ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSINE DURING SAME PERIOD.
$\begin{array}{cccccccr}\text { Manufactures of wool.... } & 381 & \mathbb{1} 167,1 \cdot \Omega & 139 & \$ 89,927 & 323 & \$ 132,932 \\ \text { do } & \text { cotton.. } & 169 & 49.989 & 124 & 44,776 & 117 & 30,414\end{array}$

| do | cotton.. | 169 | 19,989 | 124 | 44,7\%6 | 117 | 30.414 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| do | silk..... | 125 | 136,627 | 14.2 | 162,052 | 120 | 103,683 |
| do | filax | 313 | 75,419 | Sif | E6,788 | 216 | 41,431 |
| ceallaneousd | goode | 83 | 25,430 | 74 | 31,985 | 80 | 8,301 |


 Total entered at the port. $\overline{5,279} \overline{32,053.861} \quad \overline{3,563} \quad \overline{\$ 1,406,521} \quad \overline{4,096} \overline{31,432,008}$ Imports of Leading Articlen.
The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, Whows the foreign imports of leading articles at this port since January 1, 1877, and for the same period in 1876:
[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specifled.]

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. },{ }^{\prime} \text { 'ri } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Same } \\ \vdots \text { me } 157 t \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Since <br> Jan. 1,'7i | Same time 1876 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China, Glass and |  |  | Metals, \&c.Cutlery. | 2,43.3 | 3,023 |
| EarthenwareChina. | 10,53: | 13,208 | Hardwa | 2,50 | 645 |
| Earthenware. | 29,210 | 26,635 | Lead, pig | 98,22i | 69.256 |
| Glass....... | 241.340 | 209,611 | Spelter, | 763,206 | 821,064 |
| Glassware | 27.107 | 22,141 | Steel | 35,683 | 40,710 |
| Glass plate | 6,119 | 7,0<9 | Tiu, boxes....... | 762, 95 | 673,034 |
| Buttons. . | - 4.99: | 4,189 | Tin slabs, lbs... | 8,058, 256 | 6,15i.565 |
| Coal, tons.. | 46.423 | 41,110 | Paper Stock....... | 146,9\% | 107,9,0 |
| Oocos bags... .- |  | 1, (13, 145 | bugar, hhas, tce. \& | 474,633 | 513,566 |
| Coffee, bags....... | $1,351,481$ 3,655 | 1, ${ }_{2}$ | Sugar,bxs \& bage | 2, $23^{\prime} 4,33 \mathrm{ir}$ | $1.346,59$ |
| Cotton, bales. ... <br> Druge, \&c- | 3,655 | , ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Tea ............... | 5 59.792 | 691.478 |
| Bark, Pernviac.. | 11.97: | 25,611 | Tobacco | 42,6:3 | 39,2\%2 |
| Blea. powders... | 21.04 | 20.383 | Waste. | tE8 | 432 |
| Cochineal....... | 2,6\%5 | 3,222 | Wines, \&c- |  |  |
| Cream Tart |  | 3.56 | Champagne, bke. | 62.970 | 73,448 |
| Gambier... | 45.338 | 24.016 | Wines. | 91.58 | 94, 3 J |
| Gum, Arabic.... | 3.850 | 3.948 | Wool, balas. | 23,906 | 34,114 |
| Indigo .......... | $3,9: 5$ | 2,64 | Articles reported by |  | ¢ |
| Madder.......... | 1,046 30,436 | 31,351 | Cigars. | ¢90,08: | 1,052,399 |
| Opiam: | 904 | 925 | Corks. | 46, 887 | 35,50' |
| Soda, bi-carb.... | 18.65 | 26.491 | Fancs goo | 637.509 | 815,663 |
| Soda, sal........ | 4, 2.4 .3 | 3S,13.5 | Fish. | 268.043 | 28J, 890 |
| Sodaash. | 41,553 | 40,70 | Fwuits, \&c.- |  |  |
| Flax | 4,115 | 3,262 4.649 | Lemons | 80, 8.642 |  |
| Pars | 4,679 4,676 | 4,649 | Oranges. Nuts. | 1,200,609 | 1,201,218 |
| Gunny cloth | 4,676 $2,2 \div 3$ | 2,018 | Nats. | 619,276 | 789,854 |
| Eair.... | 104, $2 \times 3$ | 93, 20.6 | Hides, undresed... | 8,960,985 | 5.536,190 |
| Hemp, bales. | 101,40 | 90,60. | Rice............... | 203,184 | 151,031 |
| Bristles | 1.275 | 1217 | Spices, \&c.- |  |  |
| Hides, dressed.. | 4.704 | 3,6.52 | Cassia.. | E0, 105 | 14.457 |
| India rabber...... | 44,235 | 31,123 | Ginger | 104.811 | ${ }_{283}^{11} 10.105$ |
| Ivory. | 53.9 | 1,330 | Pepper........... | - 38.1818 | 119,997 |
| Jewelry, \&c.- Jewelry | 2,0,6 | 2,086 | Saltpetre............ | 30\%,120 |  |
| Watches | ,3;8 | 423 | Cork | 314,1:6 | $3: 5.037$ |
| Linseed. | 263,342 | 431.712. | Fustic | 63,659 | $68,30 \%$ |
| Molasses.......... | 83,395 |  | Logwo <br> Maho | $\begin{array}{r} 431,015 \\ 39,194 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 527,32 \\ 87,121 \end{gathered}$ |

## Receipts or Domestic Produce.

The receipts of domestic produce sinç Jan!ary 1, 1877, and for he same time in 1876, have bsen as follows:

|  | Since Jan. 1,7 7 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Same } \\ \text { time } 1876 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. 1,'7̂ } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Same time 1876 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ashes........pkgs. | 5,479 | 4,41= | Pitch...... bbls. | 3.0:6 | 2,597 |
| Breadstuffs- |  |  | Oil cake.... .pkgs. | 239,40) | 332,944 |
| Flour.... . bbls. | 2,099,941 | 2.733,920 | Oii, lard... ..bbls. |  | 7,112 14,951 |
| Wheat.....bush. | 25, 560,243 | 18,354,773 | Provisions- |  | 14,351 |
| Oats | 7,556,046 | 8,337,773 | Butter..... pkge. | 915.433 | 873,575 |
| Rye. | 1,166.31.3 | 789,6; | Cheese..... ${ }^{\text {c. }}$ | 1,656,605 | 1,5\%2,491 |
| Barley \& malt " | $2,544,0.24$ | $2,564,2301$ 86,541 | Cutmea | 707,265 <br> 380.895 <br>  | 369,916 <br> 439.413 |
| Grass seed...bags | -95,425 | 84, 605 | Porg | 131.73 | 132.773 |
| Peas....... bush. | 200, 664 | 813.329 | Beer | 28,469 | 70,072 |
| Corn meal. .bbls. | 172,822 | 138.80 | Lard. | 296,573 | 253,954 |
| Cotton.......bales. | 405,835 | 514,016 | Lard....... kegs. | 30.567 | 15,513 |
| Hemp | 5,¢8i | 2,258 | Rice ........ $\mathrm{pkgr}_{6}$. | 25,767 | 27, 1:0 |
| Hides.............. | 2,624,223 | 2,379,631 | Starch. | 261.679 | 265.524 |
| Hops........ bales. | 42, 125 | 42,336 | Stearin | 14,36i | 17,733 |
| Leather...... sides. | 3,161,:10 | 2, 583.363 | Sugar | 713 | 433 |
| Molasses.....hhds. | 68 |  | Tallo | 12,60 | 45,436 |
| Naval Stores- |  |  | Tobacco | 155,763 | 164,443 |
| Crade turp..bbls. | 2.693 | 2,836 | Tobacco..... ${ }^{\text {hhd }}$ | 81.480 | 10.512 |
| Spirite 'ura ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 61,13 | 5-,971 | Whiskey .. .bbls. | $112,35^{5}$ | 97.903 |
| Rosin .... . ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  | 280.79 |  | $\begin{gathered} i 2.158 \\ 60.25 \end{gathered}$ | 58,585 |

The following table, compiled from Custom Hongeret The following table, compiled from Custom House retarns to all the principal foreign countries, since Jan. 1, 187\%, the totals for the last week, and also the totals since Jan. 1, 1877 and 18'6. The last two linesshow totai values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.









|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |








## PRICES CURKENT

|  | Pot, Erst Acrt.................. .... \% is. <br> B:READSTUFFS-Seespectalreport. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | bullding materials- |
|  | Bricks-Common hard Croton 1 ............ |
|  | Cement-luse |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Line-R } \\ & \text { Rockla } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | lumber |
|  |  |
|  | Aab. |
|  | Blacs walnut |
|  | spruce boarde ntan |
|  | Hemio |
|  | alls-0@ 0 ¢й 0 e m |
|  | \% to 3 in |
|  |  |
|  | Cutspikes, allsizes.. |
|  | aints-Ld., Wh.dmu, |
|  |  |
|  | Znc, wh., Amer. Nry it in |
|  |  |
|  | ER-New-(Whole |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Welsh tubs, state, com. to pine * ${ }^{13} \oplus$ |
|  | te |
|  | Western factury, goou to priine.. :* 11 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



## St'mb... Grate... Rgg Sgove... Chnnt..

CJFFEE- H10, ord. car. 60 and 9 daya.gId. $\operatorname{Fid}$


COTTON-Seespecialreport.
DRUGS \& DYES-
Argols, crude......................... is car.
Argols,refined.



 Castic soda.


CJchineai, Mexican.............



Licorice paste, ciaiabria...
Mcorice paste, Spanish, solii.....gold
Madder, Dutch.................. ©.
Olivitriol ( 66 Brimstone)............
Oplam, Turkey
Prussiate potash,yellow, Am..cur.
Quicksilver.......................





Sorge
 Mackerel, No. 2, Bay....................
FLAX
Forth River, prime............. 8 .



CDD \begin{tabular}{lll}
10 \& 6 <br>
11 \& $121 / 4$ <br>
\hline

 

10 \& cos \& 11 \& 00 <br>
13 \& 00 \& 11 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} L. ${ }^{\text {E }}$

GUNNIES.-See riport under.Cotton.

HIDES- Dry - Buenos A yres,selecte.
号管,





 LEATHER-

NAVAL STORES-


$$
\begin{array}{r|}
\text { Fpic } \\
\text { 8pir } \\
\text { Rosi } \\
\because .
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { n, strained to good strd. \% b } \\
& \text { low No. } 1 \text { to good No. } 1 \\
& \text { low No. to good No. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## NUTS- ${ }^{\text {Wi }}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { low No. to good No. } \\
& \text { low paie to extra pale.. } \\
& \text { wiudow glass....... }
\end{aligned}
$$



Walnut
Pecan..


OLLS-



PROVISIOFS-
Pork, mess......

## Soritirite prime <br> 


Hams. smuted
RICE-
Carolina, fair to prime......... in.
Louisiana, far ro prime.......
Rangoon..........
SALT-
 SEEDS-
SEE
Clo
Clo
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Tlim
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Canary
Canary
Cancry
Hemp,
Flaxse
Linsee
Lnsee



## 

## 

SILK-

 spices-
PPICES-
Peper, Batavia.
do
do
donapu
White

do Calcutta...
Mare........
 Cloves
do
dems
SPIRITS-
Brandy, foreign brands..... ซึ gal!
Brandy, foreign brands.
Rum-Jam.,4th proof
St. Croix, 3 d proof.....
tin. Croix,...
Whiskey, Scot h.....
do
Irish
Domestic liquior8-Cash

ETELL- Eng1sh, cast,2d\&1st quality \% \# gold

English machnery E...........ility "،

American castspring.


TIN-
Sanc
Strai


## HEA- Hon, Common to falr.....cur. © is do Superior to fine............. do Experior to fine..... do Enoine to finest.................

Young Hyson, Com. to fair.
do Ex.fneto finest.
do Choicest.
Gunpowder
do
do Ex. Sup. to fine.
Imperial. Com.to fair
do Extrafne toinest.......i
Hyon Skin. Twan..com.
do do Sup.to fine.....
docolored Japan, Com.to tair.
do Sup'rto tine......
do
Ex.fine toflnest.
Oolong, Common to tair
do
Superior to
do , Superior to flne....
do Ex Ane to finest....
Bouc. \& Cong., Com. to fair...........
do sup'rto fine........
do Ex.fine to finest.......
TOBACCO- $\begin{gathered}\text { Kentucky lugs, hearv.......... Fit }\end{gathered}$
Sed leaf-New Eng. Wrappers '7i; $; 7$
do
in

## Pa. assorted lots, '7t-'75...


WOOL- $A$ merican XX...................... W it
American, Nosi is $2 .$.
American, Combing;
Extra, Pulled (lamb;
No. 1, Pulled do
Caiforna. Spring cio.


Interior.
Burry $\ldots$, Merinc, o..................
South
Cape Govd Hope, unwashed.........
Texas, fne, Eastern.................
Texas, medium, Eastern..........
Texas, medium, Eastern.................:



## Commercial Cards． <br> ISAAC SMITH＇S UMBRELLAS． SUPERIOR GINGHAM．．  <br> Brinckerhoff，Turner \＆Co．， <br> Manufacturers and Dealers in <br> COTTONSAILDUCK <br> And all kinds of <br> otton canval，felting duck，car cover

 ING，BAGGING，RAVENS DLCK，SAIL TWINES \＆C．＂ONTARIO＂SEAMLESS BAGS， ＂AWNING STRIPES．＂Also，Agents
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A full supply all widthe and colors always in stock． No． 109 Duane street．

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Santic Coiton Mills． Saratoga victory infg Co．， HOSIERY，SIIIRTS AND DRAWERS． 43 \＆ 45 WHITR STRE
$\stackrel{\text { BCSTON．}}{\text { BCAUNOY }} \mathrm{St}$ ．
j W．DAYTHN， 230 Cerstntit Strrrt．
Miscellaneous
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ST．LOUIS CLTY \＆．COUNTY BONDS INVESTMENT AND ALL CLASSES OF
Refers Dy permission to WLAANEOUS SECCRITIES
W．Nichols \＆Co．，Bankers


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Calling at Plymouth for the landing of Passengers．
The spleadd vessels on this favorite route，for the Continent－cabins provided with electric bellis－will
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 utensils． Engialion，second cabin， 8 i5；third cabin， 835 ，steer－ age，＊2z，including everything as above． Return tickets at very reduced rates，avallable
through England and France．steamers marked thus F or not carry sterage passengers．
For passage and frelgat
For passage and freight apply to
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BI－MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA，HAFTI， COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL，and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACLFIC PORTS（Via Aspin wall．）
Firgt－clase，full－powered，Iron screw ateamer，from First－clasi，fut－powere
Pier No．${ }^{5}$ ．North River
ATLAS．or RINGSTUN（Jam．）and HAYTL．
 ANDES SOUTH PACIFIC PURTS（via ARninwall），
 Superior Arretcilas pasenger accommodatou． D © Co．Agenti，
No． 58 Wall Street

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Only 42 miles of Rail． Time， 60 Minutes．
the new magnificent steamer， MASSACHUSETTS，
（6t The Palace Steamer of the World，${ }^{\text {（ }}$ ） and the world－renowned steamer， RHODE ISLAND，
（65 The Queen of the Sound，99）
will，on and after MAY 7，leave（dally）from Pier 29， N．R．，foot of Warren st．，at 5 P．M．，arriving at Provi－ dence $3 \approx 6$ A．M．，and Boston at $7 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$ ．No inter－ medfate ianisings between New York and Providence

Railroad Material \＆c．
PHELPS，DODGE \＆C CLIPF STREET，

Between John and Fulton，New York． mpurteris and dealers in
Tin \＆Roofing Plates， OF all sizes and kinds．

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mandfacturers of
COPPER，BRASS AND WIFE．

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Locomotive Works，
mandfacturers of
Locomolives，Stationary Steam En－
gines，and Tools，
MANCHESTER，N．h．
ARETAS BLOOD，W．G．MLEANS，
Superintendent
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