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The Chronicle.

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THE CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The condition of affairs in Great Britain continues to be seriously disturbed, occasional failures being reported, but no general panic. There is great uneasiness under the pressure which the banks are carefully but firmly putting on, though the latest advices report a more quiet feeling, in view of the fact that the Bank of England has not further advanced its rates. The Paris and continental markets also respond to the London money pressure, the Bank of France having taken the unusual step of advancing its rate to 3 per cent. The Bank of England's condition, in respect to coin and reserve, is, as our weekly reports have shown, low, but not as low as might be anticipated from the nature of the coin and bullion movement for Great Britain during the past two years. We gave, a few weeks since, a table, from English official documents, showing the movement of the precious metals to and from the United Kingdom, and also between that country and the United States alone, during the 9½ years just ended. From these figures it

since 1876, in which year she received 48 millions net; and that, after having drawn 16 millions net from this country in 1877, she actually exported a few thousands to us during the first half of this year. The last two months have changed this to a net import of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions from this country during the eight months ending August 31; yet, as between Great Britain and the rest of the world, her loss of coin has been still going on, and since 1876 she has exported net 22 millions, against an average previous import of, say, 30 millions a year. As it may be of interest to see this movement in respect to gold alone, we give the following tables, the first being the movement between the United Kingdom and all other countries and the second between that country and the United States. The figures are from the British side, and the reader will find the previous tables-which combine gold and silver-in the Chronicle for August 17, p. 161.

GREAT BRITAIN'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO AND FROM ALL COUNTRIES.

K 8		Gold		gold and silver
Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	together.
1869	\$ 68,854,000	\$42,368,000	\$26,485,000	\$20,617,000
1870		50,067,000	43,969,000	52,693,000
1871	108,094,000	103,491,000	4,603,000	21,901,000
1872	92,347,000	98,744,000	*6,397,000	*3,639,000
1873	103,055,000	95,356,000	7,699,000	23,610,000
1874	90,405,000	53,208,000	37,196,000	37,628,000
1875	115,704,000	93,241,000	22,462,000	28,184,000
1876	117,379,000	82,578,000	31,801,000	47,951,000
1877	77,259,000	101.805,000	*24,516.000	*13,178,000
1878 (8 mo's)	48,403,000	58,837,300	*10,434,000	*9,365,000

GREAT BRITAIN'S IMPORTS TO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

				Net Imports,
Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	gold and silver together.
1869	\$9,143,000	\$5,290,000	\$3,854,000	\$9,433,000
1870	34,970.000	364,000	34,606,000	51,432,000
1871	32,463,000	568,000	31,944,000	60,835,000
1872	41,435,000		41,435,000	64,310,000
1873	15,882,000	12,084,000	3,798,000	33,737,000
1874	22,544,000	45,475	22,499,000	39 755,00 0
1875	41,288,000	2,883,000	38,405,000	53,868,000
1876	21,858,000	17,621,000	4,237,000	15,492,000
1877	10,309,000	5,838,000	4,471,000	16,061,000
1878 (8 mo's)	4,213,000	3,197,000	1,015,000	1,529,000
* Net exports.				_/=/

A glance at these tables shows that the present troubles abroad are aggravated by the struggle for gold as distinguished from silver, for banking reserves, and this suggests the question, which we only allude to in passing, whether Europe has not made a grave mistake in its attempt (by no means yet proven to be permanently successful) to abandon the use of silver. However, England finds herself confronted now by three ugly facts, all closely inter-connected: the loss of the United States as a purchaser, an adverse trade balance which has stopped her usual supplies of both gold and silver from here and threatens her with further depletion for settlement of her American accounts, and dull trade at appears that the United Kingdom has been losing coin home. The purchase of gold for shipment to the United

States, in London and Paris, in moderate amounts, is reported, and also the buying up of more millions of our funding bonds for the same purpose during the last few days; but the return of bonds has been so heavy during the past year that the available supply is nearly exhausted and the gold cannot much longer be protected in that way. That England is passing through a severe pressure in this particular, may be further gathered from the fact to-day reported of the large loan by the Bank of France to the Bank of England. This condition of things is further aggravated by the dull trade so long prevailing and the little hope entertained of present recovery. Our own London correspondent, writing a few days before the Glasgow Bank failure, remarked that "all hope of an improved trade this year has been abandoned and the disappointment is very great." The London Economist, of the 5th, begins a paragraph thus: "Our revenue prospects are growing darker." It also says that the report of the comptroller in bankruptcy shows that the number of failures is continually increasing; that the number of insolvencies has increased yearly since the Bankrupt law of 1869 went into operation, until the number in 1877 was double that in 1870. As we have already remarked, the iron and the cotton trades are worst depressed, particularly the latter; and the present position is that a large bank, after having been used by some of its directors to sustain the private and unprofitable business of the firms in which they were partners, has broken down from inability to longer bear the drain; this impels the banks to curtail accommodations and call in loans, all the more so because the times are generally unpropitious; a pres sure is thus put upon every interest and firm, and as the pressure increases, its effects increase, and vice versa, so that the result is the application of a searching test everywhere, after a long course of trying experiences.

Probably this process is as necessary as it is painful. Ordinarily, it is urged against excessive caution on the part of banks, that it produces the very trouble it aims to escape; but this trouble is not merely a flurry of distrust occasioned by the failure of a bank—it is the natural culmination of a long course of dull trade and losses, and whatever is weak must break. The sooner this process of pain and trial is begun, the sooner it will be over; the strongest will survive. Great Britain and all Europe have yet to undergo—or, more exactly, to complete—a process of liquidation similar to that which this country has been experiencing. The inflation of prices, the rampant speculation, and the waste of capital in unprofitable enterprises, which culminated here in 1873, were world-wide, in greater or less extent, and the getting back to hard-pan, which began here first, must go around the world. Delay is not escape, but aggravation rather; the sooner the process is completed the sooner all the wrecks will be cleared away, and the rebuilding on a more secure foundation be commenced. Still, in forecasting the duration and extent of the present trouble, it is proper to remember that considerable progress has been already made. The London Economist very wisely remarks that when the City of Glasgow Bank and the Western Bank of Scotland stopped, in 1857, and a crisis followed which necessitated the suspension of the Bank Act, the circumstances were quite unlike the present. There had been a destruction of credit in this country, and confidence in the Western Bank had been impaired by knowledge of the fact that it was largely involved in transactions with New York; but now no general impairment of credit has preceded the failure, nor has it produced any appreciable diminution of confidence in the banks. As show- last July. Subjoined is a summary of the total number

ing, also, how much stronger the Bank of England is now in reserve than it was then, the following table is given:

1857.		Bullion.	Notes.	Reserve of Notes.
October		\$50,549,000	\$99,950,000	\$20,124,000
Novembe	er 7	42,489,000	101,833,000	10,776,000
66	14	35,852,000	100,917,000	4,788,000
	21	32,420,000	107,032,000	5,740,000
. "	28	36,318,000	106,701,000	9,594,000
Decembe	r 5	36,782,000	105,512,000	11,341,000
• 6	26	53,766,000	96,286,000	37,133,000
1878.				
August	7	108,900,000	140,885,000	38,070,000
	14	108,416,000	138,850,000	39,537,000
Septemb	er 4	113,051,000	135,545,000	45,733,000
66	11	115,351,000	134,464,000	51,463,000
66	18	117,929,000	133,489,000	54,611,000
***	25	119,231,000	132,9t0,000	56,895,000
October	3	118,850,000	139,988,000	49,495,000
1.1			•	

From all these facts, it would appear that the pressure, though very severe and likely to be prolonged in its effects, will not lead to a panic in Great Britain, but rather to a natural process of liquidation similar to what we have experienced the past few years.

As to the probable influence upon this country, it is idle to affect indifference. The natural tendency of such a disturbance must be to raise our imports by lowering the price of goods abroad, and to diminish our exports. It is to be said, however, that much of this influence has been already felt. For instance, the disturbed and unfortunate condition of the cotton goods trade at Manchester has been an existing and patent condition, operating for a year back, and our cotton has gradually suffered under it until now its price is reaching a point where consumption must be stimulated. Further, it is well to remember that enforced economies in culture have so far operated that the American cotton crop this year is the cheapest ever raised by us; hence, the producer can submit to a low price for the staple without losing all profit. But still this country cannot avoid feeling and being afflicted by the misfortunes of others, though we can congratulate ourselves that the preparations for resumption are already made, that we are in an exceptionally good condition to withstand the strain of trouble abroad, and that here, at least, the penalty for past errors is nearly paid.

MERCANTILE FAILURES AND THEIR LESSONS.

An interesting report of the mercantile failures of the last three months has just been issued by Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., which supplies some important data for forecasting the future movements of business. failures, though large and numerous, seem scarcely to come up to the public expectation. It has frequently been observed that in consequence of various changes, and notably of the repeal of the Bankrupt law, the process of liquidation was receiving, all over the country, an extraordinary impulse during the last few months, and from the number of petitions in bankruptcy which have been filed the anticipation was that the aggregate failures this year would vastly exceed, both in number and amount, those reported in the statistics before us. This discrepancy is easily explained. It is abundantly proved that a large majority of the petitions in bankruptcy were filed by persons whose failures had been previously reported, or whose business pursuits did not entitle them to a place on the list of insolvent mercantile firms. Indeed, the report receives a special value from the fact that it contains no failures except such as have occurred among the traders, manufacturers and mercantile firms who were in active business during the earlier months of the present year, and who suspended payment since

of these insolvencies, with a table showing the comparison with previous periods.

FAILURES THIRD QUARTER, 1878, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS.

	This	Third quarter 1 in 1877.		Third quarter in 1878.		Nine months in 1877.			Nine months in 1878.	
States.		A emparent		Amount of liabilities	Numb'r of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	Average liabilities.	Numb'r of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	Average liabilities.
East Mid South. West Pacific & Ter	653 148 596	16,329,463 2,107,569 15,691,467	879 2 3	\$ 9.777,016 27,732,811 4,310,753 16,479,783 6,077.970	2226 791 2096	12 289 283 44,713,120	24,954 15,536 21,832	2550 1158 2909	79,375,469 21 359,104 56,555,846	31,127 18,444 19,441
Total.	1816	42,346.085	2853	66.378,363	6565				197.211,129	200

It is important to observe that in the Middle and Southern States the destruction of capital by commercial failures appears to have been quite as active as in the Eastern States, while in the West there has been a smaller aggregate of proportionate loss. Much misapprehension has prevailed as to the causes which during the past year have contributed to swell the volume of mercantile disaster. To correct these errors the report explains that since the panic of 1873, business depression, shrinkage and other misfortunes crippled a multitude of traders who struggled in vain to work themselves out of trouble, and for years refrained from seeking relief from their embarrassment under the Bankrupt law. Disappointed in their hopes such firms were just now urged and tempted to secure the opportunity for freeing themselves under the law, or for adjusting their obligations by com-As the prospective interference with our finances by Congress is so uncertain, and as in Great Britain and other countries the general state of business offers still worse prospects than in this country, the temptation to those whose difficulties in meeting payments had been augmenting year by year has no doubt led a number of the honorable class to choose to obtain a final settlement under the Bankrupt law, prior to its expiration at the beginning of September last. But secondly, there are less creditable causes which have been recognized as augmenting the record of failures. The number and amount of these disasters, we are told, was swelled by bankrupts and insolvents "who made fraudulent failures and endeavored to make money by compromising at less than the face of their obligation, so that compressed within the brief period of sixty days were the results of numerous mistakes and misfortunes of the past, gloomy anticipations of the future, and not infrequently fraud; when it is remembered that these failures occurred among nearly 700,000 traders, manufacturers, &c., it is certainly an indication of a not unfavorable character that the increase for the nine months is only slightly over 2,000 in number." With these facts in mind it is interesting to observe that the average amount of the individual failures, except in California, has not greatly deviated from the averages of previous periods, showing that generally throughout the country there are no indications of special danger or excessive credit expansion. Subjoined is a table of the average liabilities involved in the failures during the last four years.

AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND NUMBER OF FAILURES, 1875-78.

	1st Quarter. 2d	Quarter-	3d Quarter	4th Quarter.
Years.	No. Av. ia- bilities. N	o. Av.lia- bilities.	No. Av liv-	No. Av.lia-
1877	1,982 \$21,784 1,5 2,806 23,038 1,7 2,869 19,010 1,8 3,355 24,464 2,4	80 23,372	1,816 23.318	2,012 17.0
	* 5	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	Liabili- ties.
Total for the year 1875 Total for the year 1876 Total for the year 1877 Total for the year 1878 (9)		7,740 9,092 8,972 8,678	\$201,069,333 191,11 .786 190,6 9,936 197,211,129	\$25,960 21,070 21,491 22,725

With regard to the future, it is gratifying to find that, notwithstanding the financial agitation which has prevailed and the uncertainty as to the action of Congress in regard to the currency, still the pressure of the times and the shrinkage of values, together with the stagnation and loss consequent on the panic of 1873, have produced no more serious complications. As the report says, "What threatened to be a serious shock to confidence and credit, has passed away. Trade has survived, and although some parts of the country have been visited with epidemic and others with various troubles, there is to-day a healthier condition of trade existing than has been seen for many years."

Finally, there is abundant cause for caution and watchfulness in extending mercantile credits. destruction of so vast an amount of capital as 197 millions during the last nine months must have inflicted upon our mercantile solvency a heavy blow. Of course, the burden has been distributed very widely, and much of the disaster will, in process of events, be converted into a partial gain by the re-production or renewal of the lost capital. But in these times it is impossible to be too watchful or to adopt too much precaution. If the foregoing records of mercantile insolvencies have their hopeful side and indicate that the pruning process is taking away from our commerce and industry many decaying branches and dead members, so that its growth may be more rapid and its movements more healthy in the early future, it is also our best policy as individuals to derive from the facts a warning against danger and a new motive to avoid expansion and to keep business rigidly restricted within the limits prescribed by our solid resources and assured capital.

A GLIMPSE AT ENGLISH POLITICS.

Not in many years—not, perhaps, since the breaking up of the great Tory party in 1846, when Sir Robert Peel abolished the Corn Laws—has party feeling run so high in British politics as it is doing at the present time. Not even then, when Disraeli provoked and disgusted the best minds in England by his fierce denunciation and relentless persecution of the great statesman and reformer, was such bitterness of feeling displayed, in correspondence, in debate, on the platform and through the press. Our British cousins have long been in the habit of holding us up to ridicule and rebuke because of the unseemly exhibitions of temper which are too often a feature of our political contests. And yet we now find them surpassing us even.

Of no two men has Great Britain more reason to be proud than of Beaconsfield and Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone has long been the most popular, as he has been the most brilliant and able of England's legislators. His attention has been given chiefly to domestic questions; and his name has become inseparably associated with several great domestic reforms. He has simplified and adjusted the taxation of England in such a manner as to command the admiration and even envy of other and less favored nations; and he has done more in the way of removing causes of disaffection between Ireland and England, than all the statesmen of all the past. It is needless to say that such a man deserves well of his country. Lord Beaconsfield, on the other hand, although he has worked in a different manner and been controlled by different principles, has also made the British nation his debtor. Domestic reform has not been his forte; yet to him the people owe an important extension of the electoral franchise. His mind, however, chiefly

finds occupation in considering the interests of the empire as a whole, rather than the interests of the three kingdoms as apart from the rest of the dominions of the crown; and whatever may be thought of the wisdom of his policy, it is impossible for any to deny that under his guidance Great Britain has ceased to be merely insular, and has taken a more influential place among the great imperial powers of the world. His recent settlement of the Eastern question, although on some points open to objection, had all the appearance of a victory in the eyes of the world, and had certainly all the effects of a victory on the great body of the British people. As the result of this policy Lord Beaconsfield enjoys the favor of his Queen and the support of a powerful majority in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, to whom the policy of his great rival fails to commend itself, frets and fumes in the shades of retirement, and like Cicero of old, whom in many particulars he resembles, finds employment for his active mind in the study of philosophy and the pursuits of literature. Such are the men who now divide into two hostile camps the political public of Great Britain.

It is a striking illustration of the blinding influence of party politics that neither of these unquestionably great men can see any merit in the policy or work of the other. The enmity between them has long been openly avowed; and the dislike which they have for each other is shared in an intensified form by their respective followers. Since the announcement by the Beaconsfield Cabinet that it was the intention of the government to employ Indian troops in the event of war with Russia, and that the troops were already on their way to Europe, there has been no end of the most bitter strife; and charges and countercharges, of the most offensive kind, have been made by the one side and by the other. It was not wonderful that the Liberals should have been startled and even somewhat alarmed by a policy so daring and by a movement so unprecedented. It was to be expected that they would take exception to the policy and offer resistance to the movement. But the bad temper and the bad taste exhibited at that time was completely put in the shade by what took place after the return of the plenipotentiaries from Berlin. Mr. Gladstone and his friends, in the violence of their indignation, went beyond all bounds. In the apparent victory they saw nothing but fraud; and as the fruit of the Berlin treaty they could expect nothing but ruin. The policy adopted had "degraded and debased the great name of England." The government had been guilty of an "act lilar goods is an inexact criterion. As to goods obtained of duplicity of which every Englishman should be ashamed—an act which had rarely been equalled in the entire history of the commonwealth;" it had "deceived the Turks" and had "sold the Greeks;" and the government was but another name for Lord Beaconsfield. In reply, Lord Beaconsfield charged his opponent with having used "offensive epithets regarding him," and then spoke of him as "a sophistical rhetorician who was inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination." But this wordy war was by no means ended by the prorogation of Parliament. It rages still; and the combatants in the strife become, to all appearance, more numerous, as well as more acrimonious as time advances—a magazine writer having even discovered the remarkable and conclusive fact that Beaconsfield is an upstart, of no descent, a Jew! Punch finds in the attitude of the two great leaders suitable subjects for cartoons; and London laughs one week at Lord Beaconsfield, and another is the comparatively simple one of determining the

are about equally divided; and while the Daily News stands stoutly by the side of Gladstone, the proprietor of the Times, rumor has it, is about to be raised to the peerage, as a reward for his heroic vindication of Lord Beaconsfield. The latest sensation has been furnished by Mr. Gladstone's famous article in the North American Review, "Kin beyond Sea"—an article in which he says many just and kindly things of the United States and of their people. Mr. Gladstone's opponents have discovered that in this article he writes indirectly against them, that he is giving vent to his sorrows and disappointments, and that, because in the not distant future he sees a greater England beyond the sea, his conduct is unpatriotic and unworthy of an Englishman. In order that Mr. Gladstone's powers may not go to waste, and that the world may not lose the benefit of Mr. Gladstone's wisdom and teaching, it is proposed to organize a joint-stock company, to be called "The Gladstone Exploitation Company (Limited)."

All this is, no doubt, very funny. It is the way Johnny Bull is in the habit of working off his rage; and it is gratifying to know that there, as well as here, the bitterness of such wordy strife is more apparent than real, and that the objects of such abuse are in the end but rarely great sufferers by the treatment.

OUR CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION TOO HARSH.

Nearly five months ago, we commented upon the then recent trouble between the government and certain importers of kid gloves. Early in April several cases of gloves were detained, on the ground of alleged undervaluation, and although the firms concerned are of unquestioned responsibility, and also promptly offered security for all the differences claimed, it was not until the latter part of April that the bonds were accepted and the goods released. The test case made upon the invoices of three firms was only decided a week ago.

The law requires, as a basis for assessing the duty, an invoice in triplicate, which shall state the actual market value, in case of goods obtained otherwise than by purchase, and the actual cost together with all charges of goods purchased, the statement of cost or market value to be that at the place of exportation, expressed in the currency of the country. It is easy to see that in case of goods not obtained by purchase—for example, goods manufactured abroad by American firms—it must often be difficult to ascertain the market value, because the goods may have such peculiarities that the value of simby purchase, a difficulty sometimes arises—and this is the case with gloves—in the fact that the foreign manufacturer sometimes consigns his entire product exclusively to particular houses. Furthermore, one buyer may be able, by reason of the extent of his purchases or of his desirability as a customer, to obtain better terms than others, and hence it is not just to assume a certain invoiced price to be understated because somebody else testifies that he was obliged to pay a higher one; every transaction, also, may have its especial features, such as the necessities of the seller, his hopefulness or the contrary about the future, the shrewdness of the buyer, etc., and hence, putting all these considerations together, it is evidently a difficult task to determine the assessable value.

Of course, the trouble grows out of ad valorem duties. Let the tariff be so much for a specific quantity of a sort of merchandise, and the question of assessing week at Mr. Gladstone. The daily and weekly press number of pounds, yards, etc.; let it be a percentage on

Value, and the almost interminable contest begins. The higher the rate, the more there is to be contested; duty is so large an element of cost that no importer can live unless he pays as little as he must; to keep his valuations at the lowest is a matter of necessity, and the prospect of extra profits is a temptation to undervalue. So much must be admitted. Furthermore, the importer cannot be permitted to pass his goods through upon his invoice without being subject to revision or challenge, for this would be putting a premium upon successful undervaluation. So long as the law remains as now, producing disagreements and charges of undervaluation as naturally as the seed produces its kind, the power of decision must rest somewhere. In the present case, however, the decision seems to be arbitrary and unjust. But even the justice or the contrary of the decision, and the method of reaching it, are transient and of small moment compared with the matter of the general policy of administration of the revenue laws. The law says to the importer: if you obtain your goods otherwise than by purchase, make a declaration of their market value; in other words, of what they cost the buyers and would have cost you had you bought them; if you buy goods, declare their actual cost. Inasmuch as the bought goods, as well as all others, have a market value, it is clear that the law, by choosing the cost to the buyer whenever it can be had, gives preference to that as the basis for assessment.

The question intended by the law, therefore, is, what did the importer pay for the goods?—not what did some other importer pay for similar goods. If A., for no matter what reason, can and does buy goods cheaper than B., each must be charged according to what he pays, and the latter cannot plead an unjust discrim ination, for the more fortunate buyer is entitled to his advantage in this as in other matters. The law has not undertaken to apply the trades-union idea that one man shall be as good as another in competition for cheap goods, nor does it give the revenue officers the right to inquire why one man pays less than another, beyond inquiring whether that is the fact. Of course, nobody except the buyer and the seller, or the manufacturer and his consignee, can have knowledge as to what the goods cost; and while their statement is not to be taken as unimpeachable, it should be taken as presumptively correct. Where the parties are reputable, and the figures named by them are not considerably below the known market price, to impeach them ought to require very strong and positive evidence. Most unquestionably, by every rule of justice, custom, and propriety, the burden of proof ought to rest upon the government in every case of alleged undervaluation, and the evidence adduced should be such as would be received in a court; for nobody can testify, by personal knowledge, that the importer has undervalued his goods—the only possible evidence is of the inferential sort which makes it reasonably certain that he has done so. Furthermore, if he has not bought his goods, he may honestly understate their market value, for reasons already named; if he has bought them, he cannot understate the price paid without deliberately falsifying, except in some peculiar cases of contracts; hence, in order not to wrong him-in one case by punishing an innocent mistake, and in the other by convicting him unjustly of fraud-government should move very cautiously and be very sure of its facts. Does it do so? Notoriously, the very contrary. Its evidence seems to be inadequate and incompetent, and although a case is not proven according to the mere number of the witnesses, even the number of l

them seems insufficient, the general appearance being as if only a show of evidence is sought, to justify a predetermined conviction.

The decision then, in this case, does not have the look of being according to the evidence. Besides, it has been repeatedly shown that conviction is always pretty certain beforehand, the customs administration starting with the supposition that the government is right and the importer wrong on the question of fact. Practically, it assumes that all importers are knaves, who are on the watch for opportunities to defraud, and that their statements in invoices are entitled to no more weight than the prisoner's plea of not guilty. In the matter of passing travellers' baggage even, statements are too often held of no account, and in all its dealings with the public the custom house exhibits a harshness and arbitrariness which has neither good sense nor excuse. The rule, apparently, is that the importer is probably and presumably dishonest; that if he escapes to-day, it is because he is too sharp to be caught this time; and that if he should happen to be wrongly punished to-day it will be just as well, for it will only hit him for what he did yesterday or will do to-morrow. This is a wrong theory -wrong in fact and mischievous in results. It is injurious to government, for it destroys more revenue than it saves; it is demoralizing, for it tends to disgust an important class of men with their political duties and to teach them to meet injustice with trickery; and it is every way wrong, for government, because it has the power to enforce any decision and is not sensibly hurt by wrong decisions, should be scrupulously careful to deal gently and always give the individual the benefit of every doubt.

UNITED STATES TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following statement from the office of the Treasurer for Sept. 30 has been issued this week. It is based upon the actual returns from Assistant Treasurers, depositaries and superintendents of mints and assay offices. The delay in issuing it arises from the time taken in getting returns from distant offices

)	arises from the time taken in getting returns from dis	stant offices.
-	LIABILITIES, SEPTEMBER 30. Coin. Fund for redemption of certificates of deposit.	C
7	Fund for redemption of certificates of deposit,	S
ı	Fund for redemption of certificates of deposit, June 8, 1872 Post-office Department account	40,890,000 00 2,151,693 76
	Disbursing officers' accounts—	
1	Treasury offices \$1,126,732 26 coin. 1,126,732 26 National banks \$72 08 coin. 572 08 4,694,838 91 cur.	11,213,781 81
	National banks 572 08 coin. 572 08	4,694,838 91
	"failed." "in liquidation " and "reducing circu-	
	lation"	9,182,400 90
	United States notes	12,974,232 75
	Secretary's special deposit account	13,060 58
	Interest account 657,525 50	8,559 00
	Currency and minor coin redemption account	721,355 20
	on D. C. bonds	,
	Gold	ž
	Currency	1,765,868 840 00
	Gold	640 00
1	Special fund for redemption of fractional currency\$10,000,000 00	
1	Outstanding drafts	
		15,739,659 20
	Treasurer's general account— Interest due and unpaid \$9,345,289 13	
I	Called bonds and interest 12,015,016 78 Coin certificates	-
١	Outstanding drafts 66,472 65 Balance, including bullion fund179,153,057 47	
-	235,434,506_03	
	\$238,007,574 59	\$99,417,390 15
I	ASSETS, SEPTEMBER 30.	Common and
	Gold coin and bullion	Currency.
	Silver coin and bullion	643,868 00
1	Gold certificates 9,392,920 00 Silver certificates 1,316,470 00	
	National bank gold notes. 1,720 00 Fractional currency redeemed in silver. 95,369 88	
	Quarterly interest checks paid	19,860 00
	Registered interest paid 340,609 75	13,360 00

	Coin.	Currency.
	\$	\$
Unclaimed interest paid	10,163 05	1,350 00
Deficits, unavailable funds.	6,703 36	722,492 28
Decosits held by national bank depositaries	64,552,503 72	11,103,899 43
United States notes	••••••	63,049,339 67
U. S. notes (special fund for redemption of		4
fractional currency)	**********	10,000,000 00
National bank notes.	*** *.***.**	9,259.043 81
Silver coin received in lieu of currency		1,291,367 33
Fractional currency.	*****	65,711 98
Nickels and migor coins		1,410.898 50
New York and San Francisco exchange	• • • • • • • • • • • •	367,900 00
One and two year notes		73 50
Compound interest notes	*********	83 58
Interest on District of Columbia bonds	••••	1,345 64
Speakers' certificates 45th Congress	•	123,802 00
Redeemed certif's of deposit, June 8, 1872.		1,345,000 00
7 3-10 notes purchased		8,759 43
	238,007,574 59	\$99,417,390 15

Monetary Commercial English News

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

BACHAN O	GE AT L CTOBER	ONDON 5.	EXCHANGE ON LONDON.				
on-	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.	_	
Paris. Paris. Berlin Hamburg. Frankfort Antwerp Amsterdam Amsterdam Vienna. Genoa. Naples St. Petersburg. Madrid Cadiz Lisbon Alexandria. New York Bombay Calcutta. Hong Kong. Shanghai	90 days.	25.27 1 25.37 1 25.37 1 25.45	Oct. 4. Oct. 4. Oct. 4. Oct. 1. Oct. 1. Oct. 2. Oct. 4. Oct. 3. Oct. 2.	short. 3 mos. ehort. 3 mos. short. 3 mos. 60 days. 6 mos. 6 mos.	25.30 20.47 20.47 20.47 25.34 12.05 116.60 27.15 24 47.90 95% 4.61 1s. 8 3-16d. 3s. 9% d.		

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, October 5, 1878.

The reports referred to in my last letter of serious financia difficulties in Scotland, and which were very freely circulated last week, but were strongly denied in banking circles, have unfortunately been verified during the last few days; great, how ever, as is the calamity, there has been no panic, the suspension being expected to be comparatively moderate in its effects. And yet the stoppage of an institution like the City of Glasgow Bank must, of course, create a profound impression. The establishment has been brought down by reckless business, both on the part of firms which have become deeply involved, and on the part of the directors of the bank, who have for many years past been making too liberal advances to firms conducting a very speculative sort of business. It is now very easy to see by what means our trade a few years ago took, according to the expression of an eminent statesman, such leaps and bounds. Owing to the new banks which had been called into existence, and to the keen competition which existed amongst them, the process of borrowing became a very easy one, and merchants became very reckless in their operations. The present story is one which has been frequently repeated of late. Mercantile firms become involved with a bank, and vice versa, and both parties exist under the hope that the future will bring matters right. Had trade improved, it is possible that a crisis would not have happened amongst those who are the subject of the present calamity; but judging from what has transpired thus far, many years of unbroken prosperity would have been necessary in order to bring about a healthy condition of affairs. The indebtedness of some firms to the bank is remarkable for its extent, and it is difficult to see how any body of directors could have allowed the accounts to acquire such large proportions. One firm is liable for £853,-000 for cash advances, and for £900,000 for acceptances; another owes the bank £770,000 for cash advances, and £1,600,000 for acceptances; a third owes £1,200,000 for cash and acceptances, and a fourth about £500,000. Nearly £6,000,000 is, therefore, accounted for by four firms; and this is a lecture in itself. In consequence of this calamity, business has to a considerable extent been conducted with increased caution; but the monetary and mercantile world consoles itself by reflecting that the danger is not universal, but is confined to a comparatively small section of the community. Numerous failures must of necessity take place

the position of our trade is not so sound as many would lead us to believe; and that a further purifying process has become necessary in order to enable the country to carry on a sound, legitimate trade, the absence of which has, for some time past, been productive of so much trouble. It may be added that the failure of the bank has not occasioned surprise. For a long time past, it has been well known that the bank accepted very largely, and was transacting a business incurring more liability than was judicious. One fortunate man writes to say that five years ago he was a shareholder, but had so convinced himself that there was something radically wrong in the management, that he disposed of his property, and advised his friends to do the same. But still, the shareholders and the public were unaware that the reputation and solvency of the bank depended upon unusual good fortune returning to those few firms which have brought the undertaking to grief. There can be no doubt that the management has been very reckless. We can scarcely blame a merchant for borrowing as much as he can, or requires; but the trustees of other people's property must certainly stand convicted of very injudicious and reckless management in favorably responding to such extensive calls. There is a saying amongst Stock Exchange speculators that it is profitable to "take a profit, and cut a loss," and it would be wiser for the banks, instead of allowing mercantile firms to be annually increasing their indebtedness, and trusting Micawber-like for something to turn up, to cut a loss, and prevent further entanglement.

In consequence of the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co. have been compelled to suspend payment. Messrs. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and Messrs. Fleming & Co., of Kurrachee, are also involved. The liabilities are estimated at between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000.

The money market was quiet in the early part of the week, but as soon as the banks and discount houses had convinced themselves that the failure at Glasgow was inevitable, they immediately became more unwilling to lend, and higher rates of discount were immediately charged. The demands upon the Bank of England during the last two days have been very considerable, and the return made up to Wednesday evening shows changes which have caused some little excitement. According to the daily returns, the Bank had gained a sum amounting to £519,000, but a falling off in the supply of bullion of £76,266 is apparent, the discrepancy being due to a demand for coin for provincial and Scotch circulation. The circulation of notes has also been augmented by £1,405,570, while in "other securities" there is an increase of £2,694,929. The demand has, however, been to a large extent precautionary, as there is an increase of £1,851,046 in "other deposits." For some time to come we must expect the money market to rule firm, not in consequence of any increased demand for money, but because the diminished confidence which this week's failures have given rise to will make capitalists more reluctant to lend. Ultimately, however, the rates of discount will, in all probability, decline, as there can be no activity in trade this year, and the demand for money must, therefore, be reduced to very small proportions. The following are the present quotations for money:

	Per cent. 1	Open-market rates: Per cent.
Bank rate	. 5	4 months' bank bills 414@414
Open-marketrates:	1	6 months' bank bills 4 @4%
30 and 60 days' bills	41/2	4 and 6 months' trade bills. 4k@5
3 months' bills	. 4%	

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

Per c	ent.
Joint-stock banks.	4
Discount nouses at call	4
Discount houses with 7 days' notice	14
Discount houses with 14 days' notice	AL

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English wheat, and the Bankers' Clearing House return, compared with the four previous years:

1		1314.	15(5.	1840.	1866.	1878.
1	Circulation, including	£	£	£	£	£
	bank post bills		29,401,124	29,622,896	29,120,839	28,782,492
	Public deposits		4,792,196			
	Other deposits	22,380,871	25,647,404	27,196,160		21,938,505
	Government securities.	15,340,156	16,270,782	15,712,817	15,093,662	14,253,661
	Other securities	19,286,870	19,839,940	15,906,720	19,629,110	20,027,933
	Reserve of notes and		(8)	•		
		10,036,222	12,371,660	20,566,672	9,721,173	10,772,429
	Coin and bullion in				•	
	both departments	22,639,572	26,355,275	34,816,417	23,481,198	23,770,079
	Proportion of reserve					
	to liabilities	• • • • •		60.57	37.11	4 0 ·30
1	Bank-rate	3 p. c.	2⅓ p. c.	2⅓ p. c.	4 p. c.	5 p. c.
1	Consols	925%	941/8	95%	95%	94
	English wheat, av. price	46s. 1d.	45s. 11d.	47s. 1d.	56s. 5d.	41s. 5d.
1	Clearing House return.1	15,538,000	110,545,600	136,997,CCO	109,400,000	106,662,000

and these must cause trouble elsewhere; but it is very clear that the bulk of the supply received from Australia and other

countries during the week has been sent into the Bank. Although, however, the Bank had gained a sum amounting to £519,000, the withdrawals of coin for the provinces has diminished the coin reserve held by the establishment. The silver market has been very dull, and the quotations have had a downward tendency. The suspension of Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co. has agitated the Indian exchanges to some extent, and the India Council bills on Wednesday realized only 1s. 724d. the rupee. The following are the current prices of bullion:

GOLD.	8.	d. s. d.
Bar Gold, fineper oz. standard.	77	9 @
Bar Gold, refinable per oz. standard	77	10% @
panish Doubloons	74	6 @ 74 9
South American Doubloons per oz	73	9 @73 10
United States Gold Coinper oz	76	3%
German gold coinper oz.	76	31600
SILVER.	d.	d.
Dar Silver, fine		@
Bar Silver, con'ng 5 grs. Goldper ez. standard.		@
Mexican Dollarsper oz., last price.	501/2	@
Five Franc Pieces per oz.		@
Quicksilver, £6 17s. 6d. Discount, 3 per cen	t.	

Annexed are the current rates of discount at the principal foreign markets:

		Open		Bank	Open
	rate.	mark't.		rate.	mark't.
Dama	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.
Paris	2	134	St. Petersburg	6	41/2/005
Brussels	3⅓	$3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{4}$	Vienna and Trieste		434 @4%
Amsterdam	31/2	34 @31/2	Madrid. Cadiz and Bar-		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Berlin	5	44024%		6	6@7
Hamburg	5	33/004	Lisbon and Oporto	6	6@7
Frankfort	5	3%@4%	New York		3@4
Leipzig	5	414@416	Calcutta	4	
Genoa	4	4	Copenhagen	amax	4@4%
Geneva	31/8	31/2	copounagen	101/2	101/2

The Bankers' Clearing House returns for the month of September reach a total of £365,907,000, as against £365,359,000 in the same month of last year, being an increase of only £548,000.

According to the Gazette returns the imports of gold into the United Kingdom during the past month amounted to £1,898,864 and the exports to £514,076, showing an influx of £1,384,788. The imports of silver amounted to £509,826, and the exports to £639,329, or an efflux of £129,503.

The total amount of new capital subscribed in this country during the month just ended has amounted to £700,000; while the actual money payments upon these and previous subscriptions have amounted to £2,770,825 in England alone. During the first nine months of the year subscriptions have been effected in this country for £29,250,192, against £19,051,710 in 1877; while the payments upon these subscriptions have been £28,928,922. against £21,013,788. Annexed is a list of new loans and new companies introduced here and abroad during the past month: New loans—Egyptian 7 per cent, issue of £250,000; Roumanian treasury bonds, 6,000,000f.; Cuban new obligations, 250,000 in number at 6 per cent; Japanese internal loan for 12,500,000 yen. New companies—Contuslip Sugar Refining (Limited), capital £100,000; Isaac Colbeck & Co., capital £100,000; Universal Tram Car, capital £100,000.

The stock markets were somewhat agitated when it became known that the City of Glasgow Bank had stopped payment. British railway securities—and especially those of the Scotch lines—were principally effected; but a much calmer view is now taken of the situation, and the markets closed to-day with a steady tone. Although it has been stated that the City of Glasgow Bank had made heavy advances upon American railroad bonds, there has been no depression in the market for them, while Government bonds have been decidedly firm. Bank shares are weaker, and have fallen in price about £2 to £3 per share.

Annexed are the closing prices of Consols and of a few American securities:

Consols		Redm.		Oct. 5.
Inited State	og fa	• • • • • •	941	4 3 94%
Do	es 6s	1881	1093	6@110%
	5-208	1885	104	@106
Do	1867, 68	1887	1071	1010734
Do	lunded, 58	1881	1073	@1081
Do	10-408, 08	1904	:08	@109
Do	runded, 458	1831		1@105%
. Do	45	1007	102	@104
Louisiana L	evee, 8s	1875	42	@ 52
Do	68	1010	42	63
Massachuset	tts 5s	1000		@ 52
Do	58	1004	102	@104
Do	5c	1894	106	@108
Do	58	1900	106	@108
Do	58	1889	104	@106
Do	58	1891	104	@106
	58	1895	104	@106
virginia sto	ck 5s		28	@ 32
Do	68		25	Ø 30
Do	New funded 68	. 1905	56	@ 60
· ens ·			-0	3

The fourth series of public sales of Colonial wool were brought to a close last night. The quantity catalogued comprised:

G-1	Bales.
Sydney and Queensland	61 057
V 1000112	PC 074
South Australia	10,011
Swan River	16,980
Swan River.	678
Tasmania	10,088
New Zealand	81.851

		Bales.
Cape of Good Hope		53,739
Falkland Islands		261
Matal .	*	

About 35,000 bales were withdrawn, of which a small portion was re-offered and sold. The sales opened with an average attendance of home and foreign buyers, and brisk competition; and prices, compared to last May-June-July closing rates, were 1d. per lb. higher for washed and scoured Australian combing of merino quality, while for other sorts there was no alteration. Capes sold freely at a general advance of \(\frac{1}{4} \) to 1d. per lb. With a keen demand from home buyers, the market day by day improved, medium merino scoured eventually realizing 2d. to 3d. per lb. advance, and crossbreds firmly maintaining opening rates. For about three weeks there was slight variation; but as immediate wants of the home trade became supplied, and as Continental buyers, who from the commencement of the sales bought sparingly, pursued their cautious and reserved policy, a re-action set in, resulting in a flat market, a thin attendance, and a general decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb., faulty clothing and low crossbreds being difficult of sale even at the greater reduction. The selection of good stapled merino qualities, free of burr, &c., was small, and satisfactory prices were realized throughout. The supply of crossbreds, especially of inferior quality and condition, is evidently becoming excessive, and as the stock of homegrown wool is at present equal to at least two years' production, we do not anticipate any material advance on the present low range of prices for some time to come. There was no demand whatever on American account; in fact, several shipments of Australian and Cape were sent from there for re-sale in this market. Towards the close of the sales reports of a sluggish and decreased state of trade both from home and Continental districts had a depressing effect, and prices for merino qualities now show little, if any, change from the average rates of last May-June-July series, while washed and scoured crossbreds are 1d. to 1½d. per lb., and greasy 1d. per lb., lower. It is estimated that 130,000 bales were taken for export, and that 62,000 bales, including withdrawals, are held over. The fourth series will probably commence on 19th November, the arrivals to date being 60,000 bales.

There has perhaps been rather more business doing in wheat, but the trade has, nevertheless, been far from active. Fine English wheat is very scarce, and has commanded rather more money; but there are still liberal supplies of medium to inferior qualities, the quotations for which are very irregular. In fact, inferior English wheat has sold as low as 30s., and there is now a difference of as much as 18s. to 20s. per quarter between the highest and lowest prices. Millers are not buying in excess of their actual wants, and as it is understood that the City of Glasgow Bank has made heavy advances upon grain, any hope of improvement would seem to be impossible. On the contrary, prices would decline, were it not for the fact that they are now at a low and unremunerative point.

During the week ended Sept. 28, the sales of home-grown wheat in the 150 principal markets of England and Wales amounted to 70,791 quarters, against 63,143 quarters last year; and it is estimated that in the whole Kingdom they were 293,200 quarters, against 252,600 quarters in the corresponding period in 1877. Since harvest, viz., since Aug. 24, the deliveries in the 150 principal markets have been 272,699 quarters, against 225,659 quarters, while in the whole Kingdom it is computed that they have been 1,091,000 quarters, against 902,600 quarters last season; showing an increase of 188,400 quarters. The average price obtained, however, has been only 44s. 1d. per quarter, against 59s., so that this season's increased supply has realized only £2,405,000, while a diminished quantity in 1877 produced £2,662,670. Without reckoning the supplies of produce furnished ex-granary at the commencement of the season, it is estimated that the following quantities of wheat and flour have been placed upon the British markets since harvest, viz., in six weeks of the current and previous seasons:

1878. cwt. Imports of wheat	1877.	1876.	1875.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	4,742,661	3,631,842	7,840,733
	585,812	479,592	579,043
	3,911,500	4,950,200	3,564,600
Total	9,240,973 202,210	9,961,634	12,381,376 35,470
Result 10,314,933	9,033,733	8,959,082	12 348,906
Aver. price of Eng. wheat for season 44s. 1d.	59s. 0d.	46s. 8d.	47s. 11d.

The following figures show the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., for the five weeks ended September 28, compared with the corresponding period in each of the three previous years:

,	IMPO	RTS.	~1.	
	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Wheatcwt.	5,314,640	4,742,661	3,631,812	7,810,733
Barley	1.189,309	940,876	948.006	689,240
Uats	764,412	1,472,671	1,141,058	1,206,393
Peas	186,059	78,882	102,371	60,581
Beans	138,841	467.175	501.732	371,997
Indian Corn	3,799,837	2,774,333	5,127,244	2,561,001
Flour	566,920	586,812	479,592	579,043
	EXPO	RTS.		
Wheatcwt.	282,810	198,125	96,490	33,355
Barley	9,614	14,376	1,126	8 341
Oats	2,779	9.419	4,675	7,897
Peas	1,704	2,125	989	922
Beans	527	1,170	953	2,194
Indian Corn	35.009	18,479	72,762	6,539
Flour	10,617	4,105	6,162	2,115

English Market Reports-Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market .- The directors of the Bank of England, at a meeting on Monday, advanced the rate of discount to 6 per cent, from 5, the previous figure. The bullion in the Bank has decreased £800,000 during the week.

Sat. Oct. 12.	Mon. Oct. 14.	Tues. Oct. 15.	Wed. Oct. 16.	Thur. Oct. 17.	Fri. Oct. 18.
Silver, per ozd. 51	50%	501/2	50	491/4	49%
Consols for money 94 7-16	941/8	941/	941/4	94 3-16	94 5-16
" account 94 9-16	943	94 7-16		94%	94 9-16
U.S.6s (5-20s) 18671073	1071	1071/4	1073/2	1073/2	107%
U. S. 10-408	1075/ 1075/	107% 107%	10734 x10634	107½ 106¾	108 105₺
U. S. 41/s of 1891105	104%	10434	105	105	105 1
Erie com stock 12	111/2	113/8	*151/	1514	15
Illinois Central 80 N. Y. Central	79	79%	79	79	76
Pennsylvania 341/2	34	34	331/4	33	33
Phila. & Reading 14%	141	14		••••	

* This is the price of shares on which the assessment has been paid; hereafter all quotations will be thus made.

Liverpool Cotton Market .- See special report on cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs	Mar.	ket.—				
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (extra State) Wbbl.	s. d. 25 0	s. d 25 0	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 24 6
Wheat, spring, No.1 \$2 10) ib do do No.2 new "	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6
do winter W. new "	8 9	8 9	7 10 8 8	7 10 8 8	7 10 8 8	7 9
do Southern, new. " do Av. Cal. white "	9 0 8	9 0	8 11 9 8	8 11 9 8	8 11	8 11
do Cal. club"	9 11	9 11	$\begin{array}{cc}9&8\\9&11\end{array}$	9 8 9 11	9 8 9 11	9 8
Corn, mixed soft, old, p qr. do prime, new	24 3 22 6	24 3 22 9	24 3 22 6	24 3 22 6	24 3	24 3
Liverpool Provisions		0	&& 0	22 0	22 6	22 6

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri
Pork, Western mess. # bbl. Bacon, long cl'r.new. #cwt. Bacon, short cl'r.new " Beef, prime mess # tc. Lard, prime West # cwt. Cheese, Am. choice. "	31 0 32 0 66 0	8. d. 46 0 31 0 32 0 66 0 36 0 47 0	8. d. 46 0 31 0 32 0 66 0 36 0 47 0	8. d. 46 0 31 0 32 0 66 0 36 0 47 0	8. d. 46 0 31 0 32 0 66 0 35 9 47 0	8. d 46 30 31 66 35 47

Liverpool Produce Market .-

	S	at.	Mo	n.	T	ues.	M	red.	T	har.	. 1	cri.
Tallow, prime City. 9 cwt. Spirits turpentine	38 23 4 10	6 9 0	8. 38 23 4 10.	6 9	-	d. 9 6 9	37	d. 9 6 9	37 23 4 10	d. 9 6 9	8. 37 23 4 10	d. 6 6 9
Petroleum, refined ga!	• •	••	•••	•	• •	••		81/2	• •	• •	8	3/8
2 choleum, spirits	• •	••	•••	•	• •	• •		7%	• •	• •		• •

Commercial and Miscellaneous News.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK .- The imports of last week, compared with those of the preceding week, show an increase in dry goods and a decrease in general merchandise. The total imports were \$5,704,676, against \$7,194,502 the preceding week and \$5,650,380 two weeks previous. The exports for the week ended Oct. 15 amounted to \$6,853,904, against \$7,183,567 last week and \$7,064,816 the previous week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Oct. 10 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Oct. 11:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK

		A TTATE 11 TATE!	
Dry goods	1876.	1877.	1878.
	\$1,553,256	\$1,183,989	\$1,575,298
	3,676,420	4,502,234	4,129,383
Total for the week. \$6,293,220 Previously reported 267,548,379	\$5,229,676	\$5,688,223	\$5,704,676
	225,900,401	255,130,311	221,908,380
Since Jan. 1 \$273,841,599	\$231,130,077	\$260,818,534	\$227 613 056

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Oct. 15:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

For the week Previously reported	1875. \$4,877,497 191,847,115	1873. \$6,003,215 202,914,784	1877. \$5,941,568 215,934,795	1878. \$6,858,904 \$68,627,972
Since Jan. 1	\$196,721,522	\$203,917,999	\$231,876,363	\$275.486.876

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 12, 1878, and also a comparison of the total since Jan. 1, 1878, with the corresponding totals for several previous years:

$\overline{}$	
303	Oct. 10—Str. Gellert
7	Total for the week (\$171,712 silver, and \$19,500 gold)
•	Total since Jan. 1, 1878 (\$5,061,484 silver, and \$5,790,640 gold)\$10,855,124
5	Doma dina da
ĺ	88me time in— 1877\$24,623,625 1871\$57,319,380
7	1875
2	1876
•	1 4010 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5	1872
	The imports of specie at this port during the same periods have
ı	been as follows:
	Oct. 8—Str. Atlas
,	Oct. 8—Str. AlpsAspinwallForeign silver 1,400
۱ إ	Amer. silver 1,352 Foreign gold 919
1	Amer. gold 2,000
	Gold dust 2,845
	7,400 Amer. silver Aspinwall Foreign silver Amer. silver 11,110
٠	Foreign gold 2,786
	Amer. gold
	Gold dust 8,937 Gold bars 570
1	Oct. 8—Str. City of New York Vera Cruz Foreign silver 570
1	Amer. silver 7.637
1	Foreign gold 752
	Oct. 9—Str. BermudaSt. JohnsAmer. silver 209
1	
	Total for the week (\$130,985 silver, and \$23.064 gold)
-	Total since Jan. 1, 1878 (\$10,471,631 silver, and \$5,125,173 gold) 15,596,807
1	1977
ĺ	1876 6.558.996 1870
1	1875
١	1874
1	1873

1872 5,032,651 | 1856 8,392,219

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

	(*)		Recei	pts.	Paym	ents.
		Customs.	Coin.	Currency.	Coin.	Currency.
	12		\$155,279 73	\$445,978 43		\$278,732 79
	14		1,331,249 63	560,602 38		939,738 05
"	15	302,000	654,124 63	533,872 20	754,467 45	349,445 16
46	16		295,486 03	556,285 82	2,456.843 57	413,176 04
"	17	212,000	257,235 86	763,098 15	985,237 32	369,431 42
. "	18	337,000	734,251 05	532,528 09	817,150 48	334,796 84

Total..... \$1,655,030 \$3,437,666 93 \$3,392,365 07 \$8,609,199 87 \$2,685,320 30 Balance, Oct. 11...... 125,556,779 86 44,539,125 32 Balance, Oct. 18...... 120,385,245 92 45,296,170 09

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION BY THE U. S. TREASURY .-WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following order was issued by Secretary Sherman to-day in regard to the purchase of silver bul-

Notice is hereby given that bids for the sale of silver bullion in lots of not less than 10,000 ounces, and its delivery free of expense to the Government at the mints at Philadelphia. San Francisco, and Carson, respectively, will be received every Wednesday, either by telegraph or by letter. All bids will be addressed to the Director of the Mint, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., and will state the quantity offered in fine ounces and the price per ounce fine, payable in standard silver dollars. Bidders whose offers may be accepted, either as to the whole amount offered or any part thereof, will be not fied by telegraph on the same day.

Until further notice, the amount to be purchased weekly will be about 45,600 fine ounces, and the first day for receiving bids will be Wednesday, the 23d inst. Sellers will be required to complete their deliveries within ten days from the date of acceptance of their offer. Where the bullion purchased is of a character to require parting or refining, the usual mint charges for those operations will be paid by the seller. Where the bars offered bear the stamp of well-known private refiners or assayers, the Superintendent of the Mint at which the bullion is delivered will be instructed to pay at his discretion, and pending melt and assay, such approximate value as he may regard safe and proper.

The right to reject all bids or any portion thereof, if they should not appear to be advantageous to the Government, is hereby reserved, and also to accept any portion of amounts offered instead of the whole. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

-Attention is called to the notice of the Treasurer of the New York Elevated Railroad Company, Mr. James A. Cowing, calling for sealed proposals for certain stock and bonds of that company. Such proposals will be received for 6,750 shares of stock and \$675,000 of the first mortgage bands of the company, or any part thereof, until Monday, October 28th instant. This company, for some time past under the direction of Mr. Cyrus W. Field as its president, has become one of the prominent corporations of the day. It has a line of Elevated Railroad in successful operation on both sides of the city, and was the first to give a practical solution to the great problem of rapid transit in New York. The company has built with economy at a most favorable period, when iron was at the lowest point, and its capital account is believed to be fully represented in the property now owned by it.

-The business men of New York will notice with satisfaction the nomination of Mr. L. P. Morton for Congress in the tenth district of this city. Mr. Morton, long known as among our most prominent bankers, is a fair representative of the best class of business men, and as such he will command votes from those who desire to see men of this sort in Congress, without regard to political distinctions.

-Littell's Living Age, in its issue for the week ending October 19th, begins the publication, from the author's advance sheets, of a new serial story by George MacDonald. The new story is entitled "Sir Gibbie," and promises to be one of much interest.

-The Nevada Bank, of San Francisco, increases its surplus (from \$3,000,000) to \$3,500,000. Comment on these figures is unnecessary.

The Bankers' Gazette.

No National Banks organized during the past week.

DIVIDENDS.

The following dividends have recently been announced:

NAME OF COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	Books Closed. (Days inclusive.)
Railroads. Boston & Maine	\$ 3	Nov. 15	
National City	5	Nov. 1	

FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1878-5 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The week has been one of considerable excitement in financial circles. On Saturday, the 12th inst., came from London the news of the failure of the important firm of Heugh, Balfour & Co., in the Manchester and East India trade, with liabilities approximating \$10,000,000. On Monday there was a continued decline in our stock market, owing to the pressure in gold and money, until afternoon, when the report that Secretary Sherman would put out gold freely in payment for called bonds gave a sudden turn to the market, and caused a sharp reaction in prices, amounting in some instances to 3 or 4 per cent.

In London, the Bank of England directors made an advance of 1 per cent in the discount rate, at a special meeting held on Monday, thus placing the nominal rate at 6 per cent, although the actual terms made on some transactions are reported to have been much higher. The press dispatches from London, as well as private reports by cable, have been very unsatisfactory as to the tone there prevalent in regard to financial affairs. It was regarded as an encouraging feature that the Bank made no further change in its discount rate on Thursday, although the loss of bullion for the week was £800,000, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was down to 275 per cent, against 335 per cent last week. The Bank of France lost 29,200,000 francs in the week and raised the price of eagles from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per mille premium to $2\frac{1}{2}$. The specie which went out of the Bank of England has undoubtedly gone for the most part into other banks throughout the kingdom, and was not withdrawn for export. To-day, the remarkable statement is cabled, (but not fully credited by bankers here), that the Bank of France has offered to loan the Bank of England £6,000,-000 in specie, and there is an easier feeling in consequence. Among the bankers here who have close business relations with London, the opinion is expressed that the situation in that city is somewhat critical, and that the serious nature of the crisis has hardly been exaggerated in the cable dispatches. The loss of specie by the Bank and the reduction of its reserves to a very low point, have taken place before the present cotton crop has more than begun to move, and as the cotton shipments form a large proportion in value of the total exports from the United States, there is considerable apprehension as to the future drain in specie towards this country, since the supply of United States bonds to send back has so largely diminished. The advocates of silver claim that England will bring trouble upon herself by adherence to the single gold standard, and that she will find the scarcity of gold so great a difficulty that a bi-metallic currency on an interchangeable basis among leading commercial nations, will presently find more advocates among the English. Upon this point we give no opinion, but mention the fact as one of the topics discussed by the parties referred to.

In our local money market rates have varied, with a general tendency towards firmer prices. On government collaterals 4@5 per cent is paid for call money, and on stock collaterals rates vary from 5 to 7. Prime commercial paper is in demand at $5\frac{1}{2}@6$ per cent, but holders of choice paper will not sell at that figure, and so business is slow.

The last statement of the New York City Clearing House banks, issued Oct. 12, showed a decrease of \$3,904,450 in the excess above their 25 per cent legal reserve, the whole of such excess being \$3,531,600, against \$7,436,050 the previous week.

The following table shows the changes from the previous week and a comparison with the two preceding years.

		Differ'nces fr'm previous week.		1876. Oct. 14.
Loans and dis. Specie Circulation Net deposits Legal tenders.	$\begin{array}{c c} 13,991,100 \\ 19,593,100 \\ 210,041,200 \end{array}$	Dec. 3,608,600	17,090,300 16,081,000 197,171,600	$14,724,800 \\ 221,925,900$

United States Bonds.—The market for governments has been unsettled by the events of the week above referred to. Prices to-day are pretty firmly held under the improved aspect of affairs. The amount of bonds sold here for London account is estimated at about \$1,500,000. On the 16th inst. the Secretary of the Treasury issued the following order to Treasurer Gilfillan: "You are authorized, until otherwise directed, to pay any outstanding called bonds received from this office at any time before the maturity of the call, with interest accruing thereon to and including the date of presentation."

Closing prices at the N. Y. Board have been as follows:

		(,	
	Interest		Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
	Period	12.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
6s, 1881reg.	J. & J.	*10734	10734	1073	*10712	*1073	1077
68, 1881coup.	J. & J.	*10734	10734	10758	10759		
68, 5-20s, 1865reg.	J. & J.	10318	1034	10278	10234	10212	1023
6s, 5-20s, 1865 .coup.	J. & J.	*103	1034	10234	*10234	*10212	110258
6s, 5-20s, 1867reg.	1. or J.	*10538	*10538	105^{3}_{8}	*105 ¹ 8	*10538	1055
68, 5-208, 1867 .coup.	J. & J.	*105.98	*10538	10548	*10548	*10538	10558
6s, 5-20s, 1868reg. 6s, 5-20s, 1868oup.	J. & J.	*10712	*1071	*1073	*1073	1074	*10712
58, 10-40sreg.	M. & 8.	*10570	*10576	1053	*10510	1057	*106
5s, 10-40scoup.	M. & S.	*106	106	10531	$*105\frac{1}{2}$	*1057	106
5s, fund., 1881reg.	QFeb.	*10412	10438	10418	10418	*1044	10438
os, rund., 1881coup.	QFeb.	10534	10512	1054	1053_{8}	105_{2}	10558
4½s, 1891reg.	QMar.	*103	*103	103	10348		
4 ¹ ₂ 8, 1891 coup.	Qmar.	10348	103	10278	103	*10318	
4s, 1907reg. 4s, 1907coup.	QJan.	007	997_{8}		9978	*9978	
6s, cur'cy, '95-99 reg.	I & I	*1101	$\frac{9978}{11918}$		*9934 *119		*9978 1194
55, 5.1.2 cg, 00 00.10g.	0., 00 0.	119-41	119-8	119-8	119	TIA	119.3

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

The range in prices since Jan. 1, 1878, and the amount of each class of bonds outstanding Oct. 1, 1878, were as follows:

,	Range since	Jan. 1, 1878.	Amount Oct. 1.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.	
6s, 1881 cp. 6s, 5-20s, 65.cp. 6s, 5-20s, 67.cp. 6s, 5-20s, 68.cp. 5s, 10-40scp. 5s, fund., 81.cp. 412s, 1891cp. 4s, 1907cp. 6s, cur'ncy reg.	102 ¹ 4 July 22 104 ¹ 2 Aug. 12 106 ³ 4 Jan. 2 103 ⁷ 8 Mch. 1 102 ³ 4 Feb. 25 101 ⁷ 8 Mch. 1 99 ³ 4 Oct. 3	10548 June 6 10858 June 27 1114 June 28 10938 July 29 10778 July 30	44,459,400 110,174,800 16,071,500 144,280,800 235,060,800 159,860,750 103,209,600	\$85,669,200 37,274,750 200,439,300 21,393,800 50,285,500 273,379,550 90,139,250 48,290,400	

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	Oct.	Oct. Oct.		Range since Jan, 1, 1878.		
	4.	11.	18.	Lowest.	Highest.	
U. S. 6s, 5-20s, 1867	10758	10712	10712	105 4 Jan. 2	1095 ₈ June 8	
U. S. 5s, 10-40s	1084	108	108	104 ¹ ₂ Feb. 25	11158 July 30	
58 of 1881	$108 \\ 1055_{8}$	107 8	105 ¹ 8	103 8 Mch. 1 102 18 Feb. 25	10948 July 9	

State and Railroad Bonds.—The business in State bonds is at a minimum. Louisiana consols sold here to-day at 74; in New Orleans the demand is slack, as might be expected at this season. From South Carolina a decision is expected at any time from the Court of Claims.

Railroad bonds show rather less business, owing to the unsettled condition of stocks and the money market, but prices of bonds are quite firmly held.

Messrs. A. H. Muller & Son sold the following at auction:

Shares.
569 Greenwich Ins. Co. 251@256
8 N. Y. Fire Ins. Co 133
84 City Fire Ins. Co110
12 Amer. Exch. Fire Ins 91
20 N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins220
7 Bank of America 130
35 Greenwich Bank101
20 N. Y. Equitable Ins. Co 1954
20 Pacific Fire Ins. Co240
37 N. Y. Gaslight Co 7812
50 Manhattan Gaslight Co 151

15 Continental Ins. Co.....170

Closing prices of leading State and Railroad Bonds for two weeks past, and the range since Jan. 1, 1878, have been as follows:

STATES.	Oct.	Oct. 18.		Jan. 1, 1878.
	1		Lowest.	Highest.
Louisiana consols	75	7378	6934 June 8	85 Feb. 11
Missouri 6s, '89 or '90	*10512	*10649	10212 Aug. 23	108 June 22
North Carolina 6s, old	*1612	*16	15 Mch. 29	
Tennessee 6s, old	*3312	*33	33 Sept. 9	
Virginia 6s, consol		*70	oo sepu. o	00 0 1110 11
do do 2d series	*30		29 July 31	31 Sept.10
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s	77	*7612		
RAILROADS.				oo ounor
Central of N. J. 1st consol			6414 Mch. 4	90 July 11
Central Pacific 1st, 6s, gold	*10634	10634	10358 Jan. 15	10850 Juna 28
Chic. Burl. & Q. consols 7s	114			1144 Oct. 8
Chic. & Northwest. cp., gold	$102\frac{1}{2}$		9178 Jan. 14	
Chic. M.& St. P. cons. s. f. 7s	95			1023 May 25
Chic. R. I. & Pac. 6s, 1917	1094		106 Jan. 5	110½ June 28
Erie 1st, 7s, extended		11512		1164 July 8
Lake S. & M. S. 1st cons., cp	*11234	*114		
Michigan Central consol. 7s	114	113		114 Oct. 2
Morris & Essex 1st mort		120		121 Oct. 8
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. 1st, cp	*11914	*11812	11712 Sept.10	
Ohio & Miss. cons. sink. fd		101	9578 Feb. 20	
Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chic. 1st	120	122	118 Feb. 8	122 Oct. 18
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 1st m	*10518	*10512	10212 Sept. 20	10938 May 24
Union Pacific 1st, 6s, gold	10658	10612	1035 Jan. 7	10858 June 28
do sinking fund	10034	9934	9238 Mch. 6	1054 July 9
* This is the price hid : no ea				1041

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been subject to considerable fluctuations, and there has been a tolerably active business on speculative transactions. On Monday there was severe depression, in consequence of the pressure in gold and money, but immediately upon the announcement that the Treasury would make gold easy by paying for called bonds on demand, prices went up with a bound, and the recovery in the last hour of business amounted, in some cases, to nearly 4 per cent. The tone of the market has since been rather feverish, and prices have fluctuated from day to day, according to the influences of the moment, and to-day closed stronger, in sympathy with what was considered a better report from London. It may fairly be anticipated that money will rule at 5 to 7 per cent during the next two months, even if there should be no great stringency in money, and this fact, together with the unsettled condition of affairs abroad, and the lower prices of agricultural products, which may affect the rates of railroad freights, are present influences against higher prices.

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows:

		rday,		day,		day, . 15.		n'sd'y		rsday,		day, . 18.
Central of N.J. Chic. Burl.& Q.	32	327/6 1093/	31	33¼ 109	3116	321/6 10432	311/	32½ 109¼	3136	325 ₈	2916	
C. Mil. & St. P.		301			301	31	29%	3038	29%		291	29%
do pref.	6416	65	64	6534	65	6534	6434	6514	6436	647/8	64	6434
Chic. & North.		39	3636	3434	3856	4052		4036	3912	40	3856	4038
do pref.		7034	6816	7114	70	7116	70%	711	7012		6992	7058
C. R. I. & Pac	11376	11418	11213	114	114	7116		114	11416	11434	11354	113%
Del.& H. Canal	47	49	4534	47	4656	47	45%	4656	46	475	44	4558
Del. Lack. & W	50%	5234	4:38	5136	50%	5156	501	5156	5036		49	5046
Erte	1113	12	11	11/2	1118	1136	1036	111/8	1036	11	1016	1034
Han. & St. Jo	1418	1434	1334	14	1458	1434	14"	14	14	14	14	14
do pref.		38	3634	3734	38	38	38	38	*37	3816	8714	3734
Illinois Cent	7714	78	7612	77	7736	7734	7634	7714	75	7612	74	75
Lake Shore	65%	6778	6434	6714	665%	6756	6658	6712	6616	6736	6556	6134
Michigan Cent	6714	694	65	6834	68	69	6716	6816	6734	68	67	6736
Morris & Essex	8114	8314	7916	8112	8134	8218	811/4	8134	805%	811/4	750	8034
N.Y. C. & H. K.	11114	112	11016	1111/2	1113%	11134	1111/8	1114	11058	110%	109	ولا110
Ohio & Miss	714	71/2	714	738	71/4	758	73%	734	*738	716	714	738
Pacific Mail	15%	16	1578	16	1612	1634	16	16	1534	1578	15%	16
Panama		12216	124	124	*:214	2	*120	125	*120		133	125
Wabash	18	1858	175%	1816	1836	1918	1856	1936	1856	19	183%	1958
Union Pacific	66	66	66	6614	66	661/8	66	6614	66	661/8	вы	6614
West. Un. Tei	90	91	884	9058	9014	9158	8956	9114	88	9014	8714	9838
Adams Exp	1075		*107	:::	*108	::::	10714	10816	*0716	10812	1085	
American Ex	*40	50	48%	4934	4934	4916	4818	4816	4838	4834	48	48
United States .	*48	50	*4816	4934	49	49	*4814	49	*48	49	48	48
Wells, Fargo	97 13	97	95	95	#1052	97	95	961/2	95%	9534	961/4	9614
Quicksilver		13	*90	1314	*1256	13	*1216		*1216	13	*12	13
do pref.	3298	3456	*32_	35	321/2	321/2	*35	831/6	*30	34	*31	

* These are the prices bid and asked: no sale was made at the Board. Total sales this week and the range in prices since Jan. 1, 1877,

were as follows:

	Sales of Week.	Jan. 1, 187	Whole year 1877.		
	Shares.	Lowest.	Highest.	Low.	High.
Central of N. J	12,851	131 ₂ Jan. 2	45 ¹ 4 July 11	6	3734
Chic. Burl. & Quincy.	1,160	99 ¹ 4 Feb. 28	11434 July 15	94	11878
Chic. Mil. & St. P	47,097	27 ¹ 2 Sept. 2	5478 July 8	11	4218
do do pref.		64 Oct. 14	8434 July 9	4078	73^{1}_{4}
Chicago & Northw		3212 Aug. 10	55 ¹ 4 Apr. 17	15	4378
do do pref.	124,365	5934 Feb. 9		3734	69_{2}
Chic. Rock Isl. & Pac.		9838 Jan. 15	11912 June 7	8242	10512
Del. & Hudson Canal	10,552	44 Oct. 18		2512	7412
Del. Lack. & Western	211,940	4638 Mch. 5	6178 July 10	3078	
Erie	32,530	758 Jan. 5	1834 July 31	458	15
Hannibal & St. Jo	2,345	10 Feb. 28	164 Sept. 5	7	1579
do do pref.	3,200	2158 Feb. 28	40 Sept. 5	17	3378
Illinois Central	3,140	7238 Feb. 14	87 July 11	4012	79
Lake Shore	180,575	5578 June 29		45	7338
Michigan Central	12,416	5812 Jan. 3		3558	
Morris & Essex	14,311	6738 Feb. 28	89 June 10	514	924
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R.	5,731	1033 Feb. 11	115 Sept. 5	8514	1094
Ohio & Mississippi	5,925	634 June 29	11 ¹ 4 Apr. 15	2^{1}	1138
Pacific Mail	4,000	1458 June 21	2378 Jan. 16	127_{8}^{2}	
Panama	315		131 Feb. 25	80 °	130
Wabash	30,550	1218 June 26			
Union Pacific	9,029	6114 July 31	73 Mch. 20	5934	73
Western Union Tel	181,675	754 Feb. 13	9738 Sept. 30	56	8458
Adams Express	50	98 Jan. 8	10812 Oct. 10	91	105
American Express	365	46 Aug. 2	52½ May 8	4314	
United States Exp	57	44 Aug. 7	513 Feb. 25	36	5934
Wells, Fargo & Co	388	8212 Jan. 7	97 Oct. 9	81	90
Quicksilver	200	12 Aug. 21	1934 Feb. 25	13	24
do pref	100	2934 Feb. 5			

Total sales of the week in leading stocks were as follows:

		St. Paul.	St. Paul pref.	North- west.	N'rthw. pref.	Del. L. & West.	West, Un. Tel.	Lake Shore.
46 46	12 14 15 16 17	15,050 4,750 5,250	16,450 $3,510$ $1,200$	41,950 $45,005$ $19,400$ $13,855$	35,420 $23,445$ $11,100$ $10,200$	51,540 17,300 22,000 35,900	57,830 22,125 24,930 31,310	60,195 $21,005$ $23,400$ $14,150$
Whole	otal	47,097 154,042	$\frac{32,180}{122,794}$	171.835	124 365	211 940	191 675	180,575 494,665

The total number of shares of stock outstanding is given in the

last line for the purpose of comparison.

The latest railroad earnings and the totals from Jan. 1 to latest dates are given below. The statement includes the gross earnings of all railroads from which returns can be obtained. The columns under the heading "Jan. 1 to latest date" furnish the gross earnings from Jan. 1 to, and including, the period mentioned in the second column.

—Latest earnings reported.— Jan. 1 to latest date.— Week or Mo. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. EARNINGS. Atch. Top. & S. F. 1st wk Oct. \$96,500 \$71,009 \$2,821,798 \$1,825,436 421,483 Atl. & Gt. West... August.... Atlantic Miss. & O. August.... 369,761 Atlantic Miss. & O. August...

Bur. C. Rap. & N. 1st wk Oct.

Burl. & Mo.R. in N. August...

St. Louis September

134,978
166,320
19,371 184,176 1,044,263 1,073,698 41,884 1,166,855 851,692 123,147 981,089 606,822 19,745 161,773 175,803 ,441,293 12,937,363 12,033,937 Central Pacific...September 1,831,000 1 Chicago & Alton..2d wk Oct. 3,686,075 3 544,736 7,364,218 6,301,348 116,608 829,300 66,658 278,932 6.481,000 5,934,240 Chic. & Northwest. September 1,345,750 1,40 do propr'y r'ds. September 106,704 1 15,164
Clev. Mt. V. & D. September 34,354
Dakota Southern. August 15,164
Denv. & P.io G. .. 1st wk Oct. 26,100
Dubuque & S. City. 1st wk Oct. 22,546
Erie. July 1,157,690 1,6
Gal. H. & S. Ant. August 116,083
Grand Rap. & Ind. July 38,834
194,165 277,533 138,088 818,396 716,331 283,201 12,537 18,542 109,023 562,264 662,812 26,645 8,289,355 728,993 669,687 ,041,2058,051,069 99,140 81,293 223,086 588,804 593,660 6,664,998 3,412,566 3,960,227 6,934,870 122,119 3,241,164 3,728,725Ill. Cent. (Ill.line). September 485,698 607,713 do Iowa lines September 129,931 Indianap. Bl. &W. 1st wk Oct. 31,797 1,083,293 983,725 1,029,300 949,484 209,639 31,797 44,507 32,817 37,530 94,488 71,790 125,714 154,997 Int. & Gt. North. . 1st wk Oct. 992,565 1,039,894 2,686,044 2,371,381 2,174,684 2,386,374 1,147,089 1,049,495 Kansas Pacific. . 1st wk Oct. 107,377 Mo. Kans. & Tex. 1st wk Oct. 73,928

Mobile & Ohio... August... 129,859

Pad. & Elizabeth. September 27,996 Nashv. Ch. & St. L. August ... 129,859 154,997

Pad. & Elizabetht. September 27,996 28,282

Pad. & Memphis. September *7,732 14,591

Phila. & Erie..... August ... 262,073 292,390

Phila. & Reading. August ... 1,402,792 1,420,879

St. L. A. & T. H. (brs.) Lyt. wk. Oct 11,570 1,064,534 1,097,637 139,208 134,415 1,737,806 8,060,939 8,904,013 St.L.A.&T.H. (brs)1st wk Oct. 11,570 16,114 358,594 383,350

				7 N 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
—Latest ear	nings rep	orted.	-Jan. 1 to la	test date.
Week or Mo.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
St. L. Iron Mt. & S.1st wk Oct.	\$145,000	\$125,065	\$3,078,712	\$3,130,295
St. L. K. C. & No. 1st wk Oct.			2,450,458	2,306,244
St. L. & S.E. (St.L.)3d wk Sept			453,893	426,559
do (Ken.).3d wk Sept		7,483	251,405	233,399
do (Tenn.).3d wk Sept	3,843	3,649	120,646	108,851
St. Paul & S. City. August	45,464	39,169	378,297	287,506
Scioto ValleySeptember	29,151	17,587	203,724	
Sioux City & St. P. August	28,446	24,022	235,730	158,598
Southern MinnJuly	53,201	46,951	427,184	254,804
Tol. Peoria & War. 1st wk Oct.	28,103	30,005	989,373	840,732
Union PacificSeptember:	1,163,426	1,035,232	9,052,600	9.073,669
Wabash 2d wk Oct.	105,157	117,328	3,919,579	3,572,587
* Traffic during August, 18	878. was	almost ent	irely suspen	ded owing
to yellow fever regulations.	,		Saspon	acu, o wing

The Gold Market.—The speculation in gold was suddenly let down by the determination of Secretary Sherman to pay called bonds as presented. To-day, gold opened at 1005, declined to 1001, and so closed. The carrying rates were ½ to 1½ per cent. Loans were also made flat. Silver is quoted in London at 49½d. per oz. The range of gold, and clearings and balances were as follows:

		[Quota	tions.		Gold	Balances.			
		Open	Low.	High	Clos.		Gold.	Currency.		
Oct.	12	1014	101	10138	101	\$36,522,000	\$1,939,759	\$2,271,103		
"		$101\frac{1}{4}$ $100\frac{5}{8}$				32,171,000	1,980,900	2,015,941		
"		100^{19}								
"		100^{1}_{2} 100^{5}_{8}					1,946,442	1,964,096		
					_		1,258,500	1,267,047		
This	week	1014	$100\frac{1}{2}$	10138	$100\frac{1}{2}$	137,823,000 \$100,980,000	\$794,900	\$964,590		
S'ce J	jan. 1	$102\frac{7}{8}$	10012	1027_{8}	$100\frac{1}{2}$	φ100,980,000	\$794,900	\$964,590		

The following are quotations in gold for various coins:

Sovereigns\$4 83 @\$4 87	Dimes & $\frac{1}{2}$ dimes. $-98 @ -985_8$
Napoleons 3 83 @ 3 87	Silver $^{1}48$ and $^{1}28 98^{1}4 @ - 98^{1}2$
	Five francs $-88 \cdot \varpi - 90$
X Guilders 3 90 @ 4 10	Mexican dollars 85 @ - 86
	English silver 4 75 @ 4 85
	Prus. silv. thalers. $-68 @ -70$
Fine silver bars 106 ¹ 20 107 ¹ 2	Trade dollars $-98^{1}4@ - 98^{1}2$
Fine gold bars par.@4prem.	New silver dollars - 9978 - par

Exchange. Foreign exchange has naturally been affected more or less by the situation in London. Prices recovered somewhat from the extreme decline of last week, and for prime bankers' sterling bills the quotation to-day was made 4.80 for 60 days, and 4.86 for demand, with actual transactions done at ½ to 1 point lower.

In domestic bills the following were rates on New York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Charleston, easier, buying 1@5-16 discount selling 1-16@par; New Orleans, commercial # discount, bank 101 discount; St. Louis, 75 discount; Chicago, 50 premium; and Boston, 12½@20c. per 1,000 discount.

Quotations for foreign exchange are as follows:

Ост. 18.	60 days.	3 days.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London.	4.7912@4.80	4.8512@4.86
Good bankers' and prime commercial Good commercial	$4.77^{12}@4.78^{12}$	4.85 @4.85 4 4.83 2 @4.84 2
Documentary commercial. Paris (francs)	5.2438@5.2178	$4.83 @ 4.84 \ 5.2178 @ 5.1936$
Antwerp (francs)	5.2438@5.2178	$5.217_{8}@5.193_{5} \\ 5.217_{8}@5.193_{6}$
Amsterdam (guilders). Hamburg (reichmarks).	393170 40	40 @ 404
Frankfort (reichmarks)	9334@94	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Bremen (reichmarks) Berlin (reichmarks)	9334@94 $9334@94$	$94^{5}8@94^{7}8$

Boston Banks.—The following are the totals of the Boston banks for a series of weeks past:

		Loans.	Specie.	L. Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Agg. Clear.
	1878.	\$. \$	\$	- \$	\$	\$
1	May 27.	123,932,500	3,959,500	4,260,200	48,893,500	25,373,100	37,395,431
	June 3.	123,973,200	3,448,600	5,261,600	50,165,800		33,875,446
١	June 10.	125,010,400	3,211,800	5,756,100	51,676,400	25,584,500	42,181,604
1	June 17.	125,764,700	2,890,900	6,234,200	51,572,900		40,871,375
1	June 24.	127,030,700	2,677,400	6,681.800	52,156,100	25,372,700	39,188,858
	July 1.	128,621,700	2,633,800	6,875,100	52,775 300	25,048,400	
1	July 8.	129,849,000	2,451,900	5,917,800	53,252,000		51,573.489
ı	July 15.	130,700,900	3,488,000	5,486,400	52,285,800	25,339,200	47,130,751
1	July 22.	131,136,200	3,353,400	5,282,600	52,095,600	25,297,600	43,821,118
١	July 29.	130,653,600	3,011,200	5,511,900	51,569,400	25,045,500	31,141,879
I	Aug. 5	131,387,300	2,914,200	5,893,100	51,906,700	25,143,400	37,181,493
ı	Aug. 12.	131,816,000	3,008.300	5.841.800	51,490,700		35,455,252
I	Aug. 19.	131,972,900	2,833,800	5,626,400	50,948,100	25,128,600	35,748,086
I	Aug. 26.	131,615,700	2,768,100	5,627,300	51,369,100	25,0 0,400	33,442,865
I	Sept. 2.	132,125,900	2,731,600	5,802,300	51,904,500	25,008,200	31,659,013
۱	Sept. 9.	131,595,:00	3,040,000	5,613,700	52,390,800		38,080,092
ı	Sept. 16.	130,741,000	3,022,600	5,548,200	52,090,700	25,441,100	38,484,171
l	Sept. 23.	131,144,300	3,022,100	5.654,900	53,081,700		42,643,331
۱	Sept. 30.	130,759,400	3,047,600	6,086,900	53,434,200	25,427,700	38,344,352
۱	Oct. 7.	130,104,400	5,321,200	6,135,100	53,233,500		49,237,921
۱	Oct. 14.	128,971,100	2,963,100	6,020,000	53,866,100		47,046,050
4	71 Nagonii (1994) - Nagonii (1994)						

Philadelphia Banks.-- The totals of the Philadelphia banks

	are as fo	ollows:					
		Loans.	Specie.	L. Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Agg. Clear.
	1878.	. \$	*	. \$. 8	\$
	May 27.	57,106,850	2,002,175	12,231,928	43,830,403	11,088,797	20,126,223
	June 3.	57,141,428	1,957.813	12,723,700	44,901,979		26,800,606
1	June 10.	57,380,687	1,948,551	12,777,652	44,814,241	11,070,141	39,002,223
	June 17.	57,542,325	1,810,592	12,674,595	44,900,053	11,049,673	31,067,892
	June 24.	57,104,069	1,799,535	13,166,808	44,908,901	11,006,979	30,667,918
1	July 1.	56,906,372	1,898,257	12,726,831	45,647,430	11,001,126	29,062,252
1	July 8.	57,417,581	2,165,605		45,931,792	11,055,863	33,320,691
1	July 15.	57,540,336	2,131,277		46,419,105	11,075,562	32,262,571
1	July 22.	57,701,352	2,088,968		45,082,238		30,692.010
	July 29.	57,582,408	2,122,989		46,127,426		24,830,509
	Aug. 5.	57,836,572	2,284,860	13,729,614	46,502,675		29,494,321
1	Aug. 12.	57,394,189	2.342,437		45,561,288		26,839,131
	Aug. 19.	57,506,545	2,236.021	13,610,305	45,757,350		27,006,463
	Aug. 25.	57,450,042	2,183,120	13,452,892	45,497,225	11,150,955	23,731,264
	Sept. 2.	57,515,217	2,172,809	13,547,329	45,806,145		24,754,736
1	Sept. 9.	58,189,844	2,166,359	13,302,270	45,504.418	11,134,010	28,719,076
1	Sept. 16.	58,397.686	2,109,431	12,812.555	45,515,333	11,190,001	29,582,427
1	Sept. 22.	58,300,710	2,0 3,043	13,004,807	45,335,119		31,483,017
1	Sept. 30.	58,207,884	1,995,806	12,814,627	45,555,908	11,243,085	28,822,304
ı	Oct. 7.	58,613,739	1,989,340		45,570,445		37.391,156
1	Oct. 14.	£8,6 5 0,640	1,838,451	12,382,599	45,122,766	11,307,582	32,798,588

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 Oct. 12, 1878:

		Loans and	AVER		UNT OF -	
BANKS.	Canital			Legal	Net	
DANAS.	Capital.	Discounts	. Specie.	Tenders	• •	
New York	9 000 000	8,620,800	1,262,200	1 007 90	0 8 25 2 00	*******
Manhattan Co	9 (50 000	6 (11 900	477 900	1,027,30	7,857,60	
Merchants'	9 0 0 000	6,011,300	477,200	622,50		
Mechanics'	9 000,000	7,883,000				
Union	1 000 000					
America	2 000 000	4,072,500				
Phœnix	1 000,000	8,940,800 2,373,000				
City	1 000 000					
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	5,942,300 3,146,500	292,000	1,452,000		
Fulton		1,510,700	149,500			
Chemical.	300.000	10,449,200			1,272,300	
Merchants' Exch	1 000 000	3,470,600		479 500		
Gallatin National	1 500 000	4,033,700	184,400		2,700,500	
Butchers'& Drov.	300,000	1,299,000	119,000		2,016,300	441,400
Mechanics' & Tr.		1,418,000	27,000			260,000
Greenwich	200,000	871,000	10,600			
Leather Manuf'rs	600,000	2,574,100	242,000			
Seventh Ward.	300,000	909,400	81,600	138,200		
State of N. York		1,521,200	235,300	331,200		
American Exch	5,000,000	12,258,0.0	618,000	1,:86,000		
Commerce	5,000,000	18,249,000	1,042,800	1,255,500		
Broadway	1,000,000	4,744,300	82,000	754,600		1,762,200
Mercantile	1 000,000	3.3 :6,800	135,800	591,100		
Pacific	422,700	2,064,800	29,100	699,800		
Republic	1 500 000	3,472,200	202,600	233,700		
Chatham	450,000	2,911,600	107,300	561,300		
People's	412,500	1,320,700	19,500	272,700	1,275,100	
North America	700,000	1,665,600	109,000	206,000		
Hanover	1, 00,000	4,811,800	125,200	1,056,600		444,800
Irving	500,000	1,855,600	42,300	499,100		82,800
Metropolitan	3,000,000	13,579,000		1,703,000		2,225,000
Citizens'	600,000	1,501,500	77,930	334,200	1,616,600	246,100
Nassau	1,000,600	1,978,200	53,100	129,500	1,745,900	3,900
Market	1,600,000	2,524,500	37,800	373,300	1,670,700	241,500
St. Nicholas	1,000,000	1,970,200	79,600	171,300	889,700	496,000
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	3,563,100	236,100	415,000	2,369,000	679,700
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	3,161,400	98,600	270,000	1.S40.500	4,700
Continental	1,250,000	3,729 800	49,200	653,100	2,759,800	773,000
Oriental	300,000	1,277,500	13,900	209,000	1,131,000	,
Marine	400,000	2,145,500	60,700	506,00)	2,130,000	351,000
Importers'&Trad		15,494,600	695,300	3,510,000	16,524,300	1,111,100
Park		10,271,400	172,800	3,146,200	12,096,900	536,900
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	500,000	645,100	30,300	92,800	473,200	293,700
Grocers'	300,000	5:9,800	1,200	124.500	449,300	
North River	240,000	730,500	33,100	161,500	799,600	
East River	250,000	719,200	64,200	83,500	537,200	96,700
Manuf'rs' & Mer.	100.000	3.8,300	1,000	90,900	366,500	
Fourth National	3,5(0,000	13,531,500	596,70 0	2,153,500	10,757,000	1,037,30
Central National.		7,284,000	175,000	1,434,000	6,429,000	1,480,000
Second National.	300,000	1,982,000	• • • • •	529,000	2,039,000	270,000
Ninth National	750,000	3,568,200	132,300	653,200	3,237,300	597,200
First National	500,000	7,964,000	382,000	2,214,600	9,437,200	45,000
Third National	986,300	5,937,000	579,700	1,083,300	5,968,900	793,300
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	1,173,800	14,100	220,100	826,000	267.800
Bowery National.	250,000	1,147,700	6,000	219,000	811,100	221,000
New York County	2 0,000	1,109,100	*****	309,500	1,201,600	180,000
German Americ'n	750,000	1,974,600	99,200	317,200	1,750,100	
Trotal o	9 411 500 0	40.004.000	0.001.100	0.050		
Total6	3,411,500 2	45,634,300 1	3,991,100 4	2,050,800	210,041,200	19,593,100

The deviations from returns of previous week are as follows:

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

	Loans.	Specie. 1	L. Tenders.	Deposits. (Circulation	Agg. Clear,
1878.	\$	\$	\$	\$	*	e cicar,
May 4.	229,936,400	30,051,900	36,435.300	199,074,000	19,998,300	439,525,545
May 11.	232,030,700	27,469,500	38,612,000	201,038,000	20,033,100	361,572,687
May 18.	233,122,600	23,030,200	41,020,100	199,686,:00	20,012,300	382,688,684
May 25.	233,997,200	19,827,100	44,025,900	198,985,300	20,005,800	351,364,165
June 1.	231,(149,400	17,001,200	47,248,000	199,857,900	19,941,000	339,022,452
June 8.	236, 132, 100	16,801,200	47,816,400	202,271,800	19,979,600	374,239,182
Jun. 15.	234,639,100	17,105,20	49,502,900	205,785,200	19,984,900	390,933,811
Jun. 22.	234,713,700	15,069,700	52,466,900	205,384,100	19,909,900	361,644,610
Jun. 29.	232,720,200	16,311,900	53,996,300	205,965,600	19,934.200	349,403,759
July 6.	236.516,000	20,420,000	53,606,300	213,816,700	19,823,900	353,550,231
July 13.	234,120,100	22,048,600	55,556,300	217,411,500	19,522,100	376,809,115
July 20.	236,195,500	22,001,600	57,543,900	221,252,100	19,405,100	352,707,254
July 27.	238,636,000	19,695,600	58,409,600	222,133,700	19,078,000	353,322,472
Aug. 3.	238,096,200	17,99 ,800	58,610,100	219,978,500	19,273,600	4 4,140,015
Aug. 10.	240,220,100	20,407,600	56,286,500	223,432,700	19,189,800	355,692,070
Aug. 17.	235,555,400	19,234,300	55,479,400	217,884,700	19,325,600	342,277,469
Aug. 24.	236,994,300	18,662,800	55,059,800	216,088,500	19,305,600	330,537,433
Aug. 31.	239,431.700	17.000,300	53,948,500	216,164,100	19,433,700	285,766,611
Sept. 7.	243,432,900	16,953,100	50,583,500	216,711,200	19,062,300	348,022,456
Sept. 14.	244, 215, 100	18,554,700	48,891,200	218,269,000	19,478,300	330,877,791
Sept. 21.	245.377,400	18,322,800	48,538,400	217,304,000	19,616,300	333,606,566
Sept. 23.	246,322,500	18,199,600	45,680,700	216,332.000	19,617,800	370,111,767
Oct. 5.	247.881,900	17,599,700	43,362,200	214,103,400	19,577,500	453,971,364
Oct. 12.	218,634,300	13,991,100	42,050,800	210,041,200	19,593,100	424,149,900

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER CITIES.

		1	1)	1	
SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
BOSTON. Maine 6s.			Hartford & Erie 7s, new	311/2	
New Hampshire 68	119		Ogdensburg & Lake Ch. 8s Old Colony, 7s	112	
Vermont 6s. Massachusetts 5s, gold			Omaha & S. Western, 8s	1614	
boston 68, currency			Pueblo & Ark. Valley, 78	Company 1	10134
do 5s, gold		::::	Rutland 8s,1st mort Verm't C. 1st m., 7s.		13
do Municipal 7s Portland 6s.			Vermont & Canada, new 8s Vermont & Mass. RR., 6s	28	
Alch. & Teneka 1st m. 7s	107	10716	STOCKS.	-	••••
do land grant7s do 2d 7s	10434	9912	Atchison & Topeka	7914	101
Boston & Albany 7s			Boston & Lowell	78	
00 6e i			Boston & Maine Boston & Providence		10916
Boston & Maine 7s	118		Burlington & Mo. in Neb.	107	10714
posion & Lowell 68	1	104	Cheshire preferred. Cin. Sandusky & Clev	41.41	34 434
Boston & Providence 7s Burl. & Mo., land grant 7s	110	••••	Concord. Connecticut River		
Burl. & Mo., land grant 78 do Neb. 68 do Neb. 88, 1883		102	Conn. & Passumpsic Eastern (Mass.)		48
Conn. & Passumpsic, 76, 1897.		105	Eastern (New Hampshire)	13	••••
Conn. & Passumpsic, 7s, 1897. Fitchburg RR., 6s.			Kan. City Top. & Western	12314	
Kan. City Top. & W., 7s, 1st do do 7s, inc.	00	107561	Manchester & Lawrence	1991/	••••
Eastern. Mass. 31/s. new.	6916	70	Nashua & Lowell. New York & New England	31	31
		-			

	American American Company of the Com	
BOSTON,	PHILADELPHIA,	EtcContinued.

	BOSTON, P	HIL	AI	DEL	PHIA,	Etc.	Contin	ued.)
	SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask	.	SECURIT	TES.	Bi	d. Ask
	Northern of New Hamps	hire	92	921	Phil.&R	.C.&I del	b. 7s. cps. c	ff	
	Norwich & Worcester Ogdenso. & L. Champlain do pr	1	32 1514 651 ₉	1334	oh lla		82 s, 1892-3 alt. 6s, '84		
	Portland Saco & Portsmo	outh	90½ 87¼	903	Shamok	in V.& Po	LOUIS 78, 19	900 90 901 95	
	Pueblo & Arkansas Rutland, preferred Vermont & Massachusett		63¼ 6 10	7	Stone	v. & Ind	18t, 6s, 188	34.	
ı	Worcester & Nashua		30		Union & United	Titusy.	st m. 78, 79 st m. 68, 79	90. 30	38
	STATE AND CITY BOND	os.		1.	Warren West Ch	& F. 1st 1 lester con rsev 6s. de	st m. 78, '9 (st m. 78, '9 (st m. 78, '9 m. 78, '96 m. 78, '96 coup., 1. 68, cp., '9	113	1/2
ı	Penna. 58, g'd, int., reg. or do 58, cur., reg do 58, new, reg., 1892-	1902 i	11	1114	do	lst m	1. 68, cp., '9	6. 106	14
l	do 68, 10-15, reg., 1-77- do 68, 15-25, reg., 1882- do 68, In. Plane, reg.,	'82. 10 '92. 10	041 <u>%</u> 091 ₂	1105	d	.0	R. 6s,cp.:8 6s P. B.,'9	36. 	
l	Philadelphia, 5s reg do 6s, old, reg	i	06	107	Chesap.	& Dela. 1 e Divisio	lst 68, rg	86	
	do 6s, n., rg., prior to do 6s, n., rg., 1895 & o Allegheny County 5s, cou	ver 1		115¼ 116¼	Lenigh M	Naviga. m O mort.	. 6a, reg., RR., rg., v. g., reg., gold, '97.	84 104 97 106	10416
	Allegheny City 7s, reg Pittsburg 4s, coup., 1913 do 5s, reg. & cp., 1			•	11 u	o cons. n	I. 48. PP 19	1	96
	do 68, gold, reg do 78, w't'r ln,rg. &	cn. 10	1246	103	Pennsylv	vania 68, 6 Nav.1st	, reg., 1885 coup., 1910 m.6s.rg.,'9	7. 63	65 91
	N. Jersey 6s, reg. and coup do exempt, rg. & co	-36* 7	0	•••	do	68. boate	68, reg., 19 kcar.rz19	07 60 13 45	50
	Camden County 6s, coup. Camden City 6s, coupon.		••	•••	Susquen	anna 68, C	car, rg., 19 coup., 19.8	.* 47	
	do 7s, reg. & co Delaware 6s, coupon Harrisburg City 6s, coupo	up.				LTIM d 6s, defe	nse. J.& J	108	10814
	RAILROAD STOCKS.			••••	do	68, exer	npt, 1887 . quarterly	110	113
	do do pref Catawissa do pref	3	5	36	uo uo	re 68, 1884 68, 1886,	terly, quarterly	7. 109	100 111 111
	Delaware & Bound Brook		434	36 33	do do		luarterly. 1890, Q.—M. M. & S		112
	East Pennsylvania Elmira & Williamsport do do pre				do	1900. J.	& J	5.1111	115 112
1	Har. P. Mt. Joy & Lancast Huntingdon & Broad Top	er.			1	water, 88	& J	1123	11236
	do do pr Lehigh ValleyLittle Schuylkill	er.	736	37½ 43	Balt. & O	hio Wash.	OCKS. Par 10 Branch.10	0 x82 0 x110	8236
1	Minehill Nesquehoning Valley. Norristown.	4	816	49 46	Northern	Parker Central	sb'g Br5	0 1	5
3	Northern Pacine, prei North Pennsylvania	3	81/2	19	Pittsburg	& Conn	ellsville5	()I 22L	25 5
]	Pennsylvania Philadelphia & Erie Pniladelphia & Reading		27/8	33 7¼ 14	Balt. & O	LROAD B hio 68, 188	ONDS. 30, J.&J 35, A.&O.	. 102	105
1	Philadelphia & Trenton Phila.Wilming. & Baltimo Pittsburg Titusv. & Buff	re.	: :		N W Vo	2d m au	iar.,'85,J&. v.is,'98,J&. 68, '85, J&.	. 105 J 100 J 931	108 105 9336
1	United N. J. Companies West Chester consol. pref.	12	.	25			1900, A.&O 1900, J.&J .,'90, M.& S		
	CANAL STOCKS. Chesapeake & Delaware			30	do 1s	t m., 890	r., 90,J.&J	105	101 110 105
i	Delaware Division	: i6	316	1614	do 21	m., guar.	, J. & J W.Co.J&.	1105	110
					Mar. & Ci	3d m., gt	1ar., J.& J	108	108 112 84
22	do pref		3	8	do do Union RF	3. ist, gua	& N J. & J ir., J. & J.	12	30 14
	RAILROAD BONDS.		1.	08	MIS	Canton	endorsed.	103	106
	do 7s, E. ext., 19 do inc. 7s, end' Belvidere Dela. 1st m., 6s, 19	910 87 94. 20		но 24	People's	Gas4	••••••	95	1234
	do 2d m. 6s. '8'	7 100	1	02	Cincinnat				97
	Camden & Amboy 6s, coup, do 6s, coup, do 6s, coup, do mort. 6s, '89 Cam. & Atl. 1st in. 7s, g., 19	89 110	16 1 X 1	111/2	do	South. I	RR. 7.30s.	106 104	105 108 10414
C	do 2d m., 7s, cur., 'Sam. & Burlington Co. 6s.'	80 99		16	Hamilton do	Co., O., 6	s. longt	95	102
C	Catawissa 1st, 7s, conv., 's2. do chat. m., 10s, '88 do new 7s 1890			063	do Cin.& Cov Cin. Ham.	Rridge	308, long.	104	10136
L	Connecting 6s, 1900-1904 Delaware mort., 6s, various				Cin. Ham. do Cin. Ham.	2d r & Ind., 7	n. 78, '85 8, guar	95 35	96 40
E	Del. & Bound Br., 1st, 7s. 19 East Penn. 1st mort. 7s, '88 El.& W'msport, 1st m., 7s, '8			96	Cin. Ham. Cin. & Ind do Colum. & Dayton & do do Dayton &	2d n Xenia, 1s	n. 78, '77. t m. 78, '90	72 104	106
н	do 58, perp [arrisburg 1st mort, 6s. '83.			07	do do	Mich. 1st 2d 3d	m. 78, '81. m. 78, '87. m. 78, '88.	95 90	1013 <u>6</u> 96 92
•	I. & B. T. 1st m. 7s, gold, '9 do 2d m. 7s, gold, '9 do 3d m. cons. 7s, '95	5. 25			Dayton & do do	lst	m., '81† m., 1905 m. 68, 1905	57	.80
•	thaca& Athens 1st g d, 7s., unction 1st mort. 6s, '82 do 2d mort. 6s, 1900.				Ind. Cin. &	Laf. lst	m. 78 st m. 78.'88	05	97
L	ehigh Valley, 1st m., 7s, g ehigh Valley, 1st,6s, cp., 18 do do reg., 1893.	98 111	1 2	13/6	Little Mian Cin. Ham. Columbus	& Xenia	stock	22 100	100½ 21
	do 24 m.,78, reg., 1910 do con. m., 68,rg.,19	23 101	11	18	Dayton & : do Little Miai	Michigan 8, p.c.	stock st'k. guar	22	94 93
L	do do 6s, p., 19 ittle Schuylkill, 1st m. 7s, orth. Penn. 1st m. 6s, cp., '8 do 2d m. 7s, cp., '9	5. 108 5. 108	10	ii	LOT	IISVIL	LE.		9836
	00 gen. m. 78, cb., 190	3.1	1	7	Louisville do do	08. 91 10 3	75 T	961/2 961/2	104 9814 9814
0	do gen. m. 7s, reg., 19 il Creek ist m. 7s, coup., '8 ittsb. Titusv. & B., 7s, cp., ' do scrip	3. 73 96 27	2 2	9	do '	water 6s.'	87 to '89 † ck 68.'97.†	961 <u>6</u> 961 <u>6</u>	983 <u>4</u> 983 <u>4</u>
P	a.& N.Y.C. & RR. 78, '96-190 ennsylv 1st m 68, cp '80		1:		do s Louidville	pec'l tax Water 6s.	6s of '89.† . Co. 1907 †	901/2 981/2 100/2	9812 9812 10132
	do gen. m. 6s, cp., 191 do gen. m. 6s, rg., 191 do cons. m. 6s, rg., 190	0.108	2	1876	do do	2d m., 7s	3. 1906 +	87 106¾	8736
Þ	do cons. m. 6s. cp., 190	5. 96	8	1	Louisv. C. Louis.& Fr Louisv. & 1	& Lex. 181 'k.,Louis	t m.7s,'97+ v.ln,6s,'8:	104	10416 100
Pi	erkiomen ist m.6s, coup., 'shila. & Erie ist m.6s, cp., '8 do 2d m. 7s, cp., '8 hila. & Read. ist m.6s, '43.'4 do do '48.4'	1. 103 8. 1031	10	4	Leb. Br. 1st m. Lel	68, '86 b. Br. Ex.	,78,'80-85.†	97 97	99 99
۲)	uo &u III., 18, 19., 3	10 1009	10	:: ,	Lou. In. Consol. 1 lefferson M	do lst m. 7s, Mad. & Ir	68, '93† '98 id. stock.	97 104¼ 103½	99 10414
	do deben., cp., '93 do do cps. off do scrip, 1852.		1:::	: 1	ouisville o	& Nashvi	le stock.	35	351/4
	do In. m. 7s, cp. 189 do cons. m. 7s, cp. 1911.	102	iö	21/2	t. Louis 6	s, long rater 6s, g	old†	10336	1041/
	do cons. m. 7s, rg.,1911. do cons.m.6s,g.i.1911 do conv. 7s, 18934		6	34	ao	go . no	new +	1113301	111434
21	do conv. 7s, 18934 do 7s, coup. off, '9 do scrip, 1852 nila.& Read. C.& I. deb. 7s, 9		3	2 s	do b do re ao se t. Louis Co do	o. new pa	s, '9:-2-3.† rk,g.6s.†	103 kg 1	10412 10412 10512
	In default of interest.	1	1	-	+ And int				

OUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

U. S. Bonds and acti			TATIONS OF STO						ORK. value, whatever the par	may	be.
		1		STA	TE	BONDS.	1	1			1
Alabama 5s, 1883.	Bid. 421/2	sk.	BECURITIES Louisiana 6s	Bid. 50	Ask.	New York State—	Bid.	Ask.	Rhode Island 6s, cp., '93-4	Bid. 108	As k.
do 58, 1886 do 88, 1886	43 42		do 6s, new float'g debt.	50 50		68, gold, reg1887 68, do coup1887	113 113		South Carolina 68 Jan. & July	43 28	
do 8s, 1888 do 8s, M. & E. RR do 8s, Ala. & Ch. R.	43	,	do 7s, Penitentiary do 6s, levee do 8s, do	50 50		68, do loan1883 68 do do891 68, do do892	121 121		April & Oct Funding act, 1866 Land C., 1989, J. & J	30 40	•••
do 88 of 1892			do 88, do 1875	50	10 7436	68, do do .1893 North Carolina— 68, old, J. & J	121	1716	Land C., 1889, A. & O	40 30 14	214
do 7s. L. R. & Ft. S. iss do 7s Memphis & L.R.	21 4 4		do 7s, consolidated do 7s, small Michigan 6s, 1878-79	1021/2	72	do A. & O N. C. RR J. & J	16 74	18	Tennessee 6s, old		214 3414 92
do 78, L. R. P. B. & N.O. do 78, M188. O. & R. R.	4 4	::::	do 6s, 1883do 7s, 1890	105		doA.& O do coup. off, J. & J do do off, A. & O	74 54 54	`	do 6s, new series. Virginia 6s, old	291/2 20 23	32
do 7s, Ark. Cent. RR Connecticut 6s Georgia 6s	107 100	10216	do do 1882 or 83 do do 1886	10234 10512		Funding act, 1866do 1868	9 9		6s, do 1867 6s, consol. bonds	22 70	
do 7s, new bonds do 7s, endorsed do 7s, gold bonds	103 107 108	109	do do 1837 do do 1838 do do 1889 or '90	106%	••••	New bonds, J. & J	9	10	6s, ex matured coup 6s, consol., 2d series 6s, deferred bonds	51/10	5316 33 634 7656
do Warloan	101%		Asylum or Un., due 1892 Funding, due 1834-5 Han. & St. Jos., due 1886	104	108	do Class 2 do Class 3 Ohio 68, 1881	11/2	31/6 21/2	D. of Columbia 3.65s, 1924. do small do registered	761/2	7656
Kentucky 6s	1011/2	1	do do 1887	103%	1041	do 1886	110	١	11		
Haiiroad Stocks. (Active preniusly quot'd.)	1	Ī	Albany & Susq. su b n s	1 10	::::	Great Western, 1st m., 1888.	i 1003	101	Union & Logansport 78 Un. Pacific, So. Br., 68, g	66 58	60
Albany & Susquehanna Burl. C. Rap. & Northern.	81	81½ 23	Rens. & Saratoga, 1st coup. do lst reg Erie, 1st mort., extended	. ‡115½		do 2d mort., '93 2d mort., Ex& Nov.,'77,coun Quincy & Toledo, 1st m., '90.	; ‡85 703	€ 72	South'n Securities. (Brokers' Quotations.)		
Chicago & Alton do pref Cleve. Col. Cin. & I	104 31	79%	do 2d do 78, 1879 do 3d do 78, 1883	10274	1031	Illinois & So. Iowa, 1st mor	i 100	80	STATES. Alabama new consols, A. B, 5s.	42	44 73
Cleve. & Pittsburg, guar Col. Chic. & I. Cent Dubuque & Sioux City.	81 334 50	8216	do 4th do 7s, 1830 do 5th do 7s, 1888 do 7s, cons., mort., g'd bds.	108	110	do ex coupon Han. & Cent. Missouri, 1st n Pekin Linc'ln & Dec't'r,1st n	28 1		Georgia 68, 1878-'89	1001	48
Erie pref	135	136	do Long Dock bonds Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st. m., 1916 Han. & St. Jo., 8s, conv. mort	$110\frac{1}{4}$	991/8	Western Union Tel., 1900, cp do do reg	. 1110	110%	S. Carolina con. 6s (good) Rejected (best sort) Texas 5s, 1892M.&S.	65 †102	75 104
Joliet & Chicago Kansas Pacific Long Island	1	9	Illinois Central— Dubuque & Sioux City,1st m			Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)			7s, gold, 1892-1910J.&J. 7s, gold. 1904J.&J. 10s, pension, 1894J.&J.	†112 †113 †100	1!3 115 101
Missouri Kansas & Texas. Nashv. Chat. & St. Louis. New York Elevated RR		31	do do 2d div. Cedar F. & Minn., 1st mort. Indianap. Bl. & W., 1st mort	. 87	88	CITIES. Albany, N. Y., 6s, long Buffalo Water, long	. 109	106 111	CITIES. Atlanta, Ga., 78		97
N. Y. New Haven & Hart. Ohio & Mississippi, pref		15:1/2	do do 2d mort Lake Shore— Mich S. & N. Ind., S.F., 7 p.c			Chicago 6s, long dates	. †100 . †105½	10116	8s Waterworks	102	105 101
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch., guar do do special. Renmelaer & Saratoga		80 100	Cleve. & Tol. sinking fund.	71101/2	110	do 7s, waterdo 7s, river improvem't Cleveland 7s, long	11053	108	Charleston, S. C., 78, F. L.	47	100 53 85
Rome Watertown & Og. St. Louis Alton & T. H do do pref.		41/8	Cleve. P'ville & Ash., old bdi do do new bds Buffalo & Erie, new bonds	1 1084		Detroit Water Works 784. Elizabeth City, 1880-1905do 1885-99	. 175	1110 80 76	Columbus, Ga., 7s, bonds. Lynchburg 6s	60	67 97
Belleville& So. Ill., pref. St. L. I. Mt. & Southern	::::	101/2	Buffalo & State Line 78 Kalamazoo & W. Pigeon, 18 Det. Mon. & Tol., 1st 78, 1906	t 100		Hartford 6s, various	104	107	Memphis bonds C	20 20	75 35 32
St. L. K. C. & North'n, pref Terre Haute & Ind'polis United N. J. R. & C			Lake Shore Div. bonds do Cons. coup 1st	110	111	Long Island City Newark City 7s longdo Water 7s, long	11112	111	Endorsed, M. & C. RR. Mobile 5s (coups. on) 8s (coupons on)	1	20 20
Miscel'ous Stocks. Atlantic & Pac. Tel	25	2634	do Cons. reg., 1st do Cons. coup., 2d. do Cons. reg., 2d	. 105	108	Oswego 7s Poughkeepsie Water Rochester C. Water bds., 1903	. †101 . †1103	102 1111 113	6s, funded Monigomery, new 5s New 3s	30	35 48 38
Am. District Telegraph Canton Co., Baltimore American Coal	18	24	Marietta & Cin. 1st mort Mich. Cent., consol. 7s, 1902	113	109	Toledo 8s. water, 1894-'94	105	100	Nashville 6s, old	80 80	80
Consolidat'n Coal of Md Cumberland Coal & Iron.	25	251/2	do equipment bonds New Jersey Southern 1st m. 7	8	::::	RAILROADS.		45	New Orleans prem. 58 Consolidated 68 Railroad, 68	311/4 35 32	32 40 35
Maryland Coal Pennsylvania Coal Spring Mountain Coal	****		N. Y. Central 68, 1883 do 68, 1887 do 68, real estate		196¼	Atchison & P. Peak, 6s, gold. Boston & N. Y. Air Line, 1st n Cairo & Fulton, 1st 7s, gold	1021		Wharf improvem'ts, 7-30 Norfolk 6s Petersburg 6s	50 95	98
do do pref. Ontario Silver Mining	28/4 3 40	3 3½ 40½	do 6s, subscription	1181	119	California Pac. RR., 7s, gold. do 6s, 2d m. g Central of Iowa 1st m. 7s, gold	. 83	86 40	8s	104	106 101
Railroad Bonds.			Hudson R. 7s, 2d m., s.f., 188 Canada South., 1st guar	11034 7214		Chic. & Can. South 1st m. g. 7s Chic. & East. Ill. 1st mort., 6s do .2d m. inc. 7s	60	265 22	Savennah 7s, old	62 50	66 65
(Stock Exchange Prices.) Boston H. & Erie, 1st m do guar	31	311/2	North Missouri, 1st mort	1211/2		Chic & Micn. L. Sh. 1st 8s, '89 Ch.St.P. & Minneap., 6s.g., nev	. 195 v 80	100	88, gold on.		9
Bur. C. R & North., 1st 5s Minn.& St.L.,1st 7s gua Chess. & Ohio 6s, 1st in	69 87 27	70	Ohio & Miss., consol. sink. fd do consolidated do 2d do	. 1011/8 101 65	101%	do do l. gr., 68, g Chic. & S'thwestern 78, guar. Cin. Lafayette & Chic., 1st m.	. 91	75	Receiver's Cert's (var's) Atlantic & Gulf, consol	20 91	60 84
Chicago & Alton 1st mort.	‡20 1!4	•••	do 1st Spring. div. Pacific Railroads—		10676	Col. & Hock V. 1st 7s, 39 years do 1st 7s, 10 years do 2d 7s, 20 years	199	103× 101 91	Consol., end. by Savan'n Carolina Cent. 1st m. 6s,g Cent. Georgia consol.m. 7	30	35 107
do sink'g fund Joliet & Chicago, ist m.	103 ‡107	105	do San Joaquin brancl do Cal. & Oregon ist	88 1901 ₂	921/2	Connecticut Valley 7s Connecticut Western 1st 7s	. 18	51 20½	Stock	68	70 80
St.L.Jack.& Chic., lst m., guar St.L.Jack.& Chic., lst m. Chic. Bur.& Q. 8 p.c., lst m.	1011	100½ 1106 112	do State Aid bonds do Land Grant bonds Western Pacific bonds		90	Dan. Urb. Bl. & P. 1st m. 7s, g Denver Pac., 1st m. 7s, ld.grg Denver & Rio Grande 7s, gold	. 43	36	East Tenn. & Georgia 68.	85	88 95
do consol. m. 7s do 5s sink. fun i Ch.Rk.I.&Ps.f.inc.6s,'95.	1 2	114	Southern Pac. of Cal., 1st m Union Pacific, 1st mort. b'd	1063	10634	Erie & Pittsburgh 1st 7s do con. m., 7s, do 7s, equip	. 84	86 78	E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. 1st. 7s. Stock	100½ 40 103	50 106
68, 1917, coupon	1093	1095	do Sinking fund Pacific R. of Mo., 1st mort	991	10018	Evansville & Crawfordsv., 7s. Evansville Hen. & Nashv. 7s. Evansville, T. H. & Chic. 7s.	. 101	105	68 Stock Greenville & Col. 78, 1st m	70	97 75 90
Central of N. J., 1st m., '96 do do 1st consol. do do *ssented.		90	do 2d mort do income, 7s. do 1st Caron't I		995	Flint & Pere M. 8s, Land grant Fort W., Jackson & Sag. 8s, 8	9 *84	90	Macon & Augusta boads.	33	37
do do conv do do assented. Lehigh & W.B. con.gua	. 65	84 69 4 60	South Pac. of Mo., 1st m Kansas Pac., 1st m 6s, 1895. do with coup. cife	3.1	105	Grand R.& Ind. 1st 7s, 1.g., gu do 1st 1s, 1.g., not gu do 1st ex 1.g. 7s	1. 84	97 89	2d endorsed Stock Memphis & Cha'ston 1st 7	ioi	103
do do assented. Am. Dock & Imp. bonds	375		do 1st m. 6s, 1996 do with coup.ctfs	. \$108 . 1013		Grand River Valley %, 1st m. Houston & Gt. North. 1st 7s, g Hous. & Texas C. 1st 7s, gold.	1993		Memph. & Little Rock 18	77 5 36	80 7 40
Ch.Mil.& St.P.1st m.8s.P.1 do 2d m. 78-10. do	1191	2 120 106	do with coup. ctfs do 1st, 7s, R.&L.G.D'd.'9	9 180		do West. div	. 90	85 84	Mississippi Cent. 1st m. 7d 2d mort. 6s 2d mort., ex coupons	100	102
do 1st 7s, \$g., k.I do 1st m., La C.D do 1st m., I.& M	. 107	108 101	do with coup. ctis do 1st m 7s, 1'd gr., '8' do with coup. ctfs). 673		do consol. bds. Indianapolis & St. Louis 1st 7 Indianap. & Vincen. 1st 7s, gr	50 82	65 65 70	Miss. & Tenn. 1st m. 8s, A	108	110 82
do 1st m., I. & D. do 1st m., H. & D. do 1st m., C. & M	. 99	10434	do 2d mort., 7s. 1886. do with coupon ctf., do Inc. cp. No. 1, on 191	6	30 30 15	International (Texas) ist g Int. H. & G. N. conv. 8s Jack. L. & S. 8s,1st m., "white	" †104	20 1041	Mobile & Ohio sterling 8s Sterling ex cert. 6s 8s, interest	64	66 66 50
do consol.sink.fd do 2d m	955 1100	95%	do Inc. cp. No. 16 on 191	6 14	16	Kal. Allegan. & G. R. 8s, gr Kalamazoo & South H. 8s, gr.	. 70	101	N. O. & Jacks. 1st m. 8s. Certificate, 2d mort. 8s.	107	20 110 101
do 1st m.,7s, I.&D. En Chic. & N. West. sink. fd do int. bonds	108	961 109 107	do do 2d m.	. 116	110	Kansas City & Cameron 10s., Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 7s., do funded int. 8	. 73 s 80	76	Nashville Chat. & St. L. 7 1st, 6s, Tenn. & Pac. Br. 1st, 6s, McM.M.W.&Al.B.	.1 904	102
do consol.bde do ext'n bds. do lst mort		107	Cleve. & Pitts., consol s.f. do 4th mort Col. Chic. & Ind. C., 1st mor	‡105½	47	Long Island RR., let mort. Louisv. & Nashv. cons. m. 7s do 2d m 7s, g.	. 104	91	Nashville & Decatur 1st 7 Norfolk & Petersb.1st m.8	104	100
do cp.gld.bds	. 101	4 1013	do do 2d mor Rome Watert'n & Og., con. 1s	t 12 t 30	32 1071	Michigan Air Line 8s, 1890 Montclair & G. L. 18t 7s, (new Mo. K.& Tex. 1st 7s, g., 1904-70	1105	105¼ 40 42¼	2d mort. 8s	95	100
Iowa Midland, 1st m. 8s Galena & Chicago Ext Peninsula. 1st m., conv	. 1104	1017/ 1045/ 115	St. L. Alton & T. H.,1st mort	65	109	do 2d m. income N. J. Midland 1st 7s, gold	. 10	101/25	Orange & Alex dria, 1sts,6	86 90	100 78
Chic. & Milw., 1st mort Winona & St. P., 1st m. do 2d mort	. 102	92	do 2d mort., pref. do 2d mort. inc'm Belleville & S. Ill.R. 1st m. 8	e 25	28	N. Y. Elevated RR., 1st m N. Y. & Osw. Mid. 1st do receiv's ctfs.(labor	27	5 4 84	3ds,8s4ths,8s	35	20
C.C.C.&Ind's 1st m. 7s,SF do consol. m. bd Del. Lack. & West., 2d m	8 1101 8 88	1111 90 105	Tol. Peoria & Warsaw, 1st E. do 1st W. D do Builingt'n Div	D		do do (other Omaha & Southwestern RR. Oswego & Rome 7s, guar	20 8 13	25 114 93	Richm'd & Petersb.1st 7s. Rich. Fred. & Potomac 6s mort. 7s.	90	::::
do 78. conv do mcrt 78, 190	103 7 1021	1035	do 2d mortdo consol.7s			Peoria Pekin & J. 1st mort Pullman Palace Car Co. stock	. 20 r. 75	40 751	Rich & Dany. 1st consol.6	75 102	106
Morris & Essex, 1st. m. do 2d mort.	120 107	1011	do P.Com.Rcpts,1st,E.	D	90	do bds., 8s, 4th serie St. L. & I. Mt. (Ark. Br.) 7s, 1 St. L. & San F., 2d m., class 2	. 70	73	S. Carolina RR. 1st m. 7s. 7s, 1902, low Nos	28	88 32
do bonds, 1900 do construct'i do 78, of 187). n	97 85 9-7	do 1st pref. inc for 211 do do for cons	M		do do class I do do class (St. L. & So'east. cons.7s, gold,"	28	31	7s, non mort	80	27 10 40
do 1st con. guar Del.& Hud. Canal, 1st m., '8	89 4 ‡; 5	90	do ex coupondo istm.St.L.div	1013	2	St. Louis Vandalia & T. H. 18	t. 101 r 62	721	West Ala., 1st mort. 8s	104	106
do do 189 do 1st extended do coup. 7s. 189	1. ‡1021 4 975	8 994	do Extended, ex coup	883	75	Sandusky Mans. & Newark in South Side, L. I., 1st m. bond do sink. fund.		93	Tennéssee State coupons. South Carolina conso	15	25
do reg. 7s, 189 Albany & Susq. 1st bds.	111	1124	do equip't bonds	: ::	10 501	South. Minn. 1st mort. 7s, '88 Southern Minn., 7s, 1st Tol. Can. S. & Det. 1st 7s, g	. 85	90	Virginia coupons Consol. coup Memphis City coupons		82 40
	rice no				••••	‡No price to-day; these are la					

NEW YORK LOCAL SECURITIES.

			Bank	Stock	Lie	t.	0.10			
COMPANIES.	C	APITAL.	Surplus at latest	8 8	Dı	VIDE	NDS.	(6)	PR	ICE.
Mark'd thus (*) are not Nat'l.	Par	Amount	dates. §	Period	1876.	1877.	Las	t Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
America* Am. Exchange.	100	3,000,000	1,391,900	J. & J. M. & N.	9 7	8 516	July May,	178. 4 178. 9	129 102	
Bowery	1100	250 (MM)	1 123 11101	1.1 . (V) .	12	12	July,	778. 3 778. 5	102	
Broadway	25	1,000,000	1,144,800	J. & J.	68	16	July.	778 8	•••	
Butchers' & Dr. Central	100	2.000,000	343,500	J. & J. J. & J.	10	8	July,	77. 4		100
Chase	100	800,000	23,200							
Chatham Chemical	25	450,000	3,220,800	J. & J.	100	100	Sent.	78. 3 78.15	100	
Citizens'	25	600.000	160,900	J. & J.	8		July.	78. 3	1301	
City	100	1.000,000	1.514.600	M.&N.	20	10	NOV.	'78. 5	195	}
Commerce	100	5,000,000	320,200	J. & J.	3	6	July,	78. 4	117%	
Continental Corn Exch'ge*.	100	1,000,000	681,200	F. & A.	10	10	Jan., Aug.,	76. 3 78. 5	75	
		200,000	00.000	J. & J.	716	61/2	July.	178 814		
11th Ward	25	100,000	8.500	J. & J.	16	10	July,	76. 3		•••
Fifth Avenue*.	100	150,000 100,000	143,800	Q-J.	10	10	Oct.,	77, 216		•••
First	100	500,000	1.277.400	()_T	12	12	July,	78. 3		
Fourth	100	8,500,000 600,000	887,800 446,300	J. & J.	73%	10 10	lulv.	78 9	95	951/8
Gallatin	50		000,000	A . & ().	71/2	7		'78. 5 '78. 3½	130	150
German Am.*.	100	750,000	43,100	F. & A.			H.OD	"/4. 3		70
German Exch.*	100	200,000 200,000	49,200 48,700	May.	6	8	May.	78. 5	••••	
Germania* Greenwich*	25	200,000	20,900	May. M.&N.	8	7	May, May,	77. 6 78. 3		•••
rand Central*	25	100.0001	. D11.		S 200 K			185		
Grocers* Hanover	100	390,000	168,100 1763 200	J. & J.	8 -	7	Jan.,	77. 3 78. 314	••••	
mp.& Tradera'	100	1,500,000			14	14	alliv.	18. 7	203	
lrving	50	1000,000	114,000 7,900 412,300	J. & J.	10	8	July.	78. 4		
Island City Leather Manuf.	100	100,000 600,000	412,300	J. & J.	12	6½ 12	Jan.	'78. 3 I		• • • •
Manhattan*	50	2,050,000	1,019,300	F. & A	19	8	Ang.	'78. 5 '78. 4	1321/6	136
manui. & Mer.	20	100,000	4,000	J. & J. J. & J.		• • • •	July	75 314		
Marine	100	1 000,000	284,100	J. & J.	5 8	71/2	Jan., July,	76. 5 78. 316	105	••••
Market Mechanics'	25	2,000,000	919,800	J. & J.	10	9 1	July	78. 4	122	125
Mech. Assoc'n. Mech'ics & Tr.	50	500,000	89,600	M.&N.	3	246	Mav.	77 2121	55	
Mercantila	25	1.000,000	89,900 184,200	M.&N.	8		140	77. 31. 78. 3	70	••••
Merchants' Merchants' Ex.	50	2,000,0001	719,9001	J & J	8 1	716	July, July,	78. 3		124
Metropolis".	50	1,000,000	218,000	J. & J. J. & J.	31/6	61/2	July,	77. 3	••••	72
Metropolitan	100	3,000,000	857,400	J. & J.	10	10	July.	78. 5	115	
Murray Hill* Nassau*	100	100,000	65,3001			}	July.	78. 3 1		
New York.	100	1,000,000	68,300	M.&N.	10		Inalar ?	78. 214 78. 31/2	80	••••
N. Y. County N. Y. N. Exch.	100	200,000	673,100	J. & J.	4	878	Inle '	78. 4		·
Y. N. Exch.	100	300,000	75.7001	F & A	316	8	Aug., '	78. 4		
Vinth	70	750,000	38,300 55,500	J. & J.	7	8	Jan.,	77. 3	}	75
vorum raver».	50	240,000	55,500 84,500	J. & J.		1	July.	74. 346	1	
Oriental*	25	300,000	10213001		12	11	July,	78. 5		
ark	100	422,700 2,000,000	217,700	Q-F.	12 10	12	Aug,	0 0		136
eobles,	25	412.500	297,300 142.500	J. & J.	iŏ	10	July, '	78. 4	::::	
henixroduce*	- 90	1,000,000	138,700	J. & J.	7	6	Juiv. '	78. 3		••••
republic	100	200,000	281,000	F.&A		814	July, 'Aug.,'	74. 3½ 78. 3	80	
b. MICHOISE	TIME	1,000,000	36,100	F.& A.	8	612	Aug. '	77. 2501		80
eventh Ward.	TOWN	300,000	48,200	J. & J.	6	3 1	July. '	78. 3 1.		
noe & Leather	100	300,000	67,800 232,000	J. & J.	12 11	10 1	III.V	78. 4 78. 5	107	
tate of N. Y.	100	200,000	42.200	I. & J.	8	7	Inly "	78 3 1		
uira	100	800,000	189,300 nil.	M.C.N.	8	7	May,	10. 379	98	••••
radesmen's	40	956,300 1,000,000	337,500	J. & J. J. J. & J.	10	9	Jan.," Jan.,"	78. 3 78. 4		1
vest Side	501	1,200,000	725,800	M.&N.	9	0	May,	10. 0		50
Dide	100	200,000	78,200	J. & J.	8	8	July,"	10. 4		
t Mh a d										

§ The figures in this column are of date October 1st for the National banks, and of date Sept. 21 for the State banks.

Gas and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds.

[Gas Quotations by George H. Prentiss, Broker, 30 Broad Street.]

100	1	1	1	1 4		1	1
Gas Companies.	Par.	Amount.	Period.	Rate	Date.	Bid.	Ask
Repoblyn Gos Light Co	05	2 222 222	Von		A 100	100	140
Brooklyn Gas Light Co	25	2,000,000	Var. Var.	3		130 60	140
do gertificates	1.000	1,200,000	A. & U.	314	Apr., '78 Feb., '78	90	97
Harlem	50	1,850,000	F.& A	3	PPD "/S	1 33	42
Jersey City & Hoboken	20	384,000	J. & J.	716	1.11111 779	1140	150
Manhattan	50	4,000,000	J. & J.	5	June. '78	145	155
Metropolitan	100	2,500,000	M.& S.	5	Aug., '78	105	
do certificates	V.r.	1,000,000	M. & S.	316	June, '78 Aug., '78 Aug., '78	100	102
Mutual, N. Y	100	5.000,000	Quar.	1 11/			73
_ do_ bonds	1,000	1,000,000	F.& A.	31/2g	July , '78 May, '78	95	102
Massau, Brooklyn	25	1.000.000	Var.	3	July,'78	60	65
do scrip	Va.	700,000	M.&N.	31/2	May, '78	85	91
New York	100	4,000,000	M. &N.	9	MINV. 7A	1 73	80
New York People's (Brooklyn)		1,000,000	J. & J.	316	Jan., '76	16	22
do do bonds		325,000	M. &N.	316	Y-1 180	90	9616
do do certificates.		300,000	J. & J.	372	July, '78	65	75
Central of New York	50	466,000	C. C. A.	3	July, '78 Aug., '78 July, '78		85
Williamsburg	50	1,000,000	Quar,	972	July, '78 July, '78	80 96	90 100
	Var.	1,000,000 1,000,000	M. S.N	910	May, '78		
Metropolitan, Brooklyn	100	1,000,000	M. Och.		May, '78	50 80	65 92
Municipal	100	1,500,000			•••••	80	82
	<u>, </u>						
[Quotations by H.	L. GR	ANT, Brol	ker, 145	Bro			
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry-stk.	100	900,000		11/2	July, '78		25
	1,000	804 000	J. & J.	7	J'IV.1900	93	96
lat mortgage	100	19 100 0001	U	236	Oct , '78 June, '84	65	68
1st mortgage	1,000	1,500,000	J. & D.	7	June, '84	100	1011
Brooklyn City-stock	10	IO AAA AAAI	W r .	314	Aug., '78	175	180
1st mortgage	1,000	300,000	M.&N.	7	Nov., '80	104	110
Broadway (Brooklyn)—stock	100	200,000	Q-J.	3	Aug., '78 Nov., '80 July, '78 Oct., '76	135	150
Brooklyn & Hunter's Pt-stock.	100	400,000	A. & O.	3	Oct., '76 1888	76	85
1st mortgage bonds	1,000	300,000	J. 02 J.	7	1888	100	102
Bushwick Av. (B'klyn)—stock ventral Pk., N.& E. River—stk.	100	200 000I			7-1-1-1	80	90
ventral Pk., N. & E. River-8tk.	100	1,800,000	J. & J.	3	July, '78 1902		5216
Consolidated mortgage bonus.	1,000	1,800,000 1,200,000	J. & D.	7	1902	95	100
Dry Dock, E. B. & Battery—stk.	100			7	Aug., '78 June, '93	101	.88
lst mortgage, cons'd	500&c.	900,000	1.001	6	June, 93	TOT	102
Bighth Avenue—stock	100	I CMMS (MMS)	02	7	Ju y, '78	100	110
1st mortgage 2d St. & Grand St Ferry—stock	1,000	203,000 748,000	M &N	6	Jan., '84 May, '78	115	110 130
let mortgage	100 1,000	236,000	A & O	7	Apr., '93	105	115
1st mortgage Central Cross Town-stock	100	600,000			L., 00	40	50
1st mortosge		200,000	M.&N	7	Nov.1904	9216	96
Houston, West st. & Pav. Fy-stk.	1,000	250,000			2.01.1002	10	20
1st mortgage	500	500,000	I. & .I	7	July '94	~~ !	90 l
Second Avenue-stock	100	1 199 500	OF	2	July, '94 Apr., '78 Apr., '85 May, '88		50
3d mortgage	1,000	1,199,500 150,000	A.&O	7	Apr . '85	95	100 i
Cons. Convertible	1.000	1,050,000	M.&N	7	May. '88	8216	85
Extension	500&c.	200,000	A.& O.		OU. 001		85
Sixih Anenue- stock	100	750,000	M.&N.	5	May, '77	55	65
lat mortgage	1.000	415,000	J. & J.			1	115
Third Avenue-stock	100	2 000 000	0-F	10	Aug., '78	100	110
lst mortgage	1,000	2,000,000	J. & J.	7	July, '90	95	100
Inenty-third Street-stock	100	600.0001	1 & 1.	4	July, '90 Aug., '78 July, '90 Aug., '78 May, '93	95	100
1st mortgage	1,000	250,000	W.AN.	7	Aug., '78 May, '93	100	105
This column shows last divid	end on			te of	maturity	of be	onds.

Insurance Stock List.

		C. S. BAIL	BY. b	roker	.7 Pir	ie str	eet.]		427		
	Companies.	C	APITAL.	Net Surplus, July 1.		D	IVIDI	ENDS.	n .	PE	ICE.
		Par.	Amount	July 1, 1878.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	Lac	t Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
	Adriatic	. 100	200,000	13,981	14	10 25	10 15	July	'78 BL	60	65 85
	American Exc	100	400,000 200,000	73,779	10	15 10	15 10	July	78. 7	130	13734
	Amity	. 50	200,000	78,642		8 10	10	Jan. July	777 4		100
	Bowery Broadway	. 25	300,000			20 20	20 20	June Aug.	78.10 78.10	200 190	
	Brooklyn		153,000 300,000	209,786	30	20 20	20 20	July	78.10	175	
-	City Clinton	. 70	210,000 250,000	178,940	20	20 20	1716	Aug.	78.5 72 78. 6	110 115	120
٠	Columbia Commerce Fire	. 30	300,000	0.000		10 10	5	July Jan.	77. 5	50	55
	Commercial	. 50	200,000	172,204 †1006519		25	25	July	'7H. 8	125	136
	Continental Eagle	. 40	300,000	517.688	30	30	20	July Oct.	78 10	200	170
	Empire City Emporium	100	200,000	102,433 11,973	10	14 10	14 3	July Jan.,	77. 3	105 50	66
	Exchange Farragut	. 50	200,000	110,105 154.588	1216	20 15	15 15	Aug.	, '78. 5 '78. 716	110 125	130
I	Firemen's	17	204,000 150,000	90,569 13,386		15 10	12 10	July	178 5	100	110
I	Firemen's Tr. Franklin	. 10	150,000 200,000	87,581 -12,658	12	12	12	July	78. 5	100 45	110
I	German-Amer. Germania	100	1,000,000	720,101		10 30	10 30	July July		120 150	155
I	Globe	50	200,000	129,778 321,187	18	50	20	July.	'78. 5	110	125
I	Greenwich	100	200,000	33,298	10	40 10	40 10	July,	'78. 816	85 85	(
1	Hamilton	50	150,000 500,000	137,207 599,219	10	10	20 10	July, July,	78. 5	125 130	135
Į	Hoffman Home	100	200,000 3,000,000	95,223 1,179,042	10		10 10	July,	78. 5 78. 5		95 120
I	Hope Howard	25 50	150,000 500,000	19,135 144,783	10 12		10 12	July,	78. 5 78. 5	100	110
I	Importers'& T.	50 100	200,000 200,000	108,807 41,245	12	12	12 13	July,	78 5	102	110 85
1	Jefferson Kings Co.(Bkn)	30 20	200,000 150,000	199,066	10	10	10 20	Sept.	78 5	165	••••
ı	Knickerbocker	40	280,000 150,000	21,568 162,772	20	10	10 20	Jan. Ju v.	778. 5 778. 8	80 145	90 150
I	Lafayette(Bkn) Lamar		200,000	126,421 51,864	10	10	10	July,	'78. 5	100	105
l	Lenox Long Isl. (Bkn.)		150,000 200,000	1294,756	16	20	20	Juy, July,	78. 5 78. 8	150 80	85
l	Manuf & Build.	100	300,000 200,000	81,567 201,431	10	11	12	July,	78. 5 78. 6	130	140
	Manhattan Mech.&Trad'rs'	100 25	250,000 200,000	227,280 272,201	30	30	30	July, July,	78. 5 78.10	160	
l	Mech'ics'(Bkn) Mercantile	50	150,000 200,000	183,521 54,368	10	10	10	July, July,	775.10 778. 5	160	90
I	Merchants' Montauk (Bkn)	50 1	200,000	170,808 114,891	05	20	18.	July, July,	78. 8 78. 5	110	140 120
l	Nassau (Bklyn) National		200,000	184,751 (115.836)			20	July, July,	'78.10 '78.5	100	
ı	N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000 200,000	332,142 170,985	05	20	20	July,	'78.10	185 130	19 5 1 50
1	New York Fire N. Y. & Boston New York City	100	200,000 300,000	19,550 50,864				July,	77. 5	50 60	65
1	Niagara	50 25	500,000 350,000	432,403 125,671	10	10	12	July, Oct.,	78. 5	110	115 120
ı	North River	25	200,000	418,974 103,590	30 1	30	20	July,	78.10	230	240 115
ı,	Park Peter Cooper	100 20	200,000	207,114 2	30	20	20	July, July,	78.10	187	
1	People's Phenix (Bklyn)	50	150,000 1,000,000	112,290 2 656,319 1	5	20 . 2	20	July, July,	78. 0	120	
ı	Produce Exch. Relief	50	200,000	11,261 61,535 1	0		10	July,	777. 3½ 78. 5	50	70
	Republic Ridgewood	100 100	300,000 200,000	†33,061 1 73,072 1 209,231 2	1	13 1	12	July, July,	'78. 5 '78. 5	70 90	97
	Rutgers'	25 100	200,000 200,000	209,231 2 119,037 1	216	151/2 1	16	July, July,	78. 8	165	• • • •
18	St. Nicholas Standard	25 50	200,000	19,411 1 169,443 1	0 1		10 %	A 110	78.6.23		80 130
1 8	Star Sterling	100	300,000 200,000	162,(22 1 54,227 1	216 1	5 1	736	July.	778. 5 778. 5		105 90
	stuyvesant	25 25	200,000 150,000	150,216 2 181,242 2	0 2	20 1	6 1	ulv.	78. 7	120 130	• • • • •
1	l'radesmen's United States	25	250,000	237,990 1	6 1	6 1	8	uly,	78. 6	125 100	••••
	Westchester Williamsb'g C.	10 50	300,000 250,000	196,307 1 414,028 2	ŏ 2		ŏ j	Aug.,	78.10	195	••••
_	1	1	1_		,]		-

* Over all liabilities, including re-insurance, capital and scrip. † Inclusive of scrip. Figures with a minus sign before them show that the company is impaired to that extent.

City Securities.

	1	INTEREST.	Bonds	PR	ICE.
* 8 w	Rate.	Months Payable.	due.	Bid.	Asl
New York:			1000	100	100
Water stock 1841-63.	5	Feb., May Aug. Nov.	1878-1880	100	102
do1854-57.	6	do do	1878-1879	100	102
Croton water stock 1845-51.	5	do do	1890	102	
do de1952-60.	. 6	do do	1883-1890		106
Croton Aqued'ct stock. 1865.	6	do do	1884-1911		108
do pipes and mains	7	May & November.	1884-1900	100	
to reservoir bonds	6	Feb., May Aug. & Nov.	1907-1911	107	108
Central Park bonds 1853-57.	5	do do	1878-1898		108
do ao1853-65.	ĕ	do do	1877-1895		107
Dock bonds1870.	7	May & November.	1901	116	108
do1575.	6		1898	106	
Market stock1865-68.	7	May & November.	1894-1897	117	118
Improvement stock 1869	Ġ	do do	1889	105	106
do do1869.	7	do do	1879-1890	102	
Consolidated bondsvar.	6 g.	do do	1901	108	109
Street imp. stockvar.	6	do do	1888	10216	100
do dovar.	7	_do _do	1879-1882	102	105
New Consolidated	6 g.	January & July.	1896	108	109
Westchester County	7 . T. B	do do EERS. Jr Broker. 2% W	all st.]	106	107
Westchester County [Quotations by N	•	do do		108	103
[Quotations by N	. T. B	errs, Jr., Broker, 2½ W	all st.]	. (
[Quotations by N Brooklyn-Local Impr'em't-	. T. B	EERS, Jr., Broker, 2½ W January & July,	all st.]	101	106
[Quotations by N Brooklyn-Local Impr'em't- City bonds	. T. B	January & July, do 10	all st.]	101	106 114
[Quotations by N Brooklyn-Local Impr'em't- City bonds	. T. B	January & July, do 10 do 10	all st.] 1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924	101 105 118%	106 114 121
[Quotations by N Prooklyn-Local Impr'em't- City bonds	. T. B	January & July, do 10 do 10 do do do	all st.] 1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903	101 105 11814 11814	106 114 121 121
[Quotations by N Brooktyn—Local Impr'em't— City bonds	. T. B	January & July, do	[1878-1880] 1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915	101 105 11816 11816 11816	106 114 121 121 121
[Quotations by N Grooklyn—Local Impr'em't— City bonds	. T. B	January & July, do io do do do do do do do do do	[1878-1880] 1878-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905	101 105 11816 11816 11816	106 114 121 121 121
[Quotations by N Brooklyn—Local Impr'em't— City bonds	. T. B	January & July, do to do to do	[1878-1880] 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905 1881-1895	101 105 11816 11816 11816 108	106 114 121 121 121 121 1093
[Quotations by N Brooklyn—Local Impr'em't— City bonds	. T. B	January & July, do io do jo do Nav & November.	[1878-1880] 1878-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905	101 105 1181/4 1181/4 1181/4 108 104 103	106 114 121 121 121 1094 107
[Quotations by N Grooklyn-Local Impr'em't- City bonds	. T. B	January & July, do to do	1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905 1881-1895 1880-1843 1880-1843 1924	101 105 1181/6 1181/6 1181/6 108 104 103 102 1071/6	106 114 121 121 121 1094 107 108 106 109
[Quotations by N Grooklyn—Local Impr'em't— City bonds do Park bonds Water loan bonds Water loan City bonds City bonds Kings Co. bonds do Park bonds	. T. B	January & July, do io do io do January & November. January & July.	all st.] 1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905 1881-1895 1880-1843	101 105 1181/6 1181/6 1181/6 108 104 103 102 1071/6	106 114 121 121 121 1094 107 108 106 109
[Quotations by N Brooklyn—Local Impr'em't— City bonds Vark bonds Water loan bonds. Bridge bonds Water loan. City bonds Kings Co. bonds Compark bonds Bridge bonds Bridge bonds City bonds City bonds Kings Co. bonds Bridge bonds Compark bonds Bridge	. T. B	January & July, do io do io do January & November. January & July.	1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905 1881-1895 1880-1843 1880-1843 1924	101 105 1181/6 1181/6 1181/6 108 104 103 102 1071/6	106 114 121 121 121 109, 107 108 106
[Quotations by N Grooklyn—Local Impr'em't— City bonds do Park bonds Water loan bonds Bridge bonds City bonds City bonds Kings Co. bonds do Park bonds Bridge Alı Brooklyn bonds fiat.	7 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 6 7 6	January & July, do io do io do Jo do	1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905 1881-1895 1880-1843 1880-1843 1924 1907-1910	101 105 11816 11836 11836 11836 104 103 102 10716	106 114 121 121 121 1094 107 108 106 109
[Quotations by N Brooktyn—Local Impr'em't— City bonds do Park bonds Water loan bonds Bridge bonds City bonds Kings Co. bonds do Park bonds Bridge Alı Brooklyn bonds flat.	7 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 6 7 6	January & July, do io do io do January & November. January & July.	1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905 1881-1895 1880-1843 1880-1843 1924 1907-1910	101 105 118½ 118½ 118½ 108 104 103 102 107½ 107½	106 114 121 121 121 109, 108 108 109
[Quotations by N Brooklyn—Local Impr'em't— City bonds do Park bonds Water loan bonds Water loan City bonds Kings Co. bonds do do Park bonds Bridge *All Brooklyn bonds flat. [Quotations by C. Zai	7 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 6 7 6	January & July, do io do io do Jo do	all st.] 1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905 1881-1895 1880-1843 1924 1907-1910 rersey City	101 105 1181/6 1183/6 1183/6 1193/6 104 103 1071/6 1071/6	106 114 121 121 121 109, 107 108 108 109 110
[Quotations by N Brooklyn—Local Impr'em't— City bonds do Park bonds Water loan bonds Water loan City bonds Kings Co. bonds do Park bonds Elings Co. bonds (Quotations by C. Zai	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	January & July, do 10 do 10 do es November. do do do January & July, do do	1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905 1881-1895 1880-1843 1890-1844 1907-1910 ersey City	101 105 1181/6 1181/6 1181/6 104 103 102 1071/6 1071/6	106 114 121 121 121 109 107 108 109 110 110
[Quotations by N Brooklyn—Local impr'em't— City bonds do Park bonds Water loan bonds City bonds Water loan. City bonds Ali Brooklyn bonds flat. [Quotations by C. Zan lersey City— Water loan, long do 1869-71	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	January & July, do 10 do 10 do 10 do May & November. do 10 January & July, do do January & July, do do	all st.] 1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905 1881-1895 1924 1907-1910 rersey City 1895 1899-1902 1878-1879	101 105 118½ 118½ 118½ 108 104 103 107½ 107½ 107½	106 114 121 121 109 107 108 109 110
[Quotations by N Grooklyn-Local Impr'em't- City bonds	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 6 7 7 6 6 6 7	January & July, do An & November. do do do January & July, do do January & July, do do January & July,	all st.] 1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905 1881-1895 1880-1843 1890-1845 1924 1907-1910 ersey City 1895 1899-1902 1878-1879	101 105 118½ 118½ 118½ 108 104 102 107½ 107½ 107½	106 114 121 121 121 109 108 109 110 108 110 109 110
[Quotations by N Brooktyn—Local Impr'em't— City bonds do Park bonds Water loan bonds. Bridge bonds City bonds City bonds do do Park bonds Bridge Co. bonds (Quotations by C. Zan Farsey City— Water loan, long do 1869-71	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	January & July, do 10 do 10 do 10 do May & November. do 10 January & July, do do January & July, do do	1878-1880 1881-1895 1915-1924 1903 1915 1902-1905 1881-1895 1880-1843 1924 1907-1910 1895 1899-1902 1878-1879 1878-1879	101 105 1181/6 1181/6 1181/6 1104 103 1071/6 1071/6 1071/6 100 100	106 114 121 121 1091 107 108 109 110

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Luvestments

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 subscribers. One number of the SUPPLEMENT, however, is bound up with THE FINANCIAL REVIEW (Annual), and can be purchased in that shape.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

North Carolina Railroad.

(For the year ending May 31, 1878.)

May 31st, 1878: Receipts from all sources			
Expenses for the year	 	\$6.445	\$273,286

aid in settlement of old claims, discount on bonds sold and repairs on company's buildings.

DEBT OF THE COMPANY. The total debt of the company reported at last annual meeting was... \$513,681 From which deduct amount of assets...... 200,643

And we have the actual debt of the company\$226,598 Of the above \$200,643 assets, \$11,941 is cash deposited with banks and bankers, and cash items, \$135,660 is cash in the hands of trustee, for the redemption of mortgage bonds. The remainder, amounting to \$59,042, is shown in the secretary and treasurer's report of the financial condition of the company, all of which, with the exception of some items due by individuals for rents, &c., amounting probably to about \$1,000, is worthless, and was so reported by me last year, and which the committee on reports at the last annual meeting recommended that the finance committee be empowered at their discretion to charge to profit and loss, which report was adopted by the stockholders.

The finance committee, however, have not as yet carried the resolution into effect. I would again recommend that these assets, known to be worthless, be charged to profit and loss, as they are calculated to deceive the stockholders in showing the actual debt of the company.

In the amount \$427,242 (debt of the company) is included \$120,000 dividend declared, but not due until September 15, 1878, which will be paid out of the semi-annual rent due July 1st,

MORTGAGE.

Amount of bonds issued under the mortgage... \$790,000 Cash and bonds paid into sinking fund..... 634,692 SINKING FUND.

The company has paid during the year to N. H. D. Wilson, trustee.... \$29,173 The securities deposited by the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, as collateral to secure the payment of the lease money,

consist of \$70,000 of 1st mortgage bonds of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company and \$208,000 1st mortgage bonds of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

All coupons due on the \$70,000 Richmond & Danville Railroad mortgage bonds have been cut off and canceled, and all the coupons due on the entire \$500,000 1st mortgage bonds of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company (of which the \$208,000 on deposit is a part) have been cut off and canceled. The deposit in its present shape is deemed sufficient for its requirements. The report of the finance committee shows in detail the condition of the sinking fund. The board of directors, some time past, instructed the trustee to convert his assets into cash and pay off the ten year bonds now past due.

FINANCIAL CONDITION NOW AND ONE YEAR AGO.

The debt of the company reported and entered on the books of the company on the 31st day of May, 1877, as shown by the books of the secretary, was \$513,681, to which add \$27,918 of old debts not reported and entered on the books of the company, but which have been paid during the year, and we have the total debt on the 31st day of May, 1878, \$541,600; to which add \$240,000, a dividend of six per cent declared on the capital stock of the company by the board of directors, January 30, 1873, and we have the debt of the company \$781,600, of which amount there has been paid during the year \$354,357, leaving the debt of the company, as shown by the books of the secretary, on the 31st day of May, 1878, \$427,242, which amount may be reduced by assets \$200,643, leaving a balance to be paid of \$226,598.

The general exhibit of the business of the company for the fiscal year shows a decrease of the debt of the company of

The total bonded debt of the company under the mortgage is \$291,500, of which amount \$81,500 is in ten-year bonds and \$210,000 is in twenty-year bonds.

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE

COMPANY	FOR THE	FISCAL	YEAR	ENDING	MAY	31,	1878.	٠.	100	ь.
z .		RECE							-	6
Lease of North Card Interest	lina R. R.	\$260,000 11,709	Ren Rea	t l estate.		••••	•••••	* 9 6		18 58
K		\$271,709						A 01	70.0	-

S	Bynnyn			
Manage 18	EXPEND	TURES.	* *	
Traveling expenses and ot	her	Tax account	. 	40
incidentals	\$1,899	Repairs of Co.'s	huilding	1
Loss and damage	892	since lease	Dunaing.	904
Advertising and Stationery	7 462	Balance, receipts	more the	. 864
Salaries	3,397	evnenges	шого спа	200 400
Legal expenses	9,446	expenses	• . • • • • • • • •	. 233,375
Int., premiums and discour	nta 20 400		*	
				\$273,496
Cost of construction	COPERTY AND	D RESOURCES.		
Cost of construction, equi	pment and re	eal estate		1,933,178
Amount sinking find (old)	Court Book at		@204 non	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Chatham railroad	BLOCK		74,700	
" North Carolina rai	Iroad stock	,	19,500	
" Northwestern N. (R. R. stoc	k	20,000-	910 300
" due from station s	genta	***************		318,200
" other	omnaniae	•••••••••••••	11,116	
" " Undivid	ompanies	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8,363	
"" "Fraight	uais	•••••	12, 110	90
" Ireignt	exchanges	•••••	421	(8)
United	States		219	
" State N	. Carolina		11,683	
bills re	ceivable		3,171	
" NHI	Wilson tr	ustee	185,660	*
" of supplies	. ,, ,		£ 000	
" cash - Notes of J	Mooreand	I A. & C. R. R. Co	5,263	
" cash ourrener	A. MOOLE SHO	A. & C. R. R. Co	1,700	
" cash—currency	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10,241—	207,643
<u>*</u>	* 4			5,452,021
Wooto	THE PARTY I	and Dating		-,,0

Western Maryland Railroad.

(For the year ending September 30, 1878.)

The Baltimore American furnishes the following abstract of the president's annual report of this company, which is of more interest since the pamphlet report will probably not be ready for some weeks:

OPERATIONS OF THE ROAD.

The following statement of the operations of the road is for the year ending September 30, 1878:

The gross earnings have been:

From passengers. From freight and express. From milk and marketing. From mails. From miscellaneous sources.	•••••	180,773
Total	••••	\$347,201
The operating expenses were:		
Expenses transportation department Expenses machinery department Expenses road department General expenses	• • • • • • • •	35,070
General expenses	• • • • • • • •	15,398
Total		\$217.975
Net earnings.		£129.926
The earnings, as compared with 1877, are as follo	ws:.	Q 140,000
Increase from passengers	•••••	
Increase from milk and marketing Decrease from mails Decrease from miscellaneous sources.		2,217 129 4,821
Total increase of earnings		\$15,115
The expenses, as compared with 1877, are as follows:	WR ·	£10,110
Decrease in expenses transportation department. Decrease in expenses machinery department. Decrease in expenses road department		\$1,127 2,523

Increase in net earnings.... \$17,780 DETAILS OF THE BUSINESS OF THE ROAD.

Decrease in expenses road department.....

Increase in general expenses.....

Total decrease of expenses.....

The above statement of gross earnings, \$347,201, does not include \$29,317 earned upon the tracks of other roads east of Fulton Station, the "trackage" or tolls paid by this company being identical with the rates charged the public for the service, and being full for such service, there was nothing from this source to credit to earning of this company, and in consequence the whole amount was treated as a "division" of joint business and excluded from the aforegoing statement. In 1877 the amount so earned and paid over was \$23,214, and in 1876 \$25,486.

As compared with other years, the increase in revenue has

been as follows:

1877, \$15,115, or 4 55-100 per cent; 1876, \$35,299, or 11 31-100 per cent; 1875, \$55,483, or 18 21-100 per cent; 1874, \$69,409, or 24 98-100 per cent; 1873, \$128,817, or 58 99-100 per cent; 1872, \$159,008, or 84 49 100 per cent; 1871, \$176,272, or 103 12-100 per 1970, \$209,232, or 151 65-100 per cent.

There were moved during the year \$368,956 passengers and 136,021 tons of freight, making an increase over 1877 of 29,845

passengers and 4,654 tons of freight.

The performance of the Transportation Department for the year was equivalent to the movement of 7,411,061 passengers and 5,180,982 tons of freight a distance of one mile, as against 6,582,241 passengers and 4,692,089 tons in 1877.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.

During the year important progress and large expenditures have been made in strengthening the equipment, increasing depot, siding and other facilities, substituting steel for iron rails, introducing permanent structures for temporary or perishable ones, ballasting with stone, increasing excursion facilities, &c., &c. In this manner \$72,870 of the net earnings have been applied, and it will be found advisable to pursue the same course for several years to come, in order to place the road under the most favorable conditions for safe and economic operation.

THE PREFERRED BONDS.

The matter of the purchase by the city of the second preferred bonds of the company, which has already been brought to the attention of the Mayor and City Council and the City Finance Commissioners, has much to commend it, and the directors on the part of the city will be prepared at the proper time to present the matter and show the important advantages the city may thus gain.

During the year important progress has been made upon the Baltimore & Hanover and the Baltimore & Cumberland Valley Railroads, and there is every reason to believe that the influence of both, as operating roads, will be felt by this company before the close of another year.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

Anthracite Coal Combination .- A meeting of the Board of Control was held at the office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, in this city. Mr. Gowen urged that the out-put for October should be increased, and it was finally decided that the allotment should be increased 600,000 tons over that previously agreed to, making the total for the month 1,800,000 tons. The out-put for November was fixed at 1,200,000 tons, with the understanding that this amount could be increased at the next meeting of the Board. Upon the question of the extension of the combination to April 1, 1879, Dr. Linderman said that the operators in the Lehigh Valley had refused to ratify his vote at the Long Branch meeting to extend the limit of the combination until April 1. The Board of Control then rescinded the vote taken at Long Branch, and the officers of the coal companies, with Messrs. Thomas Dickson and F. B. Gowen as chairmen, were appointed a committee to see the representatives of the various interests in the combination and report the terms under which a new combination for 1879 can be effected.

The following table shows the tonnage allotted to each

company for October and November:

	October.	November.
	Tons.	Tons.
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	516,758	343,500
Lehigh Va ley Railroad	30 ,063	237,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey	247.072	154,860
Delaware Lackawanna & Western	240,829	153,000
Delaware & Hudson Cana! Company	272.982	149,760
Pennsylvania Coal Company	97,490	91,500
Pennsylvania Railroad	124,806	70,380
Total tons	1,800,000	1,200,000

Ashuelot (N. H.)—A controlling interest in the Ashuelot Railroad stock has been sold to large individual stockholders in the Connecticut River Railroad.

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe—Denver & Rio Grande.—A despatch from Chicago, Oct. 15, said: The reports circulated yesterday of the leasing of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad by the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company caused the stock of the latter company to rise to 92; but later in the day it fell to 83, as a hitch in the negotiations was reported. Friends of the road, however, feel confident that all obstacles to the consolidation will be removed in a few days, giving the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad a northern outlet to Denver, and

making it one of the finest roads in the country. -The Boston Advertiser says: "The New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad Company, an offshoot of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, is now building to Albuquerque, a point about 250 miles from the end of the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad. From Albuquerque to Tucson is about 400 miles. Probably neither the Southern Pacific nor the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe would have begun these extensions, if it had not been quite clear that the business furnished by New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico would be large and increasing. But the advantage the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe has in its low cost will be very apparent when the competition for the business of the Pacific coast begins. The line from Kansas City to Albuquerque will have per mile: debt, about \$23,000; stock, about \$15,000. The Union Pacific Railroad has per mile: debt, about \$85,000; stock, about \$35,000. The line from Albuquerque to the Southern Pacific Railroad will cost per mile much less

than \$23,000." Atlantic Mississippi & Ohio.—In the controversy between the majority of the English Committee and Mr. J. L. Hale of the minority, the latter gentleman feels that injustice was done him in publishing the resolution passed by the majority condemnatory of his acts and impugning his motives. The circular of the committee, as we stated at the time, was an argumentum ad hominem, and did not go into the merits of the question, and Mr. Hale has issued a reply to the committee's resolution defending his own course, and claiming that his action is in favor of bond. holders' interests. So far as the personalities of the matter are concerned the readers of the CHRONICLE have little interest in it; but as to the details of the re-organization plans, both sides should have a fair consideration.

Canadian Railroads in 1876-77.—From the official report of Mr. Brydges for last year, ending June 30, 1877, the following

summary is condensed:

There were added the last year 417 miles, and in the previous year 446. Of recent additions to the mileage, 228 miles, though belonging to the Grand Trunk system, can scarcely be called Canadian, since they lie within the United States. The increase in length of track during the past year is divided among thirteen different roads; 105½ being on the Intercolonial, 51 on the Albert, 261 on the Toronto & Nipissing, 241 on the Whitby & Port Perry, and 70 on the Levis & Kennebec. Extensive additions still remain to be made to the system, in the construction of the Pacific Railway, which is only in its early stages, and which will consume many years in completing.

The re-construction which has taken place on different roads of late years is extensive, the original gauge of 5 feet 6 inches being rapidly discarded. What was at first intended for the uniform gauge of all our roads, is now, by universal consent, admitted to be unsuitable. The prevailing gauge, and that which will probably some day become universal, is the 4 feet

84 inch. Of the total mileage, 4,366 is of this gauge; and the narrow, as well as the old Provincial, is probably doomed. The Toronto Grey & Bruce would change its narrow gauge to the prevailing width at once, if it had the means. One advantage of this gauge is that it enables our railways to interchange cars with the American roads, while it probably secures the maximum economy of motive power. The old Provincial gauge is likely to disappear altogether before the narrow gauge makes its exit; there being now remaining only 540 miles of the former, while of the latter there are 672, which the conversion of the Toronto Grey & Bruce would reduce to 481. It cannot be said that the narrow gauge has not served a useful purpose, and it is not certain that it may not again be used as a cheap means of penetrating into unsettled districts.

The traffic earnings of the railways in operation during two years past were as follows, an increase in mileage of 417 miles

existing in 1877:

Passengers	11,321,264 744,741	1875-76. \$6,254,866 12,211,158 703,991 188,064	per ct. 3·15 5·47 13·50	per ct.
Total		\$19,358,084		3.18

Total decrease, therefore, is \$613,030 63, which is entirely under the head of freight. This decrease was not because there was less freight moved—the figures show that there was more; but is attributable to the low rates obtainable for through freight. Express freight, passengers, mails and other sources show an increased return.

The capital raised by the railways open at the date named was

as follows:

Ordinary share o	anital nai	an b		. 		\$113,702,126	82
Preference	up tur pur	4.6				68,876,867	
Bonded debt	• • • • •					79,676,382	41
Loans or bonuse	s from Do	minion G	overnmen	ıt		55,320,802	23
Loans or bonuse							33
		•			×.		-
Makal						4000 000 000	10

The increase in this aggregate, which is \$8,808,000 over that of the previous year, and \$26,500,000 over that of 1875, consists largely of municipal grants by way of loan or bonus. Preference capital is increased \$2,726,000 and ordinary shares \$1,493,000. These figures represent the par value of the securities issued; the cash realized upon them was considerably less. When to the above total is added \$19,621,140 12, capital of railways under construction at the close of the fiscal year, we have \$345,950,-

116 30 for roads opened and building, an increase of twelve millions within the year.

The Great Western returns 79 miles of double track and the Southern one mile. The proportion of steel-laid track has become greater, and there is an increase in sidings, engines and cars owned, and a decrease in engines and cars hired. The track mileage has increased by 1,347,185, or about 7 per cent.

The number of passengers carried was 6,073,233, a gain of 528,419, or 8.7 per cent over 1876. The freight tonnage carried was 528,036 tons, or 8.34 per cent greater than the previous year, amounting to 6,331,757 tons.

The gross expenses . making the profit on working \$3,451,962, which is \$103,400 less of net profit than was shown in 1876, and is equal to a profit of 4.33 per cent on the bonded debt. Such a result leaves but little hope of return for holders of share capital, and small room for governments or municipalities to get interest on their advances.

The expenses last year were 81.59 per cent of the earnings; in 1876, they were 81 63, a slight gain, it is true, but still in the right direction. It is, however, true that the gross earnings per mile were only \$3,362 in 1877, as against \$3,753 in 1876; operating expenses being \$2,764 per mile, while in the previous year they were \$3,064.

Only five passengers were killed during the year and 18 injured; but employes "and others" bring the total killed up to 111 and injured to 317, which was slightly more than the previous year. The railway traveler is thus probably nearly as safe

as the man that stays at home.

Central Pacific.—A press despatch from San Francisco, Oct. 15, is as follows: "In the case of Gallatin against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, being an action to restrain the defendants from paying a dividend of 1 per cent on the capital stock, on the ground that under the Funding act of 1878 the company should pay 5 per cent of its earnings into the United States Treasury as a sinking fund, Judge Sawyer, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, overruled the demurrer, and, the defendants not appearing, gave judgment for the plain. tiff. The case now goes to the United States Supreme Court."

Charleston City Bonds—Taxation.—The following is the substance of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in regard to the power of a corporation to tax its own bonds in the hands of holders, in cases Nos. 95 and 237-Murray agt. the City Council of Charleston, and Jenkins agt. the same:

In these cases, the city having taxed its own stock, the question was whether the ordinance imposing the tax was not void, as impairing the obligation of the contract, the effect being to depreciate the value of the stock.

We come to the question whether the ordinances being valid did impair the obligations of the city's contracts with the plaint ff. What was the obligation? By the certificates of stock, or city loan, held by the plaintiff, the city assumed to pay to him the sum mentioned in them, and to pay 6 per cent interest, in quarterly payments. The obligation undertaken, therefore, was both to pay the interest at the rate specified, and to pay it to the plaintiff. Such was the contract, and such was the whole contract. It contained no reservation or restriction of the duty described. But the city ordinances, if they can have any force, change both the form and effect of the undertaking. They are the language of the promissor. In substance they say to the creditor:

"True, our assumption was to pay to you quarterly a sum of money equal to 6 per cent per annum on the debt we owe you. Such was our express engagement. But we now lessen our obligation. Instead of paying all the interest to you, we retain a part for ourselves, and substitute the part retained for a part of what we expressly promised you." Thus applying the ordinances to the contract, it becomes a very different thing from what it was when it was made, and the change is effected by legislation, by ordinances of the city, enacted under asserted authority of laws passed by the Legislature. That by such legislation the obligation of the cont act is impaired is evident enough, unless it can be held there was some implied reservation of a right in the creditor to change its terms, a right reserved when the contract was made—unless some power was withheld, not expressed or disclosed, but which entered into and limited the express undertaking. But how can that bef How an express contract can contain an implication, or consist with a reservation directly contrary to the words of the instrument, has never yet a reservation directly contrary to the words of the instrument, has never yet

It has been strenuously argued on behalf of the defendant that the State of South Carolina and the City Council of Charleston possessed the power of taxation when the contracts were made; that by the contract the city did not surrender this power; that, therefore, the contracts were subject to its possible exercise; and that the city ordinances were only an exertion of it. We

shrender this power; that, therefore, the contracts were subject to its possible exercise; and that the city ordinances were only an exertion of it. We are told that the power of the State to impose taxes upon the subjects within its juri-diction is unlimited (with some few exceptions), and that it extends to everything that exists by its authority, or is introduced by its permission. Hence it is inferred that the contracts of the City of Charleston were made with reference to this power and in subordination to it.

All this may be admitted, but it does not meet the case of the defendant. We do not question the existence of a State power to levy taxes as claimed, nor the subordination of contracts to it, so far as it is unrestrained by constitutional limitation. But the power is not without limits, and one of its limitations is found in the clause of the Federal Constitution, that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts. Attempted State taxation is the most frequently adopted to affect contracts contrary to the Constitutional inhibition. It most frequently calls for the exercise of our supervisory power. It may, then, he safely affirmed that no State by viriue of its taxing power, can say to a debtor, "You need not pay your creditor all that you have promised to him. You may satisfy your duty to him by retaining a part for yourself, or for some municipality, or for the State Treasury." Much less can a city say. "We will tax our debt to you, and in virtue of the tax withhold a part for our own use."

The truth is, States and cities, when they borrow money and contract to pay its power.

part for our own use."

The truth is, States and cities, when they borrow money and contract to pay it with interest, are not acting as sovereignties. They come down to the level of ordinary individuals. Their contracts have the same meaning as that of similar contracts between private persons. Hence, instead of there being in the undertaking of a State or city to pay, a reservation of a sovereign right to withhold payment, by tax or otherwise, the contract should be regarded as an assurance that such a right shall not be exercised. A promise to pay, with a reserved right to deny or change the effect of the promise, is an absurdity.

Is, then, property which consists in the promise of a State or of a municipality of a State beyond the reach of taxation. We do not affirm that it is. A State may, undoubtedly, tax any of its creditors within its jurisdiction for the debt due to him, and regulate the amount of the tax by the rate of interest the debt bears, if its promise be left unchanged. A tax thus laid impairs no obligation assumed. It leaves the contract untauched. But until the payment of the debt or interest has been made as stipulated, we think no act of state sovereignty can work an exoneration from what has been promised to the creditor, namely, payment to him, without a violation of the Constitution. the creditor, namely, payment to him, without a violation of the Constitution.
"The true rule of property founded on contract with the Government is this:
It must be first reduced into possession, and then it will become subject in common with other similar property to the right of the Government to raise

Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. Justices Miller and Hunt dissented, taking the ground that the contract was entered into subject to the general power of the city to tax.

Chicago & Lake Huron.-Judge Baxter, of the U.S. Court in Michigan, has appointed an attorney to advise the receiver, this attorney to be charged with investigating and reporting upon whose authority the certificates of indebtedness issued by the receiver was issued, whether issued in pursuance of authority granted in good faith, and whether, in his opinion, any portion of them was for any cause invalid. He would further ascertain if there were any other outstanding liabilities against said receiver, and, if so, how much and to whom they were due. He would also report the gross earnings of the road while in the hands of the receiver, and how the same had been applied. The attorney is vested with all the powers of a special master, and should have free access to all the books and other papers of said receiver. If he found that any moneys had been misapplied, he should report by whom, and recommend such prosecution, either civil or criminal, as he might deem proper under the The parties are required, with all possible dispatch, to bring the case to a final hearing.

-Incidentally, the claim of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan bondholders to an equitable lien on the Chicago & Northeastern section of the line came up in the course of the proceedings. The Court granted leave for their counsel to file a cross bill against the Chicago & Northeastern, which will bring up the whole question concerning the building of that road and where the money came from with which it was built. Counsel also asked for the appointment of a receiver for that road, but argunt on this motion was postponed until the present week,

Denver South Park & Pacific.—This railroad is now completed and open for business to Bailey, in Park county, Col., 54 miles from Denver, and 47 miles from Black Creek Junction, where the extension leaves the old line to Morrison, which was built several years ago. The nine miles from Black Creek Junction to Morrison are retained as a branch.

Electric Light.—The Edison Electric Light Company filed its certificate of incorporation in the County Clerk's office, New York City, on Thursday. The object of the company is the production of light, heat and power by means of electricity. Its capital is \$300,000, and the incorporators are Tracy R. Edison, James H. Banker, Norvin Green, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., Grosvenor P. Lowery, Robert M. Gallowav, Egisto P. Fabbri, George R. Kent, George W. Soren, Charles F. Stone, William G. Miller. Thomas A. Edison, and George S. Hamlin.

English Preference and Guaranteed Railroad Stocks.-The London Railway News, in an article on the subject of loan and debenture stocks, gives the full amount of capital expended on railways in the United Kingdom as £674,059,048, which is made up as follows:

Proportion to total capital, Amount. per cent. Ordinary stock......£265.041,23 Loans and debenture stocks.....

The News says: "From these figures it would appear that the guaranteed and preference stocks together represent about 35 per cent of the whole capital expended. These stocks are secured by £265,000,000 of ordinary stock already expended. In other words, £237,000,000 of guaranteed and preference stock may be taken, as far as security is concerned, as representing the total capital of £500,000 000 actually expended. So far as the apportionment of revenue of the railways is concerned, the preference stocks last year received £10,604,000 of dividend; but before the whole of their securities could have been exhausted, the dividend paid on the ordinary stock, amounting to £11,948,000, would have to be entirely swept away. The net revenue available for the dividend on £237,000,000 of preference stock is thus rather more than £22,000,000, or more than double the amount of dividend which they now receive. This is a very large margin of security, and the consideration of this fact should tend greatly to increase the value of English railway preference stocks. It is not surprising, when such facts are remembered, that these stocks are largely sought after by persons desiring a safe investment, and that their yield, from present market prices, should be something below 4 per cent. Included in this amount of preferences are what may be called guaranteed stocks. securities are especially secured by the different railway compa nies by which they have been issued. Theoretically, therefore, they should be even more secure than the preference stocks, inasmuch as all the dividends paid on the preference must be exhausted before the dividends paid on the guaranteed stocks can be affected. The following shows the proportion of guaranteed and preference stocks, with the respective rates of dividend:

Rate of Interest or Dividend.	Guaranteed Preferential Am't of Capital. Am't of Capital, £191,793 £10,420,253
Not above 1 per cent	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Above I and not over 2 per cent.	
do 2 do 5 do	0 054 304
1 do 3 do 4 do	46.200,210
1 30 4 1	
3 0 00	42,795,838 118,174,378
0 00	
no 6 do 7 do	- 030
do 7 do e de	000 - 20
do 9 do 0 do	
J 40	
10 40	183,225 603,240
do 10 do 12 do	2 000
	2,000 223,000
Total	£73.365.765 £:63 682 448

"It will be noticed from the above table that it includes a considerable amount of preference capital on which no dividend is paid, as well as a small fraction of guaranteed stocks also receiving no interest."

Another statement shows the amount of stock issued by the various companies in the United Kingdom on which no dividend is paid. The News says of this that it represents a total of over £10,000,000 of stock, and it has below it the expenditure of considerably more than that amount represented by ordinary stock, on which, of course, no dividend is paid till its claims are satisfied. Some of these stocks-that is, those which were issued before 1863-are entitled to arrears of dividend, but by the Companies Clauses Act of 1863 (26 and 27 Vict., 118) it is especially provided that a deficiency in the dividends of any one year shall not be made up in subsequent years, except special provisions to that effect be enacted. A large amount of these preference stocks, which are in default, are held by advance and finance associations.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.—A circular from the Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, addressed to the proprietors and shareholders, contains the following:

"I am instructed by the directors to forward to you, with reference to Mr. McEwen's recent circular, a memorandum of facts and statements concerning the through traffic of the

"The directors regret that the question thus raised by Mr. McEwen should form a subject of discussion at the present time, when most important negotiations are being carried on in Canada and the United States, "If these negotiations should prove, as the directors hope, successful, a greatly-increased value would at once be imparted to the through traffic; and in any case it is for the best interests of the company that the directors should be cordially supported in carrying on these negotiations, and that there should be no division of opinion, tending to encourage opponents, at a tending to encourage opponents, at a moment when special efforts are being made to secure to the company substantial benefits by an equitable division of the traffic which has formed the subject of so much competition between the various railway routes."

Mr. McEwen's circular proposed that the company should abandon its unprofitable through traffic and trust hereafter to the growth of local business in Canada.

The "memorandum" referred to is headed "Facts and statements concerning through traffic," and Sir Henry Tyler states, with respect to the circular of Mr. McEwen, that-

"The board has received from Mr. McEwen requisitions from 1,011, or about one-eighth, of the proprietors, representing holdings in the debenture, preference and ordinary stocks of £3,130,000, or about one-eighth of the nominal amount of such stocks. The third preference and ordinary stocks represented by the requisitions amount to £2,300,000 out of the total £3,130,000. 000. Some others of the proprietors, in returning the forms of requisition to the Grand Trunk office, or to Mr. McEwen, have expressed their dissent in terms of a highly disparaging character."

terms of a highly disparaging character."

"The question thus raised (Sir Henry states) is an exceedingly important one, and it has long received the continuous and anxious attention of the board. It formed also the subject of a special and lengthened investigation by the board in the early part of the present year, with the assistance of Mr. Hickson, who was, after full conference with the other officers of the company, brought over from Canada, for the very purpose, to a large extent, of exhaustively discussing the company's position in regard to the through traffic. The rates obtained, and the relative value of them to the company, may be well appreciated by a perusal of the following extract from my speech from the chair at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders on the 29th April las:

April las:

"Looking back to the experience of the last six years, we find that the average earnings per ton per mile in the December half-years from 1872 were as follows: 1872, 1:38 cents, or say 0.70d.; 1873, 1.44 cents, or 0.52d.; 1874, 1:10 cents, or 0.55d.; 1875, 1:00 cent, or 0.50d.; 1876, 0.75 cents, or 0.38d; 1877, 0.80 cents, or 0.40d.; and the number of tens moved one mile was: 1872, 221,600,-

000 tons.; 1873. 238,000,000; 1874, 332,000,000; 1875, 342,000,000; 1876, 377,000,000; and 1877, 435,000,000. So that we have, you see, been in the disagreeable position of continually and largely increasing the volume of our business at the same time that the rate of remuneration for its transport has proportionately decreased.' * * * 'It is not an increase of freight traffic that is wanted; we have as much as we could desire, and sometimes more than we can carry. It is not the means of conveyance that are wanting; we are able, as you observe, to carry enormous and continually increasing quantities. It is the one element of 'rates' that weighs us down, and prevents us from paying dividends, as we ought to do if those rates were reasonable, upon all our stocks.'"

Indianapolis & St. Louis .-- It is stated, we know not how authoritatively, that this road is paying its current indebtedness monthly and placing all surplus moneys in bank until matters are adjusted, and that the trustees will allow the interest due January 1, 1879, to default, should no settlement of the trouble be reached prior to that date.

Kansas Pacific.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad Re-construction Committee has agreed to a plan of re-organization which contemplates the issue of new mortgage bonds for the principal mortgage and funded interest, amounting to about \$7,250,000. A second mortgage is to be made to secure the payment of the unfunded interest, and the land grants of the Denver Extension road are to be thrown into a sinking fund. New stock is also to be issued, to be distributed so as to give control of the road to the Denver Extension bondholders, and the balance will be

distributed among the holders of the junior securities.

—A press despatch from Kansas City, Oct. 17, says that Henry Villard and Carlos Greeley, receivers, were removed by Judge Foster, of the United States Circuit Court, in special session. It states also that the stockholders are wrangling with the bondholders, and unless both agree upon some man as receiver by next Monday the Court will appoint one.

At the regular metting of directors of the Kansas Pacific Railway, held in St. Louis, D. M. Edgerton, was elected President; S. M. Edgell, Vice-President; and A. H. Califf, Secretary and

Lexington & St. Louis.—This railroad was re-organized on October 11 at St. Louis, at a meeting of bondholders held in that city. The new road will be known as St. Louis & Lexington, and has been leased to the Missouri Pacific for ten years. Mr. Jos. Seligman was elected president. This road was foreclosed a short time since and bid in by the German bondholders at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The road is rented so as to pay about 3 per cent on the bonds.

Missouri State Finances.—The following is the State Treasurer's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

	Dispurse-
State revenue dun 3	Receipts. ments.
State revenue fund	\$137,208 \$56,826
E Care Tirretest IIIIII	119 012
State school moneys	110,910
State school moneys	15,202
TACCULUIS AND MORNING TRAINES THE	100
Insurance Department fund	556
Swamp land indomnity of	4,531 4,531
Swamp land indemnity fund	814
Total	#957 Ot 7 400 000
PT11	\$257,057
There is at this date in the	Treasury the sum of \$842,442.
which is done it 1 11 11 of	11000 Bull 01 \$042,442,
which is deposited and neid as it	DIJOW8:
which is deposited and held as fo	
Mastin Bank Kangag City	
Mastin Bank, Kansas City Bank of St. Joseph, Mo.	\$555,187
Mastin Bank, Kansas City Bank of St. Joseph, Mo.	\$555,187
Mastin Bank, Kansas City Bank of St. Joseph, Mo Boatmen's Savings Bank St. Louis	\$559,187 206, 62
Mastin Bank, Kansas City Bank of St. Joseph, Mo Boatmen's Savings Bank, St. Louis National Bank State of Missouri St. J.	\$556,187 206,62 116,023
Mastin Bank, Kansas City Bank of St. Joseph, Mo Boatmen's Savings Bank, St. Louis National Bank State of Missouri, St. L National Exchange Bank, Jefferson Cit	\$556,187 206,162 116,023 ouis 3,045
Mastin Bank, Kansas City Bank of St. Joseph, Mo Boatmen's Savings Bank, St. Louis National Bank State of Missouri, St. L National Exchange Bank, Jefferson Cit	\$556,187 206,162 116,023 ouis 3,045
Mastin Bank, Kansas City Bank of St. Joseph, Mo Boatmen's Savings Bank, St. Louis National Bank State of Missouri St. J.	\$556,187 206,162 116,023 ouis 3,045
Mastin Bank, Kansas City Bank of St. Joseph, Mo Boatmen's Savings Bank, St. Louis National Bank State of Missouri, St. L National Exchange Bank, Jefferson Cit	\$559,187 206,162 00is 216,023 0vis 3,045 y 3,294 7,040

For the money deposited in the Mastin Bank the Treasurer brought suit against the bank and its securities.

The State Treasurer has addressed the following letter to the Governor, which explains itself:

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo, Oct. 14, 1878.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, MO, Oct. 14, 1878.

SIR: For your information I desire to say that, since my report dated Oct.

1, 1878, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, I have realized the sum of \$220,000 from the sale of water bonds held by me as collateral security for the deposits in the Mastin Bank, leaving a balance in said bank of \$286,187. I would also state that the contracts for State deposits having been approved, the State funds will be deposited with the Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo., and the National Exchange. Jefferson City. Mo., as provided in said contract. National Exchange, Jefferson City, Mo., as provided in said contract. Very respectfully,

ELIJAH GATES, State Treasurer. -A despatch of Oct. 13 stated that Messrs. Mastin, of the defunct Mastin Bank of Kansas City, had redeemed the \$350,000 of water-works bonds held by State Treasurer Gates as collateral for deposits of the State's money in that bank, and \$220,000 cash was paid to Mr. Gates, and by him covered into the State Treasury.

New York Lake Erie & Western.—The following was issued

in London, September 30:

Comparative statement of earnings and working expenses of the New York Lake Erie & Western Railroad for the month of July, 1877 and 1878:

Gross earnings. Working expenses	1877. \$1,041,205 869,888	1878. \$1,157,690 830,981
	\$171,316	\$326,709

showing an increase in the net earnings for the month of \$155,392. The net earnings for the first ten months of the financial year exceed those for the same period last year by \$913,558.

New York & New England.—The Common Council of Hartford voted to surrender the bonds held by the city of the Hartford Providence & Fishkill Railroad to the New York & New England road, and thus accept the tender of \$500,000, which had been previously declined. The bonds have been surrendered to the officers of the company.

Orange Alexandria & Manassas.—The interest on the first mortgage funded bonds of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad Company to 1st May, 1878, and on second mortgage funded bonds to 1st July, 1878, will be paid at the Receiver's office in Alexandria, Va., on presentation of the bonds.

Pittsburg Cincinnati & St. Louis.—The following is an approximate statement of results in the operations of the Pittsburg Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company for the nine months ending September 30, 1878:

Gross receipts Expenses	\$2,3 6,330 1,477,377
Net earnings The interest on the bonds for these nine months is	\$8?8,953 502,342
Surplus	\$208 B10

Richmond & Danville.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, the action of the board of directors, in relation to the recent arrangement looking to the purchase of the Columbia Charlotte & Atlanta Railroad, was approved and the report adopted.

St. Joseph Bridge. The earnings of the St. Joseph Bridge for the three years ending Sept. 30, 13.6, 1877 and 1878, respectively, were, \$60,951, \$68,245 and \$85,679. The bulk of the earnings is from railroad traffic, the highway tolls being about \$9,800 a year. The disbursements of the bridge ampany for the last year were \$81,470, of which \$61,745 was for interest, \$6,892 for salaries, \$4,059 for repairs, \$3,482 for expenses, \$2,809 for dykes for protection, and \$2,480 for taxes and insurance. The bulk of the earnings goes to pay interest on the debt, which is \$800,000, drawing 7 per cent interest.

St. John & Maine Railway.—The following notice has been issued by the St. John & Maine Railway Company to the holders of the secured bonds of the European & North American Railroad Company (for extension from St. John westward):

"You are hereby notified by the directors of the above company that, on the 31st day of August last, the railway and property of the European & North American Railway for extension from St. John westward were purchased by this company, and that the same have been conveyed to them in pursuance of the provisions of their Act of Incorporation.

"You are also notified that you are entitled to have your bonds converted into shares in the capital stock of this company, upon the terms of the Act of Incorporation, on application made at any time within six months from the date hereof, and on production and surrender of your bonds.

"George Wedd, President."

St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern .- It is unofficially announced that the litigation between the Barings of London and the Allen-Marquand party, in the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad matters, has been amicably settled; that it only remains to adjust details, and this work has been intrusted to a committee.

—The Missouri Republican says of the recent decision in the suit against this company: "In the decree in this suit, as settled by Judge Dillon on the fifth inst., a blank was left for the name of the master in chancery to whom the cause was referred to compute and report the amount of interest due and unpaid on 'consolidated bonds,' and also to report as to the ownership of about \$1,100,000 of consolidated bonds, which Mr. Allen and his friends claim to have purchased from the railway company in April or May, 1877, at 40 cents flat, but the validity of which purchase is disputed by other bond-Yesterday, both parties consenting, Seymour D. Thompson, Esq., to whom other railroad foreclosure suits have been referred by the same court, was named by the court as master in this case." * * * "Judge Dillon held, as our readers know, that the defendants had failed to show any valid agreement by the Barings or other bondholders deferring the full payment of interest till November 1, 1878, as alleged in the answer, and that they had also failed to show anything in the transactions between the Messrs. Baring or the Messrs. Ward and the defendants in October, 1876, set up in the answer, by which the former were equitably precluded from insisting on the payment in full of the April, 1877, consolidated coupons, thus overruling the defenses set up in the suit. Under the interlocutory decree just entered, therefore, the master will proceed to take an account of the unpaid interest; and when this is ascertained the final decree will require the defendant to pay it by a given day to be named, or, in default of said payment, a sale of the road under the consolidated mortgage will be ordered."

Southern Pacific (California).—At Yuma, Oct. 8, a meeting to organize the road under the territorial laws of Arizona elected D. D. Colton, A. P. K. Safford, Charles Hudson, George Tyng, and Charles F. Crocker as directors. [Mr. Colton has since died].

-The Southern Pacific is said to have begun work on an extension of its road from its present terminus at Fort Yuma eastward, with the intention of completing it rapidly to Tucson, from 275 to 300 miles. Tucson is about 800 miles distant from the present terminus of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, which is being pushed forward towards that point.

Toledo Peoria & Warsaw. - A. L. Hopkins, receiver, has filed a report, covering the operations of the road during the months of July and August. The showing is as follows:

•	RECEIPTS.	*	
Balance on hand July 1 Receipts for July Receipts for August			111 101
	EXPENDITUDES		\$334,631

EXPENDITURES.	Ψ,	
For July		
For August		
Relence on hand	400.000	

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, October 18.

The disturbed condition of affairs at the financial centres of Europe, and the flurry on our Stock Exchange, had a depressing effect, directly and indirectly, upon our mercantile circles, which was seen most prominently in the decline which took place in cotton and breadstuffs, in which decline provisions and other merchandise shared to some extent. The weather continues unseasonably mild, and there is little abatement of the scourge of yellow fever which has devastated the Mississippi Valley. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, trade and manufactures have made fair progress for the autumn season, and there is reason to hope that we shall soon see an end to local obstacles to business. The low prices to which cotton and breadstuffs have declined have brought forward buyers for speculation.

Pork declined, and closed to-day with but slight recovery—mess selling on the spot at \$3 50, and for November at \$8 40; new for January held at \$9 75. Lard also declined, but closed rather dearer at \$6 60@\$6 62½ for prime Western, spot and January; \$6 57½ for November and December, and \$6 67½ for February. Bacon has sold at 5@5½c. for short clear at the West. Cut meats moderately active, pickled rib bellies going at 6@6½c., in bulk. Beef remains quite nominal. Beef hams are moderately salable. Tallow has declined to 6½c. for prime: Butter has been dull and drooping. Cheese declined to 8½@9½c. for good to choice factory.

Kentucky tobacco has been dull, and sales for the week are only 600 hhds., of which 400 for export and 200 for home consumption. Prices are without essential change; lugs quoted at 2½@5½c, and leaf 6½@14c. The movement in seed leaf has been larger, and may be called active for the season, the sales for the week aggregating 1,750 cases, as follows: 600 cases, 1877 crop, New England, 14c. to 25c.; 72 cases old crop, New England, 7½c; 500 cases, 1877 crop, Pennsylvania, 8c. to 19c.; 678 cases, 1877 crop, Wisconsin, 7½c. to 9c. Spanish tobacco was without new feature, and sold to the extent of 550 bales at 80c.@\$1 10.

There has been a pretty good movement in ocean freight room; the supply of tonnage has been reduced, and all rates show firmness, and not a few are noticeably higher, especially those for berth room. Engagements and charters of late and to-day include: Grain to Liverpool, by steam, 7½d.; flour, 3s. 4½d.@ 3s. 6d.; bacon, 35s.@37s. 6d.; cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; cotton, 5-16d., compressed; grain to London, by steam, 8d.; flour, 3s.; do. by sail, 2s. 6d.; grain to Avonmouth, by steam, 7½d., in bulk; provisions to Glasgow, by steam, 45s.; grain to the Continent, 6s.; do. to Cette or Marseilles, 5s. 7½d.; do. to Bordeaux, 5s. 9d.; do. to Antwerp, 5s. 3½d; do. to the Continent, by steamer, 6s. 3d.; do. to Oporto, 18c., gold, per bushel; oats to Cette or Marseilles, 10½c., gold; do. to Bordeaux or St. Nazaire, 7s. 4½d. per quarter; refined petroleum to Bremen, 3s. 5½d.; do. in cases to Alexandria, 29@31c., gold; crude to Bordeaux, 4s.; residuum to Liverpool or Bristol, 4s. 3d,

Coffees show a decline in the prices for Rio grades, and only a moderate movement has been noted; fair to prime cargoes quoted at 15@16c. gold; stock here in first hands 22,941 bags. Mild grades have been very dull and nominally unchanged. Rice has been in steady jobbing sale. Molasses has been dull, but about steady; Cuba 50-test refining quoted at 32@33c.; new crop New Orleans quoted at 50@60c., old at 26@45c. Refined sugars have been moderately active and steady; crushed 9½c. Raw grades, though quiet, have been steady; fair to good refining Cuba 7%@7%c.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Oct. 1, 1878	57.278	9.110	79.905	1.765
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1878	10.210	6.719	122.210	380
Sales since	20.991	6,665	116.859	
Stock Oct. 16, 1878	47.087	9,194	85,226	898
Stock Oct. 17, 1877	69 211	21,258		1,247
	00,211	, 41,400	149,343	1.684

Naval stores have continued quiet, but the fact that stocks are moderate and well concentrated, and the Southern and English advices quite firm, serves to maintain a good, steady range of values; common to good strained rosin quoted at \$1 40@1 45; spirits turpentine at 29c. Petroleum has been dull, and more or less demoralization has been manifested; offerings are liberal; Creek advices weak and lower, and the full supplies abroad prevent any encouragement from that quarter; crude, in bulk, quoted at 5c., and refined, in bbls., $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. Steel rails have remained firm, with 4,000 tons reported sold, part at the mills at \$42; of old iron rails, 3,000 tons for Pittsburg delivery were reported sold; quoted at \$17@\$18. Ingot copper quiet at 16@16\frac{1}{6}c.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 18, 1878.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (Oct. 18), the total receipts have reached 160,233 bales, against 148,158 bales last week, 130,990 bales the previous week, and 98,863 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1878, 685,839 bales, against 397,429 for the same period of 1877, showing an increase since September 1, 1878, of 288,410 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and for the corresponding weeks of four previous years are as follows:

Receipts this w'k at	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.
New Orleans	16,933	29,792	37,633	35,223	24,800
Mobile	3,527	13,689	10,800	11,495	8,520
Charleston	31,304	20,536	25,007	18,984	21,618
Port Royal, &c	1,589		1,228	1,023	2,596
Savannah	39,344	26,392	17,424	26,871	31,477
Galveston	24,671	20,082	18,167	22,395	12,625
Indianola, &c	636	193	762	1,811	516
Tennessee, &c	6,659	683	3,796	4,006	3,353
Florida	844	107	1.068	178	889
North Carolina	6,892	5,896	6,130	4,672	3,116
Norfolk	23,513	14,763	29,483	19,891	17,358
City Point, &c	4,321	2,921	1,322	796	1,108
Total this week	160,233	135,054	152,820	147,345	127,976
Total since Sept. 1.	685,839	397,429	633,029	570,582	500,701

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 78,966 bales, of which 71,948 were to Great Britain, 2.363 to France, and 4,655 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 376,699 bales. Below are the stocks and exports for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season.

Week	EXPORTED TO—		0	Total	Same	STO	STOCK.	
ending Oct. 18.	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	this Week.	Week 1877.	1878.	1877.	
N. Orl'ns	3,002		399	3,401	14,009	38,642	68,644	
Mobile					955	14,345	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
Charl't'n	9,120	1,113	684	10,917	6,469	79,291	37,525	
Savan'h.	9,321	1,250	900	11,471	7,793	102,655		
Galv't'n-	8,486			8,486		57,612		
N. York.	15,927		1,176	17,103	5,217	48,676		
Norfolk	10,655			10,655		17,478	A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH	
Other*	15,437		1,496	16,933	4,704	18,000	27,000	
Tot. this		77.7			7.		-	
week	71,948	2,363	4,655	78,966	39,147	376,699	282,193	
Tot.since	· ·	,						
Sept. 1.	164,883	7.448	26,330	198,661	106,610			

* The exports this week under the nead of "other ports" include, from Baltimore, 4,476 bales to Liverpool and 1,496 bales to Fremen; from Boston, 2,714 bales to Liverpool: from Philadelphia, 1,302 bales to Live pool; from Wilmington, 6,945 bales to Liverpool.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add also similar figures for New York, which are prepared for our special use by Messrs. Carey, Yale Lambert, 60 Beaver street:

	Or						
Ост. 18, ат-	Liver pool.	France.	Other Foreign	Coast- wise.	Total.	Leaving Stock.	
New Orleans	3,750	4,250	6,000	100	14,100	24,500	
Mobile	7,673	None:	None.	None.	7,673	6,672	
Savannah	25,000	2,200	12,000	2,500	41,700	60,955	
Galveston	13,296	4,585	1,028	1,579	20,488	37,124	
New York	14,500	700	575.	None.	*21,775	26,901	
* Included in this		11,735		4,179	105,736	156,152	

* Included in this amount there are 6,000 bales at Presses for foreign ports, the destination of which we cannot learn.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an *increase* in the exports this week of 39,819 bales, while the stocks to-night are 94,505 bales *more* than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Oct. 11, the latest mail dates:

_	RECEIPT		EXPOR				
Ports.	1878.	1877.	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign	Total.	Stock.
N.Orlns	43,530	40,144	14,573	2,553	447	17,573	26,011
Mobile.	18,677	23,107	1,100			1,100	1
Char'n*	112,532	47,099	6,172	Contract to the contract to th	10,120	18,092	
Sav'h	169,645	68,162	15,110		7,223	22,333	
Galv.*.	95,067	47,832	5,000		1,572	6,572	,
N. York	6,481	825	34,524	732	305	35,561	47,794
Florida	1,581	305					
N. Car.	18,813	9,948	680			680	8,588
Norf'k*	52,760	21,858					13,500
Other	6,520	3,125	15,776	•••••	2,008	17,784	13,000
This yr.	525,606	•••••	92,935	5,085	21,675	119,695	317,545
Lastyr.		262,375	50,161	4,608	12,694	67,463	207,899

Gureston is included Indianola, &c.; under the head of Norfolk is included City Point, &c.

These mail returns do not correspond precisely with the total

of the telegraphic figures, because in preparing them it is always Bales.

necessary to incorporate every correction made at the ports.

Bales.
100
700

The past week has been one of severe depression in our cotton market, and prices have experienced a decline seldom equaled. Cotton on the spot declined from day to day, until yesterday middling uplands were quoted at 10c. per pound. Quotations were reduced 1-16c. each on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and &c. yesterday. There has been but a moderate demand from any quarter-spinners and shippers alike buying sparingly. To-day, spots were dull, and low middling and strict low middling fur-ther declined 1-16c. For future delivery the decline has been rapid, and such re-actions as took place were feeble and soon ended, evidently having no other foundation than a demand to cover contracts and realize profits. The most severe decline took place yesterday, when October closed 16 points lower, and the other months were 18@21 points lower. The depression was caused by the disturbed state of financial affairs at London and other monetary centres of Europe, and the effect produced upon trade and values at Liverpool, Manchester and Havre. The reports of a vast accumulation of goods at Manchester contributed strongly to the panicky feeling into which our market was thrown. The Bureau report made public on Tuesday afternoon was also an adverse influence, supplemented since October 1 (the date of its returns) by remarkably good weather for the maturing and gathering of the crop. To-day, however, there was an active speculation, partly on Southern account, and prices recovered most of yesterday's decline, especially for the early months. The speculation seemed to have no other basis than the low values that had been reached.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 497,200 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 4,849 bales, including 1,073 for export, 3,587 for consumption, 189 for speculation and — in transit. Of the above, 700 bales were to arrive. The following tables show the official quotations and sales for each day of the past week:

the official quota	the official quotations and sales for each day of the past week:								
Saturday, Oct. 12	UPL	ANDS.	ALA	BAMA	N. OH	RLE'NS	TE	XAS.	
to Friday, Oct. 18.	Sat.	Mon	Sat.	Mon	Sat.	Mon	Sat.	Mon.	
Ordinary? b. Strict Ordinary Good Ordinary	878	8 ³ 8 8 ¹³ 16 9 ⁵ 16	87 ₁₆ 87 ₈ 93 ₈	83 ₈ 813 ₁₆ 95 ₁₆	811 ₁₆ 91 ₈ 95 ₈	$ \begin{array}{c} 8^{5}8 \\ 9^{1}_{16} \\ 9^{9}_{16} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 8^{11}_{16} \\ 9^{1}_{8} \\ 9^{5}_{8} \end{array}$	85 ₈ 91 ₁₆ 99 ₁₆	
Strict Good Ord Low Middling Strict Low Mid	913 ₁₆ 101 ₁₆	934	91316	93 <u>4</u>	10^{1}_{16}	10 10 ¹ 4	10116	10 10 ¹ 4	
Middling Good Middling	10^{5}_{16} 10^{9}_{16}	10 ² 4 10 ¹ 2	$10^{5}16$ $10^{9}16$	10^{1}_{8} 10^{1}_{4} 10^{1}_{2}	10916 101316	1031	$10^{7}_{16} \\ 10^{9}_{16} \\ 10^{13}_{16}$	$10^{3}_{10^{1}_{2}}$ 10^{3}_{4}	
Strict Good Mid Middling Fair Fair.	11516	1114	$\begin{vmatrix} 10^{13}_{16} \\ 11^{5}_{16} \\ 11^{15}_{16} \end{vmatrix}$	1114	111_{16}^{11}	$11 \\ 111_2 \\ 121_8$	111116	$\frac{11}{11}$	
	Tues	Wed	Tues			Wed			
Ordinary? B. Strict Ordinary Good Ordinary Strict Good Ord	834 914 911 ₁₈	93 ₁₆ 95 ₈	9^{1}_{4} 9^{1}_{10}	$ \begin{array}{c} 8^{11}16 \\ 93_{16} \\ 95_{9} \end{array} $	89 ₁₆ 9 91 ₂ 915 ₁₆	8 ¹ 2 8 ¹⁵ 16 9 ⁷ 16 9 ⁷ 8	89 ₁₆ 9 91 ₂ 915 ₁₆	$ \begin{array}{c} 8^{15}_{16} \\ 97_{16} \\ 97_{0} \end{array} $	
Low Middling Strict Low Mid Middling Good Middling	$ \begin{array}{c} 9^{15}16 \\ 10^{1}16 \\ 10^{3}16 \end{array} $	9 ⁷ 8 10 10 ¹ 8	$ \begin{vmatrix} 9^{15}_{16} \\ 10^{1}_{16} \\ 10^{3}_{16} \end{vmatrix} $	$\frac{9^{7}8}{10^{1}8}$	103_{16} 105_{16} 107_{16} 1011_{16}	104	10^{3}_{16} 10^{5}_{16} 10^{7}_{18}	$10^{1}_{8} \ 10^{1}_{4} \ 10^{3}_{8}$	
Strict Good Mid Middling Fair Fair.	$\frac{10^{11}_{16}}{11^{3}_{16}}$	10^{5}_{8} 11^{1}_{8}	$10^{7}_{16} \\ 10^{11}_{16} \\ 11^{3}_{16} \\ 11^{13}_{16}$	$\frac{10^{5}8}{11^{1}8}$	117_{16}	1138	$10^{11}_{16} \\ 10^{15}_{16} \\ 11^{7}_{16} \\ 12^{1}_{16}$	$10^{7}8$	
	Th.	Fri.	Th.			Fri.	Th.	Fri.	
Ordinary 7 b.	8918	8 ¹ 8 8 ⁹ 16	8 ¹ 8 8 ⁹ 16	8 ¹ 8 8 ⁹ 16	83 ₈ 813 ₁₆	83 ₈ 813 ₁₆	8 ³ 8 8 ¹³ 16	83 ₈ 813 ₁₆	
Good Ordinary Strict Good Ord Low Middling	9116	9^{1}_{16} 9^{1}_{2} 9^{1}_{16}	9^{1}_{16}	91_{16}^{10} 91_{2}^{10} 911_{16}^{11}	9516	$ \begin{array}{c c} 95_{16} \\ 93_{4} \\ 915_{16} \end{array} $	$\frac{95}{93}$	95_{16} 93_{4} 915_{16}	
Strict Low Mid Middling Good Middling	978	$ \begin{array}{c} 913_{16} \\ 10 \\ 10_{14} \end{array} $	10 978	$10^{913}16$	10^{1}_{8} 10^{1}_{4}	$10^{1}_{10^{1}_{4}}$	10 ¹ 8 10 ¹ 4	10^{1}_{16} 10^{1}_{4}	
Strict Good Mid Middling Fair	10^{1}_{2}	1012	$\begin{array}{c c} 10^{1_2} \\ 11 \end{array}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	10^{3}_{4} 11^{1}_{4}	1034	1034	$10^{1}_{2} \\ 10^{3}_{4} \\ 11^{1}_{4}$	
Fair STAINE		1158			117 ₈		117 ₈	117 ₈ Fri.	
Good Ordinary		#9 Th	8916	812	8716	838	814	84	
Strict Good Ordinar Low Middling Middling.	у	•••••	91 ₁₆ 99 ₁₆ 915 ₁₆	9 9 ¹ 2 9 ⁷ 8	9718	87 ₈ 93 ₈ 93 ₄	834 914 958	83 ₄ 91 ₄	
	• • • • • • •	•••••	0.0181	9.8	91316	341	9.08	958	

		SALE	SALES OF SPOT AND TRANSIT.					FUTURES.	
15	SPOT MARKET CLOSED.	Ex- port.	Con- sump.		Tran- sit.	Total.	Sales.	Deliveries.	
Sat	Weak	200	255	105	••••	560		1,000	
mon .	very quiet, lower	2200	596	11		607	1,1	1,000	
Tues.	Easy, lower	529	502	• • • • •		1,031	76,900	2,500	
wea.	Very quiet, lower		496	73		694		1,400	
Thurs	Quiet, lower	110	1,183			1,293	80,600	2,100	
Fri.	Steady	109	555			664	124,500	1,200	
Fotal		1.073	3,587	189		4.849	497,200	9.200	

For forward delivery, the sales have reached during the week 497,200 bales (all middling or on the basis of middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

TOTTO WILLE ID U D	outement of the	pares and prices.	
For October.	Bales. Cts.	Ba'es. Cta.	Bales. Cts.
Bales. Cts	100 9.97	80010-25	1,000 9.80
200 9.75	500 9.98		1,000 9.81
1,600 9 77	100 9.99		300 9.82
300 9.78	2,00010.00		600 9.83
200 9.79	20010.03		600 9 84
100 9.82	1,30010.04		600 9.55
800 9.84	1,40010.05		1,200 9.86
800 9.85	100 a.u.15:h 10:07		500 9.83
100 9.88	10010.07		
200 9.89	40010.08		2,300 9.90
200 9.90	100 10.09		
100 9.91	1,60010 10		500 9.91
500 9 92	1,10010 11		1,700 9.92
700 9-93			109 9-93
700 9.94	1,100 10.12		100 9-95
100 s.n.19th 9.95	30010:13		700 9-96
	30010.22		1,100 9.97
1,200 9.95	100 s.n.14th 10-24		90010 00
300 9-98	400 10.24	400 . 9.79	1 300 10:01

_				
8	Bales. Cts	. Bales. Cts.	I Dalas Gt	
0	100 10.0		Bales. Cta	Bales. Cts.
	70010.0	1.100 9.80		1,50010.51
	50010.0		40010.26	
1	1,10010.06		1 50 400	100 10.53
	1,70010.07	400 9.82	56,400	20010.54
•	1 90:)			10010.56
-	1,30010·08		For March.	
3	3.000		100 9.95	31,200
7	2,40010.10		1,000 9.97	
	10010.11	3.900 9.87	200 9.98	For May.
_	1,400	3,600 9 88	800 9.99	1,000 10.05
	50010.16		6,60010.00	400 10:07
	10010.17		300 10.01	700 10.08
	80010.18	1.500 9.91	1 20010.03	70010.09
•	10010 19	3,100 9.92	2,30010.03	60010.12
	100 10.20	1,400 9.93	40010.04	10010.14
١,	1,20010.21	2,700 9.94	10010.05	1,10010.16
L	60010.22	3,200 9.95	20010.08	1,60010.17
	1,00010.23	4,500 9.96	1,000 10.07	
		9,900 9.97	60010.08	90010:18
	40,800	2,900 9 98	30010:09	20010.19
	100 Maria 100	3,8009.99	40010.11	20010.20
1	For December	3,10010 00	200	30010.22
	800 9.68	1,50010.01	30010.12	10010.23
1	i.100 9·70	3.90010.02	1,00010.14	20010.24
. 1	2 000 9 71		60010 15	1.100 10.25
1	4,500 9.72	3,20010:03	1,20010 16	40010.29
1	400 9.73	50010.04	50010.17	20010.30
1	1.400 9.74	1 10010.05	30010.18	30010.31
1	900 9.75	2,30010.08	60010.19	1,000 10.32
1		50010.07	4,80010.20	1,30010.33
1	800 9.78	4.000 10.08	2,30010.24	10010.84
ı	500 9.77	4,30010.09	1,00010.25	1,10010.35
1	1,400 9.78	3,00010.10	1,20010.26	10010:36
ı	1,700 9.79	50010.11	20010.27	2,00010.37
1	8,8:0 9 80	1,40010.12	10010.28	1,700 10.39
1	5,600 9.81	3,00010.13	2,10010.29	50010.40
1	1,600 9.82	4,200 10 14	2,00010:30	10010 41
1	1,900 9.83	8,40010.15	1,40010.31	: 200
1	700 9.81	9,10010 16	1,00010.32	10010.43
١	2.600 9.85	5 00010.17	200 10.34	20010.44
١	2,300 9.86	2,10010.18	40010.35	20010.46
1	700 9.87	40010.19	10010.39	30010.47
1	1,200 9.83	600 10.22	46010.40	400 10.48
1	900 9.89	1,40010.23	1,20010.43	40010.49
1	6,800 9.90	90010.24	80010.44	2,00010.50
1	7,500 9.91	1,300 10.25	300 10.45	2 0 10.51
1	1,500 9.92	1,20010.26	10010.47	20010.52
1	400 9.93	4,200 10.27		10010.54
ı	1.900 9.94	8,400 10.28	29,600	1,30010.57
1	2,400 9.95	1.90010.29	20,000	30010.58
1	500 9.98	1,40010.30	For April.	60010.59 .
1	2,700 9.97	30010.31	1,200 9.99	70010.60
ı	2.900 9.98		1,40010.00	100
ı	3,200 9.99	150,200	1,20010.01	10010-62 70010-63
1	1,400 10.00	200,200	30010.02	700
ı	30010.01	For February.	80010.03	98 000
ı	10010.02	1,300 9.84	60010.05	26,000
1	3,20010.03	400 9.85	40010.08	For June.
ı	2,70010.04	800 9.86	1,60010 10	
1	2,10010.05	1,500 9.88	50010 11	30010.12
1	1,20010.08	200		20010.15
ı	2,10010.07	-2,500 9·89	1,20010.12	30010:20
ı	2,30010 08	100 9.91	80010 13	20010.22
ı	4,200 10.09	700 9.92	30010:14	10010.24
ı	4,80010.10	1,700 9.93	90010:15	100
1	3,00010.11	600 9.94	1,60010.16	10010.37
ı	9,10010.12	1,800 9.95	20010·17 30010·18	50010.48
ŀ	1,60010:13	1,100 9.96	50010 13	50010:47
1	70010.14	600 9.97	20010 20	50010.50
ľ	2,100 10.15	600 9.98		30010-54
ı	1,50010.19	200 9.99	70010.22	40010.57
ı	80010:20	10010.60	70010.23	10010-61
ı	20010.21	600 10.02	81010.25	0.000
	1,10010 2	1,10010.03	500 10 26	3,600
ı	1,40010.23	2,50010.04	20010.27	Tion Inle
1	1,10010.24	1,10010.05	60010.28	For July.
	4,10010.25	1,60010.08	1,700 10:29	100 10.20
	70010-26	40010.07	30010:30	30010.21
	50010.27	100 10.08	1,400 10:31	300 10.22
	10010.28	1,000 10 09	10010/32	300 10.24
		4,10010.10	300 10:33	50010.27
1	123,500	60010.11	800 10:34	20010:28
ľ	1	60010.14	2,30010:35	10010.29
	For January.	3,00010.15	300 10.36	20010.32
	1,600 9.70	1,000 10 16	900 10.37	20010.35
	200 9.71		70010:38	20010-43
	200 9.72	2,50010·17 90010·18	59010:39	50010:47
	00 9.73		600 10:40	30010-48
	200 9.74	1,40010 19	200 10.41	70010.58
	500 9.75	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10010.42	50010.71
	200 9.78	2,50010.22	20010:44	30010.72
	2,300 9 77		10010.45	30010.73
	3,200 9.78	3,600 10.23	200 10:48	5 000
	And the second second second	2,90010 24		5,000
	The following	archange has bee	m made Juni - 1	Coro o T

The following exchange has been made during the week: .04 pd. to exch. 100 Dec. for Jan.

The following will show the closing prices bid and asked for future delivery and the tone of the market, at 3 o'clock P. M., on each day in the past week:

MIDDLING UPLANDS—AMERICAN CLASSIFICATION

	Sat'day.	Mond'y	T'sday.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday
Market-	Easier.	Lower.	Lower,	Lower.	Panicky.	Excited.
Octuber	Bid. Ask	Bid. Ask. 10.11@12	Bid. Ask.	Bid. Ask.		
Nov'mb'r.	10.16@ -	10.08@ -	10.01@ -	9.87@98	9.71@ -	9.85@86
January	10.18@19 $10.22@-$	10.11@12 $10.15@16$	10.03@ —	9.90@91	9:72@73 9:77@—	
February	10.29@30	10.23 @ -10.32 @ 33	10.15@16	10.02703	9.842	9.99@ -
April	10.46@47	10.41@42	10.32@33	10.217022	10.00201	10.09@10 $10.16@17$
May	10.56.657	10.49 % 50 $10.57 % 58$	10 39 240	10.28@29	10.08209	10.23 7 24
July	10.69@71	10.59@60	10.21.223	10.39@41	10.20@21	10.33@35
Tr. orders Closed—		10·15 Dull.	10.05 Easy.	9.95 Weak.	9.80 Steady.	9·95 Firm.
Gold	10114	10034	10012	10012	10058	10058
Exch'nge		4.77	4.77	4.77	4.7712	4.78

THE VISIBLE 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 Thursday evening; hence, to make the totals the complete figures for to-night (Oct. 18), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only:

, , ,	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Stock at Liverpool	301,000	418,000	610,000	582,000
Stock at London		28,750	34,000	58,250
Total Great Britain stock.	332,250	476,750	644,000	640,250
Stock at Havre	126,500	172,000	183,750	200,250
Stock at Marseilles	1,750	7,250	4,500	4,250
Stock at Barcelona	8,250	48,000	56,000	42,000
Stock at Hamburg	4,250	11,000	10,000	15,000
Stock at Bremen	24.500	45,500	47.500	30.250

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Stock at Amsterdam	34,500	33,000	57,500	56,000
Stock at Rotterdam	6,750	9,500	13,500	12,000
Stock at Antwerp	3,500	5,500	14,500	6,250
Stock at other conti'ntal ports.	8,750	8,500	15,250	9,000
Total continental ports	218,750	340,250	402,500	375,000
Total European stocks	551,000	817,000	1,046,500	1,015,250
India cotton afloat for Europe.	117,000	96,000	194,000	236,000
Amer'n cotton afloat for Eur'pe	147,000	68,000	130,000	115,000
Egypt,Brazil,&c.,aflt for E'r'pe	16,000	36,000	30,000	43,000
Stock in United States ports	376,699	282,193	429,089	354,581
Stock in U. S. interior ports United States exports to-day	36,437 $18,000$	33,549 9,000	49,497 12,000	39,911 14,000
Total wigible supply below	060 196	1 241:740	1 000 000	1 015 540

Total visible supply bales 1,262,136 1,341,742 1,900,086 1,817,742Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

20201131				
American—				
Liverpool stock	141.000	210,000	232,000	235,000
Continental stocks	173,000	248,000	260,000	162,000
American afloat to Europe	147,000	68,000	130,000	115,000
United States stock	376,699	282.193	429,089	354,581
United States interior stocks	36,437	33,549	49,497	39,911
United States exports to-day	18,000	9,000	12,000	
Total Americanbales.	892,136	850.742	1,112,586	920,492
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—	002,200	000,112	1,112,000	020,402
Liverpool stock	160,000	238,000	378,000	347,000
London stock	31,250	28,750	34,000	58,250
Continental stocks	45,750	92,250	142,500	213,000
India afloat for Europe	117,000	96,000	194,000	236,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat	16,000	36,000	39,000	48,000
Total East India, &c	370,000	491,000	787,500	897,250
Total American	892,136		1,112,586	920.492
Total visible supply	1,262,136	1,341,742	1,900,086	1.817.742
Price Mid. Upl., Liverpool	63 ₁₆ d.	6 ¹ 2d.	515 ₁₆ d.	71 ₁₆ d.

515₁₆d. 71₁₆d. These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night of 79,606 bales as compared with the same date of 1877, a decrease of 637,950 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1876, and a decrease of 555,606 bales as compared with 1875.

AT THE INTERIOR PORTS the movement—that is the receipts and shipments for the week, and stocks to-night, and for the corresponding week of 1877—is set out in detail in the following statement:

٠,	Week er	nding Oct.	18, '78.	Week ending Oct. 19, '77.			
	Receipts	Shipm'ts	Stock.	Receipts	Shipm'ts	Stock.	
Augusta, Ga	9,954	6,722	7,956	6,908	6,391	3,497	
Columbus, Ga	4,268	2,919	4,791	3,404	1,651	5,051	
Macon, Ga	4,827	2,169	6,393	3,534	2,490	3,760	
Montgomery, Ala	7,097	6,339	7,718	4,720	4,105	5,618	
Selma, Ala	5,267	4,712	6,543	4,482	3,721	4,477	
Memphis, Tenn			729	12,484	7,741	10,273	
Nashville, Tenn	2,124	1,370	2,307	816	563	873	
				-		. 010	
Total, old ports.	33,537	24,231	36,437	36,348	26,662	33,549	
	,		,	,	,	00,010	
Dallas, Texas	1,485	2,048	1,435	988	2,304	267	
Jefferson, Tex	491	444	529	543	565	876	
Shreveport, La	1,938	826	3,362	1,923	1,924	282	
Vicksburg, Miss.			33	4,939	4,322	1,902	
Columbus, Miss	471	118	1,504	955	488	1,479	
Eufaula, Ala	1.762	1,507	2,023	1,486	495	2,269	
Griffin, Ga	1,962	1,759	1,507	655	252	727	
Atlanta, Ga	5,627	4,346	5,454	6,108	3,620	6,040	
Rome, Ga	4,210	3,115	3,606	1,826	1,294	800	
Charlotte, N. C	2,656	3,367	630	1,683	1,209	991	
St. Louis, Mo	19,204	11,948	21,285	7,860	5,144	8,143	
Cincinnati, O	4,638	4,498	1,792	548	729	1,415	
•			-,,,,,		120	1,410	
Total, new p'rts	44,444	33,976	43,160	29,514	22,346	25,196	
Total, all	77,981	58,207	79,597	65,862	49.008	58,745	
Who above to					20.0001	30,120	

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have increased during the week 9,306 bales, and are to-night 2,888 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 2,811 bales less than the same week last

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—Referring to our remarks in a previous issue for an explanation of this table, we now bring the figures down one week later, closing to-night:

RECEIPTS FROM PLANTATIONS.

Week	Receip	ts at the	Ports.	Stock a	Stock at Inter'r Ports Rec'pts from Plant'ne				lant'ns
anding-	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Aug. 2.	5,153	2,691	3,671	42,872	22,472	11,005	374		2,149
" 9.	5,871	2,102	3,069	35,182	21,574	8,346		1,204	
** 16.	7,390	1,733	4,657	28,877	19,118	6,238	1,085	,	2,549
· 23.	7,151	2,614	5,699	23,691	17,600	5,999	1,965		5,460
* 30.	13,278	4,335	15,781	21,627	16,278	6,593	11,214	,	15,784
B ept. 6.	19,733	5,835	26,750	20,760	16,449	9,979	18,866		26,750
* 18.	41,457	12,109	47,431	23,431	16,272	18,971	41,457		47,431
" 2 0.	62,998	22,345	74,355	23,904	15,104	26,377	62,998		74,355
" 27.	95,845	43,128	98,863	38,837	20,510	37,872	95,845		
Oct. 4.	122,199	70,040	130,990	57,048	29,720	47,208	122,199		,
" 11.	136,074	109,264	148,159	72,277	41,891	59,823	136,074		
· 18.	152,820	135,054	160,23	84,871	58,745	79,597		135,054	
Total.	669,969	411,330	719,660				641,897		

This statement shows us that the receipts at the ports the past week were 160,233 bales, received entirely from plantations. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 135,054 bales, and for 1876 they were 152,820 bales.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Frost, and at many points a killing frost, has finally reached the Mississippi valley, and

we may now thankfully anticipate that the yellow fever scourge. which has so long afflicted that section, will speedily come to an end. Rain has fallen in many districts, but the crop is generally being gathered rapidly and in excellent condition, and pushed for-

ward to market freely.

Galveston, Texas.—We have had sprinkles on two days of the past week, but are needing more rain for cattle, for running machinery, and for fall gardens; but it is not otherwise wanted. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest point touched having been 87, and the lowest 67. The rainfall has reached five hundredths of an inch.

Indianola, Texas.—There have been showers on two days during the week, the rainfall reaching ninety-two hundredths of an inch. Some sections are getting very dry. Average thermometer 74, highest 88, and lowest 61.

Corsicana, Texas.—It has rained the past week on one day, a sprinkle, the rainfall reaching seven hundredths of an inch. Picking is progressing finely. The thermometer has ranged from 47 to 90, averaging 75.

Dallas, Texas. - Rain has fallen during the week on two days, showers, the rainfall reaching seventy-five hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 75, highest 90, and lowest 47.

Brenham, Texas. - We have had showers on two days the past week, the rainfall reaching fifty hundredths of an inch. Picking is making rapid progress. The thermometer has averaged 78, the

extreme range having been 63 and 89.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—It has rained here on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching seventy hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 73.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—Cotton picking is being pushed forward with great energy, and crops are coming in freely, favored with good roads and weather. Low grades will be limited. First frost this morning, varying from light to heavy, owing to locality. Average thermometer 68, highest 90, and lowest 46. The rainfall has reached eighty-two hundredths of an inch.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—Telegram not received. Columbus, Mississippi.—The thermometer has ranged from 48 to 80 during the week, averaging 69. The rainfall has reached fifty-five hundredths of an inch. There was a light frost this morning on low lands.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—The weather during the past week has been clear, excepting Wednesday, when it was cloudy all day, with rain in the evening; after which it turned cool and last night we had a good frost. The thermometer has averaged 64. the highest being 81 and the lowest 42. The rainfall has reached one inch and two hundredths:

Nashville, Tennessee.—It has rained here one day, the rainfall reaching ninety-four hundredths of an inch, but the rest of the week has been pleasant. There have been killing frosts on two nights during the week. The thermometer has averaged 65, the

highest being 77, and the lowest 53.

Memphis, Tennessee.—Telegram not received. Mobile, Alabama.—It has rained severely on one day the latter part of the week, the rainfall reaching sixty-two hundredths of an inch. The earlier part of the week was clear and pleasant. Picking is progressing finely. The thermometer has averaged 73, the highest being 85, and the lowest 61. Shubuta and Columbus, Mississippi, had a frost this (Friday) morning, but not a killing

Montgomery, Alabama.—Rain has fallen during the week on two days, the rainfall reaching twenty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 61, with an extreme range of 53

Selma, Alabama.—It has rained here on two days this week, but is now clear and cool. A very light frost is reported.

Madison, Florida.—There has been no rainfall during the week. The thermometer has averaged 70, the highest being 80 and the lowest 60. There will be no top crop in this section, as it has been eaten by caterpillars. All the cotton is open and the bulk is in market.

Macon, Georgia.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week. The thermometer has averaged 73, the highest being 83 and the

Columbus, Georgia.-We have had rain during the week, but o do much good. The rainfall has reached thirtyfive hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged

Savannah, Georgia.—It has rained here on one day, the rainfall reaching four hundredths of an inch, but the remainder of the week has been pleasant. The thermometer has averaged 69, the highest being 83 and the lowest 57.

Augusta, Georgia.—The weather during the week has been cool and pleasant, excepting a light rain on one day. Accounts from this section are good, the report stating that a fair crop will be made. Picking is progressing rapidly, and planters are sending their crop to market freely. Average thermometer, 70 highest 84, and lowest 55.

Charleston, South Carolina.—It has been showery two days of the past week, the rainfall reaching one inch and twenty-nine hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 58 to 82, averaging 69.

COMPARATIVE PORT RECEIPTS AND DAILY CROP MOVEMENT.-A comparison of the port movement by weeks is not accurate, as the weeks in different years do not end on the same day of the month. We have consequently added to our other standing tables a daily and monthly statement, that the reader may constantly have before him the data for seeing the exact relative movement for the years named. First we give the receipts at each port each day of the week ending to-night.

PORT RECEIPTS FROM SATURDAY, OCT. 12, '78, TO FRIDAY, OCT. 18, '78.

D'y s of we'k	Or-	Mo- bile.	Char- leston.	Savan- nah.	Gal- vest'n.	Nor- folk.	Wil- ming- ton.	All others.	Total.
Sat	2,913	381	5,688	6,321	3,101	5,135	1,023	781	25,343
Mon	2,244	1,161	5,918	7,285	4,412	2,735	1,308	1,339	
Tues	6,516	710	6,771	5,570	2,877	4,821	1,111		
Wed	396	555	5,340	7,147	7,346	3,619	1,064	2,297	
Thur	1,900	184	3,732	5,832	3,497	3,584	862		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Fri	2,964	536	3,855	7,189	3,438	3,619	897	8,663	
Tot	16,933	3,527	31,304	39,344	24,671	23,513	6,265	14,676	160,233

The movement each month since Sept. 1 has been as follows:

Monthly Receipts.	Year Beginning September 1.								
	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.			
Sept'mb'r Perc'tage		95,272	236,868	169,077	134,376	115,255			
Perc'tage of tot. port receipts Sept. 30		02.19	05.87	04.03	03:84	03.03			

This statement shows that up to Oct. 1 the receipts at the ports this year were 193,576 bales more than in 1877 and 51,980 bales more than at the same time in 1876. By adding to the above totals to Oct. 1 the daily receipts since that time, we shall be able to reach an exact comparison of the movement for the different years.

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Tot. Sp.30	288,848	95,272	236,868	169,077	134,376	115,255
Oct. 1	23,599	13,941	s.	14,531	10,714	
" 2	23,283	9,741	30,714			7,989
" 3	17,537	12,179	15,621		12,251	6,452
" 4	24,181	10,720	19,854	19,503		5,702
" 5	22,862	12,903	19,197	20,116	17,584	
" 6	s.	10,210	22,115	15,078	17,743	
" 7	25,800	s.	19,247	16,384	14,766	
" 8	24,369	18,609	s.	19,445	14,416	
" 9	24,966	21,523	32,049	17,384	18,207	8,609
" 10	22,539	19,304	24,533	S.	14,587	11,814
" 11	27,622	18,399	20,722	32,312	s.	8,131
" 12	25,343	21,302	18,950	21,822	27,582	s.
" 13	s.	14,875	20,348	20,576	20,714	16,470
" 14	26,402	s.	19,812	20,518	18,726	13,400
" 15	29,014	35,142	s.	25,171	18,542	12,066
" 16	27,764	21,081	38,513	19,629	20,751	15,572
" 17	20,549	20,815	21,034	s.	16,819	10,981
" 18	31,161	21,359	27,821	28,753	s.	15,905
Total	685,839	377,375	587,398	472,395	388,289	280,206
Percentage						,
port receipts		08.68	14.54	11.27	11.10	07:36

This statement shows that the receipts since Sept. 1 up to to-night are now 308,464 bales more than they were to the same day of the month in 1877, and 98,441 bales more than they were to the same day of the month in 1876. We add to the last table the percentages of total port receipts which had been received Oct. 18 in each of the years named.

Consumption in the United States.—The very large takings by spinners in the United States, as developed by ou annual cotton report, so surprised us, that we have since then continued our investigations to learn more clearly the reason or reasons for it, and have reached the following results.

First-It seems to be quite certain from the evidence that the stocks of the raw material in manufacturers' hands were, on September 1, in excess of the same time a year ago to the amount of about thirty or forty thousand bales. Such an accumulation by those able to carry it was most natural, in view of the unfavorable condition of the visible supply through the summer, and the constant prophecies of a positive deficiency in September which were being made by many good judges. This cotton, however, was unevenly distributed, and hence buying was continued more freely than would otherwise have been necessary. Still, notwithstanding this fact, we have confirmatory proof of the surplus in the actual purchases of spinners during the early weeks of this season; for, if we make proper allowance for the much larger amount afloat this year (in transit north) and temporarily out of stock, we shall find a considerable decrease in their takings during the first three weeks.

Second—We have also gathered further evidence of the increasing use of cotton by woolen mills,—a necessary economy to meet the hard times. This fact we remarked upon in our crop report, and have often referred to it before, and the additional information now received only confirms our statements. In truth, a knowledge of the market leaves little evidence necessary. For instance, with regard to knitting mills, one can readily see that very little wool could be put into drawers selling at three dollars per dozen. Hence, it is not strange manufacturers of this description of goods write us that "most of the knitting mills are using small.

"cotton now entirely, for the reason that the public demand "cheap goods and cannot pay for those with wool in them." Of course there are finer articles of this description made of part wool, and some scarlet goods are all wool; but they are high-priced, and at present it does not take but few to glut the market. Pretty much the same conditions prevail with regard to all cloths usually classed as woolens. Sales have run increasingly year by year on the low-priced makes, and consequently more and more cotton is both carded and twisted in with the wool, until now about all the lower classes of woolen goods are doctored in that way. A significant circumstance in the same connection is that all the cotton-warp mills have been doing a driving business the past year.

These are the facts, and being such the wonder ceases at the additional takings of our spinners for the twelve months ending with the 1st of September.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU'S REPORT FOR 1878.—This week the last month's (October) condition figures for 1878 have been issued by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington. Below is the report in full.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1878.

The October returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate an average condition of the cotton crop of 90, the same as in September. The following are State averages:

The state of the state averages.
North Carolina 81—a decline of
South Carollia Sign increase of
Georgia
N1-9 decrease of
Alabalia VI_9 decrease of
MISSISSIDDI
Louisland
Texas
Arkausas
Tennessee 102 - an increase of

As compared with October, 1877, the growing crop shows an improvement of 11 per cent. The October condition fully equals that of the splendid crop of 1870, and excels that of any intervening year. Insect injuries are unimportant. The eastern section of the cotton belt was visited by storms moving through narrow zones and doing much local damage. In the Mississippi Valley, yellow fever quarantine regulations have restricted the marketing of the crop. Texas reports a very fine crop, some counties reporting prospective averages as high as a bale per acre. Arkansas has fallen of, through drouth in some quarters and excessive rains in others. With the increased acreage planted, the crop now promises an out-turn of upward of five million bales.

As with these returns the season's reports are completed, we pursue our usual plan for determining their true meaning. At the outset, however, we wish to say that the Washington Bureau is not at all responsible for these deductions. That Bureau has always issued, in November, an estimate of the crop. Whether it will do so this season we are not informed. We should infer that it will not, from the last sentence in the above report, which states its opinion that the crop now promises an out-turn of upward of five million bales." But we have no interest in that question at present, for our object is not to indicate what the Agricultural Bureau thinks, or will think in November, but simply in what way, according to past experience, the nearest approach to the true result of the year's growth can be deduced from its condition figures. Proceeding, therefore, in our usual manner, we first give the following as the correct average of each State for the season:

, e		1878.							1	877.			
STATES.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Av- erage.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	A eras	In
No. Carolina.	87	81	82	86	84	84.0	82	88		83	85	85-2	01 5
So. Carolina.	99	104	97	80	84	92 8	91	87	88	85	79	86.0	12.
Georgia	101	105	92	81	85	92.8	89	90	85	77	7:	83.6	
Florida	98	100	99	91	81	94.4	92	, 95	93	94	88	92.4	5.0
Alabama	101	102	98	92	91	9;8	90	94	94	91	68	91.4	5.4
Mississippi	98	98	92	89	85	92.6	91	93	90	88	80	88.4	4.2
Louisiana	98	- 95	90	83	83	89.8	98	102	106	92	77	95.0	*5.2
Texas	104	106	108	101	103	101.4	91	94	96	70	64	83.0	21.4
Arkansas	98	91	98	98	90	95.0	94	94	93	99	93	95.6	*0.6
Tennessee	97	98	92	91	102	96.0	94	96	90	100	100	96.0	

* Decrease.

This statement shows for the season a decreased or poorer condition of 1.2 per cent in North Carolina, of 5.2 per cent in Louisiana, and of 0.6 per cent in Arkansas, but gives an increased or improved condition in all the other States except Tennessee, where there is no change. If now we add to these figures of increased and decreased condition the changes in acreage this year, as given in our June report, we shall reach the following conclusion. We use our own acreage figures instead of the Bureau's, because they are a little larger, and we have heretofore given our reasons for believing that even our own figures are too small.

STATES.	Production 1877-78. Bales.	vear compared			ge this mpared last.	Yield of 1878-79, Estimated.	
·		Better.	Worse	Inc.	Dec.		
North Carolina	250,000		1.2	2.0		252,000	
South Carolina	325,000	6.8		5.0		363,350	
Georgia	575,000	9.2		5.0		656,650	
Florida	60,000	2.0		••••		61,200	
Alabama	625,000	5.4		4.0		683,750	
Mississippi	675,000	4.2		4.0		730,350	
Louisiana	645,000	••••	5.2			611,460	
Texas	735,000	21.4		8.0		951,090	
Arkansas	600,000		0.6	3.0		614,400	
Tennessee	321,000					321,000	
Total production.	4,811,000					5,245,250	

This statement shows that under this mode of interpretation the condition figures of the Agricultural Bureau point to a crop of 5.245,250 bales. That, undoubtedly, will be considered by very many a large estimate; but we see no reason for questioning it, or for believing that the crop will in any event fall below that

BOMBAY STOCKS OF COTTON.—In our cotton report of August 3 we gave the stocks of cotton at Bombay on the commencement of the monsoon, from the circular of Messrs. Wallace & Co., and also the figures published about the same time in the Bombay Prices Current, and remarked upon a difference in the totals which we could not then reconcile. The following letter, received this week from Messrs. Wallace & Co., makes the matter clear, and shows that it arose out of the fact that the packages were of very dissimilar weights.

Bombay, September 13, 1878.

WILLIAM B. DANA, Esq., 81 William street, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: - In the copy of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of 3d August, we notice you compare our figures as regards stock of cotton in Bombay at the commencement of the monsoon with those given by the Bombay Prices Current, and, as you justly remark, that there appears to be a great d fference between the two estimates. However, in reality the figures are nearly the same, only in the Bombay Prices Current they have unfortunately left out the word candies, and you have naturally read the figures to mean ba es. As the weight of a candy is 784 pounds and that of a bale about 392 pounds, you will see our estimates of the total stock are nearly identical. We have pointed this out to the publisher of the Bombay Prices Current, who regrets the omission. We may mention our figures do not include the stocks in hands of the local mills. * * * * * We remain, yours faithfully,

WALLACE & CO.

With the above explanation, the two statements, as given, will be found to agree quite closely.

DETAILED COTTON EXCHANGE ACREAGE REPORTS FOR OCT. 1.—We give below, in full, the Cotton Exchange Acreage Reports for Oct. 1.

Norfolk Department.

The Norfolk Cotton Exchange (H. S. Reynolds, Chairman, W. D. Rountree and R. P. Barry, Committee on Information and Statistics) issues the following report, covering the State of Virginia and the following Counties in North Carolina: Butherford, Lincoln, Catawba, Rowan, Davidson, Iredell, Burke, Wilkes, Caldwell, Alexander, Davie, Forsythe, Yadkin, Stokes, Surrey, Rockingham, Caswell, Person, Granville, Warren, Franklin, Nash, Wake, Hyde, Pitt, Green, Cartaret, Craven, Beaufort, Tyrrel, Washington, Martin, Bertie, Chowan, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Northampton and Halifax. ton and Halifax.

North Carolina. -25 replies from 18 counties in North Caro-

Fifteen report weather in September favorable. Ten say rainy and unfavorable. Some damage by rust is reported, but very little from any other cause. Picking has progressed rapidly, and the yield is reported about the same, or probably better than last year, and about 200 to 225 pounds lint cotton to the

Charleston Department covers the State of South Carolina, and is prepared and issued by the Charleston Cotton Exchange, through their Committee on Information and Statistics, composed of Robert D. Mure, Chairman, L. J. Walker and A. W. Taft.

South Carolina.—65 replies from 26 counties.

The weather is reported, with a few exceptions, as wet and stormy, the former causing second growth, which, in the opinion of correspondents, will not mature, and the latter doing considerable damage in the quality of cotton if not in quantity. Damage from worms is reported from two counties-onefifth of the top crop reported gone by this means in one county. Rust has done considerable damage in several counties. Picking is reported as very forward, with the exception of a few counties, where it has been retarded by bad weather or sickness, or scarcity of labor owing to grain crops. The estimate of yield varies from 100 to 300 pounds of lint per acre, the average being 166 pounds. Twenty-six counties report the yield as more than last year. wenty-four less, and fifteen about the same, the average of the State being 2 cent below last year.

Savannah Department. This report covers the State of Georgia and the State of Florida. The report isprepared and issued by the Savannah Cotton Exchange, through their Committee on Information and Statistics, composed of J. H. Johnston, Clavius Phillips, J. J. Wilder, L. G. Young and K. M. Oppenheimer.

Georgia.—90 replies from 55 counties.

The general report of the weather, with few exceptions, has been most favorable - clear and warm—causing the bolls to mature quickly and open freely. There have been no storms, and only the Southwestern portion of the State was visited by worms, and the damage there was slight; where not injured by rust, the plant is well fruited and is retaining its bolls. Picking is prigressing rapidly; the extraordinarily fine open season has enabled the farmer to gather, up to this time, a larger proportion of his crop than usual, and that, too, in a better condition. The grade, staple and preparation of this crop is exceptionally good. The yield varies from 300 to 450 pounds of seed cotton to the acre; while the crop of this State will undoubted y exceed last year's, the percentage of excess will depend upon an early or late frost, the ains in August having caused the plant to put forward a heavy top crop.

Florida.—21 replies from 12 counties.

The weather has been clear and warm the past month, causing the boils to open freely and the cotton to be gathered in good condition. No storms have occurred, and the damage from rust and worms has been slight. The bottom crop was well fruited; the middle was injured in certain localities somewhat top was well retited; the initial was injured in certain localities somewhat by rust; the top crop, where not affected by rust, is dependent upon the seasons. Planters are well up with their picking; the yield per acre varies—the average being about 350 to 400 pounds of seed cotton, or about a bale to every three and a half acres—and is a little in excess of last year. The Sea Island portion of the State was visited by a succession of equinoctial storms, and has suffered more or less from the caterpillar. This crop will not equal lest year's either in country or coulty. last year's, either in quantity or quality.

Mobile Department

covers the State of Alabama as far north as the summit of the Sand Mountains, and the following counties in Mississippi: Wayne, Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Newton, Kemper, Nesholso, Noxubee, Winston, Lowndes, Oktibiba, Colfax, Monroe, Chicasaw, Itawamba, Lee, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Alcorn and Tishamingo. The report is prepared and issued by the Mobile Cotton Excharge, through their Committee on Information and Statistics, composed of T. K. Irwin, chairman, Julius Buttner, A. M. Willmarth, J. C. Bush and S. Haas.

Alabama.—55 replies from 33 counties.

The weather during September has been dry and generally favorable, and has caused a rapid maturity and opening of the boils. The average damage from rust, worms, etc., is about 5 per cent. Highteen counties report that cotton is fruiting well and retaining squares and bol.s. and 15 report shedding from rust and worms. Picking has progressed rapidly, some reporting half picked." The average yield per acre is estimated at about 500 pounds seed cotton, and as compared with last year is estimated at about 7 per cent

Mississippi.—25 replies from 15 counties.

The weather has been dry and favorable for the maturity of the bolls and opening of the same. Some few report shedding from dry weather. The damage from rust, worms, etc., is estimated at about 6 per cent. Eight countries and holls and retaining severe and holls and ties report that the crop is fruiting well and retaining squares and bolls, and seven that it is not. Picking is progressing rapidly, and a good portion of the crop saved. The average yield per acre is estimated at about 470 pounds seed cotton, and as compared with last year 15 per cent less.

New Orleans Department

covers that part of the State of Mississippi not apportioned to the Memphis and Mobile Cotton Exchanges; the entire State of Louisiana and the State of Arkansas, south of the Arkansas River. The report is prepared and issued by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, through their Committee on Information and Statistics, composed of Wm. A. Gwyn, Chairman, R. L. Moore, Jesse S. Flower, John M. Witherspoon, J. M. Frankenbush.

Your committee regret to state that, owing to quarantine regulations, no reports have been received from Arkansas, and that from the same cause our replies from Louisiana and Mississippi (the former especially) are very meagre.

Louisiana. - 10 reports from the following parishes: Concordia East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, Point Coupee. St. Helena, Tensas and West Feliciana. Average date, Sept. 30.

They report the weather during the month as very dry and fine—which had a favorable effect on the crop. Slight damage from rust and rot. The stalk is fruiting well, and retains its squares and bolls. Picking is progressing rapidly. The average yield in above parishes is estimated at about fiveeighths of a bale per acr.; and as compared with last year is much better.

Mississippi.-43 replies from 20 counties. Average date October 1.

The weather during the month of September has been very favorable. which has had a good effect on the crop. The plant is not generally fruiting will or retaining its equares and bolls. Picking is progressing finely; average yield from one-third to one-half bale per acre,—about the same as last year.

Arkansas.—No report.

Galveston Department covers the State of Texas, and was prepared and issued by the Galveston Cotton Exchange, through their Committee on Information and Statistics, composed of J. D. Skinner, Chairman, H. J. Anderson, J. M. Kirwan, P. Fitzwilliam,

Texas.—77 replies from 54 counties.

Seventy report the weather favorable and seven unfavorable; sixty-seven report the weather favorable to the plant, causing it to mature and open-rapidly; ten report bad effect, causing it to shed; ten report slight damage by worms; seven report 10 per cent damage by worms; six report 20 per cent damage by worms; eight report 25 per cent damage by worms; seven report 50 per cent damage by worms; thiry-nine report no damage. No damage by rust, rot or storms reported. Sixty-four report picking progressing rapidly. Some few complain of want of pickers; two report one-fourth picked out; three report one-third picked out; seven report one-half picked out; one-reports three-fourths picked out. Regarding the yield per acre, one report save one-sixth bale per acre; eight report one-fourth bale; twenty-two report says one-sixth bale per acre; eight report one-fourth bale; twenty-two report one-third bale; twenty-five report one-half bale; twelve report three-fourths bale; six report two-thirds bale; three report one bale. As to yield compared with last year, thirteen report the same; six report less; four report 10 per cent less; six report 25 per cent less; three report 33% per cent less; one reports 50 per cent less; six report some better; eight report 10 per cent more; eight report 25 per cent more; eight report 50 per cent more; ten report 100 per cent more; four report from 150 to 501 per cent more.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS .- According to our cable despatch received. to-day, there have been 3,000 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 2,000 bales. The movement since the 1st of January is as follows. These figures are brought down to Thursday, Oct. 17.

	Shipments this week			Shipm	ents since	e Jan. 1.	Receipts.	
	Great Brit'n.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Conti- nent.	Total.	This Week.	Since Jan. 1.
1878 1877 1876	1,000	1.000	2,000	378,000	387,000 412,000 374,000	790.000	3.000	867,000 1,003,000 1,020,000

From the foregoing it would appear that, compared with last year, there has been an increase of 2,000 bales in the week's shipments from Bombay to Europe, and that the total movement since January 1 shows a decrease in shipments of 88,000 bales, compared with the corresponding period of 1877.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—Bagging has not been very brisk since our last report, but a fair jobbing demand is to be noted, which takes off a considerable quantity of goods. Holders are steady as to price, and still quote 101@10 c. for 12 lb., 10% allc. for 2 lbs., and 11@11% for standard quality, though the general inquiry is for the light weights. Butts have continued to rule strong in price, and the market has been fairly

active. Sales have been made of lots on spot to the extent of 3,500 bales, at 2 11-16@2\frac{2}{3}c., cash, as to quantity. To arrive, the transactions embrace about 9,000 bales at 2\frac{1}{3}c., 2 9-16c., 2\frac{2}{3}c., 2\frac{2}{3}c., gold, and 2\frac{2}{3}c., currency, according to quality and location of ships. The market for futures closes strong, with most holders asking 2\frac{1}{3}@2\frac{1}{3}c. On spot, quotations are 2 11-16c. for ordinary, and 2\frac{1}{3}@2\frac{1}{3}c. for best spinning grades.

THE EXPORTS OF COTTON from New York this week show an increase, as compared with last week, the total reaching 17,103 bales, against 10,253 bales last week. Below we give our usual table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction, for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since Sept. 1, 1978, and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton(bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1878

		WEEK	ENDING		Total	Same
EXPORTED TO	Sept. 25.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct. 16.	to date.	period prev'u. year.
Liverpool. Other British Ports	3,153	11,155	9,413 500	15,927	49,951 500	30,988 1,585
Total to Gt. Britain	3,153	11,155	9,913	15,927	50,451	32,573
Havre Other French ports		100	345		782	843 115
Total French	*****	100	345		732	958
Bremen and Hanover Hamburg Other ports	105	200		1,176	1,481	350 100 5,302
Total to N. Europe.	105	200		1,176	1,481	/ 5,76?
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar & c All others	••••		••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••
Total Spain, &c						
Grand Total	3,258	11,455	10,258	17,103	52,664	89,293

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston. Philadelphia and Baltimore for the past week, and since Sept. 1, '78:

RECE'TS FROM	NEW	TORK.	BOS	TON.	PHILAT	PHILADELP'IA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept.1.	This week.	Since Sept.1.	This week.	Since Sept.1	
Mew Orleans	2,068	7,930							
Texas	7,653	44,794		••••	••••	••••	• • •	• • •	
Savannah Mobile.	4,270	46,059	1,832	8,839	785	6,797	3,474	12,521	
Florida	285	1.223	••••	• •. • •	•••				
8'th Carolina	3,702	25,269	•••	••••	••••	••••	0.000		
N'th Carolina.	1,760			••••		••••	2,895	6,194	
Virginia	7,252	25.689	2.141	5,863		••••	4:2 2,502	599	
North'rn Ports	170	502	2,935	13,374		• • •		6,057	
Tennessee, &c	3,852	10,333	996	3,036	821	2,441	•••	••••	
Foreign	•••	597		7			••••	••••	
Total this year	31,019	169,848	7,954	31,119	1,606	9,238	9,294	25,371	
Total last year.	21,340	78,140	4,519	15,927	718	3,503	3,362	8,774	

Shipping News.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 46,671 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.

night of this week.	-		
N W		Total	bales.
NEW YORK-To Liverpool, per steamers Mediator,	4.202	~ .	
Tion Montalla, Z. 101 (Flamia Castle A 10:). Mit (
Alberting 496 Holand	mandpo	er brig	
Albertina, 426 Upland SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per steamer Aurora, 3,239 U To R. val. per steamer Nio 3 062 Upland		•••••	3,920
To R val, per steamer Nio, 8,963 Upland	pland		3,239
			3,953
			2,300
			1,121
			1,572
WALLE OND TO DIVELDOOL DEF STERMERS HINDENION	1 900	Danasi	680
			2,900
			20
WOLLDA'— TO DIVELDOOL. DEL MESTUPPA HIDPION DE CARIS	tions \	3/1	~0
			1,921
			1
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per steamer Illinois, 698	3	••••••	698
Total			
- VVIII			40 004

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form,

ALC AD TOITOM	ю.							
	Liver- pool.	Cork.	Havre.	Bre- men.	Reval.	Bar- celona.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
New York New Orleans Charleston Savannah T. xas Wilmington Baltimore Boston	3,069 2,364	1,121	§ 1.900	1,176 1,572 20	3,963	3,9 0 2,300		17.103 3.069 8,084 9,502 2,693 630 2,9.0
Philadelphia Total Cotton frei	698 30,798	1,121	1,800	2,768	3,963	6,220	<u>1</u>	1,922 698
	0	1		D.	ו מש דיי	CMOMS	•	

۱		1 -4 1 -4 1		1	4 - 1	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	_		-
	8	Steam. Sail.			vre.— Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	burg-
۱		d.	d	C.	C.	. C.	c.	C.	C.
Ì	Saturday.5-18	@11-83	★ @9-16	% cp.	-@%	11-16 cor	np. 😼	% co	mp. —
I	Monday5-16	3 @11-32	* W -10	- 34 cp.	03%	11-16 co	mp. 36	3 co	mp. —
I	Tuesday5-16 Wed'day5-16	(Ø11-32	16 09-16	⅙ cp.	-0%	11-16 co	mp. 16		mp. —
l	Thursday.5-16	3 2011-33	½@9-16 ≥@9-16	% cp.	-0%	11-16 con			mp. —
I	Friday5-1	6@11-32	16 09-16	3/ cp.	-0%	11-16 co	mp. 1/4		mp. —
l								% CO	mp. —
I	LIVERPOO	JL, Oct.	. 18-4:	UJ P.	. M.—	BY CAE	BLE FI	ROM L	IVER-

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—4:00 P. M.—By Cable from Liver-Pool.—Estimated sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for export and speculation. Of to-day's sales 5,500 bales were American. The weekly movement is given as follows:

			1	
1 +	Sept. 27.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 18.
Sales of the week bales.	40,000	58,000	54,000	49,000
Forwarded	2,000	1,400		2.000
Sales American	29,000	44,000		
Of which exporters took	4,000	6,000	5,000	3,000
Of which speculators took	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Total stock, actual	387,000			2,000
Total stock, estimated	429,000	351,000	335,000	301,000
Of which American, actual.				002,000
Of which American, estim'd.	303,000	194,000	163,000	141,000
Total import of the week	18,000	21,000		18,000
Of which American	5,000	9,000	8,000	14,000
Actual export	4,000	6,000	7,000	6,000
Amount afloat	130,000	141,000	123,000	176,000
Of which American.	24,000	45,000	63,000	111,000

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

Spot.	Saturd'y.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wedn'sdy	Thursd'y	Friday.
Mid. Upl'ds Mid. Orl'ns.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$@ 6^{1}_{4}$ @ 6^{9}_{16}	@ 6316

Futures.

These sales are on the basis of Uplands, Low Middling clause, unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY.

•		BATURDAY.	
3	Delivery. d.	DecJan	Delivery. d.
)	Oct65 ₃₂ @3 ₁₆	DecJan527 ₃₂	Oct,-Nov51516
	OctNov515 ₁₆ @31 ₃₂	April-May578	FebMar52732
•	NovDec521322018	5	34
:	3	MICHDAI.	
	Oct6532	Delivery.	Shipments.
	Oct 65_{32}	DecJan534	NovDec., n. crop.
	OctNov52932	JanFeb 534	NovDec., n. crop, sail
•	NovDec51316	MarApr 534	DecJan., n. crop,
1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{DecJan} &513_{16} @ 25_{32} \\ \text{FebMar} &53_{16} @ 25_{32} \end{array}$	OctNov578	DecJan., n. crop, sail
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Shipments.	NOV-Dec n cron
	NovDec52532	OctNov., n. crop, sail	sail531
		TUESDAY.	
L	Delinery		
	Delivery. 6532 OctNov. 578@2932	NovDec52532	Shipments.
1	OctNov578@2920	April-May513 ₁₆	NovDec.,n.cp.,sl,534
)	NovDec	MarApr.	goil 595
1	DecJan 53_4	OctNov51516	Oct -Nov n cron
	MarApr534	NovDec. 513 ₁₆	sail 513.
	Oct63 ₁₆	FebMar 52532	NovDec., n. crop, sail
		WEDNESDAY.	
	Delivery.	Delivery.	Shipments.
	Oct	OctNov 578	NovDec., p. crop
	OctNov	JanFeb52333	NovDec., n.crop, sail
٠	NovDec534	DecJan523 ₂₂	I UCL-NOV., n.cn., st 534
١	DecJan534	FebMar52332	DecJan., n. crop.
1	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{JanFeb.} & 53_{4} \\ $	April-May 534	Sall
١	2 0011		JanFeb., n.cp., sl, 5%
1	70.71	THURSDAY.	
1	Delivery. 0ct	Delivery.	Shipments.
١	OctNov5 ³ 32 70 18 OctNov513 ₁₆	May-June534	DecJan., n.cp.,sl,51116
١	NovDec. 511 ₁₆	FebMar511 ₁₆	OctNov., n. crop.
١	DecJan51116	Shipments. Sept., n. crop, sail	sail
١	JanFeb51116	omitted6 ¹ 8	NovDec., n. crop, sail52132
1	MarApr51116	NovDec., n.cp, sl, 51116	8411
١	101	FRIDAY.	
١	Delivery.	Delivery.	Dalinama
١	Oct63 ₁₆	MarApril558	Delivery. MarApril52132
1	OctNov532	Oct6320	AprMay52332
I	NovDec558	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	June-July 53
١	DecJan558	NovDec52132	Shipments.
ı	JanFeb $5^{5}8@19_{32}$	Dec. Jan	OctNov., n. c., 81, 559
1	FebMar558	JanFeb558	NovDec., n.crop.
ı	Oct6116		sail51932 758

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., Oct. 18, 1878.

There has been the past week an important decline in the low grades of flour, common extras having sold as low as \$3 50 per bbl. The depression was the result of unfavorable foreign advices, which caused the withdrawal of most of the export orders upon the market, and the local trade bought very sparingly. The figures reached this week are among the lowest in the history of our trade. Production is much smaller than last year, and stocks are believed to be but moderate. Rye flour is not plenty, and higher. Corn meal very dull. To-day there were large sales of common extras at \$3 50@\$3 65, and the close was stronger.

The wheat market was greatly depressed by the unfavorable foreign advices, and on Wednesday extreme low figures were made, namely: No. 3 spring, 792. on the spot; No. 2 spring, 87½c. for Oztober; No. 2 red winter, 98½c., spot and October, and \$1 for November: No. 1 red winter, \$1 on the spot; No. 1 amber Michigan, \$1; No. 2 amber, 97½@98c.; and No. 1 white, \$1, spot

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and October. Yesterday, there was a slight recovery from these values. Receipts at the Western markets show some increase, mainly of spring growths. To-day, there was a further advance, especially in winter grades; No. 2 red winter, \$1 01; No. 1 white, \$1 03. After 'Change, 40,000 bush. No. 2 red winter sold a **\$1** 031@\$1 031.

Indian corn also declined, No. 2 mixed selling on Wednesday at 46c., and options for early delivery became extremely dull: however, steamer mixed sold for December at 46c. There was scarcely any demand for corn on the spot, and prices gave way under comparatively small offerings. Yesterday, there was some recovery in spots, with more doing in futures. To day, there was a slight further improvement. Sales for November at 471c. for steamer, and 47%c. for No. 2.

Rye has been dull, drooping and unsettled. Barley has materially declined, with sales at \$1 25 for No. 1 Canada, \$1 121 for No. 2 do. and \$1 for 6 rowed State. These prices are 15@20c. lower than recent extreme figures asked. Oats further declined early in the week, but latterly there is some recovery; No. 2 Chicago sold at 29c. for Oct. and Nov. To-day, the market closed 271c. with No. 2 graded quoted at 271c. for mixed and 30c. for white.

The following are the closing quotations:

_	quotanons.
FLOUR.	GRAIN.
No. 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{bbl.}}\$ \$\text{\$\text{\$2}\$ \$\text{\$25}\$ \$\text{\$\text{\$2}\$ \$\text{\$70}\$}	Whest-No.3 spring, bush. \$0 800 0 82
Superfine State & West-	
ern 3 00 % 3 40	
Extra State, &c 3 60@ 3 80	The state of the s
Western Spring Wheat	
extras 3 50@ 3 90	Red Winter No. 2 1 01@1 01%
	White 95@ 1 05
do XX and XXX 4 00\@ 5 50 do winter shipping ex-	
	do steamer grade. 46% 464
tras	do white 5000 51
do XX and XXX 4 (0@ 5 50	do vellow. 47400 40
Minnesota patents 5 50 a 8 95	Rye-Western 530 56
City shipping extras 3 65@ 4 50	State 56% FO
Southern bakers' and fa-	Oats-Mixed 25@ 30
mily brands 4 25@ 5 75	White 26@ 34
Southern shipp'g extras. 3 75 m 4 10	David C
Rye flour, superfine 3 000 3 40	Barley—Canada West 1 102 1 30
Corn meal-Western, &c. 2 40 7, 2 75	State 9 mouned
	State, 2 rowed
The ment of 2 90 1	Peas-Canada bond&free 72@ 85

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

-RECK	PTS AT NEW	YORK.	~EXI	PORTS FROM	NEW YORK
	1010.	Same		378	1877
For the		time	For the	Since	For the Since
Week.		1877.	wek.	Jan. 1.	week. Jan. 1
Flour, bbls. 105,261	3,317,833	2,403,472			33.967 1,016,287
C.meal, " 3,202		183,110	3,498	162 109	5,456 175,359
Wheat, bus. 1,599,751	48,374,753 1	1,595,096	1.135,752	43,105,527	9:0,518 11,308,249
Corn. " 1,113,955	31,801,647 2	7,924,570	419.381	23,268,764	258 506 00 200 502
Rye. ** 81.395	3,187,413	1.38 1 119		3,514,801	378,596 20,309,737
Barley, " *341,240	*3,722,782 *	3 801 690	-,		78.281 1,710,590
	12,167,269	2 07/1 : 02		1,512,653	52,290 855,456
	12,101,609	3,310,100	179,541	3,1,9,028	7,695 160,650

* Including malt.

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 12, 1878, FROM DECEMBER 31 TO OCT. 12, AND FROM AUG. 1 TO OCT. 12.

	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye.
	bhls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
AT—	(196 lbs.)	(1:0 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)		(48 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)
Chicago	38,671	1,016,193			423,327	86,979
Milwaukee.	50.859	549,712				10 960
Toledo.	100	425,430				
Detroit.	6.784	516,021				
Cleveland	2.518	12,:00				71
St. Louis	28.756	378,582				1,600
Peoria	2,230	22,680				16,492
Duluth.	3,100	112,905		104,050	16,:00	11,200
	0,100	110,500		• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
_ Total	133,018	3,033,723	1 440 004	000.000	420.000	
Previous week	132,641	9,000,125		656,370		141,322
Corresping week,'77.	159,053	3,094,554	1,875,203	794,863	610,287	141,837
Corresping week, '76.		2,898,646		723,496	442,936	85.349
	141,961	2,231,826	2,428,136	764,561	617,950	118,722
Tot. Dec. 31 to Oct. 12.	4,384,295 (66,208,214	79,603,046	25,545,254	6.744 472	100,000
Same time 1877	0.411.000 2	35.432.001	66 483 416	10 2 2 102	E 650 200	4 100 100
Same time 1875	3.053,458 5	50.752 423	40.189.826	19 935 190	2 824 757	0 217 120
Tot Ang 1 to Oct 19	187 626 9	0 001 007	27,200,000	10,000,100	0,014,131	2,517,123
Tot Aug. 1 to Oct. 12.1 Same time 1877	1 927 944 6	2,201,227	27,098,891	11,381,213	3,813,621	2,004,987
The state of the s	1.201.014 2	- 14H 383	23 577 890	8,512,649	2,806,013	1,399,300
Same time 1876	1 (05 500 0	5,137,383	25,061,755	6,592,587	2.647,937	854,538
Same time 1975	1,020,039 2	0,343,635	12,457,307	9,273,701	2,319,512	752,811
SHIPMENTS OF FI	LOUR A	ND GRA	IN EDON	WESTE		
				WESTE		E AND

RIVER PORTS FROM DEC. 31 TO OCT. 12. Tot.Dec. 81 to Oct. 12. 4,454,167 49,526.954 69,422,520 17,884,217 3.381,790 3,062,493 Same time 1877.....3,678,533 30,624,799 58,6 9,447 14,921,668 3,617,810 2,068,897 Same time 1876.....3,466,171 37,957,2 2 62,840,260 17,103,670 2,198,925 1,540,556 8ame time 1875.....4,013,352 43,293,291 36,047,940 14,728,296 1,793,850 650,787 RAIL SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM WESTERN LAKE

*** .	TA 54	DWIAF	R PURTS.			
Week	Flour.	Wheat,	Corn.	Oats.	Barley,	Desa
ending-	bbls.	bush.		bush.		Rye
Oct 12, 1878	93 421	455,911			bush.	bush
Oct. 13, 1-77	00,101	- ,	210,879	326.034	227,780	11,91
Oct. 14, 1876	110 230	307,659		415,844	163,436	6,73
Oct 16 1975	119.3-2	397,835	811,965	$40^{\circ},307$	191,771	28,06
Oct. 16, 1875		308,5:4	247,091	450,274	123.949	15 346
RECEIPTS OF FLOR	TR AND	CDATA	1m an.m.		-103,020	20,010
THE PARTY TO THE	OK AND	GRAIN	AT SEABO	ARD PO	RTS FOR	THE
WEEK ENDED	α	1070		~ .		

AND DIVER BORE

WEEK ENDED	OCT. 12,	1878, AN	D FROM	DEC. 31	TO OCT	12
AT-	bbls	Wheat,	Corn, bush.	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
New York	108,680	1,574.822	1,799,276	bush. 649,495	bu-h. 214,168	bush. 140,890
Boston Portland	2.800	70,250	96,710 7.0:0	64,675 3,000	22,510	••••
Montreal	29,254	488,494	430,570	1.758	••••	• • • •

Roston	10.,000	1,014.024	1,199,276	649,495	214.108	140,890
Boston	45,531	70,250	96,710	64,675	22,510	••••
Montreal	2,800 $29,254$	400 104	7,0:0	3,000		
Philadelphia.	2 .120	468,494	430,570	1.758		
Baltimore	25,264	633,800	294,300 155,600	109,200	79,500	7,500
New Orleans	770	24,741	411	35,100 1,112	• • • •	1,000
				1,112	••••	••••
Total	241,419	3,221,807	2,788,867	864,313	316,118	149,390
Previous week		3,311,527	2.297,742	812,782	205,015	124.465
Corresp'ng week,'77.	251,868	2,703,731	1,490,430	885,991	521,491	140,354

I	Tot.Dec.31 to Oct.12. Same time 1877 Same time 1876 Same time 1875	7.428.469	33 458 619	70 779 697	15,683,497	3,247,584	1,875,345
	Mara America		STATES				FROM

MONTREAL FOR WEEK ENDED OCT. 12, 1878.

FROM— New York Boston	Flour, bbls. 50,805	Wheat, bush. 1,284,124	Corn, bush. 494,981	Oats, bush. 179,301	Rye, bush. 109,103	Peas, bush. 2,789
Portland	12,794 146	168,052	138,072	****	••••	•••
Montreal Philadelphia	6,092 10,786	188,144 201,660	259,202 201,892	200 1,708	• - • •	64,689
Baltimore	19,481	639,148	260,298	420	• • • • •	••••
Total for week Previous week	99,604	2,484,128	1,354,445		109,103	67,478
Two weeks ago	118,189 88,170	2,711,082 3,253,309	1,334,215 903,241	98,154 168,804	74,165 193,679	65,682 64,257
Same time in 1877		1,794,643	943,265	40.353	63.780	38 225
From New Orleans 2	טיסיס מי	su. wheat	and 1,236	odis. flour;	from Ric	chmond

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by lake, canal and rail, Oct. 12, 1878, was as follows:

	7 . 0	wheat,	Corn.	Oats.	Barley,	Rye.	
	IN STORE AT-	bush.	busb.		bush.	bush.	
1	New York	2,155,714	2,390,410		279,163		
	Albany.	29,000	7,000	48,000	283,000	267,390	
1	Buffalo.	543,628	1,398,404				
ı	Chicago	2,355,692	1,429.856	605.819	209,897	98,317	
I	Milwaukee	1,039,832	99 500		933,175	274,195	
١	Duluth	207,239	22,522	81,119	744,912	49,541	
I	Toledo	553,000	377,000	114 000	01.000	****	
١	Detroit.			114,000	21,000	6,000	
ŀ	Oswego*	440,353	3,721	5,254	4,051		
Ì	St. Louis.	130,000	150,000		575,000		
ı	Roston	731,023	192,512	103,743	91,004	115,191	
ł	Boston.	96,056	264,133	130,470	8,799	1,745	
١	Toronto	115,233	300	15,240	181,758		
١	Montreal.	175,425	193,405	8,603	46,551	960	
ı	Philadelphia	319,585	169,947				
ı	Peoria.	811	99,2 3 6	142,399	996	141,162	
١	Indianapolis.	82,709	58,548	87,705	••••	34,671	
l	Kansas City	199,168	95,967	6,018	••••	5,709	
l	Daitimore.	579,534	309,499				
ı	Reil shipments, week	465,941	210,879	326,034	227,780	14,911	
ı	Lake shipments, week	1,921,451	1,330,604	275,514	187,778	129,000	
ı		2,500,000	1,100,000	102,000	348,000	58,000	
١			-,,		010,000	50,000	
	Total1	4.701.428	9,803,943	3,713,632	4,142,867	1,260,292	
	Oct. 5, 1878	3.099,673	11,0 5,074	3,942,782	8,776,721		
	Sept. 28, 1878	2.478.859	11,134,092	4,248,525	3,083,073	1,244,086	
	Sept. 21, 1878	2.589.331	11,293,242	4,115,278	1,831,953	1,552,949	
	Sept. 14, 1878	1.703 489	10,600,568	4,318,273		1,078,074	
	Sept. 7, 1878	2 801 249	11,362,411		2,260,901	1,026,128	
	Aug. 31, 18781	0 907 101	11,846,878	3,943,828	1,555,814	977,056	
	Aug. 24, 1878	0.740.400		3,557,321	1.301,247	895,322	
	Oct. 13 1877	0,140,400	11,035,671	3,078,079	1,205,504	695,441	
	Oct. 13, 18771	0,914,944	10,558,764	4,150,341	2,403,731	673,969	

* Estimated.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Oct. 18, 1878.

There has been a continued sluggish movement in nearly all descriptions of cotton and woolen goods from agents' hands, and foreign goods were in light and irregular demand. There were exceptional cases of large transactions in brown cottons and prints, stimulated by lower prices, but the general demand was restricted to such small lots of staple and department goods as were actually required for keeping up assortments. The jobbing trade remained quiet, owing to the unseasonable mildness of the weather, which has materially checked the distribution of winter fabrics; but a few of the larger houses effected a fair business by offering certain makes of cotton goods and calicoes at less than agents' prices. The most important event of the week was a peremptory auction sale of about 4,000 pieces Weybosset mills fancy cassimeres, which brought together a very large company of buyers. The competition was quite brisk, and the entire offering (amounting to over \$200,000) was readily disposed of at good average prices.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port to foreign markets during the week ending October 15 were 1,189 packages, 409 of which were sent to Great Britain, 315 to United States of Colombia, 95 to Brazil, 81 to Venezuela, 50 to Japan, 43 to British North American Colonies, 43 to Hayti, 42 to British West Indies, 39 to Danish West Indies, &c. The market continued unsettled during the week, and there was a manifest tendency toward lower prices, especially on fine brown sheetings. some large sales of which were made to home and export buyers at low figures. Bleached goods ruled quiet, and colored cottons were devoid of animation; but low grade cotton flannels were in steady request at unchanged prices. Print cloths remained quiet, and prices suffered a further decline, closing at 34c. cash for 64x64s, and 3c., cash, to 3\frac{1}{8}c., thirty days, for 56x60s. Prints were in relatively light demand, and the stock of American fancy prints was closed out to a large jobbing house, who placed them on the market at 5½c., less 4 per cent by the case. Ginghams continued inactive, and there was a light and irregular movement in cotton dress goods.

Domestic Woolen Goods.—The successful result of the auction sale of fancy cassimeres alluded to above has given a

ed for FRASER

slightly improved undertone to the market for men's-wear woolens, but transactions were few and unimportant, because of the mildness of the weather. Fancy cassimeres ruled quiet, and overcoatings were in light request for clothing purposes; but makes adapted to the wants of cloak manufacturers met with fair sales. Heavy worsted coatings were taken in small lots to a fair aggregate, and considerable orders for light weights were placed with manufacturers' agents. Cheviot suitings were in fair demand, but selections were mostly restricted to relatively small parcels of the best makes. Matelasse and diagonal cloakings were in steady request, but repellents remained quiet, and Kentucky jeans and satinets were lightly dealt in. Flannels and low to medium grade blankets were distributed in moderate lots to a fair amount and prices ruled steady.

Foreign Dry Goods.—There has been a steady demand for light re-assortments of foreign goods, but the volume of business was quite moderate. Cashmeres, low-grade black and colored silks and trimming velvets were severally in fair request, but fancy dress goods ruled quiet. Linen and white goods continued in light demand, and Hamburg embroideries and laces were only in moderate request. Men's-wear woolens remained dull, and Italian cloths were lightly dealt in. The auction rooms were fairly attended, but there was an absence of spirit in the demand, and buyers manifested no disposition to anticipate future wants.

Importations of Dry Goods.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 17, 1878, and for the corresponding weeks of 1877 and 1876, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 17, 1878.

			1877	1878								
Wanner of the contract of the	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs		Pkgs. Value.							
Manufactures of wool	671	\$252,592	625	\$232,838	451 \$217,695							
do cotton	530	162,877	767	174,944	651 174,202							
do silk	451	390,131	556	286,116	623 392,855							
do flax	549	149,090	1,329		784 165,892							
Miscellaneous dry goods.	357	107,019	411	133,460	340 93,824							
			-									
Total				\$1,001,322	2,854 \$1,044,468							
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREH	OUSE .	AND THROV	VN INT	THE MAR	KET DITRING TOP							
		SAME PER	IOD.		DOLLING THE							
Manufactures of wool	336	\$138,856	502	\$186,536	010 000 000							
do cotton	159	44,395	175		253 \$93,702							
do silk	63	48,900	161	47,741	85 23,337							
do flax	304	72,359	417	141,834	72 50,588							
Miscellaneous dry goods.	158	42,102		70,694	226 28,245							
mig goods.	100	40,100	321	20,092	129 21,496							
Total	1 820	\$346,631	1,576	0 ACC 000	Par annual							
Addent'd for consumpt'n	2.558	1,051,709	3.713	\$466,897								
	~,000	1,001,109	5,113	1,001,322	2,854 1,041,468							
Total thrown upon mark't	3.578	1.403.340	5,294	\$1,471,219	3 610 21 921 226							
ENTERED FOR					3,619 \$1,271,836							
Manufactures of me				SAME PERI	OD.							
Manufactures of wool	308	\$114,843	437	\$ 160,627	214 \$89,939							
do cotton	156	48,862	103	31,154	75 31,274							
do silk	132	126,594	92	85,656	48 37,900							
do flax	211	50,475	426	74,584	2:8 44,477							
Miscellaneous dry goods.	2,828	16,653	917	26,652	117 30,320							
Total	3 635	\$363,432	2,005	\$378,673								
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2 558	1,601,709	3,718	1 074 999	682 \$233,901							
- Constant of the constant of	-,005	2,001,100	0,110	1,004,322	2,854 1,044,468							
Total entered at the port.	6,193	1,425,141	5,723	\$1,382,995	3,536 \$1,278,369							

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of leading articles at this port since January 1, 1878, and for the same period in 1877:

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

	,				
	Ginas	1 0	11	1	1
	Since	Same		Since	Same
	Jan. 1,78	time 1877	11	Jan.1.'78	time 1877
	1		-	, , ,	1
China Class and			15.1.1		
China, Glass and	1		Metals, &c.—	l	
Earthenware-		44.000	Cutlery	3,279	3,122
China	11,702	11,690	Hardware	547	
Earthenware	30,056		Lead, pigs	5,716	100.8.14
Glass	175,56		Spelter, lbs	853,916	
Glassware	25,448	29,092	Steel	34,281	39,800
Glass plate	4,010	6,453	Tin, boxes	943,351	826,801
Buttons	7,190	5,381	Tin slabs, lbs	9,087,691	
Coal, tons	113,154	57,111	Paper Stock	102,509	-,,
Vocoa bags	17,554	19,697	Sugar, hhds, tcs. &	102,000	155,522
Coffee, bags	1,299,588	1,435,902	bbls	500 636	407 000
Cotton, bales	4.554	4,069	Sugar, bxs & bags.	500,626	
Drugs, &c-	_,00	2,000	Tee	1,732,117	
Bark, Peruvian.	29,874	13,857	Tea	762,305	
Blea. powders	22,330	23,417	Tobacco	45,469	
Cochineal	2,614	2,963	Waste.	354	721
Cream Tartar	2,011	~,500	Wines, &c-		
Gambier	15,272	50,373	Champagne, bkts.	72,057	
Gum, Arabic	3,129	4,334	Wines	106,914	108,825
Indigo			Wool, bales	28,011	31,903
Madder&Ext.of	5,109	4,001	Articles reported by		
Oil, Olive	4,144	5,116	value-	\$. 8
Opium	32,630 789	35,190	Cigars	1,181,623	974,836
Boda, bi-carb		1,070	Corks	49.521	52,839
Sode vol	16,601	18,837	Fancy goods	859,225	702,203
Soda, sal	48,576	50,989	Fish	375,553	315,915
Soda ash	52,500	50,317	ruits, &c.		,
Flax	2,482	4,288	Lemons	1,202,433	877,399
Furs	5,215	5,191	Oranges.	1,336,910	1,203,326
Gunny cloth	1,049	°4,716	Nuts.	573,907	646,537
Hair.	3,850	2,528	Raising	667,459	793,388
Hemp, bales	138,318	107,339	Hides, undressed.	8,577,799	9,668.373
Hides, &c-	4 040	4 040	Rice	225,849	265,508
Bristles	1,019	1,370	Spices, &c. —		,
Hides, dressed	3,949	5,005	Cassia	121,875	80,105
India rubber	34,319	47,293	Ginger	46,715	109,338
lvory	1,410	569	Pepper.	322,580	419,169
ewelry, &c.		. 11	Saitpetre	159,136	342,199
Jewelry	2,007	2,211	woods-	200,200	320,200
Watches.	443	391	Cork	321,169	358,729
Linseed	213 968	278,373	Fustic	35,3 0	25,076
Molasses	73,788	84,452	Logwood	504,477	476,359
			Mahogany	47 911	90.754

-				_	_	_	_	_			_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_		_		_	_			_	,	_			-		_	
	to	ta d	ll ls 1	1 t 1 87	holos	e t	p h	pri e h	or no la	ts ip st		f l w	le	or k	di ei	n g a li	g n n	8.	rt co a	ic un lsc ho	le	rio th	in es e	to	in in ita	st ce ls	or p	n Ja sir	rt n. ice	of 1	la lu	e r	77 1	Y 3 , 1	the
	43	-i																			Ħ							-				73.639		0,623	486,876
					135,752 43.1														_		2,462 173,9		7 035 4	4.016								171		•	904 275, 568
		All oth.		•	•	•				,			62		3,429	45	1,536	5,386	321		3 2, 000 6,25		681	4.033					1,608			610	S		5, 187, 351 6, 858, 6, 860, 094 5, 941,
		Other 8.		50,00	49		185	1.688		1,0.9			69		13,445		8.3.8	11,983	851		73,063 12,99	000,7	300	1311	1,751	•	,	870		8:9	518		Jo, U43 656,	:	872 716
		•	175 200	1:00	0021		130	:	82,848	:	£46	:	:		4,260		1,055	20,043			28,806 2,3		1 457	26	51	25	487	2 0 0 P	410 T	101	13	70000	20,182 6		8,323,629 8,043, 2,872,897 8,123,
		British					:	11,589	30,300	13,156	•		40 0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	121	:	2	:	55		133,000 2,7		4 5 90	6.250	3,821	30	808	4 491	70212	123	49	0 944	7120		880 833 8,8 847,912 8,8
	1	Mex-				:	:	:	10,690		552	1,205		112	1,900	S C	32		236		~	00	206		13	:	245	200	25			17	4,000		821,768
	+b c= W	Indian.	30.3.361	96,444	19,942	:		131,718	198.027	60,289	19,041	1,934	420	0.00	670'0	200	2000	937	403	1004	100,001,	004	3.460	37,712	13,401	1,903	4.327	96.065	6,271	299	546	1,027	410,101		6,457,768 1,6,875,789 1,8
		Havii	٠.	211		:		3,731	2,348	:::	9,717	172	:	10.	79167		7	150	0	100 416	7	:	1.606	53,389	1,825	173	7.57	9,091	14,482	738	253	9,109	21101		8,175,145 6,
0 1 40		Cuba.	9,019	157	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	160	076,	229,931	0.50	246	50,007	100.	8 930		1001	400	27.00	5	810 360	36.1		9,366	1,460	258	8 011	927	188,:48	7.874	1,673	07	283.285		_	5,893,669 8,8
OR JANNAR	Br. N. A	Colonies.	189,117	48,374	:	:	0000	10,300	10,833	610	19 690	655		2013	42	118	1 106	1,108		766 266			100	24,735	3,421	4 805	249	1,273	98	21	1 914	89.445		9 071 802	8,580,964
PORTR AIN	Ans-	tralia.	:	:	13	:	•	:	•	:	•		:	A 959	4,004	000	006.7	0,000	3	9 493 770	6116011		10,767	20	:	:	64	e e			1,314	1.600.222		9 765 010	2,961,115
RX	China &		•	:	:	:	:	:	•	•	0 000			202		608	208	22		14.336.859	Postonia			28	35	:				:	06	17.874		4 050 197	2,196,510
	Other 8	A. Kurope.	. 16,240		24 906 82		_	631 220			0		0 4.588	2016		1.17	19.73	25		5 17.892.001				445	830	18	er.	8,661		10,034	3 683	72,127	:	7.049.908	9,545,915
-	r N.	ope. Spain	03	100	~		4 OF	.~		er.	16		12	54	•		112 61			55 4,673,76		•••		01	14	0		366		2,020	450	:	::	2 1,648,088	8,177,831
-	_	ny. Europe.	954		766 980 193	~		641 1.494 07	•	14		11,977	858 11.19		_	_	36,444 48,712		:	£89 12,323,8	180	,	191		12	03		80,63	31	95	5			50 5,169,83	31 6,173, 99
	Holland Ger-	& Belg. many	19,187		2.457.594 506 766			_	•	14				52	::		8,3(6 36,		•	,532 42,635,	•	072.00	762 0 10,491							11,438 19,3	*	91 68,983		63 25,640,8	85 23,858,6 9
		4	12,300	18 935 959 K 850			2,039,718 84			13				305	::		4,526 3,			12,507,352 18,052,532	305,755			740 4	-		150	46 200,923				10,249 50,991	670	701 19,607	420 11,028,
										:		19,163		2,373	58 397									45,319	တ	125,542			276,037 129			1,878,950 10,	0126	3,418 51,473	, USD 12, 151
	ARTICLES.	Breadstuffs-Flour bble of	Corn mealbble 11761	Wheatbush 22.7	Rye bush. 155,418	Barleybush. 1,3	Catsbush.	Ľ	Feas bush. 2	Candlespkgs.				Hone				Oil core	Oils Care 1,3	Whyle Whyle	Sperm	-	Provisions Pork phila &ta		Васоп 100 грв. 2,17	Dutter130 10 10 12	Lard 1,13	Rice The Table of the Park of				Whalebone manuractured he. 1,878	Total Walnum town	Total Values, 16:8.	-ven values, 1011110,655,036 12,137,426 11,028,585 2;

GENERAL PRICES CURKENT	
ASHER-	1
Pot, first scrt	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Bricks—Common hard, afloat. WM 2 25 © Croton	4 75 9 00 28 00
Jime_Rockland common W bbl@	1 CO 90 60 UU
Pine, shipping, box	
ABD. 2000	45 00 150 00 28
Hemlock boards, each 14	16 45 00 2 20
Clinch, 1½ to Sin. & longer 4 25 @	5 25 4 45 2 45
Faints—Ld., wh. Am. pure. in oil \ b 7% \ Lead, wh., Amer., pure dry 6% \ Zinc. wh., Amer. dry. No. 1 5 &	714
RUTTER—(Wholessie Prices)—	1 70
West'n creamery g'd to ch " 22 @ Welsh, State, good to prime " 15 @	23 28 16
CHEESE— State factory, prime to choice? B 8 @	13
Western factory, g'd to choice. " 6%2 COAL— Liverpool gas cannel	8¾ 8 50
Liverpool gas cannel	
Penn. D.L.&W. D.&H. P.&R. L. Sched. Auction. Sched. Sched. Sched. Sched. New- Sept. 25. N.Y. J.	& W. hed. Port
St'mb. \$3 55 \$ \$3 60 \$ Grate 8 65 3 55 @3 57½ 8 65	nst'n. 3 60 2 70 3 85
Stove 4 05 4 17% 4 23 Ch'nut 3 50 3 52% 3 65 **50 cents per ton additional for delivery at	4 20
York. COFFEE— Rio, ord. cargld. pp 1814 3	13 1/4
do fair, dogold. " 15%2 do prime, dogold. " 16 @	15 15%
Java, mats	25 18 17
Maracabogold. " 14 @ haguayragold " 14½)	16% 17 16%
St. Domingo	13 17 18
COPPER— Bolts	28 26
American Ingot, Lake	23
Aloes, Cape B. gold. 1140	2 121/2
Arsenic, powdered	22 21⁄4
	14 1 45 6 00
Castoroil, E.I. inbond, #galgold.	4 00
Chlorate potash	8 00 60
Cream tartar, powderedcur. 31%C	92 13 6
Ginseng cur. 95 G	4 75 1 15 17
Licorice paste, Calabria 26 6 Licorice paste, Sicily 25 6	29 29
Licorice paste, Spanish, solidgold 26 @ Madder, Dutch	28 8 51/2
Oil vitriol (66 Brimstone) " 13/6 Optum, Turkey (in bond), gold. 3 50 & Prussiate potash, yellow, Amcur. 22 @	19
Quicksilvergold. 48 (2)	3 70 1 50
Salsods, Newcastle. F 100 B, gold 1 12/2	1 15 22 1 70
Soda ash	20 7
Mackerel, No. 1, M. shorepr. bbl. 14 00 6 2: Mackerel, No. 1, Bay 18 00 @ 20	4 50 2 00 1 00 9 00
Mackerel, No.2 Mass. shore	
do Loose, new	85
Currants	4% 14 6%
do French	10% 16 3 00
Canton Ginger, wh. of h. pots. w case. 50 G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	17 11% 14
Apples, Southern, sliced b. 4 @	5% 8%
do State, sliced,	5 4½ 10
do unpared, halves and qrs 8 Blackberries (crop 1878) 56 Raspberries 26 6 Cherries, dry mixed (crop 1873) 15	814 514 2714 1514
Plums, State	18
2	

	THE CHRONICLE	•
	GUNNIKS.—See report under Cotton	
	North River shipping \$ 100 \$ 40 @	45
×	Russia Clean gold	••••
1	Italian	7 £%
	Jute 4 & HIDES-	5
	Dry-Buenos Ayres, selected. Pagold 20 Montevideo, do 29 @	20×
1	Rio Grande, do 19 @	19%
	California, do 19% 40 17 40 17 40 17 40 17 40 17 40 17 40 17 40 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	18
	Para, do " 7 & California. do " 10 &	714
	Texas, do cur. 9%2 E. I. stock—Cal. kips, slaught. gold 1: 6 Calcutta kips, dead green "9%3	10 12 10
	Calcutta, buffalo 8 &	81/4
¼	New Yorks, com. to med	8 11 8
	Wisconsin	8
	Yearlings 2 & INDIA RUBBER— Para, fine	8
	Esmeralda, pressed, strip	42
K	Guayaquil, pressed, strip	40 87
	Nicaragua, sheet@ Nicaragua, scrap@ Honduras, sheet@	41 89 88
t	Mexican, sheet@	••••
٠	Pig, American, No.1	50
٠.	Pig, Scotch	00
	Bar, Swedes, ordinary sizes. % ton. 180 00 @132 Scroll	5 8-10
V	Sheet, Russia	108/
٤	Steel rails, American	
۱	Domestic, commoncur. 3 55 @ 3	40 60 43/
	LCATHER—	5%
٤	Hemlock, Buen, A'res, h., m. & 1.% b. 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20 @ 20	22 1/4 21 /4 22
,	rough	28 27
	Oak, rough	28 26
1	Cuba, clayed	33
١.	Barbadoes "Noming Noming	al.
١		45 45
	Tar. Wilmington 220 @ 2	37½ 37½
	Pitch. city	29
	" low No. 1 to good Ho. 1 " 1 70 6 2" 1 50 6	15
1		25
.	Almonds, Jordan shelled 1b. 47 @ Brazil 54@	51/2
	Pecan	i2
	OILS-	105
	Olive, in casks # gall 1 15 @ 1	20 62
	Menhaden, crude Sound 27 & Neatsioot, No.1 to extra 60 @	£0 90 54
	Whale, crude Northern 43 & Sperm, crude 45 &	45 90
	Sperm, bleached winter " 102 @ 102	52
I	City, thin oblong, bags, gold, \$\times\$ ton. Western, thin oblong (Dom.) cur " 28 53\dagger 29	50
	PETROLEUM— Crude, in bulk	5 14
	Postned # 01/a	8
١	PROVISIONS— Pork, mess, spot	75
	Pork, prime mess, West	
1	Beef hains, Western "16 00 @ 16 00 Bacon, West, long clear "	5%
	Hams, smoked	8
	Carolina, fair to prime # b. 6%@	6% 6%
	Rangoon, in bond, \$ 100 b	834
	St. Martin &	8
	Liverpool, Ashton's fine \$ sack @2 !	50
	Clover, New York State@ Timothy	
	Canary, Smyrna	5
	Canary, Dutch	5
3	Linseed, Calcutta 7 56 h. gold. 2 05 @ 2 0	
	*,	

			-
	SALTPETRE— Refined, pure	6 00 6 3 25 6	9
6	SILK— Tsatlees, No. 2. Taysaams, No. 1. Re-reeled Tsatlees, best Re-reeled Congoun, No. 1	5 25 @	e.
	SPELTER— Foreign	5 97% a 4 97% @	6 00 5 25
4	SPICES— Pepper, Batavia	12%@	1:%
6	do whitedo Bataviado	2014@ 15 @	19 21 20
	Ginger, Africando Ualcutta	@	51/4 51/4 10 85
	Pimento, Jamaica	36 6	15 88 14
•	SPIRITS— Brandy, foreign brands # gall. Rum—Jam., 4th proof	4 00 @	7 00 8 00
	St. Croix, 3d proof		4 UU 3 25 4 UO 8 90
	Alcohol	2 08 @	2 10 1 1214 8 59
	STEEL— English cost 2d&let quelty 25 mold	Store P	rices. 16
The second second	English, spring, 2d & 1st quality. " English blister, 2d & 1st quality. " English machinery. " English German, 2d & 1st quality "	64 @ 9 @ 94 @ 104 @ -	6% 14 10% 11%
	American blistercur. American cast, Tool American castspring	@	9 16 9
PATERITATION DESCRIPTION	American machinery American German spring	6	10
	Inferior to common refining? b. F.ir	6% 3	7% 7%
	Porto Rico, refin., fair to prime Boxes, clayed, Nos. 10@12 Centrifugal, Nos. 7@13 Melado	7% @ 8 4% @	7 9-15 756 3 5-16 636
	Manila, sup. and ex. sup	64 6 7 % 6 64 6	7½ S
	Hard, powdered	9% 3	9%
	Coffee, A. standard	9 @ 8% a 8% a 7% &	9% 8% 8% 8%
	"C"	7% o Non	7% 7%
	TALLOW— Prime city B.	6% & 6	13-:6
	TEA— Myson, Common to faircur. % D do Superior to fine	18 4 5 4 55 4	23 84 40
-	do Choicest	Nomin 16 @ 25 @	al: 21 32
	do Ex.fine to fine st do Choice st Gunpowder, Com to fair do Sup. to fine	35 @ Nomin 16 & 30 @	45 181. 25 39
	do Ex.fine to finest	Nomin 18 &	50 nal. 28
	do Extra fine to fine	27 @ 35 @ 14 @ 16 @	33 45 15 17
	Uncolored Japan, Com. to tair Sup'r to fine	Nomin 17 @ 26 @	22 23 45
	do Ex. fine to finest Oolong, Common to tair do Superior to fine do Ex fine to finest	18 @ 16 @ 85 @	28 88 45
	do Choicest	Nomin 18 2 27 3 40 3	23 35 50
	do Choicest	55 @	70 16%
	Bancagold. % b Straits	13% @ 5 80 @ 5	13 × 14 × 50
	TOBACCO- Kentucky lugs, heavy % b	814@	5
Opposite San	leaf, "com. to fine. Seed leaf—New Eng. wrappers 76-77 do fillers, 76-77.	10 @ 6 @	13 85 7 10
	Pa. assorted lots, '76-'77 Yara, I and II cuts, assorted. Havana, com. to fine. Manufac'd, in bond, black work. bright work.	78 6 75 6 1 11 6 14 6	8214 20 40
-	WOOL— American XX	33 @	36 37
	American, Combing Extra, Pulled	59 6 30 6 18 6	48 33 20
	Superior, unwashed Fair Interior	25 6 21 9 15 6 12 6	28 24 18 20
	Burry South Am. Merinc, unwashed Cape Good Hope, unwashed Texas, fine, Eastern	28 4 25 4 28 4	26 80 26
,	Texas, medium, Easterngold. Smyrna.unwashedgold.	24 a 13 a 	
	To LIVERPOOL: 6. d. s. d. Cotton % b. 5-16 11-32 Flour % bbi. 3 14 6 3 5 Heavy goods. % ton. 35 (14 6	1. 7 1/3 2 6 s	9-16 0
	Wheat, bulk & bags.		••
	PGZK bbl. 4 6 @	2	