

THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Entered, according to act of Congress, in the year 1882, by WM. B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

VOL. 35.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1882.

NO. 902.

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is published in New York every Saturday morning.

[Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

For One Year (including postage)	\$10 20.
For Six Months do	6 10.
Annual subscription in London (including postage)	£2 7s.
Six mos. do do	1 8s.
WILLIAM B. DANA. } WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,	
JOHN G. FLOYD. } 79 & 81 William Street, NEW YORK.	
	POST OFFICE BOX 958.

PAYING THE GOVERNMENT DEBT.

The appearance this month for the first time of the three per cents in the debt statement, and the unusually large payment of Government bonds in September, are the latest features in our work of debt reduction. For September the decrease was \$14,805,949 and for the three months of the fiscal year, since July 1, \$44,794,238. If the remaining nine months should show equal results, which is not at all unlikely, the diminution for the year would aggregate 179 millions.

On August 31, 1865, the Government debt was at its highest point. We then owed, less cash in the Treasury, \$2,756,000,000. On the first of October, 1882, the debt of every description reached only \$1,644,120,223; showing that we have reduced our obligations during the 17 years, over one thousand million dollars. But at the rate of decrease now in progress, we shall be able to pay off the whole remainder of the debt in about nine years.

The interest charge has up to this time undergone an even greater ratio of decrease. In 1865 the annual requirement for interest was no less than \$150,977,698. On July 1, 1882, it was only \$57,360,111, and during the three months that have since elapsed a further saving has been effected through the exchange of 3½s for 3s, so that now but \$54,687,541 is needed for interest. In 1865, the lowest rate of interest borne by our debt was 5 per cent, and the highest as high as 7 3-10 per cent—830 millions were out at the latter figure, 1,282 millions at 6 per cent, and only 269 millions at 5 per cent; on the 1st of October, 1882, no portion of the debt bore more than 4½ per

cent, and a great part of it only 3 per cent. Thus the highest now is lower than the lowest in 1865.

As stated above, the 3 per cents appear this month for the first time, and we find that \$237,233,200 of them had been exchanged for 3½s on October 1st. This left outstanding of 5s extended at 3½ \$177,062,900, and of 6s extended \$3,693,200. The latter have all been called, being embraced in the 116th call, which matured Wednesday, so that they will not again appear in any future statement of interest-bearing debt. But they will probably appear for some time yet under the head of matured debt on which interest has ceased. This may be inferred from the fact that although on October 1 only 3½ millions of the old extended 6s were bearing interest, there were besides \$11,394,700 out, called but unrepresented for payment and bearing no interest; some of them under calls matured as far back as December 24, 1881. Of the \$177,062,900 5s extended at 3½ remaining, 25 millions have been called for December 23, so that there are only about 152 millions of 3½s still uncalled. With a reduction of 15 millions a month, it would take about 10 months to reach the new 3s, which stand next in the order of redemption, and the whole 237 millions of these could be redeemed in 16 months more. This shows how soon we may be called upon not only seriously to discuss the question of bank currency, but to take definite action with regard to it.

MR. BARNETT ON THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Mr. R. W. Barnett, who is connected with one of the largest banking establishments of London, has written a paper, which is published in the Journal of the Institute of Bankers for July, on the National Banking system of the United States which is quite notable for the familiarity it shows with the subject he discusses. It is not often that an Englishman evinces in his writings such intimate knowledge of our banking laws and machinery. We have in fact often wondered at the lack of information frequently displayed, especially as Mr. Knox, the Comptroller of the Currency, has always made his reports so very full and elaborate, that any one desiring to be informed can easily become so.

Mr. Barnett shows great cleverness and discrimination in detecting the peculiarities of our system. It is national, and yet as each one of the 2,200 banks is an entirely separate institution—in no sense branches of one head—and furthermore, as for many purposes they are subject to State law and jurisdiction, concentrated action is impossible. Hence we do not think the article is right in claiming that the system has contributed to "political consolidation." That it has facilitated and greatly aided

"commercial expansion" during the years of its existence is beyond doubt, but its name "National" carries with it no political significance or power whatsoever. The statute is general and under it banks can be organized freely anywhere with currency privileges, the sole requirement being that they fulfil the conditions of the law; and being organized each management has absolute, independent control, subject only to the Comptroller's supervision in matters affecting the banks' solvency.

By the people it is scarcely known which banks are National and which are State institutions, so little weight attaches to the fact by the outside public. This week, for instance, has been issued the annual report of the New York Clearing House. That is the only organization of the banks in this city, and it embraces about all of them. And yet we venture to say that very few, except those in some direct way connected with the banks, could tell to-day which are doing business under the general law and which under State law. We are the more strenuous in our reference to this point, because a certain class of our legislators endeavor every year to create prejudice among the less enlightened, under this very charge of government influence and character which the name "National" implies. These orators are however generally an impecunious set, and their real animosity arises from the fact that the strict supervision of the Comptroller prevents "wild-cat banking," a kind of business which is always favorable to those who have nothing to lose. Still their incessant cry has an influence among the unthinking many.

These Clearing House returns, published as stated this week, also throw light upon the question of taxation and small dividends discussed by Mr. Barnett. He scarcely however affords his readers a clear conception of the pecuniary burdens imposed on these banks, because in the matter of taxes he takes for comment the annual average figures for the whole country, whereas the burdens in some of our larger cities, where a considerable portion of the capital is located, are much more onerous. For instance, in New York city, the total State and National taxes paid by the banks in 1878 was 5 1-10 per cent, in 1879 it reached 5½ per cent, and in 1880 it went up to just 6 per cent. To illustrate how this has affected banking capital in our city we have prepared the following, showing our Clearing-House figures each year since 1857.

Years	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Exchanges.		Balances Paid.		Ratio of Money required for Daily Balan's.
			Total Year.	Average Daily.	Total Year.	Average Daily.	
1857..	50	64,420,200	8,333,226,718	26,368,371	365,313,902	1,182,241	4.4
1858..	48	67,146,018	4,756,664,386	15,393,736	314,238,911	1,016,954	6.6
1859..	47	67,921,714	6,448,005,956	20,867,333	363,984,683	1,777,944	5.6
1860..	50	69,907,435	7,231,143,057	23,401,757	380,693,438	1,232,018	5.3
1861..	50	68,900,605	5,915,742,758	19,269,520	353,383,944	1,151,088	6.0
1862..	50	68,375,820	6,871,443,591	22,237,082	415,530,331	1,344,758	6.0
1863..	50	68,972,508	14,867,597,849	45,428,658	677,626,483	2,207,252	4.6
1864..	49	68,536,763	24,097,196,656	77,984,455	885,719,205	2,866,405	3.7
1865..	55	80,363,013	26,032,384,342	84,796,040	1,035,765,108	3,373,828	4.0
1866..	58	82,370,200	28,717,146,914	93,541,195	1,066,135,106	3,472,753	3.7
1867..	58	81,770,200	28,675,159,472	93,101,167	1,144,963,451	3,717,414	4.0
1868..	59	82,270,200	28,484,288,637	92,182,164	1,125,455,237	3,642,250	4.0
1869..	59	82,720,200	37,407,028,987	121,451,393	1,120,318,308	3,637,397	3.0
1870..	61	83,620,200	27,804,539,406	90,274,479	1,036,484,822	3,365,210	3.7
1871..	62	84,420,200	29,300,986,682	95,133,074	1,209,721,029	3,927,666	4.1
1872..	61	84,420,200	32,636,997,404	105,964,277	1,213,293,827	3,939,266	3.7
1873..	59	83,370,200	33,972,773,943	111,022,137	1,152,872,108	3,765,922	3.4
1874..	59	81,635,200	20,850,681,933	68,139,484	971,231,281	3,173,958	4.7
1875..	59	80,435,200	23,042,276,858	75,301,558	1,104,346,545	3,608,977	4.8
1876..	59	81,731,200	19,874,815,361	64,738,812	1,009,532,037	3,258,381	5.1
1877..	58	71,085,200	20,876,555,937	68,447,724	1,015,256,483	3,328,710	4.9
1878..	57	63,611,500	19,922,733,947	65,106,974	951,970,454	3,111,015	4.8
1879..	59	60,800,200	24,553,196,689	79,977,839	1,321,119,298	4,303,320	5.4
1880..	57	60,475,200	37,182,128,621	121,510,224	1,516,538,631	4,956,009	4.1
1881..	60	61,162,700	48,565,818,212	159,232,191	1,776,018,162	5,823,010	3.7
1882*..	61	60,962,700	48,147,846,407	156,833,376	1,595,600,245	5,195,440	3.3

* The number of banks was increased this year by the organization of the Lincoln Bank with \$300,000 capital, and the total capital was reduced, notwithstanding this addition, by the reduction of the capital of the Nassau Bank to \$500,000 from \$1,000,000.

The above furnishes a simple but very forcible illustration of the effect of onerous taxation in decreasing banking capital. The condition it shows is, that we have to-day in this city 3½ millions less of capital than we had a quarter of a century ago, whereas the total annual exchanges were then only 8 thousand millions, while now they are 48 thousand millions. In other words capital has decreased over 5½ per cent, while the business to be done by it has increased nearly 500 per cent! What marvellous facts and how forced and unnatural the results! It is a surprise that they do not arrest public attention—for it is the public, not banks, that are interested—and incite such action as shall enforce a reform. We anticipate some addition to our banking capital this year through the working of the Kiernan interest statute, which permits capital to earn what it is worth. In that way under the beneficent action of natural law, the excessive rate now ruling will to an extent relieve itself. And if our merchants want further to cheapen money, all they have to do is, to further multiply banks, and it is hardly necessary for us to say that they can accomplish that only by relieving the system of the onerous pecuniary burdens it now labors under.

With regard to our system of certifying checks, it is not to be expected that a London banker should find in it anything to approve. No one even here has ever attempted to justify it on principle. It is simply a convenience, which business methods have, up to this time, made necessary, and which is persevered in under this necessity, because long experience has proved that there is little or no risk in its continuance. The fear Mr. Barnett expresses that the practice "points to a very great amount of distrust existing in the business community," is not warranted. It has nothing to do with mercantile transactions or with the commerce of the country, and is only followed by a very few banks having brokers' accounts. A broker buys a block of stocks for a customer and gives for them a check "accepted" by his bank; before bank closes he delivers the stocks, gets his customer's check for them and deposits it to make good the acceptance. As each bank knows its dealers, and as it makes enough money out of such accounts to pay it well for the trouble, and as long practice has proved its safety, the business of thus bridging over a stock transaction by a bank credit is tolerated by public sentiment and followed by a few. We notice, however, that the Comptroller has this week asked the advice of the Attorney-General with regard to the legality of the present mode of "accepting" checks—the plan now followed by the banks to avoid the law against certification. This step would seem to be preliminary to some effort for discouraging the practice.

Finally Mr. Barnett's surprise at the small remuneration paid the Comptroller calls attention to a point that really needs correction. We give the head of our National Banking System only what the first teller in the leading institutions of this city receives. Why this has remained so is very likely because no one interested in the change has sought to have it made. We presume if the present Comptroller had expressed a desire for increased compensation to the proper committee it would have been granted.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

In some particulars the situation is notably improved during the past week. Money is easier, exchange is decidedly lower, railroad earnings have continued to increase, all crops are now assured, and commercial business is active and in general fairly satisfactory. On the other hand we have an apparently unfavorable feature in the

lower prices for all stocks and in the special inclination shown to get out of the fancy kinds, those belonging to companies which have been increasing their securities so marvellously of late years, and in which the capital account never has been, and probably never will be, closed.

As we look at it, however, the disturbance in Wall Street seems both healthful and natural. Of course general opinion is right in assigning, as the immediate cause of the decline in values, speculative manipulation. But was there ever a decline that was not to all appearance engineered by and made profitable to the bears? They hammer the market, and to an extent the lower values are always artificial. Their power, though, is very limited, and depends upon favoring circumstances for its success. In this case they have, first of all, baskets-full of new securities floating on the street, which moneyed men never had any confidence in, and have not touched. These have been taken in by weak speculators, under the idea that on the rising tide of large crops and large earnings they could float out at a profit.

Just at this juncture comes a close money market. Not the same activity we had last year and the previous year at the Exchange near 3 o'clock daily, but a general and decided rise in rates in which all brokers have had to share. Are not stocks in the average costing to-day much more to carry than they did a year ago? Then a large portion of a broker's holdings were provided for at the legal rate of 6 per cent; now there is no part of his borrowing done at less than 7 per cent, and much of it above that. Besides this, higher market for money has made banks scrutinize securities more closely, and they are throwing out and thus forcing the sale of many that passed muster a short time since. This action on their part results from the fact that there are elements of permanency in the rise in the interest rates; that our absorption of floating capital has for a considerable time now been progressing much faster than current accumulations, while we have been receiving no foreign capital, and our trade balance looks as if we were not going to receive any.

Can this go on forever? Clearly not; so the natural relief comes of high rates for interest; and thanks to our new interest law, it looks now as if these rates would be so general as to work an effectual remedy. Any one can see the evidences of coming relief. What has caused the sudden decline in the rate of exchange during the past twenty days? This week at one time exchange has been for both sterling and francs near the gold-importing point. It is clear from the trade figures given in a succeeding article, that they do not justify it. In fact, we have maturing in London this month probably between four and five million pounds of sterling loans, a part of the liabilities incurred this summer for our enormous imports, while our exports were so small. And from our trade figures it is evident that we must have further liabilities in large amounts which could be called for if required.

Under those circumstances comes a pressure of bills on the market drawn against securities bought for London account and for loans negotiated in Europe. Of course there is also the usual amount of produce futures drawn in anticipation of shipments of staples later in the season, and just now also some options are being delivered, contracted for 30 and 90 days ago, only a part of which were then used. But the feature of the market is the security bills, and if the rate of money continues to rule much higher here than in the open market at London, as we believe it must, others will be made and capital will come here for the profit it can secure. The high rates for money will also in time affect

our imports of goods, which have been for so long a time so remarkably large. In these natural ways a cure may be wrought, and the little arrival of gold on the 3d inst. at San Francisco of \$312,000 from Australia may prove to be only the forerunner of sufficient shipments to supply our needs. It appears from the following table, showing relative prices of leading securities at London and New York at the opening of each day, that there is still a fair profit in cable transactions, though the margin is less than a week ago.

	Oct. 2.		Oct. 3.		Oct. 4.		Oct. 5.		Oct. 6.	
	Lond'n prices.*	N.Y. prices.								
U.S. 4s. c.	118'58	118'58	119'07	118'58	118'94	118'58	118'94	118'58	118'70	118'58
U.S. 3'1/2s	100'54	100	100'44	100	100'56	100'1/4	100'56	100'1/4	100'70	100'1/4
Erie.....	42'16	41'58	41'39	41'1/4	42'61	42'5/8	42'61	42'3/8	42'59	42'1/2
2d con.	100'42	99'1/2	99'83	99'1/2	100'80	100'1/4	100'32	99'3/4	100'21	100
Ill. Cent.	139'42	138'1/2	138'30	138	139'28	139'1/4	139'23	138'3/4	139'13	138'3/4
N. Y. C.	133'57	132'3/4	132'46	132	133'43	133'1/4	133'19	133	133'05	132'5/8
Reading	31'92	63'5/8	31'41+	63	31'89+	64	31'89+	63'3/4	31'86+	64
Exch'ge. cables.	4'87'1/2		4'87		4'87		4'87		4'88'1/2	

* Expressed in their New York equivalent.
 + Reading on basis of \$50, par value.

The unsettled state of the stock market has continued all the week. This condition has been aggravated by unfavorable rumors and facts regarding different corporations. There were, for instance, early in the week stories which were confirmed Wednesday about the floating debt of Louisville & Nashville and the new stock it was about to issue or had issued. It will be remembered that last February this company became embarrassed because of its floating debt incurred through the purchase of unproductive property, and was obliged to issue a mortgage of 10 millions, secured by the pledge of unavailable assets. Whether the item of debt now reported is a part of that does not clearly appear, but the street construes it as being additional, and for the time at least takes a low view of the prospects. Consequently that stock declined materially, and that had an adverse influence upon other properties. Reports were circulated also respecting the weak financial standing of many railroad companies, and there was a disposition to believe the worst, especially as the facts as to Louisville & Nashville turned out to be no better than the anterior rumors. Another influence operating against the market was the announcement as to difficulties in the pooling arrangements; and on Thursday an associated press dispatch stated that the Omaha pooled lines had agreed to disagree, and that a war of rates was to follow. Altogether the feeling on Thursday morning was anything but cheerful, and very little resistance was made or even attempted to the downward movement. In the afternoon there was a slight recovery, but yesterday there was great irregularity, an improvement in the early dealings soon giving place to decided weakness.

There has been no return this week of the very high rates for money which prevailed at the Stock Exchange a portion of last week. On Monday, however, for a time the rate was 20 per cent, but on Thursday it fell for a brief period to 4 per cent. Prime commercial paper is reported ruling at from 6 to 9 per cent; probably very little passes for less than 7, and a shade off from very best would pass at only the higher rate. The supply of money from the Treasury and other sources has been moderately liberal, while the short interest in and liquidation of stocks have contributed to lessen the demand; to these circumstances are probably due the lower rates, though rumor has it that operators who early last week were reported manipulating money, had changed over, and are now freely supplying the market.

There has been no excuse for any change in the Treasury programme during the week so far as relief to the

money market is concerned, and there is no expectation of any change being made unless manipulation should be resorted to. In that case it is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury will buy bonds, and if this be true, probably for the sinking fund, in amounts sufficient to relieve the stringency. The Treasury operations for the week, exclusive of the receipt of \$1,000,000 gold certificates from Washington, have resulted in a loss, which is a gain to the banks, of \$1,642,611 55, but averaging the six days the gain to the banks is only \$273,768 59. The following shows the interior movement, including Treasury transfers.

Receipts at and Shipments from N. Y.	Received.	Shipped.
Currency	\$1,450,000	\$1,949,000
Gold	357,000	42,000
Treasury transfers.....	.....	1,170,000
Total	\$1,807,000	\$3,161,000

Last week's bank statement was made up on slightly rising averages, as it did not include the whole of the late payments by the Sub-Treasury. Considering this fact, the following will indicate the character of this week's return.

	Into Banks.	Out of Banks	Net Loss.
Sub-Treasury operations, net...	\$273,768	\$.....	*\$273,768
Interior movement.....	1,807,000	3,161,000	1,354,000
Total.....	\$2,080,768	\$3,161,000	\$1,080,232

* Gain.

The Bank of America paid out \$200,000 gold on account of the associated banks during the week, and received nothing in return.

The Bank of England reports a decrease of £496,000 bullion during the week, and a loss of 4 5-16 per cent in the proportion of reserve to liabilities. The Bank gained £13,000 on balance on Thursday and £63,000 on Friday. The Bank of France shows a decrease of 5,300,000 francs gold and 4,550,000 francs silver for the week, and unless there is an error in the cable report, the Bank of Germany for the week ended the 29th ult. lost 24,850,000 marks. As this report has not been contradicted, we assume that it is true. There must have been a large withdrawal of bullion on balance from the Bank of England during the week, to account for the losses by this institution, and by the Banks of France and Germany, unless there has been some error in the cable reports. The following will exhibit the amount of bullion in each of the principal European banks this week, and at the corresponding date last year.

	Oct. 5, 1882.		Oct. 6, 1881.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.....	21,486,985	.....	21,695,240	.....
Bank of France.....	39,525,697	45,433,645	24,287,859	48,831,501
Bank of Germany.....	6,321,125	18,963,375	6,269,000	18,807,000
Total this week.....	67,333,807	64,397,020	52,252,099	67,688,501
Total previous week.....	68,497,940	65,911,776	53,856,436	68,525,039

The above gold and silver division of the stock of coin of the Bank of Germany is merely popular estimate, as the Bank itself gives no information on that point.

The Assay Office paid \$77,937 through the Sub-Treasury for domestic bullion, and the Assistant Treasurer received the following from the Custom House, the new gold certificates being used for duties for the first time on Thursday.

Date.	Duties.	Consisting of—			
		Gold.	U. S. Notes.	Gold Certif.	Coin and Silver Certif
Sept. 29....	\$360,039 51	\$87,000	\$17,000	\$.....	\$257,000
" 30 ...	309,704 35	129,000	16,000	.....	163,000
Oct. 2....	460,830 04	127,000	55,000	.....	278,000
" 3....	852,736 69	305,000	64,000	.....	484,000
" 4....	345,050 02	89,000	32,000	.....	224,000
" 5....	667,416 02	146,000	18,000	99,000	404,000
Total....	\$2,995,776 66	\$883,000	\$202,000	\$99,000	\$1,812,000

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Again we have a trade statement less favorable than generally expected. The figures of the port of New York seemed to point to a small merchandise balance in our favor for August on the trade of the whole country; but the Bureau of Statistics statement, issued this week, reports a balance against us of 3 million dollars. For seven months now our merchandise imports have exceeded our exports; but excepting February, the first of the seven, the excess for August is smaller than in any other month in the period. In March the excess was six millions, in April it was 8½ millions, in May 19 millions, and in June and July 11½ millions, while in August, as said, it is only 3 millions. We have thus the first signs of the change that is in progress, and which will develop and become more pronounced as the movement of the new crops to market increases. The following table shows the imports and exports at each port in August and the eight months, this and last year.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT U. S. PORTS.

Exports (Domestic and Foreign.)	1882.		1881.	
	August.	Since Jan. 1.	August.	Since Jan. 1.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
New York.....	33,361,881	221,005,334	35,214,465	252,983,287
New Orleans.....	2,487,234	41,317,378	3,041,648	63,880,147
Baltimore.....	7,385,194	25,033,738	6,622,098	42,775,228
Boston, &c.....	4,161,332	37,588,737	6,865,590	50,238,194
Philadelphia.....	4,087,168	22,761,650	4,713,501	28,232,843
San Francisco.....	4,123,052	31,929,864	4,041,999	25,783,123
All other ports.....	7,000,295	79,758,913	7,015,417	92,013,147
Total.....	62,611,156	459,395,614	67,514,718	555,905,969
Imports.				
New York.....	46,129,143	350,418,696	44,278,067	300,480,034
New Orleans.....	353,492	7,334,870	599,922	8,157,672
Baltimore.....	1,459,132	9,744,835	1,406,360	10,889,561
Boston, &c.....	5,653,502	52,451,140	5,265,867	45,790,379
Philadelphia.....	3,474,279	27,931,118	2,682,916	21,914,995
San Francisco.....	4,669,285	29,936,983	3,313,988	24,404,263
All other ports.....	3,948,762	35,468,469	4,184,173	29,874,738
Total.....	65,697,595	513,296,111	61,731,293	441,511,642

The exports, though 5 millions smaller than a year ago, yet reach a very fair aggregate. The total (\$62,611,156) is over 8 millions above that of July, over 11½ millions above June, over 13¼ millions above May, and has only twice been exceeded this year, namely in January and March, and then but slightly, though in every month of 1881, barring September, higher aggregates prevailed. In interpreting these exports it should be borne in mind that as yet there is but one favoring influence as opposed to a number of adverse features in the export trade. Of provisions we have scarcely anything to export—such has been the effect of last summer's drought and the previous winter's destruction of cattle on the plains—and of corn our granaries are entirely bare, almost eliminating that item from our export statistics.

Against all this we have only one offset—a free and full movement of wheat of the winter variety, and it is to this that our relatively large exports in August are due. For instance, while last year we sent out 14,378,024 bushels of that cereal, in August 1882 we sent out 20,821,097 bushels, an increase of 6½ million bushels; and this increased values just about 6½ million dollars, the total value of the wheat exports this year being \$24,289,332, against \$17,764,165 last August. The flour exports contributed a gain of half a million more, since this year we shipped 676,115 barrels valued at \$4,139,599, while last year we shipped only 598,876 barrels valued at \$3,562,674. But the corn exports were only about 4 per cent of last year's amount—that is they were but a quarter of a million bushels this year, while last year they were about 6¼ million bushels, which has caused a loss in values of 3¼ million dollars. This loss in corn cut down the gain resulting from wheat so that the total bread-stuffs exports are only about 3¼ million dollars more than those for August 1881. These facts are brought out in

the subjoined tabulation, giving the individual items of breadstuffs exports in the two years.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS DURING AUGUST AND SINCE JAN. 1.

August.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Barley.....bush.	23,135	9,805	\$ 18,172	\$ 5,279
Corn.....bush.	269,128	6,704,984	243,101	4,050,355
Corn-meal.....bbls.	19,510	28,689	82,694	91,109
Oats.....bush.	30,200	64,660	19,127	28,121
Rye.....bush.	66,629	46,277	72,962	45,818
Wheat.....bush.	20,821,097	14,378,024	24,289,332	17,764,165
Wheat-flour.....bbls.	676,115	598,876	4,139,599	3,562,674
Total.....			28,864,987	25,547,521
Since Jan. 1.				
Barley.....bush.	88,404	88,078	64,649	46,900
Corn.....bush.	10,794,379	57,004,310	8,189,227	32,833,229
Corn-meal.....bbls.	153,616	297,942	576,347	874,793
Oats.....bush.	161,606	247,778	99,489	117,913
Rye.....bush.	761,731	731,560	715,746	783,119
Wheat.....bush.	64,169,086	81,795,745	75,666,301	94,189,803
Wheat-flour.....bbls.	4,028,702	5,014,093	21,703,944	28,659,448
Total.....			110,015,703	157,505,205

The provisions figures, too, confirm our remark above with regard to them. The total for the month foots up only \$6,238,317, against \$10,395,992 in August, 1881, a falling off of over 4 million dollars, or 40 per cent. The decrease is not confined to the articles usually termed "hog products"—such as bacon, hams, lard and pork, the supply of which is closely dependent upon the yield of corn—but also embraces beef, fresh and salted, tallow, and even extends to dairy products, butter and cheese. Not one of these but shows a heavy diminution from August last year. And the same is true of the figures for the eight months to August 31, as will be seen by the following exhibit.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS, &C., IN AUGUST AND SINCE JAN. 1.

August.	Pounds.		Value.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Beef, fresh and salted.....	4,206,673	11,550,267	\$ 432,169	\$ 1,090,352
Bacon and hams.....	17,131,067	44,651,532	2,104,506	4,298,318
Lard.....	8,988,374	11,542,294	1,156,608	1,323,726
Pork.....	3,216,250	5,313,225	348,913	461,834
Tallow.....	2,153,021	5,368,194	186,684	364,942
Butter.....	494,433	3,244,362	103,947	620,232
Cheese.....	17,731,353	20,741,517	1,905,590	2,236,588
Total.....			6,238,317	10,395,992
Since Jan. 1.				
Beef, fresh and salted.....	58,158,395	97,606,825	5,486,027	8,705,450
Bacon and hams.....	251,759,157	451,012,315	26,666,968	39,345,394
Lard.....	146,208,501	206,887,444	17,522,167	21,474,608
Pork.....	44,169,581	64,548,057	4,049,908	5,172,367
Tallow.....	30,148,793	55,129,254	2,522,131	3,722,980
Butter.....	4,728,121	16,658,295	956,074	3,177,076
Cheese.....	79,949,559	106,533,057	8,719,910	11,509,948
Total.....			65,923,185	93,107,833

As respects the breadstuffs movement at the different ports, there are one or two features that deserve notice. For instance, Boston has a decrease, though New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, all have an increase. Examining the figures a little more closely, we find that the decrease at Boston is due entirely to the contraction in the corn movement, for in wheat and flour there was an increase. Instead of 982,296 bushels of corn, as last year, Boston only sent out 5,385 bushels in August, 1882, and this reduced values about \$625,000. San Francisco also shows a decrease in its breadstuffs exports, but here the diminution is solely in wheat, the cause for which is evident. Last year San Francisco had a large surplus of wheat left over from the preceding season, and there being a deficiency east of the Rocky Mountains, it had no difficulty in disposing of the same, and consequently its exports were unusually heavy. This year there is no such surplus from the previous year, and there being a full supply on the Atlantic coast, San Francisco occupies a less prominent position. A small decrease therefore in its total is not surprising. New Orleans, on the other hand, presents a very noticeable increase. Its total breadstuffs exports this year were

\$1,710,352, while last year they were only \$606,892; in 1880 they were \$1,511,622, so that this year there is a gain even over 1880. The increase is wholly in wheat, of which it sent out 1,472,799 bushels this year, against but 351,513 bushels in 1881, and it is interesting to observe that in this particular New Orleans is again becoming prominent. Annexed is a statement showing the breadstuffs and provisions exports from each port.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS FROM LEADING PORTS.

Breadstuffs.	1882.		1881.	
	August.	Since Jan. 1.	August.	Since Jan. 1.
New York.....	\$ 11,956,074	\$ 48,004,008	\$ 10,871,586	\$ 68,392,414
New Orleans.....	1,710,352	2,813,725	606,892	9,117,879
Baltimore.....	6,606,159	14,697,795	5,192,226	28,182,929
Boston.....	1,363,246	7,159,972	1,449,718	11,065,912
Philadelphia.....	2,451,520	5,172,853	2,015,869	12,883,185
San Francisco.....	2,752,444	22,569,082	2,921,270	16,751,355
Other ports.....	2,025,192	9,598,268	2,489,960	11,111,532
Total.....	28,864,987	110,015,703	25,547,521	157,505,205
Provisions, &c.				
New York.....	4,631,156	45,361,339	7,245,136	63,244,708
New Orleans.....	6,817	43,739	2,790	143,790
Baltimore.....	29,972	560,733	40,673	4,203,006
Boston.....	828,306	10,678,728	2,187,376	17,662,631
Philadelphia.....	326,873	5,795,418	651,313	4,944,930
San Francisco.....	39,958	247,325	31,392	245,508
Other ports.....	375,235	3,235,903	237,312	2,663,260
Total.....	6,238,317	65,923,185	10,395,992	93,107,833

The total decrease on all articles of merchandise exported, is pretty nearly five millions. Of this amount we have accounted for above—by an increase in breadstuffs of about 3¼ millions, and a decrease in provisions of about 4 millions—a net decrease of three quarters of a million dollars. In addition to that there is a loss on cotton shipments which makes up a large part of the remainder of the five millions decrease, only about 82,000 bales being exported in August, 1882, against about 128,000 bales in August, 1881.

Imports continue very large. The total for August is \$65,697,595, or but a trifle below the total for July, and for full six months now this high average has been maintained, a thing unprecedented in our history. For the eight months of the calendar year to August 31 the imports this year exceed those of last year by 72 millions, an average increase of 9 millions a month or over 100 millions a year. Furthermore the goods seem to enter into consumption as fast as received. We called attention in our previous review to the larger stocks accumulating in warehouses since the early part of the year, but such additions are usual during the summer months when merchants are preparing for the fall and winter trade, and this therefore did not occasion surprise. A movement in the opposite direction seems already to have begun, for while at the end of July the total in warehouses was reported at \$38,268,713, at the end of August it was reported at only \$34,337,885, a reduction of four millions in one month. It is clear that these heavy imports, if continued, will go a great ways towards lessening previous years' large favorable balances.

Judging from the figures for the port of New York, for September, we should say that we had not as yet made any very great progress in reversing the balance of trade. In support of this idea, we give the following statement of the imports and exports at this port during four weeks of September this year and last, made up from the figures furnished weekly by the Custom House.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Imports.	1882.	1881.	Exports.	1882.	1881.
Wk. end'g—	\$	\$	Wk. end'g—	\$	\$
Sept'ber 8	10,214,834	9,078,635	Sept'ber 12	6,660,613	7,047,356
" 15	9,815,573	8,601,422	" 19	7,161,211	8,345,639
" 22	10,203,306	10,958,395	" 26	8,283,264	8,953,660
" 29	10,291,260	9,402,591	October 3	7,604,027	7,537,795
Total..	40,524,97	38,041,043	Total..	29,709,115	31,884,450

Here we see that the imports are still gaining on those of last year, while the exports still continue smaller. The increase in the former for the four weeks is 2½ millions, while the decrease in the latter is 2 millions, giving a total loss from last year of 4½ millions. Should there be a corresponding loss at other ports, an excess of exports would seem doubtful, for in September, 1881, the total excess was only 6¼ millions.

And this demonstrates that there cannot have been anything in the present condition of our foreign trade to bring about the large reduction that has taken place lately in the rates of foreign exchange. For the eight months ended August 31, our merchandise imports exceeded our exports in the large sum of \$53,890,497, of which \$41,437,318 was settled for by exports of gold and silver, leaving us still in debt on merchandise alone to the amount of \$12,453,179. With such a debt outstanding against us, to be multiplied many times when the other items on which we become indebted to the outside world on our trade transactions are taken into consideration, we must look elsewhere for an explanation of the fall in the rates of foreign exchange, and we find it in an increasing supply of bills drawn against American securities sold or placed abroad and in quite an abundance of bills drawn against anticipated future shipments of grain and cotton.

COTTON CONSUMPTION AND OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER.

We are able to-day to present to our readers a detailed statement of the overland movement for the month of September, and also the receipts, exports, spinners' takings, etc., during the same period.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER.

The rail movement shows a large falling off for the month as compared with last year, but this is of no significance as it is due entirely to the lateness of the present crop. The gross figures for September reach 26,124 bales, against 46,862 bales for the same month in 1881, a difference in favor of last season of 20,738 bales. The net movement is also considerably below that of last year, the difference being 13,216 bales. Presented in our usual form the details for the month of September are as follows.

OVERLAND FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO OCTOBER 1.

	1882.	1881.
Amount shipped—		
From St. Louis.....	5,337	17,409
Over Illinois Central.....	4	83
Over Cairo & Vincennes.....	1,576	6,265
Over the Mississippi River, above St. Louis.....	14,844	3,485
Over Evansville & Terre Haute.....	.....	268
Over Jeffersonville Madison & Indianapolis.....	896	5,006
Over Ohio & Mississippi Branch.....	826	4,045
Over Louisville Cincinnati & Lexington.....	1,137	4,605
Receipts at Cincinnati by Ohio River.....	349	196
Receipts at Cincinnati by Cincinnati Southern.....	752	5,061
Over other routes.....	92	37
Shipped to mills, not included above.....	261	402
Total gross overland.....	26,124	46,862
Deduct—		
Receipts overland at New York, Boston, &c.....	7,595	8,628
Shipments between (or South from) Western interior towns.....	55	296
Shipments inland (not otherwise deducted) from—		
Galveston.....	50	.....
New Orleans.....	25	.....
Mobile.....	613	6,840
Savannah.....	.....	.....
Charleston.....	.....	.....
North Carolina ports.....	.....	.....
Virginia ports.....	106	202
Total to be deducted.....	8,444	15,966
Leaving total net overland*.....	17,680	30,896

* This total includes shipments to Canada by rail, which are this month 1,329 bales,

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND SPINNERS' TAKINGS.

For the same reason mentioned above, and as fully shown by our weekly totals, the receipts at the ports during September have been less than for the same month in 1881. The falling off has been 103,121 bales. The exports to foreign ports reached during the month 140,496 bales, against 195,101 bales for the same period in 1881, a difference in favor of last season of 54,605 bales. The stocks at the outports are now 162,964 bales, and the interior towns stock 78,000 bales, less than on October 1 last year. The receipts and exports during the month, together with the stocks at the close of the month, and the totals for last year are given in the following table.

Movement from Sept. 1, 1882, to Oct. 1, '82.	Receipts since Sept. 1, 1882.	Exported since Sept. 1, 1881, to—				Stocks Oct. 1.
		Great Britain.*	France.	Continent.	Total.	
Galveston.....	73,739	9,817	.....	1,040	10,857	32,872
Ind'n'la, &c.....	4,654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Orleans.....	45,938	14,887	8,980	.....	23,867	47,009
Mobile.....	22,504	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,920
Florida.....	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	82,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,116
Br'nsw., &c.....	1,344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston.....	53,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,518
Pt. Roy., &c.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington.....	9,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,447
M'rh. C., &c.....	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	19,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,767
City Pt., &c.....	4,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	1,199	53,006	5,003	11,036	74,045	38,911
Boston.....	4,456	9,637	.....	.....	9,637	1,790
Baltimore.....	627	10,189	300	4,129	14,618	2,919
Phila., &c.....	1,313	7,472	.....	.....	7,472	3,672
Total.....	326,656	110,008	14,283	16,205	140,496	218,941
Total 1881.....	429,777	157,381	14,870	22,850	195,101	381,905

* Great Britain exports include to the Channel.

Using the facts disclosed by the foregoing statements, we shall find that the portion of the crop which has reached a market through the outports and overland, and the Southern consumption, in September this year and last year, is as follows.

	1882.	1881.
Receipts at the ports to October 1.....bales.	326,656	429,777
Net shipments overland during same time....	17,680	30,896
Total receipts.....bales.	344,336	460,673
Southern consumption since September 1.....	28,000	20,000
Total to October 1.....bales.	372,336	480,673

The decrease in the amount of cotton marketed during September 1882 is thus seen to be 108,337 bales. To determine the portion which has gone into the hands of Northern spinners during the same period, we have prepared the following.

Total receipts in September, 1882, as above.....bales.	372,336
Stock on hand commencement of year (Sept. 1, 1882)—	
At Northern ports.....	98,392
At Southern ports.....	21,330—120,722
At Providence, &c., Northern interior markets..	3,510—
Total supply during September, 1882.....	496,568
Of this supply there has been exported	
to foreign ports during Sept., 1882... ..	140,496
Less foreign cotton included.....	726— 139,770
Sent to Canada direct from West.....	1,329
Burnt North and South.....	3
Stock on hand end of month (Oct. 1, 1882)—	
At Northern ports.....bales	47,292
At Southern ports.....	171,649
At Providence, &c., Northern interior markets..	2,938—
Total takings by spinners in September, 1882.....	133,587
Taken by Southern spinners.....	28,000
Taken by Northern spinners in September, 1882.....	105,587
Taken by Northern spinners in September, 1881.....	95,403
Increase in takings by Northern spinners this year..bales.	10,179

The above indicates that Northern spinners had during September taken 105,587 bales, an increase from the corresponding period of 1881 of 10,179 bales. Our last year's figures for consumption are revised in accordance with the revision in the receipts at City Point, &c.

AMOUNT OF CROP NOW IN SIGHT.

In the foregoing we have the number of bales which have already been marketed this year and last year. An

additional fact of interest is the total of the crop which was in sight on October 1, compared with a year ago. We reach that point by adding to the above the stocks remaining at that date at the interior towns, less stock held by them at the beginning of the season. In this manner we find the result for the two years on October 1 to be as follows.

	1882.	1881.
Total marketed, as above.....bales.	372,336	480,673
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1.....	30,000	70,000
Total in sight.....bales	402,336	550,673

This indicates that the decreased movement up to this date of the present year is 148,337 bales.

WEIGHT OF BALES.

To furnish a more exact measure of the receipts up to October 1, we give below our usual table of the weight of bales. We give for comparison the figures for the same time last season.

	Month of September, 1882.			Same month in 1881.
	Number of Bales.	Weight in Pounds.	Average Weight.	Average Weight.
Texas	78,393	41,491,063	529.27	510.53
Louisiana.....	45,938	22,142,116	482.00	480.00
Alabama.....	22,804	11,447,608	502.00	502.00
Georgia*.....	84,369	41,903,551	496.67	476.25
South Carolina...	53,494	25,677,120	480.00	470.00
Virginia.....	24,281	11,970,533	493.00	480.05
North Carolina...	9,782	4,646,150	475.00	468.00
Tennessee, &c....	53,275	26,184,662	491.50	469.66
Total.....	372,336	185,463,103	498.10	482.55

* Including Florida.

It will be noticed that the movement during September shows an increase in the average weight as compared with the same month last year, the average this year being 498.10 lbs. per bale, against 482.55 lbs. per bale for the same month of 1881.

THE COTTON GOODS TRADE IN SEPTEMBER

Trade was generally quiet and the tone of the market less firm, owing to the decline in the staple and a slight accumulation of certain fabrics. The best makes of plain and colored cottons are unchanged in price, but some low grade fabrics, including print cloths, are unquestionably easier, with a drooping tendency.

SEPT. BER.	1882.			1881.			1880.		
	Cott'n low mid-dling.	Print-ing cloths, 64x64	Sheet-ings, stand-ard.	Cott'n low mid-dling.	Print-ing cloths, 64x64	Sheet-ings, stand-ard.	Cott'n low mid-dling.	Print-ing cloths, 64x64	Sheet-ings, stand-ard.
1.....	129 ¹⁶	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	111 ¹⁶	3 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	3 ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄
2.....	129 ¹⁶	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	111 ¹⁶	3 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	3 ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄
3.....	.....	.....	.....	111 ¹⁶	3 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	3 ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄
4.....	12 ² / ₂	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	.....	.....	.....	11 ¹ / ₄	3 ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄
5.....	12 ² / ₂	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	111 ¹⁶	3 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	.....
6.....	12 ² / ₂	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	111 ¹⁶	3 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	3 ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄
7.....	12 ² / ₂	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	121 ¹⁶	3 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	3 ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄
8.....	12 ² / ₂	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	.....	.....	.....	11 ¹ / ₄	3 ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄
9.....	12 ² / ₂	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	123 ¹⁶	3 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	3 ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄
10.....	.....	.....	.....	121 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	3 ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄
11.....	12 ² / ₂	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	.....	.....	.....	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
12.....	127 ¹⁶	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	121 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	.....
13.....	127 ¹⁶	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	111 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
14.....	123 ⁸	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	1113 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
15.....	123 ⁸	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	1111 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
16.....	123 ⁸	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	119 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
17.....	.....	.....	.....	117 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
18.....	123 ¹⁶	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	.....	.....	.....	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
19.....	123 ¹⁶	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	115 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	.....
20.....	121 ⁸	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	115 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
21.....	12	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	115 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
22.....	12	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	115 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
23.....	12	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	113 ⁸	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
24.....	12	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	113 ⁸	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
25.....	.....	.....	.....	111 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
26.....	1115 ¹⁶	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	.....	.....	.....	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
27.....	1113 ¹⁶	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28.....	1111 ¹⁶	3.85	8 ¹ / ₄	111 ²	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
29.....	111 ²	3.84	8 ¹ / ₄	111 ²	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
30.....	113 ⁸	3.84	8 ¹ / ₄	115 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	4	7 ³ / ₄
30.....	111 ⁴	3.84	8 ¹ / ₄	115 ¹⁶	4	8 ¹ / ₂	113 ¹⁶	4	7 ³ / ₄

The above prices are—For cotton, low middling at New York; for printing cloths, manufacturers' prices; for sheetings, agents' prices which are subject to an average discount of 5 per cent.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF SEPTEMBER, 1882.

There was much interest centred in the working of the money market during September, and more than the ordinary apprehension seemed to be shown that the Fall months might be embarrassed by stringent money both in commercial transactions and at the Stock Exchange. The city banks ran below the requirement of 25 per cent legal reserve, and in the latter part of the month the rates to borrowers on stock collaterals went up as high as 20 per cent per annum for call loans, and prime commercial paper sold at 7@9 per cent. For a day or two the old method of quoting loans was revived, and 1-16 to 1/8 per cent a day was charged as commissions on call loans. To government bond dealers the rates on loans was not above 5@6 per cent; but this only applied to those trust funds loaned out on government bonds only. Secretary Folger called in \$25,000,000 bonds to be paid December 23, and offered to pay off \$5,000,000 per week without rebate of interest.

Commercial paper sympathized more closely than usual with the call loan market, or with the rate for time loans on stock collaterals. A reason for this was found in the fact that banks had been lending more and more to borrowers on stock and bond collaterals, and now, under the Kiernan law, they were at liberty to accept the highest rates going on call loans in sums of \$5,000 and upward, so that there was little inducement for them to discount notes of two to four months, if they could keep their funds in hand and use them more profitably by lending subject to call. Then the failure of Mr. Alonzo Follett, with its attendant complications, created an unpleasant feeling for the moment, which had a certain influence on the paper market.

The exchange of U. S. 3 1/2 per cents into the new 3 per cents was suspended on Sept. 20, and the total amount presented up to that date was about \$260,000,000.

In the stock market there was much disappointment, and in place of the advance which had been looked for in consequence of the large yield of the crops, there was a decline, and in a few stocks serious breaks occurred, which had a bad effect on the whole market. It was commonly reported that Mr. Gould was bearish and willing to see a decline, and this was apparently corroborated to some extent by the small support given by him to sustain the falling market. The Louisville & Nashville and Denver & Rio Grande stocks were among the most prominent of those which fell off so heavily as to exert a weakening influence on the rest of the market. Delaware Lackawanna & Western also declined sharply on the lease by it of the N. Y. Lack. & Western line with a guarantee of 5 per cent on the \$10,000,000 stock.

Foreign Exchange was heavy during September as commercial bills became more abundant, and owing to the negotiation of some new railroad loans abroad, but probably more to the sale of stocks and bonds in London for account of the New York market. The relative prices in the two markets frequently admitted of the sale of securities in London at a profit.

The statements of the New York City Clearing House banks in each week of September were as follows:

NEW YORK CITY BANK MOVEMENTS IN SEPTEMBER.

New York City Bank Statements.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.
Loans and disc'ts.	\$392,359,500	\$329,907,700	\$326,570,300	\$325,688,600	\$319,397,000
Specie	54,241,900	51,553,100	52,632,700	51,018,500	48,423,000
Circulation.....	18,292,100	18,320,700	18,371,200	18,637,400	18,799,800
Net deposits.....	308,953,300	303,187,500	301,824,300	297,389,300	293,628,900
Legal tenders.....	22,840,400	22,361,500	21,811,400	21,057,000	21,646,800
Legal reserve.....	\$77,238,325	\$75,796,675	\$75,456,075	\$74,347,325	\$72,157,225
Reserve held.....	77,082,300	73,914,600	74,444,100	72,075,500	70,069,800
Surplus.....	*\$156,025	*\$1,882,275	*\$1,011,975	*\$2,271,825	*\$2,087,425
Range of call loans	3 @ 6	4 @ 10	4 @ 7	4 @ 8	7
Prime paper.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2	6 @ 6 1/2	6 @ 6 1/2	6 @ 7	5 @ 6 + 1/4 p. d.

* Deficit.

The following summary shows the condition of the New York City Clearing-House banks, rate of foreign exchange, and prices of leading securities and articles of merchandise, on or about the 1st of Oct., 1880, 1881 and 1882.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON OR ABOUT OCT. 1, 1880, 1881 AND 1882.

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1882, 1881, 1880. Rows include New York City Banks (Loans and discounts, Specie, Circulation, etc.), Money, Exchange, Silver, United States Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Merchandise.

CLOSING PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN SEPT, 1882.

Table with 11 columns: Date (Sept 1-18), 6s cont'd at 3 1/2, 5s cont'd at 3 1/2, 4 1/2s 1891, 4s 1907, 6s Cur. 1898, Sept, 6s cont'd at 3 1/2, 5s cont'd at 3 1/2, 4 1/2s 1891, 4s 1907, 6s Cur. 1898.

CLOSING PRICES OF CONSOLS AND U. S. SECURITIES AT LONDON IN SEPT.

Table with 11 columns: Date (Sept 1-19), Consols for money, 5s ext. at 3 1/2, 4 1/2s 1891, 4s of 1907, Sept, Consols for money, 5s ext. at 3 1/2, 4 1/2s 1891, 4s of 1907.

The following table will show the lowest, highest and closing prices of railway and miscellaneous stocks at the N. Y. Stock Exchange during the months of August and September.

RANGE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Table with 5 columns: Railroad, July 31, August (Low, High), August 31, September (Low, High, Sep. 30). Rows include Allegheny Central, Atch. Top. & San. Fe., Bost. & N.Y. Air L. pf., etc.

* Prices bid. † Prices asked ‡ Ex privilege. § Ex dividend.

Large table of RAILROADS and EXPRESS/COAL AND MINING stocks. Columns include stock name, July 31, August (Low, High, Aug 31), and September (Low, High, Sep. 30). Rows include Chicago & Alton, Erie, N.Y. Central, etc.

* Prices bid. † Prices asked ‡ Ex privilege. § Ex dividend.

BANKERS' STERLING EXCHANGE (POSTED RATES) FOR SEPT, 1882.

Sept.	60 days.	De-mand.	Sept.	60 days.	De-mand.	Sept.	60 days.	De-mand.
1....	4 86	4 90	13....	4 85	4 89	24....	4 82	4 87
2....	4 86	4 90	14....	4 85	4 89 ¹ / ₂	25....	4 83 ¹ / ₂	4 88 ¹ / ₂
3....	4 86	4 90	15....	4 84 ¹ / ₂	4 89 ¹ / ₂	26....	4 83 ¹ / ₂	4 88 ¹ / ₂
4....	4 86	4 90	16....	4 84 ¹ / ₂	4 89 ¹ / ₂	27....	4 83 ¹ / ₂	4 88 ¹ / ₂
5....	4 86	4 90	17....	4 84 ¹ / ₂	4 89	28....	4 82 ¹ / ₂	4 87 ¹ / ₂
6....	4 86	4 90	18....	4 84 ¹ / ₂	4 89	29....	4 82	4 87
7....	4 85	4 89 ¹ / ₂	19....	4 84 ¹ / ₂	4 89	30....	4 82	4 87
8....	4 85	4 89 ¹ / ₂	20....	4 84	4 88 ¹ / ₂			
9....	4 85	4 89	21....	4 84	4 88 ¹ / ₂			
10....	4 85	4 89	22....	4 83 ¹ / ₂	4 88	Range	4 86	4 90
11....	4 85	4 89	23....	4 83 ¹ / ₂	4 88 ¹ / ₂	High	4 82	4 87
12....	4 85	4 89				Low.		

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1882.

The following is the official statement of the public debt as it appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of September, 1882:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Character of Issue.	Authorizing Act.	When Payable.	Interest Periods.	Amount Outstanding.	
				Registered.	Coupon.
6s of 1881*	Mar. 3, '63	June 30, '81	J. & J.	\$3,693,200	\$.....
5s of 1881*	July 14, '70	May 1, '81	Q.-F.	177,062,900	.....
3s of 1882	July 12, '82	At option,	Q.-A.	237,233,200	.....
4 ¹ / ₂ s of 1891	July 14, '70	Sept. 1, '91	Q.-M.	186,864,450	63,135,560
4s of 1907	July 14, '70	July 1, 1907	Q.-J.	567,309,500	171,606,750
				\$1,172,163,250	\$234,742,300
4s, ref cts.	Feb. 26, '79			435,800	
3s, navy p. fd.	July 23, '68			14,000,000	
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt....				\$1,421,341,350	

* Continued at 3¹/₂ per cent. On the foregoing issues there is a total of \$1,532,344 interest over-due and not yet called for. The total current accrued interest to date is \$10,687,368.

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

There is a total of over-due debt yet outstanding, which has never been presented for payment, of \$15,959,625 principal and \$515,030 interest. Of this interest, \$348,918 is on the principal of called bonds, which principal is as follows: 5-20s of 1862, \$366,900; do 1864, \$57,400; do 1865, \$70,550; consols of 1865, \$369,700; do 1867, \$862,450; do 1868, \$261,000; 10-40s of 1864, \$301,000; funded loan of 1881, \$849,600; 3's certs., \$5,000; 6s of 1861, continued at 3¹/₂ per cent, \$1,539,500; 6s of 1863, continued at 3¹/₂ per cent, \$6,855,200.

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Character of Issue.	Authorizing Act.	Amount.
Old demand notes....	July 17, '61; Feb. 12, '62.....	\$59,485
Legal-tender notes....	Feb. 25, '62; July 11, '62; Mar. 3, '63	346,681,016
Certificates of deposit....	June 8, '72.....	10,670,000
Gold certificates....	March 3, '63.....	4,907,440
Silver certificates....	February 28, '78.....	71,569,210
Fractional currency {	July 17, '62; Mar. 3, '63; June 30, '64 } \$15,404,012	
Less amt. est'd lost or destr'yed, act J'e 21, '79	8,375,934	7,028,078
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....		\$140,915,229
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest.....		5,339

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Interest-bearing debt—		
Bonds at 6 per cent, continued at 3 ¹ / ₂ ..	\$3,693,200	
Bonds at 5 per cent, continued at 3 ¹ / ₂ ..	177,062,900	
Bonds at 4 ¹ / ₂ per cent.....	250,000,000	
Bonds at 4 per cent.....	738,916,250	
Bonds at 3 per cent.....	237,233,200	
Refunding certificates.....	435,800	
Navy pension fund.....	14,000,000	
Total interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,421,341,350	\$12,219,712
Debt on which int. has ceas'd since maturity	15,959,625	515,030
Debt bearing no interest—		
Old demand and legal-tender notes....	346,740,501	
Certificates of deposit.....	10,670,000	
Gold and silver certificates.....	76,476,650	
Fractional currency.....	7,028,078	
Total debt bearing no interest.....	\$140,915,229	
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest.....		5,339
Total.....	\$1,878,216,205	\$12,740,083
Total debt, principal and interest, to date		\$1,890,956,288
Total cash in Treasury.....		246,836,064
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Oct. 1, 1882.....		\$1,644,120,223
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Sept. 1, 1882.....		1,658,926,171
Decrease of debt during the past month.....		\$14,805,948
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1882.....		\$44,794,237
CURRENT LIABILITIES—		
Interest due and unpaid.....		\$1,532,344
Debt on which interest has ceased.....		15,959,625
Interest thereon.....		515,030
Gold and silver certificates.....		76,476,650
U. S. notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit.		10,670,000
Cash balance available Oct. 1, 1882.....		141,682,415
Total.....		\$246,836,064
AVAILABLE ASSETS—		
Cash in the Treasury.....		\$246,836,064

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES. INTEREST PAYABLE BY THE UNITED STATES.

Character of Issue.	Amount outstanding.	Interest paid by U. S.	Interest repaid by transport'n	Balance of interest paid by U. S.
Central Pacific ..	\$25,885,120	\$21,899,448	\$3,827,300	\$17,423,875
Kansas Pacific ..	6,303,000	5,751,153	2,726,004	3,025,148
Union Pacific....	27,236,512	23,323,659	8,490,734	14,832,924
Central Br. U. P..	1,600,000	1,453,808	133,091	1,313,789
Western Pacific..	1,970,560	1,550,015	9,367	1,540,648
Sioux City & Pac.	1,628,320	1,366,598	99,969	1,266,630
Total.....	\$64,623,512	\$55,344,682	\$15,286,467	\$39,403,015

The Pacific Railroad bonds are all issued under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; they are registered bonds in the denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000; bear 6 per cent interest in currency, payable January 1 and July 1, and mature 30 years from their date.

UNITED STATES TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following statement, from the office of the Treasurer, was issued this week. It is based upon the actual returns from Assistant Treasurers, depositaries and superintendents of mints and assay offices:

LIABILITIES, OCTOBER 2, 1882.

Post-office Department account.....	\$6,122,345 92
Disbursing officers balances.....	27,324,855 25
Fund for redemption of notes of national banks "failed," "in liquidation," and "reducing circulation".....	38,507,029 10
Undistributed assets of failed national banks.....	867,276 57
Five per cent fund for redemption of nat'l bank notes.....	15,085,182 67
Fund for redemption of national bank gold notes.....	344,729 00
Currency and minor-coin redemption account.....	4,179 05
Fractional silver-coin redemption account.....	77,931 45
Interest account, Pacific Railroads and L. & P. Canal Co	5,080 00
Treasurer U. S., agent for paying interest on D. C. bonds	244,671 50
Treasurer's transfer checks and drafts outstanding.....	9,062,325 09
Treasurer's general account—	
Interest due and unpaid.....	\$8,931,204 51
Matured bonds and interest.....	793,690 50
Called bonds and interest.....	14,887,218 49
Old debt.....	793,746 37
Gold certificates.....	4,907,440 00
Silver certificates.....	71,569,210 00
Certificates of deposit.....	10,670,000 00
Balance, including bullion fund.....	134,979,471 83
Total Treasurer's general account	\$247,531,981 70
Less unavailable funds.....	695,916 77
	\$246,836,064 93

ASSETS, OCTOBER 2, 1882.

Gold coin.....	\$101,293,686 88
Gold bullion.....	51,440,419 55
Standard silver dollars.....	92,228,649 00
Fractional silver coin.....	27,426,139 93
Silver bullion.....	3,343,565 26
Gold certificates.....	8,364,430 00
Silver certificates.....	31,948,158 41
United States notes.....	6,828,306 08
National bank notes.....	480 00
National bank gold notes.....	8,458 47
Fractional currency.....	12,811,899 62
Deposits held by national bank depositaries.....	505,330 74
Minor coin.....	1,300,000 00
New York and San Francisco exchange.....	1,127 52
One and two-year notes, &c.....	130,000 00
Redeemed certificates of deposit, June 8, 1872.....	145,333 73
Quarterly interest checks and coin coupons paid.....	6,527,231 51
United States bonds and interest.....	2,002 83
Interest on District of Columbia bonds.....	138,841 00
Speaker's certificates.....	2,610 00
Pacific Railroad interest paid.....	
	\$344,481,670 53

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR AUGUST, AND FOR THE EIGHT AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 1882.

[Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and corrected to Sept. 26, 1882.]

Below is given the second monthly statement for the current fiscal year of the imports and exports of the United States.

The excess of imports or of exports of merchandise was as follows:

Month ended Aug. 31, 1882 (excess of imports).....	\$3,086,439
Month ended Aug. 31, 1881 (excess of exports).....	5,783,425
Eight months ended Aug. 31, 1882 (excess of imports).....	53,890,497
Eight months ended Aug. 31, 1881 (excess of exports).....	114,394,327
Twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1882 (excess of imports).....	4,945,145
Twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1881 (excess of exports).....	251,468,899

The excess of imports or of exports of gold and silver coin and bullion was as follows:

Month ended Aug. 31, 1882 (excess of exports).....	\$2,147,204
Month ended Aug. 31, 1881 (excess of imports).....	4,795,109
Eight months ended Aug. 31, 1882 (excess of exports).....	41,437,318
Eight months ended Aug. 31, 1881 (excess of imports).....	27,429,541
Twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1882 (excess of exports).....	19,539,411
Twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1881 (excess of imports).....	86,224,747

The total values of imports and of domestic and foreign exports for the month of Aug., 1882, and for the eight and twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1882, are presented in the following tables:

MERCHANDISE.

	For the month of August.	For the 8 m'nths ended August 31.	For the 12 m'nths ended August 31.
1882.—Exports—Domestic	\$61,257,844	\$447,542,982	\$718,873,138
Foreign	1,353,312	11,852,632	18,165,584
Total	\$62,611,156	\$459,395,614	\$737,038,722
Imports	65,697,595	513,296,111	741,983,917
Excess of exports over imports	\$	\$	\$
Excess of imports over exports	3,086,439	53,890,497	4,945,145
1881.—Exports—Domestic	\$66,416,712	\$542,832,745	\$876,015,615
Foreign	1,098,006	13,073,224	18,701,839
Total	\$67,514,718	\$555,905,969	\$894,717,454
Imports	61,731,293	441,511,642	643,248,555
Excess of exports over imports	\$5,783,425	\$114,394,327	\$251,468,899
Excess of imports over exports			

GOLD AND SILVER—COIN AND BULLION.

	For the month of August.	For the eight months ended August 31.	For the 12 months ended August 31.
1882.—Exports—Dom.—Gold..	\$1,598,252	\$7,035,652	\$37,520,404
do Silver..	1,032,836	9,060,989	12,453,808
Foreign—Gold	208,397	1,291,975	1,337,538
do Silver..	455,061	3,502,557	4,998,366
Total.....	\$3,294,546	\$50,891,173	\$56,310,056
Imports—Gold.....	\$124,878	\$4,042,580	\$28,786,086
Silver.....	722,464	5,411,275	7,984,559
Total.....	\$1,147,342	\$9,453,855	\$36,770,645
Excess of exports over imports	\$2,147,204	\$41,437,318	\$19,539,411
Excess of imports over exports			
1881.—Exports—Dom.—Gold..	\$136,932	\$1,353,104	\$1,933,336
do Silver..	721,099	9,872,502	13,879,005
Foreign—Gold	41,716	720,124	770,010
do Silver..	314,099	2,302,204	4,301,810
Total.....	\$1,213,846	\$14,247,934	\$20,887,161
Imports—Gold.....	\$5,427,196	\$35,655,114	\$96,819,587
Silver.....	582,759	6,022,361	10,292,321
Total.....	\$6,009,955	\$41,677,475	\$107,411,908
Excess of exports over imports	\$4,796,109	\$27,429,541	\$86,224,747
Excess of imports over exports			

TOTAL MERCHANDISE, COIN AND BULLION.

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Exports—Domestic.....	\$63,888,932	\$493,639,623	\$768,847,400
Foreign.....	2,016,770	16,647,164	24,501,428
Total.....	\$65,905,702	\$510,286,787	\$793,348,828
Imports.....	66,844,937	522,739,966	778,754,562
Excess of exports over imports	\$99,235	\$12,453,179	\$14,594,266
Excess of imports over exports			
1881.—Exports—Domestic.....	\$97,274,743	\$554,058,351	\$891,827,956
Foreign.....	1,453,821	16,095,552	23,776,659
Total.....	\$98,728,564	\$570,153,903	\$915,604,615
Imports.....	67,741,248	483,189,117	750,360,463
Excess of exports over imports	\$31,987,316	\$88,964,786	\$165,244,152
Excess of imports over exports			

The following is a statement showing, by principal customs districts, the values of merchandise imported into and exported from the United States during the month of August, 1882:

Customs Districts.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Remaining in warehouse Aug. 31, '82
Baltimore, Md.....	\$ 1,459,132	7,384,321	873	165,098
Bath, Me.....	47,457			101,575
Boston & Charles'n, Mass.	5,658,502	4,099,390	61,942	5,685,616
Brunswick, Ga.....	30	95,759		
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.....	355,700	17,905	661	7,279
Cape Vincent, N. Y.....	35,676	23,113	2,070	
Champlain, N. Y.....	322,396	243,954		7,745
Charleston, S. C.....	45,837	246,786		2,267
Chicago, Ill.....	51,003	718,616	69	503,274
Corpus Christi, Texas.....	71,952	102,123	6,995	105
Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	11,342	64,710		7,356
Detroit, Mich.....	113,557	196,275	15,038	48,836
Galveston, Texas.....	109,981	2,800		202,097
Genesee, N. Y.....	60,208	41,784		9,738
Gloucester, Mass.....	32,033		100	10,753
Huron, Mich.....	224,043	738,200	106,994	
Key West, Florida.....	23,404	65,194		59,934
Miami, Ohio.....	1,763	724,096		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	12,246	94,890		3,164
Minnesota, Minn.....	159,836	570,818		2,499
New Haven, Conn.....	75,898	46,773		7,604
New London, Conn.....	16,571			52,903
New Orleans, La.....	358,492	2,401,426	85,808	469,587
New York, N. Y.....	46,129,143	32,401,730	960,151	23,259,522
Niagara, N. Y.....	247,490	5,568		
Oregon, Oregon.....	5,304	1,102,004		
Oswegatchie, N. Y.....	155,767	154,095		1,905
Oswego, N. Y.....	439,985	223,300		11,864
Passamaquoddy, Me.....	73,031	50,673	9	11,016
Pensacola, Fla.....	7,830	129,328		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3,474,279	4,087,075	93	1,476,513
Plymouth, Mass.....	590			95,545
Portland & Falmouth, Me.	164,776	59,005	30,081	334,031
Portsmouth, N. H.....	882			82,603
Providence, R. I.....	24,389			18,616
Puget's Sound, Wash.....	8,973	108,491		
Richmond, Va.....	57,232	145,183		
San Diego, Cal.....	58,972	1,661	33	19,551
San Francisco, Cal.....	4,669,285	4,049,369	78,683	1,463,721
Savannah, Ga.....	101,747	147,281		10,518
Vermont, Vt.....	661,438	148,924		17,284
Willamette, Oregon.....	40,023	105,254		11,554
Wilmington, N. C.....	12,669	182,271		281
Yorktown, Va.....		105,912		
Interior ports.....				113,740
All other customs districts	111,731	171,787	3,712	62,191
Totals.....	65,697,595	61,257,844	1,353,312	34,337,885

Monetary & Commercial English News

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, and for breadstuffs and provisions at Liverpool, are reported by cable as follows for the week ending October 6:

London.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Silver, per oz.....d.	51 1/16	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4
Consols for money.....	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8
Consols for account.....	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Fr'ch rentes (in Paris) fr.	81 1/8	81 1/8	81 1/8	81 1/8	81 1/8	81 1/8
U. S. 5s ext'n'd into 3 1/2s	103	103 1/8	103 1/8	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
U. S. 4 1/2s of 1891.....	115 5/8	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 3/4	115 3/4
U. S. 4s of 1907.....	121 1/2	121 3/8	121 3/8	121 3/8	121 3/8	121 3/8
Erie, common stock.....	43 3/4	43	42 3/8	43 3/8	43 3/8	43 3/4
Illinois Central.....	144	143	142 1/2	143 1/4	143 1/4	142 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	65 1/2		65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Philadelphia & Reading.....	32 1/2	32 3/8	32 3/8	32 3/8	32 1/2	32 1/2
New York Central.....	137 1/4	136 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/4	136 3/4	136 3/4

Liverpool.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Flour (ex. State..100 lb.	s. d. 12 6	s. d. 12 6	s. d. 12 6	s. d. 12 6	s. d. 12 6	s. d. 12 6
Wheat, No. 1, wh. "	9 0	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11
Spring, No. 2... "	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Winter, West., n. "	8 3	8 3	8 3	8 4	8 4	8 4
Cal. white..... "	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1
Corn, mix., West. "	6 5	6 3 1/2	6 3 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 6
Pork, West. mess. 1/2 bbl.	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0
Bacon, long clear, new..	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0
Beef, pr. mess, new. 1/2 cwt.	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Lard, prime West. 1/2 cwt.	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 9	64 0	64 0
Cheese, Am. choice, new	53 6	54 6	55 6	56 0	56 0	56 0

Commercial and Miscellaneous News.

BONDS HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS.—The following interesting statement, furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency, shows the amount of each class of bonds held against national bank circulation and to secure public moneys in national bank depositories on Oct. 1. We gave the statement for Sept. 1 in CHRONICLE of Sept. 9, page 290, and by referring to that the changes made during the month can be seen.

Description of Bonds.	U. S. Bonds Held Oct. 1, 1882, to Secure—		
	Public Deposits in Banks.	Bank Circulation.	Total Held.
3s, Act July 12, 1882.....	\$1,515,900	\$175,819,750	\$180,335,650
Currency 6s.....	20,000	3,436,000	3,456,000
5 per cents.....		15,000	15,000
4 1/2 per cents.....	739,100	32,901,950	33,641,050
4 per cents.....	6,670,500	104,043,000	110,713,500
5s, ext. at 3 1/2.....	4,470,500	41,463,250	50,298,050
6s, ext. at 3 1/2.....		4,364,300	
Total.....	\$16,116,000	\$362,043,250	\$378,459,250

CHANGES IN LEGAL TENDERS AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES TO OCT. 1.—The Comptroller of the Currency has furnished us the following, showing the amounts of national bank notes outstanding Sept. 1, together with the amounts outstanding Oct. 1, and the increase or decrease during the month; also the changes in legal tenders held for the redemption of bank notes up to Oct. 1:

National Bank Notes—	Sept. 1, 1882.	Oct. 1, 1882.
Amount outstanding Sept. 1, 1882.....		\$35,691,573
Amount issued during September.....	\$3,895,510	
Amount retired during September.....	1,509,453	2,386,057
Amount outstanding Oct. 1, 1882*.....		\$362,077,630
Legal Tender Notes—		
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Sept. 1, 1882.....		\$39,387,790
Amount deposited during September.....	\$1,197,895	
Amount reissued & bank notes retired in Sept.	1,535,053	337,158
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Oct. 1, 1882.....		\$39,050,632

* Circulation of national gold banks, not included above, \$811,504.

According to the above the amount of legal tenders on deposit Oct. 1 with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem national bank notes was \$39,050,632. The portion of this deposit made (1) by banks becoming insolvent, (2) by banks going into voluntary liquidation, and (3) by banks reducing or retiring their circulation, was as follows on the first of each of the last five months:

Deposits by—	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
Insolvent bks	\$ 1,292,856	\$ 1,248,813	\$ 1,258,836	\$ 1,165,869	\$ 1,110,175
Liquid't'g bks	7,303,379	9,427,602	9,985,558	10,115,519	10,963,910
Reduc'g und'r act of 1874.	26,967,599	27,362,999	27,406,033	28,106,401	27,876,547
Total.....	35,563,834	38,039,414	38,650,427	39,387,789	39,050,632

COINAGE BY UNITED STATES MINTS.—The following statement, kindly furnished us by the Director of the Mint, shows the coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of September, 1882:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles.....	161,550	\$3,231,000 00
Eagles.....	229,264	2,292,640 00
Half eagles.....	8,800	44,000 00
Dollars.....	5,000	5,000 00
Total gold.....	404,614	\$5,572,640 00
Standard dollars.....	2,300,100	\$2,300,100 00
Half dollars.....	100	50 00
Quarter dollars.....	100	25 00
Dimes.....	300,100	30,010 00
Total silver.....	2,600,400	\$2,330,185 00
Five cents.....	1,098,300	\$54,915 00
Three cents.....	300	9 00
One cent.....	5,250,300	52,503 00
Total minor.....	6,348,900	\$107,427 00
Total coinage.....	9,353,914	\$8,010,252 00

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following national banks have lately been organized :

- 2,785—The Limerick National Bank, Me. Capital, \$50,000. Jeremiah M. Mason, President; Joshua C. Lane, Cashier.
- 2,786—The Wichita National Bank, Kansas. Capital, \$50,000. Sol. H. Kohn, President; Maurice W. Levy, Cashier.
- 2,787—The First National Bank of Stroudsburg, Pa. Capital, \$50,000. Richard S. Staples, President; Edwin A. Bell, Cashier.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports of last week, compared with those of the preceding week, show a decrease in dry goods and an increase in general merchandise. The total imports were \$10,291,260, against \$10,203,306 the preceding week and \$9,815,573 two weeks previous. The exports for the week ended Oct. 3 amounted to \$7,604,027, against \$8,283,264 last week and \$7,161,211 two weeks previous. The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) Sept. 28, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 29; also totals since the beginning of first week in January :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For Week.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Dry goods	\$2,244,144	\$1,705,132	\$2,347,946	\$2,709,976
Gen'l mer'dise..	5,097,514	4,613,227	7,054,645	7,581,284
Total	\$7,341,658	\$6,318,359	\$9,402,591	\$10,291,260
Since Jan. 1.				
Dry goods	\$72,056,732	\$100,800,769	\$87,710,810	\$105,218,431
Gen'l mer'dise..	170,971,216	271,794,673	243,445,351	277,549,376
Total 39 weeks	\$243,027,948	\$372,595,442	\$331,156,161	\$382,767,807

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 October 3, and from January 1 to date :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
For the week...	\$9,420,832	\$8,247,529	\$7,537,795	\$7,604,027
Prev. reported..	247,444,312	301,543,323	284,742,195	247,955,791
Total 39 weeks	\$256,865,194	\$309,790,852	\$292,279,994	\$255,559,818

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Sept. 30, and since Jan. 1, 1882 :

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Gold.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain	\$28,600	\$29,652,492	\$.....	\$106,498
France .....	.....	2,526,150	.....	401
Germany .....	.....	83,160	.....	232
West Indies .....	.....	6,088	312,700	572,559
Mexico .....	.....	.....	250	97,669
South America .....	.....	237,150	2,130	288,979
All other countries.....	.....	1,297,694	.....	30,247
Total 1882.....	\$28,600	\$33,802,734	\$315,080	\$1,096,585
Total 1881.....	21,750	411,796	1,040,910	44,275,131
Total 1880.....	.....	2,151,023	3,216,858	30,218,544
Silver.				
Great Britain	\$148,300	\$7,306,237	\$.....	\$26,279
France	62,200	1,001,150	.....	1,027
Germany .....	.....	216,500	.....	128,004
West Indies	7,744	17,174	.....	888,380
Mexico .....	.....	.....	81,852	819,223
South America .....	.....	.....	.....	106,359
All other countries.....	.....	813,655	.....	26,993
Total 1882.....	\$218,244	\$9,354,716	\$81,852	\$1,996,265
Total 1881.....	515,765	8,192,686	10,618	2,183,610
Total 1880.....	96,400	3,762,250	18,550	3,897,681

Of the above imports for the week in 1882, \$313,430 were American gold coin. Of the exports during the same time \$28,600 were American gold coin.

Boston Hoosac Tunnel & Western.—The Attorney General brought suit some time ago to forfeit the company's charter for insolvency. The suit went by default in favor of the company, and now Judge Follett, at Binghamton, has vacated that judgment and opened the default.

Oregon & Transcontinental.—Notice is given that, under authority of the board of directors, on the 2d day of November there will be a further issue of capital stock to the extent of 100,000 shares of \$100 each.

Rochester & Pittsburg.—At the meeting of the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company, the issue of \$10,000,000 additional capital stock was agreed to, making a total of \$20,000,000. Of this issue \$5,000,000 is to be used to take up \$3,200,000 income bonds of the Buffalo & Pittsburg division and purchase the capital stock of the Brockwayville & Punxutawney Railroad and of the Perry Railroad. Of the balance, \$4,000,000 will be used in the purchase of the capital stock of the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company, having a cash capital of \$300,000 and no floating debt, and owning 7,000 acres of coal

land. The \$1,000,000 remaining will be expended in the purchase of terminal facilities in Buffalo. The President reported that 8,000 men and 480 teams are now employed on the road, and that a pro rata contract had been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Pittsburg business.—*N. Y. World.*

Tehuantepec.—A special meeting of the bondholders and others interested in the Tehuantepec Inter-ocean Railroad was held this week at the office of Mr. Edward Learned, the President, at No. 52 Broadway. From the *World* it is learned that a report was made by Mr. Tyng, who is the General Director in Mexico of the company, relative to the condition of the road there. After some discussion a committee of seven was appointed to represent the bondholders in the settlement of the claim of the company on the Republic of Mexico. "The original estimates of the cost of the undertaking were that \$6,000,000 would be needed for the construction of the railroad and \$1,000,000 for the providing of requisite seaport facilities. The company was organized in the State of Massachusetts with a nominal capital of \$1,500,—being placed at this figure to avoid taxation—but the capital was afterwards increased to \$20,000,000, of which \$14,000,000 is in common stock and \$6,000,000 in preferred stock. There are also first mortgage bonds amounting to \$6,000,000. The face value of these securities has never been paid in, but about \$3,000,000 was raised, and the officers of the company maintain that the outfit, supplies, material and work furnished by the company represent expenditures and liabilities amounting to that total."

The immediate difficulties of the road have been precipitated by the forfeiture by the Government of Mexico of the concession held by the company because of the non-completion of forty miles of road by the second of May last, according to the grant. A circular issued by the President was published in substance in the *CHRONICLE* of September 2, on page 267.

The committee appointed to represent the bondholders was as follows: Alfred S. Barnes of New York, N. Y.; Henry W. Sage of Ithaca, N. Y.; Jos. R. Bodwell of Hallowell, Me.; Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, Ill.; George S. Coe, of New York, N. Y.; Ben. F. Butler of Lowell, Mass.; Henry Day of New York, N. Y.; Edward Learned, of Pittsfield, Mass.

Western Pennsylvania.—B. K. Jamison & Co., in Philadelphia, announce the issue of \$400,000 first mortgage 6 per cent thirty-year bonds of the Western Pennsylvania & Shenango Connecting Railroad Company. This is an issue at the rate of \$17,000 per mile upon the new railway, which extends the Western Pennsylvania Railroad from Butler to Coalville, where it connects with the Shenango & Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Western Union Telegraph—Mutual Union Telegraph.—Dr Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, when questioned by a reporter of the *Evening Post* in regard to the announcement that the Western Union and Mutual Union companies were to be consolidated, replied that the report was absolutely without foundation. The idea of consolidating the two companies had not even been considered. They were separate and distinct corporations, which were managed with entire independence of each other. The Western Union Company owned a large amount of Mutual Union stock, but it had never claimed to possess a controlling interest. There were some agreements between the two companies as to rates for press service, etc., but the harmony in their arrangements was only such as sometimes existed between competing railroads. President J. G. Moore of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company also said that he knew of nothing whatever which could serve as a basis for the report.

—The *Weekly Official Intelligence* is the title of a new publication commenced in July last in London, under the authority of the Stock Exchange of that city, and compiled under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department. The subscription price is £2 per annum, and as this publication gives all the current news in regard to securities, &c., &c., it is well worth while for bankers and stock brokers in this country to become regular subscribers. The publisher is Mr. H. H. Wetenhall, 10 Warnford Court, London, E. C.

—Bankers, brokers, and others having valuables to protect from burglars or fire, will do well to secure a vault or safe in the State Safe Deposit Vaults, corner Exchange Place and William Street, under the National Bank of the State of New York. These vaults have been but recently constructed and have all the latest and most improved methods yet devised for protecting securities or valuables so that absolute safety, so far as human effort and ingenuity can contribute to that end, has probably been secured in this structure.

—The usual monthly dividend of \$75,000 (for Sept.) has been declared by the Ontario Silver Mining Co., payable on the 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. Lounsbury & Haggin, 18 Wall Street. Transfers close on the 10th.

Auction Sales.—The following were sold at auction by Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son:

Shares.	Bonds.
28 Metropolitan N. Bk. 170 ¹ / ₂ @ ¹ / ₄	\$20,000 N. Y. City Central
100 Merchants' Nat. Bank. ... 134 ¹ / ₂	Park Impr. Fund 6 stock,
110 Jamaica & Br'klyn Plank	due 1887. 109 ¹ / ₂ & int.
Road Co. \$3 per share.	1,000 Masonic Hall & Asy-
10 Commercial Fire Ins. Co. 100	lum F'd 1st 7s. rg., due '91. 107 ¹ / ₂
50 Firemen's Trust Ins. Co. 105 ¹ / ₂	1,000 Bleecker St. & Fulton
50 American Heat'g & Pow'r	Ferry RR. 7s., due 1900. ... 103 ³ / ₄
Co. \$7 per share.	9,500 N. Y. City consol. 5s,
20 Chemical Nat. Bank. 2105	reg. stock (Bridge bonds),
8 Metropolitan Nat. Bank. 170	due 1926. 114 & int.
16 Cent. Pk. N. & E. Riv. RR. 143 ¹ / ₄	3,000 N. Y. County Court
10 Continental Fire Ins. Co. 216 ¹ / ₂	House 6s, reg., stock, due
10 Amer. Exch. Fire Ins. Co. 110	1885. 106 ¹ / ₂ & int.
60 Am. Horse Exchange Co. 2	2,000 Jersey C. 5s, due 1911 90

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS:

The following dividends have recently been announced:

Name of Company.	Per cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. (Days inclusive.)
Railroads.			
Ach. Top. & Santa Fe (quar.)	\$1 50	Nov. 15	Oct. 15 to Oct. 20
Cin. Ind. St. L. & Chic. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1 to Oct. 16
Housatonic pref. (quar.)	\$2	Oct. 16	Oct. 5 to Oct. 16
Nashua & Rochester	1 1/2	Oct. 2	.....
Sioux City & Pacific pref.	3 1/2	Oct. 4	.....
Sunbury & Lewiston	3 1/2	Oct. 2	.....
Vermont & Mass.	\$3	Oct. 7	.....
Miscellaneous.			
North River Ins.	4	Oct. 10	Oct. 4 to Oct. 9
Union Trust (quar.)	2	Oct. 10	Oct. 9 to Oct. 10

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1882-5 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The closeness of the money market and the weakness in stocks, led by considerable breaks in one or two of the speculative favorites, have caused an excited and feverish market this week. The rates for money have not been as stringent as last week, owing to the large disbursements coming out about the first of the month and the presentation of a moderate amount of the called bonds, but the outlook is not such as to encourage the idea of a really easy money market for some time in the future, and hence a temporary relaxation counts for little.

At the Stock Exchange the Louisville & Nashville affair has overshadowed everything else, and after making all allowances for the exaggerated rumors and the hostile attacks on the company in various newspapers, it must be conceded that the financial management has been anything but successful. To double the capital stock in 1880 by issuing 100 per cent as a stock dividend, and afterward to so conduct the company's affairs that early in 1882 a loan of \$10,000,000 had to be raised by pledge of nearly all its valuable assets, then to suspend the payment of dividends, and finally to be obliged to put out \$12,000,000 more stock at a price which can hardly exceed 50 to 55, is a method of railroad financing which the reputation of Commodore Vanderbilt or Moses Taylor could hardly have survived. It is calculated to destroy confidence in railroad property at home and abroad, and it goes far to warrant the criticism of some of the London newspapers, which is, in substance, that American railroads are good enough, but American railroad management is abominable. The break of about 26 points in Richmond & Danville is another of those catastrophes which no one except the insider can understand, and which are more demoralizing to the average operator in stocks than any number of legitimate declines arising from a decrease in earnings, stringency in money, or from any of the well-known causes which affect the market.

The report of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co. is just at hand, showing the failures in the United States and Canada during the third quarter and the first nine months of the year 1882, compared with 1881, as below, all the increase in the Middle States being due to failures in New York City.

States and Territories	Third Quarter.		Nine Months.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Eastern States	\$ 1,741,987	\$ 1,485,447	\$ 9,745,941	\$ 6,625,686
Middle States	9,598,750	4,205,766	26,207,397	20,355,570
Southern States	2,483,066	1,054,107	16,197,167	10,095,095
Western States	3,624,522	2,248,338	12,984,340	10,592,457
Pac. States and Territor's	1,494,568	1,118,707	4,388,968	3,390,202
Total	18,942,893	10,112,365	69,523,813	51,059,010
Dominion of Canada	1,715,982	787,889	5,832,552	4,690,747

The money market has not worked so closely since the first of the month, and on call loans to stock borrowers the rates, after running up to 20 per cent on Monday, have hardly ruled above 7@9 per cent, and the bulk of transactions in the past few days have been at 7@8 per cent—with some loans at 6. It is hardly worth while to quote the exceptional rates of 5, or 4 per cent, at which money is frequently offered near the close of business, when borrowers are all supplied. On government bonds the savings banks and other trustees still lend their balances at 5@6 per cent. Strictly prime commercial paper sells at 7@8 per cent, but lower grades run much higher.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed a decrease of £496,000 in specie for the week, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 35 3-16, against 39 1/2 per cent last week; the discount rate remains at 5 per cent. The Bank of France lost 5,300,000 francs gold and 4,550,000 francs silver.

The New York City Clearing-House banks in their statement of Sept. 30 showed a decrease of \$184,400 in the deficiency of reserve, the total deficiency being \$2,087,425, against \$2,271,825 on Sept. 23.

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

	1882. Sept. 30.	Differ'nces fr'm previous week.	1881. Oct. 1.	1880. Oct. 2.
Loans and dis.	\$319,397,000	Dec. \$6,291,600	\$330,497,400	\$309,323,600
Specie	48,423,000	Dec. 2,595,500	50,643,200	65,256,300
Circulation	18,799,800	Inc. 162,400	19,859,100	18,636,700
Net deposits	288,628,900	Dec. 8,760,400	308,518,100	295,611,400
Legal tenders	21,646,800	Inc. 589,800	14,730,300	13,046,300
Legal reserve	\$72,157,225	Dec. \$2,190,100	\$77,129,525	\$73,802,850
Reserve held	70,069,800	Dec. 2,005,700	74,373,500	78,302,600
Surplus	def. 2,087,425	Inc. \$184,400	df. \$2,756,025	\$4,399,750

Exchange.—Foreign exchange has been weak and rates declining until to-day when the leading drawers advanced their asking prices and the tone of the market seemed to warrant the advance. To-day the actual closing prices for bankers' prime 60 days sterling bills were about 4 80 1/2 and for demand bills 4 85 1/2 with cables at 4 86 1/2. Actual rates for Continental bills are as follows: Francs 5 25 5/8 @ 5 25 and 5 21 1/4 @ 5 20, marks 94 1/4 and 95 1/8 @ 1/4, and guilders 39 3/4 and 40.

Quotations for foreign exchange are as follows, the highest prices being the posted rates of leading bankers:

	Oct. 6.	Sixty Days.	Demand.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London	4 80 1/2 @ 4 81 1/2	4 85 @ 4 86	4 85 @ 4 86
Prime commercial	4 79 @ 4 79 1/2	4 83 1/2 @ 4 84	4 83 1/2 @ 4 84
Documentary commercial	4 78 1/2 @ 4 79	4 83 @ 4 83 1/2	4 83 @ 4 83 1/2
Paris (francs)	5 25 5/8 @ 5 23 1/2	5 21 1/4 @ 5 18 3/4	5 21 1/4 @ 5 18 3/4
Amsterdam (guilders)	39 1/2 @ 40	39 3/8 @ 40 3/8	39 3/8 @ 40 3/8
Frankfort or Bremen (reichmarks)	94 1/8 @ 94 3/4	95 @ 95 5/8	95 @ 95 5/8

Coins.—The following are quotations in gold for various coins

Sovereigns	\$4 82 @ \$4 86	Silver 1/4s and 1/2s	— 99 3/4 @ par.
Napoleons	3 84 @ 3 88	Five francs	— 93 @ — 95
X X Reichmarks	4 74 @ 4 78	Mexican dollars	— 87 3/4 @ — 88 1/2
X Guilders	3 96 @ 4 00	Do uncommere'l.	— 85 @ — 87
Span'h Doubloons	15 55 @ 15 70	English silver	... 4 75 @ 4 83
Mex. Doubloons	15 45 @ 15 65	Prus. silv. thalers	— 68 @ — 70
Fine silver bars	1 12 3/4 @ 1 13 1/2	U. S. trade dollars	— 99 1/4 @ — 99 5/8
Fine gold bars	... par @ 1/4 prem.	U. S. silver dollars	— 99 3/4 @ par
Dimes & 1/2 dimes	— 99 5/8 @ par		

United States Bonds.—There has been a fair regular business in government bonds, and the 3 per cents and 3 1/2 per cents seem to be most in demand. It is estimated that the whole amount of 3 per cents taken up to the time the books closed was about \$260,000,000, though an official report may vary this amount slightly.

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

	Interest Periods.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 2.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 6.
6s, continued at 3 1/2	J. & J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5s, continued at 3 1/2	Q.-Feb.	*100 3/4	*x100	*100	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
4 1/2s, 1891	reg. Q.-Mar.	*112 3/4	*112 3/4	*112 5/8	112 7/8	112 5/8	*112 5/8
4 1/2s, 1891	coup. Q.-Mar.	112 7/8	*112 3/4	*112 5/8	*112 5/8	*112 5/8	*112 5/8
4s, 1907	reg. Q.-Jan.	*118 5/8	*118 5/8	118 5/8	118 3/4	*118 5/8	*118 5/8
4s, 1907	coup. Q.-Jan.	119 5/8	*x18 5/8	*118 5/8	*118 5/8	118 5/8	*118 5/8
6s, cur'cy, 1895	reg. J. & J.	*130	*130	*130	*130	*130	*130
6s, cur'cy, 1896	reg. J. & J.	*130 1/2	*130 1/2	*130 1/2	*130 1/2	*130 1/2	*131
6s, cur'cy, 1897	reg. J. & J.	*131	*131	*131	*131	*131 1/2	*132
6s, cur'cy, 1898	reg. J. & J.	*132	*132	*132	*131 1/2	*132 1/2	*133
6s, cur'cy, 1899	reg. J. & J.	*133	*133	*133	*132	*133 1/2	*134

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—There have been only small transactions in State bonds, and within a few days the new Tennessee compromise bonds sold at 60 1/8 @ 60 3/8 and Louisiana consols at 70. Notice is given to Tennessee bondholders that the date of closing the New York office of the Funding Agency has been extended until October 15, until which date the old bonds will be received for funding at 7 Nassau Street.

Railroad bonds have been weaker for those issues closely allied with weak stocks, and to-day Louisville & Nashville general mortgage 6s sold at 89, and the Richmond & Danville consol. bonds sold at 94, and the debenture 6s, which paid their first coupon Oct. 1, closed at 65.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been unsettled, quickly changeable in tone, and sensitive to the slightest influences, and closes weak, with many stocks at the lowest prices made in the recent decline. It is true that the money market has had something to do with the continued falling off in stock values, but while this has been much talked of, it is believed that the operations of some of the heaviest speculators, or capitalists as they are called, have exerted a more potent influence. If not active in promoting a decline, they have certainly not given that strong support to prices which we have so often seen in the past two years, and the presumption is raised that the falling off was not viewed with dissatisfaction. Then, the collapse of several prominent speculative stocks at a time when the market was naturally inclined to weakness, was almost certain to have a demoralizing effect, and with these various causes at work it is not remarkable that the whole list closes weak at a lower range of prices.

The Louisville & Nashville meeting and report and the resolution to sell \$12,000,000 more stock were certainly not calculated to strengthen that company, although one of the rumors has it that the whole block of new stock may be sold to certain strong parties who will get control of the road. The Richmond & Danville break to 84 to-day is supposed to be without any special reason, except that the stock is cliqued and when any considerable lot is thrown on the market there is no general support for it, and down it goes. The debenture bonds, which have cumulative interest and are strictly ahead of the stock, look much cheaper at 65 than the stock at 84.

Union Pacific has been attacked very sharply with all sorts of bear rumors and prognostications, and has been hammered down, the secretive management of the company giving a better chance to do this. The Chesapeake & Ohio securities are helped by the large increase in net earnings.

RANGE IN PRICES AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JAN. 1, 1882.

Table with columns: STOCKS, DAILY HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES (Saturday to Friday), Sales of the Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1882 (Lowest, Highest), and For Full Year 1881 (Low, High). Rows include RAILROADS, MISCELLANEOUS, and EXPRESS.

* These are the prices bid and asked—no sale was made at the Board. † Ex-privilege. ‡ Lowest price is ex-dividend.

Railroad Earnings.—The latest railroad earnings and the totals from January 1 to the latest date are given below. The statement includes the gross earnings of all railroads from which returns can be obtained.

Table with columns: Roads, Latest Earnings Reported (Week or Mo, 1882, 1881), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (1882, 1881). Lists various railroads like Ala. Gt. Southern, Atch. Top. & S. Fe, etc., with their respective earnings.

New York City Banks.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Sept. 30:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Average amount of (Loans and discounts, Specie, Legal Tenders, Net dep'ts other than U. S., Circulation). Lists banks like New York, Manhattan Co., Merchants, etc., with their financial details.

The deviations from returns of previous week are as follows: Loans and discounts, Net deposits, Specie, Circulation, Legal tenders.

The following are the totals for two weeks: 1882, Loans, Specie, L. Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, App. Clear.

Table showing totals for two weeks (1882) for various categories: Loans, Specie, L. Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, App. Clear.

Boston Banks.—Following are the totals of the Boston banks: 1882, Loans, Specie, L. Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, App. Clear.

Table showing totals for Boston banks (1882) for various categories: Loans, Specie, L. Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, App. Clear.

Philadelphia Banks.—The totals of the Philadelphia banks are as follows: 1882, Loans, L. Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, App. Clear.

Table showing totals for Philadelphia banks (1882) for various categories: Loans, L. Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, App. Clear.

* Includes Great Western Road since October. † Freight earnings. ‡ Decrease due to lateness of cotton crop. § Northern Division. || Included in Central Pacific earnings above.

U. S. Sub-Treasury.—The following table shows the receipts and payments at the Sub-Treasury in this city, as well as the balances in the same, for each day of the past week:

Table with columns: Receipts, Payments, Balances (Coin, Currency). Shows daily financial transactions from Sept. 3 to Oct. 6.

* Includes \$1,000,000 gold certificates received from Washington.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations in New York represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be; other quotations are frequently made per share. The following abbreviations are often used, viz: "M." for mortgage; "g." for gold; "g.d." for guaranteed; "end." for endorsed; "cons." for consolidated; "conv." for convertible; "s. f." for sinking fund; "l. g." for land grant. Quotations in New York are to Thursday; from other cities, to late mail dates.

Subscribers will confer a favor by giving notice of any error discovered in these Quotations.

Table with columns for 'UNITED STATES BONDS', 'CITY SECURITIES', and 'CITY SECURITIES'. Each column lists various bond types (e.g., 6s, 7s, 8s) and their corresponding bid and ask prices. The table is organized into three main sections: United States Bonds, City Securities, and another City Securities section.

* Price nominal; no late transactions.

† Purchaser also pays accrued interest.

‡ In London.

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

Table with multiple columns for Railroad Bonds, including columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond descriptions such as St. Paul, Minn., and others.

* Price nominal; no late transactions. † The purchaser also pays accrued interest. ‡ In London.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS—CONTINUED.

For Explanations See Notes at Head of First Page of Quotations.

Table with columns for Railroad Bonds, Bid, Ask, and various bond descriptions including Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and others.

* Price nominal; no late transactions.

† The purchaser also pays accrued interest.

‡ In London.

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

Table with columns for RAILROAD BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, Bid, Ask, and various stock/bond names like St. Joseph & Pacif., Wabash, and others.

* Prices nominal; no late transactions. † Purchaser also pays accrued interest. ‡ In London. § Quotation per share.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS—CONTINUED.

For Explanations See Notes at Head of First Page of Quotations.

Table with multiple columns: CANAL BONDS, RR. STOCKS, MISCELLANEOUS, MISCELLANEOUS, MISCELLANEOUS, MISCELLANEOUS. Each column contains various stock and bond listings with bid and ask prices.

* Price nominal; no late transactions. Purchaser also pays accrued int. † In London. § Quotation per share. p. Premium.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS—CONCLUDED.

For Explanations See Notes at Head of First Page of Quotations.

Table with columns for Mining Stocks, Bank Stocks, Insurance Stocks, and various regional stock groups (Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Richmond, St. Louis, Fire Insurance, New York). Each entry includes the stock name and its bid/ask prices.

* Price nominal; no late transactions. † Last price this week. ‡ Quotation per share. \$100 assessed. ** All ex-dividend.

Investments

AND

STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

The INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT contains a complete exhibit of the Funded Debt of States and Cities and of the Stocks and Bonds of Railroads and other Companies. It is published on the last Saturday of every other month—viz., February, April, June, August, October and December, and is furnished without extra charge to all regular subscribers of the CHRONICLE. Single copies are sold at \$2 per copy.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Central Pacific Railroad.

(For the year 1881, and earnings to June 30, 1882.)

The annual report of this company for 1881 has just appeared, containing, as usual, the earnings for six months later than the close of the fiscal year, viz., to the end of June.

The company added to its mileage mainly by the increase in the leased lines of Southern Pacific in New Mexico and the Galveston Harrisburg & San Antonio in Texas. At the close of the year 1881 the miles operated were as below, showing a total of 2,866, and to June 30, 1882, 170 miles more had been added, making 3,036 miles.

MILES OPERATED DEC. 31, 1881.

Miles.	Miles.
Main line—San Francisco to Ogden..... 883	South'n Pacific of N. Mex. and Gal. Har. & San. Ant. 209
Oregon Branch—Roseville to Redding..... 152	Sacramento & Placerville... 6
Visalia Branch—Lathrop to Goshen..... 146	Stockton & Copperopolis... 49
Oakland and Alameda Br'chs San Jose Branch—Niles to San Jose..... 18	San Pablo & Tulare..... 47
	Los Angeles & San Diego... 28
	Los Angeles & Independ'ce Amador Branch..... 27
	Northern..... 117
	Berkeley Branch..... 4
	California Pacific..... 115
Total main line and br'chs. 1,215	Total leased and contr'ld 1,651
Leased and controlled—	Total of all lines..... 2,866
Union Pacific..... 5	
Southern Pacific..... 550	
South'n Pacific of Arizona. 383	

The President, Mr. Leland Stanford, refers to the company's sinking funds and its account with the United States Government as follows:

SINKING FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

"There has been paid over from the profits of the company into the various sinking funds, for the redemption of its mortgage bonds to Dec. 31, 1881.....\$6,092,779
Of this amount there was used in the redemption of convertible mortgage bonds..... 1,276,120

Leaving a balance in the funds of..... \$4,816,659

"Of this balance in the sinking funds \$3,947,900 is invested in bonds, the par value of which is \$4,375,000, and the present market value is considerably above par; leaving January 1, 1882, \$868,759 in cash, which has since been invested under the order of the board of directors.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION AND SINKING FUND ACCOUNTS.

"The amounts, as found due the Government by the United States Commissioner of Railroads under the various Acts of Congress have all been promptly paid by the company into the United States Treasury. The following is a statement of these accounts to December 31, 1881:

Amount of company's accounts against the U. S. Government to December 31, 1880, as shown in last annual report.....	\$5,499,761
Amount of transportation furnished in 1880, charged on the books of the Auditor of the Company.....	142,306
Cash paid in 1881 on account of requirements for 1880.....	114,436
Transportation performed for the year 1881.....	960,162

Total to Dec. 31, 1881, as shown in "General Ledger Balance Sheet".....\$6,746,668

"The total amount required to be paid the United States from the earnings of 1881, from that portion of the road aided in its construction by a loan of United States bonds, is \$1,038,935, of which there was paid by transportation performed for the United States, as shown above, \$960,162, leaving a balance to be paid in cash in annual settlement with United States Commissioner of Railroads of \$78,772. The application of the amount required for the year is as follows:

To the credit of the United States bonds and interest.....	\$124,310
To the credit of the sinking fund of the company in the United States Treasury.....	614,625
	\$1,038,935

The following is a statement of earnings and operating expenses (monthly) for the six months ending June 30, of the years 1881 and 1882:

	1881		1882	
	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
January.....	\$1,602,907	\$186,349	\$1,839,468	\$548,838
February.....	1,454,218	432,578	1,720,674	547,189
March.....	1,709,637	661,352	1,969,737	684,015
April.....	1,872,370	922,033	2,054,687	769,312
May.....	2,091,410	1,066,723	2,342,298	968,135
June.....	2,159,381	1,011,525	2,229,104	880,652
Totals.....	\$10,889,925	\$4,580,563	\$12,155,970	\$4,398,193
Increase.....			1,266,045	
Decrease.....				182,370

In the land department there were sold, since the execution of the Land Trust Mortgage, October 1, 1870, to December 31, 1881, 835,217 acres of land for \$4,498,482, being at the average price of \$5 39 per acre. For the year ending December 31, 1881, there were sold 195,254 acres for \$382,225. There re-

mained due and unpaid to December 31, 1881, (land notes) on lands sold since October 1, 1870, \$1,304,858 on account of principal and \$62,949 on account of interest.

The following tables, compiled for the CHRONICLE, show the statistics of operations, earnings, and financial condition, for three years past:

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Miles owned.....	1,213	1,215	1,215
Miles leased and controlled...	1,147	1,442	1,651
Total operated.....	2,360	2,657	2,866
Locomotives*.....	264	296	304
Passenger, mail and ex. cars*.....	366	390	447
Freight cars*.....	5,244	5,758	6,941
Service cars and snow plows*.....	927	1,129	1,227

* Including leased lines.

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Passengers carried *.....	1,279,418	1,437,427	1,585,317
Freight (tons) moved.....	1,864,335	2,140,879	2,737,173
Earnings—			
Passenger—Through.....	1,750,281	1,616,260	2,048,090
Local.....	3,168,474	4,203,535	4,614,738
Freight—Through.....	2,659,879	2,633,127	3,423,499
Local.....	8,274,694	10,612,731	12,418,640
Mail, express and misc.....	1,299,335	1,442,460	1,559,133
Total gross earnings.....	\$17,153,163	\$20,508,113	\$24,094,100
Expenses—			
Oper. expenses and rentals... ..	\$10,207,863	\$12,015,669	\$13,859,307
Taxes and miscellaneous.....	998,866	827,940	720,120
Total.....	\$11,206,729	\$12,873,609	\$14,579,427
Net earnings.....	\$5,946,434	\$7,634,504	\$9,514,673
P. c. oper. ex. to earn. (excluding taxes and misc. ex.).....	59.51	58.73	57.52

* Not including Ferry.

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Receipts—			
Net earnings.....	\$5,946,434	\$7,634,504	\$9,514,673
Interest on sinking funds.....	233,903	254,617	262,500
Land grant bonds redeemed... ..	433,000	200,000	420,000
Miscellaneous.....	97,808	54,855	20,000
Contract with W., Far. & Co.. ..		348,140	592,656
Total income.....	\$6,711,145	\$8,492,116	\$10,809,829
Disbursements—			
Interest on debt.....	\$3,667,885	\$3,715,325	\$3,508,292
Dividends.....		3,406,530	3,556,530
Total disbursements.....	\$3,667,885	\$7,121,855	\$7,064,822
Balance, surplus.....	\$3,043,260	\$1,370,261	\$3,745,007

GENERAL BALANCE AT CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Assets—			
Railroad, buildings, &c.....	\$135,021,029	\$136,948,681	\$137,207,564
Equipment.....	8,030,469	8,047,103	8,065,866
Real estate.....	1,515,267	1,529,961	1,541,461
Shops and machinery.....	1,725,800	1,758,080	1,834,885
Steamers.....	642,103	783,001	767,878
Stocks and bonds owned.....		634,709	160,128
Bills and accounts receivable.....	923,826	1,985,592	3,897,296
Materials, fuel, &c.....	2,226,428	1,793,322	2,792,009
Cash on hand.....	510,967	3,237,032	643,255
Sinking funds.....	4,068,663	4,202,814	4,816,659
United States accounts.....		5,499,762	6,746,668
Furniture, tel. inst., &c.....	155,772	155,772	155,772
Total assets.....	\$154,850,324	\$166,575,829	\$168,629,241
Liabilities—			
Capital stock.....	\$54,275,500	\$59,275,500	\$59,275,500
Funded debt (see SUPPLEM'T).....	57,030,000	55,672,000	54,917,000
Government bonds.....	27,855,680	27,855,680	27,855,680
Bills and accounts payable.....		5,761,818	4,490,481
Hospital fund.....	86,934	95,176	103,922
Trustees land grant mortg.....	217,207	425,745	612,517
Sinking fund uninvested.....		254,914	868,759
Contract Wells, Fargo & Co.. ..		476,860	
Unclaimed dividends.....	2,464	5,337	7,575
Profit and loss.....	15,382,539	16,752,799	20,497,807
Total liabilities.....	\$154,850,324	\$166,575,829	\$168,629,241

Louisville & Nashville.

(For the year ending June 30, 1882.)

The complete report is not yet ready for distribution, but from the report of President Baldwin, submitted at the annual meeting in Louisville on Wednesday, the figures below for the fiscal year 1881-2 have been received by telegraph. The figures for 1880-81 and 1879-80 have been compiled for the CHRONICLE, in comparison, showing the earnings and brief income account.

The number of miles of road operated by the company is 3,233; the bonded debt amounts to \$58,117,778 and the capital stock to \$18,133,513; the mileage of road on which this indebtedness rests is 1,718. The ratio of expenses to earnings was 61.97 per cent, as against 61.52 the year previous. Realized from investments, \$266,442; total income, \$4,824,816; interest, rentals, taxes, &c., \$4,035,908; deficit on Georgia Railway lease, \$110,000; dividend paid February 10, at 3 per cent, \$543,900; net surplus for the year, \$135,007.

It is expected that the extension of the branch to the Tennessee State line will be completed and open for traffic in the month of December. The road will be opened to Williamsburg, at the crossing of the Cumberland River, forty-eight miles from Livingston, about the middle of October. The length of the extension, when completed will be sixty-two miles. The President says: "The company has made large expenditures during the year for additions to and improvements of the roads, for equipment, and for advances to dependent companies. The bonds marketed did not provide in full for these necessary expenditures. The company has therefore incurred additional floating debt in order that there should be no delay in improving the property and increasing its earning capacity." He estimates that it will require \$2,000,000 additional expenditure in the next six months to complete improvements for which the

company is already under contract; and including the completion of the Knoxville branch and other constructions. A resolution adopted increasing the capital to \$30,000,000, the increase amounting to something less than \$12,000,000. The following directors were elected: C. C. Baldwin, George C. Clark, C. H. Clark, F. D. Carley, T. W. Evans, E. H. Green, John E. Green, J. S. Rogers, George A. Washington, James T. Woodward, John M. Brookman, W. C. Hall and W. S. Williams. The chief feature of the election is the retirement from the board of H. Victor Newcomb, formerly president of the company. Four of the directors are new to the management—J. S. Rogers, John M. Brookman, W. C. Hall and W. S. Williams. The number of directors was increased from eleven to thirteen and the two other vacancies were the places of Mr. Newcomb and of General Alexander. Subsequently a meeting of the directors was held, and Mr. Baldwin was re-elected President and Mr. Smith First Vice-President. Following are the earnings, &c., for the year:

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Miles operated.....	1,840	1,872	3,233
Earnings—			
Passenger.....	\$1,700,207	\$2,599,353	\$3,007,465
Freight.....	5,135,985	7,407,403	8,050,339
Mail, express, &c*.....	599,651	904,894	929,941
Total gross earnings.....	\$7,435,843	10,911,650	11,987,745
Operat'g expenses (excl. tax.)	4,138,532	6,713,140	7,429,370
Net earnings.....	\$3,297,310	4,198,510	4,558,375

*Includes rent, rent of cars and engines, &c.

INCOME ACCOUNT, 1881.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82
Receipts—			
Net income, all sources.....	\$3,297,310	\$4,423,719	\$4,824,816
Disbursements—			
Rentals.....	58,666	52,000	
Taxes.....	69,667	215,384	
Int. on debt (all lines).....	2,050,900	2,912,327	4,579,808
Dividends on L. & N., N. & D. and M. & M.....	823,120	1,221,692	
Georgia Railroad deficit.....			110,000
Miscellaneous.....	109,743	6,345	
Total disbursements.....	\$3,112,036	\$4,407,748	\$4,689,808
Balance.....	Sur.185,274	Sur. 256,840	Sur. 135,008

* \$240,869 of this is to be refunded to the L. & N. Co., and is included in the balance of \$256,840.

† On the L. & N., N. & D. and Mob. & Mont.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

Allegheny Valley.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad will pay the October interest on the income bonds at the rate of \$10 for each \$35 coupon, the remainder being paid in income bonds and scrip convertible into such bonds.

Boston & N. Y. Air Line.—The New York N. H. & Hartford Company began to operate the Air Line road Oct. 2. The Air Line stockholders will formally ratify the lease Oct. 18, and the dividend guaranteed by the lease will be paid April 1 and Oct. 1 of each year. It is reported that the N. Y. & N. H. Co. will improve and double-track the Air Line road, and after extending it from Willimantic to Worcester, will use it for through fast service between New York and Boston. The distance by this route is about twenty-eight miles shorter than the present one.

Chesapeake & Ohio.—The following is a statement of earnings and expenses in August, 1882:

Gross earnings.....	\$381,454
Expenses.....	208,609
Net earnings.....	\$172,844
Increase in gross earnings over August, 1881.....	\$118,596
Decrease in expenses.....	6,475
Increase in net earnings.....	\$125,072

Chicago & Alton.—Mr. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton, by order of the board of directors, has issued a circular to the stockholders of the company under date of Sept. 9 asking them vote upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of the company 10 per cent, or 14,000 shares. The circular is as follows:

Your company, in its agreement with the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, for the perpetual use of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, assumed the obligation to pay the principal of certain mortgage bonds which that company had issued "when the same should become due and payable." The bonds became due on the first day of July last, and three hundred and six bonds for one thousand dollars each (\$300,000), being all the bonds of that company then outstanding, have been paid by your company and canceled. The money for that purpose has been taken temporarily from current receipts.

On the first day of January next, the income bonds issued by your company, of which there is outstanding say \$1,083,000, will be due and payable.

To provide money for the payment of the principal of the bonds last referred to, and for reimbursing the account from which money has been taken temporarily, as above stated, for paying the Joliet & Chicago bonds, the board of directors has resolved to issue and sell additional common stock to an amount limited to 10 per cent, or 14,000 shares.

Under the restrictions of the charter of your company, the written consent of three-fourths of the stockholders of the company is required to authorize the proposed increase of capital stock.

If the owners of the requisite number of shares shall consent to the proposed increase of capital stock, the new shares will be offered for sale at par to each shareholder owning preferred or common stock, who shall appear as such of record on the books of the company on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1882, in the proportion of one share to each ten shares of stock owned on that day, less fractions, if any.

Payment for the stock will be required on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1882, and all shares not paid for on or before that day will be retained by the company or disposed of for its benefit, as the directors may hereafter decide. No allotment will be made of fractions, but they will be retained for the benefit of the company.

You are requested to consent in writing to the proposed increase of stock, as per the terms of the printed form hereto attached.

As soon as the Secretary of this company shall be advised that stockholders owning the requisite number of shares have consented to the issue of stock as proposed, a notice of that fact will be forwarded to the shareholders by mail, with definite information relative to payment for the shares, and delivery of certificates for the same.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois.—The annual election of directors was held this week in Chicago. Messrs. F. W. Huidekoper and J. U. Brookman were re-elected directors for three years, and J. A. Gambrell, of Nashville, Tenn., was elected in place of Mr. H. B. Hammond, and Mr. Jas. S. Fraser, of Nashville, Tenn., was elected for two years in place of Peter Hege-man, of New York, resigned. The President submitted his annual report, showing the following statement of earnings:

	1882.	1881.
Earnings (whole line).....	\$1,692,266	\$1,334,411
Expenses (whole line).....	1,029,181	1,057,879
Net earnings (whole line).....	\$693,444	\$497,392
Expense compared with earnings.....	59 per cent	67 per cent

The income account is briefly as follows:

Gross earnings, main line.....	\$1,310,440
Gross earnings, Terre Haute Division.....	381,325—\$1,692,266
Operating expenses, main line.....	765,132
Operating expenses, Terre Haute Division.....	233,639— 998,821
Net earnings.....	\$693,444
Taxes, interest on bonds, dividends, rentals and other expenses.....	\$534,254
Surplus.....	\$159,190

The increase in gross earnings over the previous year amounted to 9 4-10 per cent for the main line and 13 3-10 per cent for the Terre Haute Division. The increase in operating expenses and taxes on the main line was 2 2-10 per cent and the decrease on the Terre Haute Division 23 5-10 per cent. The increase in net earnings for the whole line amounts to 39 4-10 per cent. The amount of \$67,399 was expended on account of construction and 247,165 on account of equipment.

In regard to the Danville & Vincennes litigation the report says: "The decision of the United States Supreme Court in respect to the validity of the foreclosure of the first mortgage of the Chicago Danville & Vincennes Railroad, temporarily affected the securities of this company; but the Court has granted a rehearing in this case, and we are advised by counsel that the title of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company to the whole of the property is good, while the most valuable portion of its franchises and leases is not in any way involved in this suit."

At the conclusion of the stockholders' meeting the directors met and re-elected the following officers: Franklin H. Story, President, Boston, Mass.; D. J. Mackay, Vice-President and General Manager, Evansville, Ind.; A. S. Dunham, Secretary, Chicago; J. C. Calhoun, Treasurer, Chicago. The officers of the road stated that there is no truth whatever in the report that a consolidation of their company with the Louisville & Nashville Company was contemplated. The consolidation with the Evansville & Terre Haute will be made as soon as the litigation with the Danville & Vincennes is out of the way, and the case will have a hearing before the United States Supreme Court on the 11th of this month. The Louisville & Nashville has a small interest in the road, and for this reason was given a representation of two members in the directory.

Chicago St. Louis & New Orleans.—The earnings of the company have decreased thus far this year about \$350,000, as compared with those of the same period in 1881, owing to loss of business caused by the floods last spring. This loss is expected to be made up within the year, as the best season for business is at hand. Two proposed branches have been surveyed, and contracts for building the one from Jackson, Miss., to Yazoo City have been awarded. Of the new 5 per cent gold bonds authorized to cancel old bonds, about \$10,450,000 have been issued. Holders of the old 7 and 8 per cent bonds are unwilling to surrender them, as they have two, four, eight or fifteen years to run; consequently the issue of new bonds proceeds slowly.—*Mail & Express.*

Chicago Wabash & Michigan.—The Chicago Wabash & Michigan Railroad Company will issue 1,000 bonds of the denomination of \$1,000, for the purpose of raising the money to extend the line to Benton Harbor and Shelbyville. The southern end of the road will not be built before next year. The Hon. J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, and C. E. Cowgill, of Chicago, are made trustees.

Columbia & Greenville.—The annual report of the Columbia & Greenville Railroad to the Railroad Commissioner, for the year ending June 30, 1882, shows that the total income of the road was \$608,594, the total expenses, including taxes, \$434,603, the net income \$173,990, and the rental paid to the Spartanburg Union & Columbia Road \$50,000. The total interest accrued during the year amounted to \$184,013—on the funded debt \$180,000 and on the unfunded debt \$4,013. The dividends declared during the year amounted at 6 per cent to \$60,000. The cost of the road and equipment up to the close of the last fiscal year was \$5,045,687, or \$25,717 per mile. The total debt of the road is \$3,323,279, the funded debt amounting to \$3,000,000 and the unfunded debt to \$323,279.—*Charleston News & Courier.*

Eastern Shore (Md.)—A meeting of the directors, stockholders and bondholders of the Eastern Shore Railroad was held in Philadelphia Sept. 29. The Baltimore *Sun* dispatch had the following: "At the stockholders' meeting 12,000 shares of stock were represented, and Mr. Felton presided. J. T. Gause, of the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, S. M. Felton, and D. B. Cummings, President of the Girard Bank,

were appointed a committee to negotiate the sale or lease of the road and report at the next meeting. At the bondholders' meeting the same committee were appointed for the same purpose. This road was sold out about two years ago under a foreclosure by the second mortgage bondholders, and it was purchased by a syndicate of the first and second mortgage bondholders at a nominal price, and with the understanding that the road should be reorganized under a new charter granted by the Legislature, which was done. The road has issued \$400,000 in first mortgage bonds and 18,000 shares of stock. It is controlled by John T. Gauze and Harlan & Hollingsworth of Wilmington, D. B. Cummings and a Mr. Shafer. Great efforts are now being made to get control of it. To-day William Scott, who is in the interest of the Pennsylvania road, offered to purchase the road by giving \$80 for each of the bonds, whose par value is \$100, and \$7 for each share of stock, representing \$25. This offer was refused. It is understood that the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company and others are negotiating for the road. The Pennsylvania Company are now building a connecting link on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, from Cherrystone Landing to Pocomoke City, to connect with the Eastern Shore Road near Princess Anne. It is their intention to connect by ferry with Norfolk and the South, thus cutting off the trade which now runs through Baltimore."

Georgia Pacific.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* reports that work on the Georgia Pacific is progressing rapidly. A construction train will be sent to Anniston in a few days to be used in track-laying from that place toward Atlanta. Work on the twenty-four miles beyond Anniston to the Coosa River is to be pushed rapidly and will be completed early in January. In a few weeks trains will be running to Anniston if no unlooked for trouble occurs. The principal work now being done on this side of Anniston is on a tunnel, and of course cannot be hurried. The track-laying, however, is to be pushed so that very little work will remain to be done when the tunnel is completed. Major Temple is now out on the line of the road. He left Atlanta Monday for the purpose of riding on horseback over the unfinished part of the line between Atlanta and Columbus, Mississippi.

Memphis & Charleston.—It is expected that the minor details necessary to the formal transfer of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad will be perfected within a few days, when the property will be turned over to its stockholders and operated directly by them. The stockholders' committee has arranged that the \$5,000,000 of common stock which the company is about to issue shall be pooled for such time as shall be fixed at the annual meeting in November. The stock will be deposited with the Real Estate Trust Company, which will issue its certificate of ownership to the holder of the stock, these certificates being transferable in the same form as the stock. As the new stock carries a voting power, and is only subscribed for at 12 per cent of its par value, a little reflection will be sufficient to show that some such arrangement as that outlined above was absolutely necessary to prevent the control of the road passing into the treasuries of other and tributary roads, which, of course, would operate it more in their own interest than for the benefit of its stockholders.—*Stockholder.*

Metropolitan Elevated.—The suit brought by Joseph W. Burnham and Jacob Berry, as stockholders of the Metropolitan Railroad Company against the Manhattan Railroad Company and the Metropolitan and New York Elevated railroad companies, to have declared void the agreement entered into between the officers and directors of the several companies on the 22d of October, 1881, was brought to trial Thursday, in Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Vorst.

Minneapolis & St. Louis.—The annual meeting of stockholders was held at St. Paul, Minn., and the following board of directors was elected: Messrs. R. R. Cable, H. H. Porter, W. D. Washburn, A. B. Stickney, Benjamin Brewster, David Dows, W. W. Nair, W. R. Merriam and H. R. Bishop. Subsequently a meeting of the directors was held, at which officers were elected as follows: President, R. R. Cable; Vice-President, A. B. Stickney; Treasurer, Joseph Gaskell; Executive Committee, R. R. Cable, W. D. Washburn, H. R. Bishop and H. H. Porter.

New York Lackawanna & Western.—This road will be leased to the Delaware Lackawanna & Western at 5 per cent on the stock of \$10,000,000, and 6 per cent interest on the bonds of \$12,000,000. The Central Construction Company's books closed October 5th and its affairs will be wound up. Seventy per cent has been paid in on the subscriptions, and the now guaranteed stock is to be distributed so as to yield 133 1/3 shares for each \$10,000 cash paid in. The Delaware Lackawanna & Western, it is said, will reserve \$2,000,000 stock for the purchase of additional equipment and for other purposes, and the remaining \$8,000,000 stock will be represented by cash payments (90 per cent) amounting to \$7,200,000.

New York Chicago & St. Louis—New York Lake Erie & Western.—The Nickel-Plate officials, says the *Cleveland Leader*, have at last abandoned the impracticable idea of opening the line in its entirety as a full-fledged line on October 15, and will only open "in a small way" on that date. The task of equipping a road 520 miles in length with a full operating force, including train men, yard men, agents, operators, &c., is a great one, and cannot be accomplished in a day, and even if equipped, it would not be a prudent move to undertake with a green force of men to move everything in direct and close competition with the competing trunk lines, which are the most thoroughly organized and systematic roads in the United States, without first breaking in the men.

—The *Buffalo Express* says: "The contract between the Erie and the Nickel Plate in relation to terminal facilities was signed a few days since. The following are the chief features of the contract: The Erie gives the Nickel Plate the use of depots, tracks and other facilities for handling both its passenger and freight traffic. In return, the Nickel Plate gives to the Erie the free use of its road at several points along the line where the Erie is in need of better facilities. The contract will expire in September, 1884, at which time both roads expect to have their new connections, and other arrangements completed. This is an important move on the part of both roads, giving, as it does, to the Nickel Plate probably the best terminal facilities to be obtained in Buffalo, and an immense yard, where the traffic of both roads can be handled jointly."

Northern Pacific.—The Drexel, Morgan syndicate, having received applications for about \$7,500,000 at 102 1/2 on the late offering of \$5,000,000 bonds, have just declared their option for another \$5,000,000 of the Northern Pacific Railway loan. This makes \$30,000,000 taken, the option remaining for \$10,000,000 more.

Ohio & Mississippi.—The following is the exhibit for August, filed by Receiver Douglass in the United States Court:

RECEIPTS.		
	1881.	1882.
Cash on hand August 1.....	\$ 29,147	\$35,52
Cash from station agents.....	423,661	541,925
Cash from conductors.....	7,078	11,892
Cash from individuals, etc.....	66,268	38,201
Cash from Adams and American express.....	720	1,483
Cash from United States Government.....	.....	4,295
Total.....	\$526,870	\$633,324
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Vouchers subsequent to November 17, 1876.....	\$312,315	444,976
Pay-rolls.....	126,756	138,234
Arrearages.....	1,195	326
Cash on hand September 1.....	86,604	49,738
Total.....	\$526,870	\$633,324

Railroad Construction (New).—The latest information of the completion of track on new railroads is as follows:

Central Pacific.—This company's northern line is extended from Corning, Col., north to Tehama, 7 miles.

Chicago & Atlantic.—Track is laid from Kenton, O., west 15 miles; from Crown Point, Ind., east 44 miles; from Huntington, Ind., east 35 miles and west 30 miles, making 124 miles in all.

Chicago & Northwestern.—The James River branch is extended from Ordway, Dak., northeast to Columbia, 6 miles.

Galveston Harrisburg & San Antonio.—Completed to a point twenty miles westward from Devil's River, Tex., an extension of 32 miles.

Humeston & Shenandoah.—Completed by laying track from Grand River, west to Clarinda, 62 miles.

Jersey Shore Pine Creek & Buffalo.—Track laid from Stokesdale, Pa., southward 8 miles.

Minnesota Central.—Track laid from Waterville, Minn., east by north to Faribault, 17 miles.

Southern Pacific.—The Mohave branch is extended eastward to Calico, Cal., 28 miles.

Wisconsin Central.—On this company's Milwaukee extension track is laid from Schliesingerville, Wis., north 10 miles, and from Oshkosh south 10 miles.

This is a total of 304 miles of new railroad, making 7,589 miles thus far this year, against 5,034 miles reported at the corresponding time in 1881, 3,938 miles in 1880, 2,328 miles in 1879, 1,420 miles in 1878, 1,505 miles in 1877, 1,719 miles in 1876, 861 miles in 1875, 1,125 miles in 1874, 2,867 miles in 1873 and 5,066 miles in 1872.—*Railroad Gazette.*

—The *Railway Age* of Chicago reports the construction of 1,209 miles of main track during the month of September, and a total for nine months of the present year of 8,075 miles. It estimates the total construction for the entire year at 10,500 miles, an amount greater than ever before built in one season. The largest amount of track constructed during the past month—154 miles—was in Iowa. The construction in the other leading States was as follows: Pennsylvania, 91 miles; Georgia, 94; California, 89; Colorado, 84; Texas, 84, and New York, 77.

Richmond & Danville.—Of this stock, *Kiernan's News-Letter* on Friday says: "The drop yesterday began with forced sales and ended with a raid. No supporting orders were in the room at first, but the decline brought buying in sufficient amount to rally the stock eight points. An officer of the company said yesterday that there was no truth in the rumor that the company was borrowing at exorbitant rates. The company had assumed no new obligations since February, when it issued \$4,000,000 of debenture bonds, the proceeds of which, with \$1,000,000 of stock sold at par, were exchanged for \$7,500,000 of Terminal stock, giving the company control of 1,200 miles of finished road. The company furnishes none of the money required for the construction of the Georgia Pacific, the construction company taking bonds in payment for its stock. Richmond & Danville has increased its equipment over \$1,000,000 during the past year. It has made large gains in the payment of its debt to the State of Virginia; also large profits on its subscription to Virginia Midland debenture bonds and common stock. Good orders to buy at the decline came from Richmond and Baltimore yesterday afternoon. The Rockafellers have lately been buyers of the Richmond & Danville and Terminal."

St. Louis Alton & Terre Haute.—The case of the Cleveland Columbus Cincinnati & Indianapolis, the Lake Shore, the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad companies against the Indianapolis & St. Louis and the St. Louis Alton & Terre Haute railroad companies, involving the lease and unpaid rental money of the last-named road, has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and a bill filed at Indianapolis for \$600,000.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Oct. 6, 1882.

The disturbed condition of the money market has continued to have an unfavorable influence in trade circles. Especially has it retarded exports, by causing a material decline in exchange, while values of breadstuffs and provisions have risen by speculation. But in many particulars the promises which the early autumn made regarding business are not fully realized. There are some indications that overtrading has been done in anticipation of the effect of the bountiful harvests. Still, the general position is not in any sense discouraging, and the return of cold weather will doubtless infuse new life into business.

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of domestic and foreign merchandise at dates given:

	1882.		1881.
	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 1.
Pork..... bbls.	20,697	12,331	19,881
Beef..... tcs. and bbls.	173	661	269
Lard..... tcs.	28,284	17,645	48,846
Tobacco, foreign..... bales.	29,391	21,053	19,780
Tobacco, domestic..... hhds.	35,894	32,450	47,818
Coffee, Rio..... bags.	58,953	81,331	97,833
Coffee, other, &c..... bags.	118,349	104,093	44,564
Coffee, Java..... mats.	124,819	137,423	114,975
Sugar..... hhds.	65,055	44,895	71,880
Sugar..... boxes.	5,244		69
Sugar..... bags, &c.	529,335	534,800	732,000
Melado..... hhds.	238	165	63
Molasses, foreign..... hhds.	10,198	6,080	2,959
Molasses, domestic..... bbls.	2,000	2,000	1,500
Hides..... No.	201,000	229,700	313,600
Cotton..... bales.	78,092	38,911	81,276
Rosin..... bbls.	38,935	23,690	23,319
Spirits turpentine..... bbls.	3,385	4,784	4,397
Tar..... bbls.	1,411	1,015	1,320
Rice, E. I..... bags.	36,050	36,400	9,500
Rice, domestic..... bbls. and tcs.	510	595	950
Linseed..... bags.	70,800	67,400	85,000
Saltpetre..... bags.	1,245	14,000	8,000
Jute..... bales.	800	360	2,300
Jute butts..... bales.	31,700	26,400	32,000
Kanfa hemp..... bales.	32,620	30,634	2,445

A very good speculation in provisions has been reported during the past week, generally at higher and strong prices. At the close there was a quieter feeling in lard, although pork continued in demand. To-day mess pork sold on the spot at \$22 75@23; November contracts at \$22 25@22 30, closing at \$22 75; October, \$22 75@23. Bacon was firm at 14 3/4@15c. for long clear. Cut meats steady and unchanged. Beef quiet at \$28@30 for extra City India mess. Beef hams quoted at \$17@18. Lard opened a trifle higher, but soon fell back and closed easy. Prime Western on the spot quoted 13 15c.; refined for the continent, 13 12 1/2c.; South American, 13 1/2c.; for future delivery, October sold at 13 07 1/2@13 10c., closing at 13 05c.; November at 12 80@12 82 1/2c., closing at 12 77 1/2c.; December at 12 17 1/2@12 20c., closing at 12 15c.; seller year, 12 15c.; January, 11 95@11 97 1/2c., closing at 11 90@11 92 1/2c.; February, 11 92 1/2@11 95c., closing at 11 90@11 92 1/2c.; March, 11 95c., closing at 11 90@11 92 1/2c. Butter is strong and higher for the better grades. Cheese firm and in demand; August State fine, 11 1/2@11 3/4c.; September fancy, 12 1/4@12 1/2c.

Rio coffee has been quiet as a rule at unchanged prices on the spot, while options have been rather weaker; 6 70c. was bid to-day for October and 6 95c. asked, and for November and December 6 70c. bid and 6 80c. asked; mild grades are very plentiful, and, selling with difficulty, are weak. Molasses has been dull and to a great extent nominal at unchanged prices while New Orleans has declined, owing to the lower prices current at the South; to-day 40@65c. was quoted here. Raw sugar has been very dull of late, and to a great extent nominal at 7 3/8@7 7-16c. for fair refining and 8 1/4c. for 96 degrees test centrifugal. Refined has been rather quiet at a decline to 9 1/2c. for powdered, 9 1/2@9 5/8c. for crushed and 8 7/8@9c. for standard "A."

Kentucky tobacco has been very quiet and prices are unsettled and nominal. There has been a large and varied business in seed leaf, the sales for the week amounting to 4 055 cases as follows: 1,180 cases 1881 crop State flats assorted 8 1/2@14 1/2c.; 800 cases 1881 crop Wisconsin Havana seed assorted 17@19c. and wrappers 26@28c.; 700 cases 1881 crop New England wrappers 19@30c., and Housatonic assorted 14@22 1/2c.; 200 cases 1881 crop Pennsylvania low grades 6@10c., wrappers 16@30c. and Duck Island 10@11c.; 100 cases 1880 crop New York State flats private terms; 400 cases 1880 crop Pennsylvania assorted lots 9 1/2@15c. and wrappers 16@25c.; 400 cases 1881 crop Ohio assorted lots 5 7/8@6 1/4c., wrappers 7 3/4@9 1/2c. and Little Dutch 10@11 1/2c.; 175 cases 1880 crop Ohio fillers 4 1/2c.; assorted 6@6 1/2c. and wrappers 9@11 1/2c.; and 100 1880 crop New England 12@14c. Also 800 bales Havana 88c.@\$1 20.

In naval stores, while the movement has been small, prices have been advanced by reason of the reduced stocks and the stronger advices from the South; to-day spirits turpentine was advanced to 49@50c., with 48c. bid and refused; strained to good strained rosins \$1 85@\$1 95. Refined petroleum strong at 8 1/8@8 3/8c. for export as to test; crude certificates advanced to-day from 91 to 94 1/2c. and fell to 92 3/4@92 7/8c. with 10,888,000 bbls sold; November options quoted 94 1/4c.; December 96 1/4c.; January 98 1/4c.; February \$1 00 1/4. Hops continue to advance; to-day it was reported that 72c. had been paid in the country for choice 1882's; here the figures are from 65@75c., as to grade; Bavarians and other foreign have had a good movement at 85@95c.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 6, 1882.

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. 6) the total receipts have reached 179,883 bales, against 136,479 bales last week, 77,223 bales the previous week and 49,512 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1882, 476,840 bales, against 604,587 bales for the same period of 1881, showing a decrease since September 1, 1882, of 127,747 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston.....	2,947	9,176	2,091	4,871	6,425	3,824	29,334
Indianola, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	882	882
New Orleans.....	6,655	4,160	4,032	2,629	5,479	5,036	27,991
Mobile.....	3,209	1,102	1,665	2,191	1,723	3,633	13,533
Florida.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	103
Savannah.....	6,229	7,890	6,459	5,783	5,755	6,517	38,633
Brunsw'k, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston.....	4,381	5,022	4,138	5,408	5,854	5,250	30,053
Pt. Royal, &c.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	356
Wilmington.....	1,800	506	1,781	493	1,411	892	6,883
Moreh'd C., &c.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	634
Norfolk.....	2,310	2,642	4,238	3,351	5,030	3,104	20,675
City Point, &c.....	804	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,620	6,424
New York.....	133	10	.....	277	.....	50	470
Boston.....	940	473	674	65	546	446	3,144
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346	346
Philadelp'a, &c.....	15	.....	99	72	236	.....	422
Totals this week	29,699	30,981	25,177	25,140	32,469	36,417	179,883

For comparison, we give the following table showing the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1, 1882, and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding periods of last year:

Receipts to Oct. 6.	1882.		1881.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Sep. 1, 1882.	This Week.	Since Sep. 1, 1881.	1882.	1881.
Galveston.....	29,334	100,126	16,741	89,378	37,723	65,759
Indianola, &c.....	882	5,536	707	4,076	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	27,991	67,274	36,980	133,282	58,483	135,905
Mobile.....	13,533	33,128	10,657	35,442	9,114	15,484
Florida.....	103	313	75	470	.....	.....
Savannah.....	38,633	115,117	32,554	133,180	61,241	62,679
Brunsw'k, &c.....	.....	1,344	513	2,208	.....	.....
Charleston.....	30,053	79,142	23,959	76,461	46,772	37,675
Pt. Royal, &c.....	356	360	10,107	10,121	164	4,658
Wilmington.....	6,883	14,429	6,887	17,848	9,414	8,194
M'head C., &c.....	634	916	491	783	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	20,675	38,079	22,416	67,359	14,679	10,588
City Point, &c.....	6,424	10,187	5,937	18,615	.....	.....
New York.....	470	1,536	1,885	3,411	40,781	80,625
Boston.....	3,144	6,660	3,560	6,623	1,510	3,500
Baltimore.....	346	973	677	3,742	1,013	6,548
Philadelp'a, &c.....	422	1,720	614	1,588	5,560	3,911
Total.....	179,883	476,840	174,810	604,587	286,454	445,523

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons.

Receipts at—	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Galvest'n, &c.....	30,216	17,448	14,795	16,197	22,971	19,328
New Orleans.....	27,991	36,980	39,844	42,416	12,191	19,617
Mobile.....	13,533	10,657	11,470	17,147	3,955	10,301
Savannah.....	38,633	32,554	43,555	30,741	39,411	24,714
Charl'st'n, &c.....	30,409	34,066	36,128	22,968	33,327	19,739
Wilm'gt'n, &c.....	7,517	7,378	6,087	4,401	5,763	4,629
Norfolk, &c.....	27,099	28,403	38,909	26,475	23,161	10,459
All others.....	4,445	7,324	8,306	9,063	7,379	478
Tot. this w'k.....	179,883	174,810	199,094	169,408	148,158	109,264
Since Sept. 1.....	476,840	604,587	692,758	580,347	525,606	262,375

Galveston includes Indianola; Charleston includes Port Royal, &c.; Wilmington includes Morehead City, &c.; Norfolk includes City Point, &c.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 80,603 bales, of which 64,117 were to Great Britain, 5,744 to France and 10,747 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 286,454 bales. Below are the exports for the week and since September 1, 1882.

Exports from—	Week Ending Oct. 6.				From Sept. 1, 1882, to Oct. 6, 1882.			
	Great Brit'n.	France	Continent.	Total Week.	Great Britain.	France	Continent.	Total.
Galveston.....	8,419	.....	8,335	11,745	18,236	.....	4,368	22,603
New Orleans.....	14,911	4,406	800	20,097	25,318	13,388	880	39,584
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	5,367	.....	.....	5,367	5,367	.....	.....	5,367
Charleston.....	5,500	.....	.....	5,500	5,500	.....	.....	5,500
Wilmington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	16,710	1,338	4,397	22,445	67,937	6,341	14,070	87,748
Boston.....	2,407	.....	.....	2,407	9,637	.....	.....	9,637
Baltimore.....	9,378	.....	2,144	11,522	14,579	800	6,145	21,024
Philadelp'a, &c.....	1,525	.....	.....	1,525	7,472	.....	.....	7,472
Total.....	64,117	5,744	10,747	80,608	153,446	20,027	25,461	198,934
Total 1881.....	68,519	7,348	4,899	80,757	224,718	92,218	27,739	274,675

* Includes exports from Port Royal, &c.

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Stock at Havre.....bales.	119,000	159,000	65,900	111,250
Stock at Marseilles.....	1,600	4,300	8,640	1,169
Stock at Barcelona.....	28,000	36,000	37,900	11,949
Stock at Hamburg.....	3,100	10,000	4,200	2,300
Stock at Bremen.....	31,200	40,200	25,600	26,541
Stock at Amsterdam.....	8,400	19,800	13,600	24,422
Stock at Rotterdam.....	1,700	2,830	2,390	1,883
Stock at Antwerp.....	300	2,300	981	.....
Stock at other conti'nal ports.	16,500	19,900	16,500	3,528
Total continental ports....	209,800	294,330	175,711	183,042
Total European stocks....	741,600	950,630	665,611	455,376
India cotton afloat for Europe.	176,000	113,000	91,000	116,463
Amer'n cotton afloat for Eur'pe	116,000	128,000	128,000	142,965
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for E'r'pe	18,000	21,000	19,000	15,188
Stock in United States ports..	286,454	445,523	358,081	319,974
Stock in U. S. interior towns..	54,004	132,973	103,086	68,913
United States exports to-day..	21,200	20,600	27,000	36,000

Total visible supply.....1,413,258 1,811,726 1,391,778 1,154,879

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

American—				
Liverpool stock.....	163,000	490,000	267,000	69,000
Continental stocks.....	56,000	150,000	84,000	76,000
American afloat for Europe....	116,000	128,000	128,000	142,965
United States stock.....	286,454	445,523	358,081	319,974
United States interior stocks..	54,004	132,973	103,086	68,913
United States exports to-day..	21,200	20,600	27,000	36,000
Total American.....	696,658	1,367,096	967,167	712,852
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—				
Liverpool stock.....	236,000	122,000	172,000	144,000
London stock.....	72,800	44,300	59,900	59,334
Continental stocks.....	153,800	141,330	91,711	107,042
India afloat for Europe.....	176,000	113,000	91,000	116,463
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat.....	18,000	21,000	19,000	15,188
Total East India, &c.....	716,600	444,630	424,611	442,027
Total American.....	696,658	1,367,096	967,167	712,852

Total visible supply.....1,413,258 1,811,726 1,391,778 1,154,879
Price Mid. Upl., Liverpool 6^{sd}. 6^{7d}. 6^{11d}. 6^{11d}.

The imports into Continental ports this week have been 23,000 bales.

The above figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night of 398,468 bales as compared with the same date of 1881, an increase of 21,480 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1880 and an increase of 258,379 bales as compared with 1879.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is the receipts for the week and since Sept. 1, the shipments for the week, and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of 1881—is set out in detail in the following statement:

TOWNS.	Movement to Oct. 6, 1882.				Movement to Oct. 7, 1881.			
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock Oct. 6.	Total.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock Oct. 7.	Total.
Augusta, Ga.....	11,273	26,736	9,261	5,296	7,718	29,960	4,638	10,054
Columbus, Ga.....	5,850	17,506	4,900	4,789	4,819	19,881	7,317	7,317
Montgomery, Ala.	8,793	11,679	3,208	4,294	4,975	13,641	4,234	4,234
Selma, Ala.....	5,543	27,274	6,258	4,875	5,974	27,791	3,823	7,655
Memphis, Tenn.....	5,543	14,243	4,379	4,167	4,798	20,685	4,773	4,773
Nashville, Tenn.....	3,352	10,509	2,078	8,321	15,441	42,480	8,901	28,595
Dallas, Tex.....	1,632	526	55	322	1,404	8,812	4,923	4,276
Jefferson, Tex.....	300	329	1,366	749	1,275	1,426	251	730
Shreveport, La.....	3,913	395	226	84	2,75	1,426	92	2,730
Vicksburg, Miss.....	1,801	10,669	3,422	2,620	3,144	11,799	5,992	5,992
Columbus, Miss.....	1,100	3,025	1,316	966	6,236	18,345	5,385	5,385
Enterprise, Ala.....	1,299	2,352	424	1,598	1,489	5,133	2,185	2,185
Griffin, Ga.....	1,299	8,424	1,726	2,336	2,791	11,417	2,099	2,099
Atlanta, Ga.....	7,045	2,852	1,300	268	11,417	6,552	655	655
Rome, Ga.....	2,241	11,942	6,433	4,393	6,483	21,384	8,960	8,960
Charlotte, N. C.....	3,793	3,388	1,541	1,249	4,302	12,482	2,038	2,038
St. Louis, Mo.....	3,277	5,825	3,093	1,200	778	2,608	978	600
Channah, O.....	1,633	4,604	1,395	839	13,063	37,795	7,021	20,384
Total, old towns.	76,732	176,937	56,472	54,004	92,274	318,619	64,635	132,973
Newberry, B. C.....	1,057	2,057	1,057	5	640	2,333	317	317
Raleigh, N. C.....	2,210	4,597	2,220	540	2,631	8,843	1,871	1,871
Petersburg, Va.....	129	363	116	20	1,511	8,843	840	840
Louisville, Ky.....	187	379	87	251	2,100	357	1,408	1,408
Little Rock, Ark.....	559	843	446	218	1,267	3,674	1,229	1,229
Brenham, Tex.....	2,430	11,896	2,160	2,819	1,600	8,103	1,100	2,819
Houston, Tex.....	37,324	117,593	27,830	19,005	17,726	75,874	16,098	14,102
Total, new towns.	43,896	137,728	33,916	22,858	25,730	102,011	22,336	22,586
Total all.....	120,628	314,665	90,388	76,862	118,004	420,630	86,971	155,559

* This year's figures estimated.

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have increased during the week 20,260 bales, and are to-night 78,969 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 15,674 bales less than the same week last year, and since September 1 the receipts at all the towns are 106,097 bales less than for the same time in 1881.

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table is prepared for the purpose of indicating the actual movement each week from the plantations. Receipts at the outports are sometimes misleading, as they are made up more largely one year than another at the expense of the interior stocks. We reach

therefore, a safer conclusion through a comparative statement like the following. In reply to frequent inquiries we will add that these figures, of course, do not include overland receipts or Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the out-ports.

RECEIPTS FROM PLANTATIONS.

Week ending—	Receipts at the Ports.			St'k at Interior Towns.			Rec'pts from Plant'ns.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
July 21.....	13,148	19,362	9,150	19,682	65,756	31,622	2,081	11,115	5,318
" 28.....	19,859	16,151	6,126	52,505	58,277	28,276	8,682	8,972	2,780
Aug. 4.....	8,982	17,818	4,815	44,324	52,441	24,446	801	11,982	986
" 11.....	8,691	13,032	4,811	38,800	48,273	21,093	3,167	5,894	1,438
" 18.....	8,396	20,533	6,356	33,668	45,371	16,535	3,264	17,636	1,798
" 25.....	21,123	35,075	12,352	33,471	49,492	14,827	20,926	30,199	10,144
Sept. 1.....	42,082	46,722	23,032	32,712	46,422	15,526	41,923	52,652	24,231
" 8.....	61,117	72,612	28,688	39,302	57,410	16,519	67,707	83,600	29,681
" 15.....	102,695	94,052	49,512	51,674	75,452	16,115	115,067	112,094	52,108
" 22.....	136,413	112,293	77,223	77,868	103,779	29,985	162,607	140,620	88,093
" 29.....	172,221	134,756	136,479	96,331	124,526	40,622	180,684	155,503	153,116
Oct. 6.....	199,094	174,810	179,883	123,509	155,559	76,862	229,272	205,843	210,123

The above statement shows—1. That the total receipts from the plantations since September 1, in 1882 were 537,217 bales; in 1881 were 714,721 bales; in 1880 were 780,429 bales.

2. That, although the receipts at the out-ports the past week were 179,883 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 210,123 bales, the balance going to increase the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 205,843 bales and for 1880 they were 229,272 bales.

AMOUNT OF COTTON IN SIGHT OCTOBER 6.—In the table below we give the receipts from plantations in another form, and add to them the net overland movement to October 1, and also the takings by Southern spinners to the same date, so as to give substantially the amount of cotton now in sight.

	1882.	1881.
Receipts at the ports to October 6.....bales.	476,840	604,587
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1 on Oct. 6 ..	60,377	110,134
Total receipts from plantations.....	537,217	714,721
Net overland to October 1.....	17,680	30,896
Southern consumption to October 1.....	28,000	20,000
Total in sight October 6.....	582,897	765,617

It will be seen by the above that the decrease in amount in sight to-night, as compared with last year, is 182,720 bales.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—The weather the past week has continued very favorable for crop purposes almost everywhere at the South. Excellent progress is being made in picking and marketing, and consequently port receipts are increasing rapidly.

Galveston, Texas.—We have had showers on two days of the past week, the rainfall reaching one inch and twenty-nine hundredths. There is no change in the crop prospect, which continues first class. The thermometer has ranged from 72 to 83, averaging 78. The rainfall during the month of September reached four inches and thirteen hundredths.

Indianola, Texas.—The weather has been warm and dry during the past week. Everything is promising. Average thermometer 79, highest 87 and lowest 72. Rainfall for the month of September six inches and eleven hundredths.

Dallas, Texas.—It has been showery on one day of the past week, the rainfall reaching twenty-six hundredths of an inch. Picking is progressing finely, and the crop is good. The thermometer has averaged 75, the highest being 89 and the lowest 61. During the month of September the rainfall reached one inch and seventy-six hundredths.

Brenham, Texas.—It has rained hard on one day of the past week, the rainfall reaching one inch and fifty hundredths. Crop prospects are very promising. The thermometer has averaged 74, ranging from 54 to 93. The rainfall during the month of September reached three inches.

Palestine, Texas.—We have had a drizzle on one day of the past week, the rainfall reaching two hundredths of an inch. Crops splendid. Average thermometer 74, highest 85 and lowest 62. During the month of September the rainfall reached one inch and ninety-three hundredths.

Huntsville, Texas.—It has rained on one day of the past week, the rainfall reaching thirteen hundredths of an inch. Crops could hardly be better. Good progress is being made in picking. The thermometer has ranged from 62 to 90, averaging 76. Rainfall for the month of September, eighty-two hundredths of an inch.

Weatherford, Texas.—The weather has been warm and dry during all of the past week. Prospects are fine. Picking is progressing finely. The thermometer has averaged 69, the highest being 80, and the lowest 58. Rainfall for the month of September one inch and sixty-two hundredths.

Belton, Texas.—It has been showery on one day of the past week, the rainfall reaching sixty-seven hundredths of an inch. Crops are excellent and good progress is being made in picking. The thermometer has averaged 75, ranging from 61 to 89. During the month of September the rainfall reached one inch and ninety-five hundredths.

Luling, Texas.—We have had warm and dry weather all of the past week. Picking is progressing finely. Competition

for labor is running up the rate of wages; as high as a dollar and fifteen cents per hundred, including board and lodging, is being paid in some sections for picking. Average thermometer 79, highest 90 and lowest 67. Rainfall for the month of September three inches and one hundredth.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—We have had rain on four days of the past week, the rainfall reaching one inch and sixty-seven hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 75.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—Telegram not received.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—The weather has been splendid during the past week.

Columbus, Mississippi.—We have had no rain during the past week. Average thermometer 75, highest 88 and lowest 60. Rainfall for the month of September two inches and one hundredth.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—The weather during the past week has been fair to clear, except on Sunday when we had light rain. The rainfall reached twenty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 62 to 83, averaging 72. During the month of September we had rain on five days, and the rainfall reached three inches and three hundredths. The thermometer averaged 71, ranging from 50 to 89.

Memphis, Tennessee.—We have had rain on three days of the past week, the rainfall reaching fifty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 72, the highest being 88 and the lowest 63. It rained on eleven days during September, and the rainfall reached two inches and eighteen hundredths.

Nashville, Tennessee.—It has rained on one day of the past week, the rainfall reaching sixty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 61 to 84, averaging 73.

Mobile, Alabama.—It was showery on two days during the early part of the past week, but the latter portion has been clear and pleasant. The rainfall reached twenty-five hundredths of an inch. The crop is developing encouragingly, and good progress is being made in picking. Average thermometer 73, highest 84 and lowest 64. During the month of September the rainfall reached four inches and five hundredths.

Montgomery, Alabama.—The weather has been warm and dry during all of the past week. Picking is progressing finely without interruption, and the continued fine weather tends to increase crop estimates. Planters are marketing their crop freely. The thermometer has ranged from 61 to 83, averaging 72. Rainfall for the month of September four inches and eighty-one hundredths.

Selma, Alabama.—It has rained on one day of the past week, and the remainder of the week has been pleasant. The rainfall reached thirty-nine hundredths of an inch. Picking is progressing finely. The thermometer has averaged 70, the highest being 79 and the lowest 60.

Madison, Florida.—Telegram not received.

Macon, Georgia.—We have had no rain the past week. The crop is developing encouragingly. Average thermometer 72, highest 87 and lowest 58. During the month of September the rainfall reached seven inches and twenty hundredths.

Columbus, Georgia.—We have had no rain during the past week. The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 88, averaging 87. Rainfall for the month of September four inches and fifty hundredths.

Savannah, Georgia.—It has rained very lightly on one day of the past week, the rainfall being too small to measure, and the remainder of the week has been pleasant. The thermometer has averaged 71, ranging from 61 to 79.

Augusta, Georgia.—The weather has been pleasant during the past week, with no rain. Picking is progressing finely and the staple is being marketed freely. The thermometer has averaged 71, the highest being 84 and the lowest 60. During the month of September the rainfall reached three inches and twenty-two hundredths.

Atlanta, Georgia.—Telegram not received.

Charleston, South Carolina.—We have had no rain during the past week. The thermometer has averaged 71, ranging from 63 to 80. Rainfall for the month of September five inches and eighty-five hundredths.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 3 o'clock October 5, 1882, and October 6, 1881.

	Oct. 5, '82.		Oct. 6, '81.	
	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
New Orleans.....Below high-water mark	11	6	12	3
Memphis.....Above low-water mark.	6	11	8	11
Nashville.....Above low-water mark.	3	2	1	6
Shreveport.....Above low-water mark.	8	5	3	4
Vicksburg.....Above low-water mark.	Missing.		8	2

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

JUTE BUTTS, BAGGING, &c.—There has not been any change in the position of bagging, and the demand does not increase. Orders are coming in quite freely, but they are for small parcels, few inquiries for large lots being noted. Prices are nominal, and, though holders are still quoting 7½c for 1½ lbs., 8c for 1¾ lbs., 8¼c for 2 lbs. and 9¼c for standard grades, it is probable that a shade less would be accepted for a quantity. Butts are dull and there is an easier feeling. Some few lots are reported taken at quotations, and there is more disposition shown to accept somewhat less than closing figures, which are 27-16@2½c. for paper grades and 2½@2½c. for bagging qualities.

—Mr. Geo. Stäber, formerly of the well-known house of Stäber, Hoyt & Co., has formed a limited partnership with Mr. Albert Krohn, a special partner, for the purpose of transacting a cotton brokerage and commission business at 54 Stone Street, this city, where their friends will in future find them.

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. The movement each month since September 1, 1882, has been as follows.

In January and February, 1882, large additions to our port receipts were made for omissions during previous weeks of a portion of the City Point, &c., movement. Consequently we have now revised our weekly and monthly tables of receipts from Sept. 1, 1881, to Feb. 1, 1882, and incorporated the omissions in the weeks to which they belong instead of inserting them in bulk in December and January.

Monthly Receipts.	Year Beginning September 1.					
	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Sept'mb'r	326,656	429,777	458,478	333,643	288,848	95,272
Percentage of tot. port receipts Sept. 30	09-10	07-80	06-67	06-49	02-19	

This statement shows that up to Sept. 30 the receipts at the ports this year were 103,121 bales less than in 1881 and 131,822 bales less than at the same time in 1880. The receipts since September 1, 1882, and for the corresponding periods of the five previous years have been as follows:

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Sept. 1....	5,055	5,600	5,037	3,490	8.	408
" 2....	2,890	10,356	5,669	1,843	5,708	8.
" 3....	8.	10,182	10,512	1,391	4,051	1,246
" 4....	5,865	8.	6,474	2,264	4,799	616
" 5....	3,396	18,859	8.	4,927	4,224	1,008
" 6....	5,636	9,069	14,754	2,104	7,116	754
" 7....	4,493	7,637	9,315	8.	4,108	1,701
" 8....	6,405	8,181	8,616	5,454	8.	1,655
" 9....	6,405	18,792	11,096	5,124	13,115	8.
" 10....	8.	13,054	10,862	4,378	7,341	3,035
" 11....	11,202	8.	15,646	4,858	6,258	1,398
" 12....	5,645	16,595	8.	7,636	7,982	3,108
" 13....	7,474	17,797	20,842	7,069	8,537	1,664
" 14....	8,044	14,674	15,117	8.	10,714	2,524
" 15....	13,742	10,870	13,999	15,628	8.	2,459
" 16....	8,060	21,062	16,191	12,215	15,127	8.
" 17....	8.	16,361	20,900	12,995	10,425	5,063
" 18....	16,598	8.	18,470	14,071	10,032	4,109
" 19....	9,606	17,206	8.	14,955	11,125	3,555
" 20....	12,733	19,476	30,306	17,082	16,933	2,735
" 21....	13,039	15,551	20,049	8.	11,302	6,340
" 22....	17,137	13,996	17,749	26,420	8.	4,049
" 23....	16,201	29,700	19,484	23,729	17,905	8.
" 24....	8.	15,866	30,355	21,382	18,579	9,470
" 25....	27,438	8.	21,738	19,141	13,584	5,543
" 26....	21,616	22,465	8.	19,975	13,814	7,922
" 27....	19,763	26,603	37,550	22,976	23,679	6,254
" 28....	24,584	15,773	25,495	8.	18,016	10,156
" 29....	26,872	20,469	24,321	31,231	8.	8,450
" 30....	29,699	33,580	27,381	30,800	24,374	8.
Tot. Sp. 30	326,656	429,777	458,478	333,643	288,848	95,272
Oct. 1....	8.	19,012	35,186	20,785	23,596	13,941
" 2....	30,981	8.	31,901	21,495	23,283	9,741
" 3....	25,177	36,637	8.	35,016	17,537	12,179
" 4....	25,140	27,147	39,051	25,784	24,181	10,720
" 5....	32,469	25,535	33,555	8.	22,862	12,903
" 6....	36,417	23,398	25,374	37,355	8.	10,210
Total.....	476,840	561,506	623,545	474,078	400,310	164,966
Percentage of total port rec'pts Oct. 6..		11-89	10-61	09-48	09-00	03-79

This statement shows that the receipts since Sept. 1 up to to-night are now 84,666 bales less than they were to the same day of the month in 1881 and 146,705 bales less than they were to the same day of the month in 1880. We add to the table the percentages of total port receipts which had been received to October 6 in each of the years named.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.—The figures which are now collected for us, and forwarded by cable each Friday, of the shipments from Calcutta, Madras, Tuticorin, Carwar, &c., enable us, in connection with our previously-received report from Bombay, to furnish our readers with a full and complete India movement for each week. We first give the Bombay statement for the week and year, bringing the figures down to Oct. 5.

BOMBAY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR YEARS.

Year	Shipments this week.			Shipments since Jan. 1.			Receipts.	
	Great Brit'n.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain	Continent.	Total.	This Week.	Since Jan. 1.
1882	4,000	2,000	6,000	750,000	605,000	1,355,000	3,000	1,627,000
1881	7,000	.....	7,000	311,000	542,000	853,000	8,000	1,171,000
1880	.....	3,000	3,000	357,000	491,000	848,000	3,000	1,085,000
1879	.....	.....	.....	249,000	347,000	596,000	7,000	306,000

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 5,000

bales, and a decrease in shipments of 1,000 bales, and the shipments since January 1 show an increase of 502,000 bales. The movement at Calcutta, Madras, Tuticorin, Carwar, &c., for the same week and years has been as follows.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, TUTICORIN, CARWAR, RANGOON AND KURRAOCHRE.

Year.	Shipments this week.			Shipments since January 1.		
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
1882.....	.....	2,000	2,000	303,000	156,000	459,000
1881.....	.....	2,000	2,000	188,000	73,000	261,000
1880.....	1,000	1,000	2,000	204,000	81,000	282,000
1879.....	2,000	1,000	3,000	202,000	107,000	309,000

The above totals for this week show that the movement from the ports other than Bombay is 2,000 bales less than same week last year. For the whole of India, therefore, the total shipments this week and since Jan. 1, 1882, and for the corresponding weeks and periods of the two previous years, are as follows.

EXPORTS TO EUROPE FROM ALL INDIA.

Shipments to all Europe from—	1882.		1881.		1880.	
	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.
Bombay.....	6,000	1,355,000	7,000	853,000	3,000	848,000
All other ports.....	.....	459,000	2,000	261,000	2,000	282,000
Total.....	6,000	1,814,000	9,000	1,114,000	5,000	1,130,000

This last statement affords a very interesting comparison of the total movement for the week ending Oct. 5 and for the three years up to date, at all India ports.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.—Through arrangements we have made with Messrs. Davies, Benachi & Co., of Liverpool and Alexandria, we now receive a weekly cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years.

Alexandria, Egypt, October 5.	1882.		1881.		1880.	
Receipts (cantars*)—						
This week.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	2,000	.....
Since Sept. 1	1,200	.....	72,550	.....	3,500	.....
Exports (bales)—						
To Liverpool.....	.....	4,700	.....	4,000	750	1,500
To Continent.....	.....	214	250	1,188	127	1,205
Total Europe.....	.....	4,914	250	5,188	877	2,705

* A cantar is 98 lbs.

This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Oct. 5 were — cantars and the shipments to all Europe were — bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received from Manchester to-night states that the market is active at lower prices. We give the prices of to-day below, and leave previous weeks' prices for comparison:

	1882.						1881.								
	32s Oop. Twist.		8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings.		Cott'n Mid. Upl's		32s Oop. Twist.		8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings.		Cott'n Mid. Upl's				
Aug. 4	9 1/2	@ 10 1/8	6	6	@ 8	0	7	9	@ 9 3/8	6	9	@ 8	0	6 1/2	16
" 11	9 1/2	@ 10 1/8	6	6	@ 8	0	7 1/16	8 7/8	@ 9 1/2	6	5 1/2	@ 7	8	6 3/4	
" 18	9 1/2	@ 9 7/8	6	6	@ 8	0	7 3/16	9 1/8	@ 9 3/4	6	9	@ 8	0	7	
" 25	9 3/8	@ 9 7/8	6	6	@ 8	0	7 1/8	8 7/8	@ 9 1/2	6	5 1/2	@ 7	8 1/2	6 1/2	16
Sept. 1	9 3/8	@ 9 7/8	6	4 1/2	@ 7	10 1/2	7 1/8	8 7/8	@ 9 1/2	6	5 1/2	@ 7	8 1/2	6 1/2	16
" 8	9 3/8	@ 9 7/8	6	4 1/2	@ 7	10 1/2	7	8 7/8	@ 9 1/2	6	5 1/2	@ 7	8 1/2	7 1/4	
" 15	9 3/8	@ 9 7/8	6	4 1/2	@ 7	10 1/2	7 1/16	8 7/8	@ 9 1/2	6	5 1/2	@ 7	8 1/2	7 3/16	
" 22	9 3/8	@ 9 7/8	6	4 1/2	@ 7	10 1/2	7	9	@ 9 3/4	6	6	@ 8	0	7 1/4	
" 29	9 3/8	@ 9 7/8	6	3	@ 7	9	6 7/8	9 1/8	@ 9 3/4	6	6	@ 8	0	7 1/16	
Oct. 6	9 1/2	@ 10 1/8	6	1 1/2	@ 7	8	6 5/8	9 1/8	@ 9 3/4	6	6	@ 8	0	6 7/8	

THE EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM NEW YORK this week show an increase, as compared with last week, the total reaching 22,445 bales, against 15,503 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 September 1, 1882, 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, 1882.

Exported to—	Week ending—				Total since Sept. 1.	Same period previous year.
	Sept. 13.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 4.		
Liverpool.....	16,808	8,720	11,638	16,710	67,037	47,012
Other British ports.....	.....	300	.....	.....	300	450
TOTAL TO GREAT BRITAIN	16,808	9,020	11,638	16,710	67,337	47,462
Havre.....	1,789	1,122	1,047	1,338	6,341	5,796
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL FRENCH.....	1,789	1,122	1,047	1,338	6,341	5,796
Bremen and Hanover.....	79	1,030	325	1,801	3,315	3,366
Hamburg.....	408	1,783	100	1,150	4,733	5,707
Other ports.....	590	50	2,393	550	4,523	556
TOTAL TO NORTH. EUROPE	1,077	2,863	2,818	3,504	12,576	9,629
Spain, Op'rto, Gibralt'r, &c	.....	601	.....	893	1,494	.....
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL SPAIN, &c.....	.....	601	.....	893	1,494	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	19,674	13,606	15,503	22,445	87,748	62,897

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RECEIPTS OF COTTON at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the past week, and since September 1, 1882:

Receipts from—	New York.		Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
N. Orleans	4,639	16,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	9,842	31,431	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah	9,587	27,765	1,650	4,989	591	1,877	3,264	9,681
Mobile.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina	5,670	20,114	.....	.....	429	1,114	1,075	2,205
N. Carolina	3,018	3,890	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	274
Virginia.....	1,930	5,609	1,920	3,170	1,804	4,051	2,527	3,680
North. pts	.....	.....	1,955	5,256	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenn., &c.	470	1,536	1,618	2,735	92	1,218	169	627
Foreign.....	39	747	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
This year.....	35,241	110,431	7,143	16,150	2,916	8,260	7,064	16,467
Last year.....	32,419	113,291	5,399	11,234	273	4,115	5,169	15,954

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 51,999 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:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Abyssinia, 1,300.....	1,300
Bavarian, 3,119.....City of Berlin, 2,701.....City of Richmond, 2,212.....Copernicus, 1,511.....England, 2,009.....	16,710
Pavonia, 2,669.....Servia, 1,189.....St. Laurent, 1,279.....	1,338
To Havre, per steamers Hermod, 59.....Main, 813.....	1,804
To Bremen, per steamers Gen. Werder, 951.....	1,150
To Hamburg, per steamers Cimbrina, 500.....Herder, 650.....	550
To Antwerp, per steamer Belgenland, 550.....	893
To Barcelona, per steamer Picardie, 893.....	2,390
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamer Architect, 2,390.....	6,839
To Havre, per steamers Clayperon, 2,012.....Rouen, 4,877.....	9,817
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per steamers Jennie Otto, 3,988.....Linhope, 5,829.....	1,040
To Vera Cruz, per brig Emily Watters, 1,040.....	2,764
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamers Laplace, 415.....St. Bernard, 2,349.....	1,891
To Bremen, per steamer Ohio, 1,891.....	2,697
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamers Aleppo, 107.....Istrian, 791.....Kansas, 1,809.....	2,066
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per steamers Lord Clive, 1,500.....Ohio, 566.....	51,999
Total.....	51,999

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

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Antwerp.	Barcelona.	Vera Cruz.	Total
New York.....	16,710	1,338	1,804	1,150	550	893	.....	22,445
N. Orleans.....	2,390	6,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	10,857
Texas.....	9,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,635
Baltimore.....	2,764	.....	1,891	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,697
Boston.....	2,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,066
Philadelp'a.....	2,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	36,444	8,227	3,695	1,150	550	893	1,040	51,999

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

MOUNT LEBANON, steamer, from Baltimore for Havre. The captain of the steamer Gellert, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, reports that on October 1, at 10 A. M., in lat. 44. lon. 58:36, about 45 miles southeast of Sable Island, fell in with steamer Mount Lebanon (Br.), commanded by Captain Whitson, bound from Baltimore for Havre. She was in a disabled condition, having lost propeller. She signalled to be towed into Halifax. We took her in tow, but during the afternoon a fresh gale from the southeast, with thick weather, sprung up, and we shaped our course for New York. On October 2, at 2 A. M., the towline parted. The weather moderating, we hove to, and at half-past 5 A. M. we got a five-inch steel wire hawser fast and proceeded again on our course. At 8 A. M. the hawser parted again, and a heavy N. N. E. gale with thick weather springing up, we were unable to take her in tow. We then signalled if they would leave their ship, but received the answer, No. At 9 A. M., when in lat. 43:04, lon. 60:53, we proceeded on our voyage, leaving the Mount Lebanon hove to, after having towed her a distance of about 110 miles. The cargo of the Mount Lebanon consisted of 300 bales of cotton, and wheat, flour, tobacco, &c.

ROBERT E. LEE, Mississippi River Steamboat. The steamboat Robert E. Lee, bound from Vicksburg, Miss. to New Orleans, was burned on the morning of Sept. 30, 30 miles below Vicksburg, and is a total loss; cargo of 512 bales cotton lost. The loss of life was about 25.

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Liverpool, steam d.	3 16 @ 1/4	3 16 @ 1/4	7 32 @ 9 32	7 32 @ 9 32	7 32 @ 9 32	1 4 @ 5 16
Do sail...d.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havre, steam...c.	9 16*	9 16*	9 16*	9 16*	9 16*	9 16*
Do sail...c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen, steam...c.	1 2*	1 2*	1 2*	1 2*	1 2*	1 2*
Do sail...c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg, steam...d.	1 2*	1 2*	1 2*	1 2*	1 2*	1 2*
Do sail...d.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amst'd'm, steam...c.	1 4*	1 4*	1 4*	1 4*	1 4*	9 32*
Do sail...d.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltic, steam...d.	11 32*	11 32*	11 32 @ 3 8*	11 32 @ 3 8*	11 32 @ 3 8*	.....
Do sail...c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barcelona, steam...c.	3 4*	3 4*	3 4*	3 4*	3 4*	3 4*
Do sail...c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Compressed. LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool, we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

Table with columns for dates (Sept. 15, Sept. 22, Sept. 29, Oct. 6) and rows for various sales and stock metrics like 'Sales of the week', 'Actual export', 'Total stock', etc.

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the week ending Oct. 6, and the daily closing prices of spot cotton, have been as follows:

Table showing market conditions for Spot and Futures on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Includes categories like 'Market, 12:30 P.M.', 'Mid. Upl'ds', 'Sales', and 'Futures'.

The actual sales of futures at Liverpool for the same week are given below. These sales are on the basis of Uplands, Low Middling clause, unless otherwise stated.

Table for SATURDAY showing delivery dates and prices for various periods from Sept. to Nov. Dec.

Table for MONDAY showing delivery dates and prices for various periods from Oct. to Mar. Apr.

Table for TUESDAY showing delivery dates and prices for various periods from Oct. to June July.

Table for WEDNESDAY showing delivery dates and prices for various periods from Oct. to June July.

Table for THURSDAY showing delivery dates and prices for various periods from Oct. to May June.

Table for FRIDAY showing delivery dates and prices for various periods from Oct. to May June.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 6, 1882.

Flour has been selling more freely of late at firmer prices, in response to an advance in wheat. The new spring wheat brands are the least firmly held as their condition and quality are not of the best as yet.

ents have been plentiful and have not sold so readily as some other grades. To-day there was a good jobbing trade in most kinds of flour, and the market in general was quite firm.

Wheat has been only fairly active for export, some advance in prices as well as a depressed market for foreign exchange tending to reduce the foreign movement. The speculation has been pretty brisk at advancing prices, the rise being from 3c. to 4c. per bushel.

Indian corn has advanced 3c. to 4c. in response to an advance in Chicago, where, in fulfilment of the predictions of last week, the receipts have been small. There has been little trade here in cash corn, owing to scarcity, but there has been a large speculation.

Rye was firm early in the week but has declined latterly, trade being quite slow. Malt has been quiet and unchanged. Barley has been in fair demand and strong.

Table for FLOUR listing various types (No. 2 spring, No. 2 winter, Superfine, etc.) and their prices per bushel.

Table for GRAIN listing various types (Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley) and their prices per bushel.

(From the "New York Produce Exchange Weekly.")

Receipts of flour and grain at Western lake and river ports for the week ending Sept. 30, 1882:

Table showing receipts of flour and grain at various ports (Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Peoria, Duluth) for the week ending Sept. 30, 1882.

Total receipts at same ports from Dec. 26, 1881, to Sept. 30, 1882, inclusive, for four years:

Table comparing total receipts of flour and grain at various ports for the years 1881-82, 1880-81, 1879-80, and 1878-79.

Comparative receipts (crop movement) at same ports from July 31, 1882, to Sept. 30, 1882, as compared with the previous three years:

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Flour.....bbls.	1,365,952	1,506,114	1,224,889	1,164,459
Wheat.....bush.	24,814,991	14,642,054	23,026,253	30,754,392
Corn.....bush.	12,614,991	36,975,041	31,513,179	20,404,147
Oats.....bush.	12,448,074	7,537,205	9,901,062	7,188,595
Barley.....bush.	1,324,648	1,913,639	2,318,572	2,888,678
Rye.....bush.	883,329	1,368,596	1,253,088	1,662,442
Total grain...	52,085,201	62,436,538	63,012,154	62,898,254

Comparative shipments of flour and grain from the same ports from Dec. 31, 1881, to Sept. 30, 1882, inclusive, for four years:

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Flour.....bbls.	5,633,620	6,587,663	3,537,291	5,330,621
Wheat.....bush.	40,133,229	40,879,254	53,084,331	60,321,231
Corn.....bush.	52,901,236	98,639,506	103,612,458	68,276,845
Oats.....bush.	27,636,746	27,903,822	22,415,075	17,499,592
Barley.....bush.	2,601,373	2,807,886	2,426,156	3,156,230
Rye.....bush.	2,131,917	1,576,237	2,127,380	3,366,561
Total grain....	125,457,501	161,806,705	183,665,400	152,620,459

Rail shipments from Western lake and river ports for the weeks ended:

	1882. Week Sept. 30.	1881. Week Oct. 1.	1880. Week Oct. 2.	1879. Week Oct. 4.
Flour.....bbls.	152,653	125,703	115,098	129,515
Wheat.....bush.	403,369	290,517	339,181	384,990
Corn.....bush.	153,185	1,100,578	404,344	296,260
Oats.....bush.	571,178	643,768	999,387	417,146
Barley.....bush.	155,291	162,212	173,998	315,106
Rye.....bush.	65,471	44,917	109,185	72,479
Total.....	1,348,491	2,241,992	2,026,090	1,485,931

Rail and lake shipments from same ports for last four weeks:

Week ending—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Sept. 30.....	221,015	1,870,814	754,400	771,350	155,291	82,697
Sept. 23.....	194,631	2,528,614	805,113	1,065,859	138,717	125,593
Sept. 16.....	193,939	2,350,991	1,262,447	1,157,682	90,633	153,087
Sept. 9.....	178,406	2,120,899	1,290,459	1,726,916	50,063	88,373
Tot., 4 wks.	787,991	8,871,313	4,112,419	4,721,807	431,704	449,750
4 wks 81.....	580,054	4,238,735	10,999,722	3,143,153	602,298	251,579

Exports from United States seaboard ports for week ending Sept. 30, 1882:

From—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Pea, bush.
New York.....	89,920	1,375,070	136,739	3,721	26,947	1,904
Boston.....	19,881	119,810	4,051	40	.....	.....
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	15,612	392,811	29,925	110	.....	336
Philadelphia.....	16,780	233,800	200	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	4,800	770,481	200	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans..	2,879	318,474	50	13	.....	.....
Total for w'k	149,872	3,192,446	171,165	3,834	26,947	2,240
Same time '81.	117,265	1,741,628	1,111,694	112,273	3,285	84,268

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 rail and water, Sept. 30, 1882, was as follows:

In store at—	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York.....	976,665	735,919	2,553,189	805	120,576
Do. afloat (est.)	468,000	104,000	.....	6,000	25,000
Albany.....	1,000	60,500	99,875	35,500	31,500
Buffalo.....	477,014	191,776	121,226	7,295	9,372
Chicago.....	2,488,572	2,688,226	505,715	104,675	185,929
Milwaukee.....	170,187	3,436	5,302	37,987	19,215
Duluth.....	132,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo.....	674,264	114,537	82,646	.....	22,414
Detroit.....	204,259	4,786	26,045	.....	906
Oswego.....	62,500	157,500	.....	63,000	.....
St. Louis.....	474,430	186,348	73,795	23,468	26,097
Boston.....	70,838	23,047	186,325	270	728
Toronto.....	24,803	.....	200	46,943	5,203
Montreal.....	73,900	2,235	3,467	493	.....
Philadelphia.....	475,085	270,317	351,087	.....	.....
Peoria.....	4,954	118,263	209,934	2,616	79,790
Indianapolis.....	206,500	113,800	93,350	.....	14,400
Kansas City.....	216,424	28,191	12,194	.....	8,103
Baltimore.....	680,092	43,666	.....	.....	.....
Down Mississippi.	81,483	3,264	6,815	.....	.....
On rail.....	749,831	297,978	571,178	155,291	65,471
On lake.....	2,303,807	855,715	444,215	.....	36,358
On canal.....	2,133,000	647,000	113,000	80,500	75,000
Tot. Sept. 30, '82.	13,149,613	6,650,504	5,519,557	564,843	726,062
Tot. Sept. 23, '82.	13,287,951	6,700,538	5,766,702	328,584	760,785
Tot. Sept. 16, '82.	13,636,830	6,705,689	6,157,097	195,054	725,136
Tot. Sept. 9, '82.	12,780,612	6,594,686	6,640,644	119,920	709,169
Tot. Sept. 2, '82.	12,045,595	6,251,732	5,898,404	87,560	635,107
Tot. Oct. 1, '81.	19,494,352	27,381,974	6,468,050	1,393,024	901,840

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 6, 1882.

The market for dry goods has not shown much animation the past week, the mildness of the weather and the continued stringency of the money market having rendered both wholesale and retail buyers exceedingly cautious in their operations. Business ruled quiet with commission houses representing manufacturers of domestic cotton and woolen goods, the demand having been almost wholly of a hand-to-mouth character, and light in the aggregate. Foreign goods were also sluggish in first hands, with the exception of a very few specialties, in which considerable dealings were reported. The jobbing trade was fair for this stage of the season, and a good late business is anticipated as soon as the weather becomes cold enough to stimulate the demand for consumption. The chief feature of the week was a peremptory auction sale of 475 cases (3,800 pieces) of overcoatings, cloakings, etc., the balance of production

to date of the Bound Brook Woolen Mills. The sale was largely attended by clothiers, cloth jobbers, cloak manufacturers, etc., and all the goods were readily disposed of, but at rather low prices.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods for the week ending October 3 were 1,169 packages, 320 of which were sent to China, 165 to Great Britain, 137 to Hayti, 129 to Santo Domingo, 81 to U. S. of Colombia, 75 to British West Indies, 74 to Brazil, &c. There was a comparatively light demand for cotton goods at first hands, both jobbers and converters having governed their purchases by actual necessities. Prices are nominally unchanged, and the best makes of brown, bleached and colored cottons are steadily held, in spite of the recent decline in the staple; but outside makes have lately accumulated somewhat, and slight concessions could readily be obtained by buyers of round lots. Print cloths have been in fair demand, but prices have receded to 3¼@3 13-16c., less 1 per cent, for 64x64s and 3 7-16@3½c, less 1 per cent, for 56x60s. Prints, gingham and cotton dress goods, were mostly quiet with agents, and but moderately active in jobbers' hands; but prices are without quotable change, save in the case of the last-named, some makes of which are selling at very low figures.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There was a considerable force of buyers in the woolen goods market, many of whom were attracted to the city by the auction sale alluded to above, but the volume of business was barely up to expectations. Spring cassimeres, suitings and worsted coatings were in moderate request for future delivery, but heavy woollens lacked animation. Prices of clothing woollens are fairly maintained, but slight concessions are occasionally made on certain makes as an incentive to more liberal purchases. Kentucky jeans and satinets ruled quiet in agents' hands, and were less active with jobbers. Flannels and blankets were in moderate request and steady in price. Soft wool dress goods, suitings and sackings continued fairly active, and there was a steady call for small reassortments of worsted dress goods, shawls, skirts and carpets.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—There was a moderate business in imported fabrics at generally steady prices. Velvets, silks and plushes were in fair request, but dress goods were in irregular demand, as were millinery goods and ribbons. Housekeeping linens were sluggish with importers, but steady in price. Laces, embroideries, gloves and hosiery were distributed in numerous small lots to a fair aggregate amount.

Imports of Dry Goods.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 5, 1882, and since January 1, and the same facts for the corresponding periods of 1881, are as follows:

Manufactures of—	Week Ending Oct. 5, 1881.		Since Jan. 1, 1881.		Week Ending Oct. 5, 1882.		Since Jan. 1, 1882.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.....	801	306,604	35,038	14,839,014	948	378,129	43,689	18,957,418
Cotton.....	1,175	336,921	56,399	17,447,438	910	277,533	59,566	19,332,088
Silk.....	1,159	794,720	36,998	28,428,253	1,037	601,291	45,408	30,070,494
Flax.....	1,435	287,706	67,382	9,813,891	766	160,600	67,899	11,083,725
Miscellaneous.....	350	168,371	52,537	6,683,309	2,545	185,682	78,465	7,280,877
Total.....	5,120	1,894,316	248,304	72,271,598	6,206	1,603,235	295,027	86,724,602
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET.								
Wool.....	381	137,614	17,730	6,995,599	546	207,757	15,688	6,357,053
Cotton.....	262	52,309	11,586	3,820,656	241	74,134	10,420	3,107,692
Silk.....	110	76,553	6,389	4,319,998	212	140,179	7,207	4,856,965
Flax.....	623	57,797	20,913	4,100,283	307	70,891	18,437	3,257,949
Miscellaneous.....	629	41,160	97,550	1,831,859	1,350	55,506	83,642	1,822,285
Total.....	1,705	369,033	154,168	21,048,395	2,656	548,467	135,394	19,401,943
Entered for consumption.	5,120	1,894,316	248,304	72,271,598	6,206	1,603,235	295,027	86,724,602
Total on market.....	6,825	2,263,349	402,472	93,319,993	8,862	2,151,702	430,421	106,126,545
ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE JANUARY 1, 1882 AND 1881.								
Manufactures of—								
Wool.....	278	101,771	13,956	5,541,709	533	209,134	17,761	7,116,515
Cotton.....	95	25,444	9,455	3,032,831	180	61,651	11,457	3,328,794
Silk.....	124	92,544	5,552	3,741,335	242	201,372	7,497	5,018,091
Flax.....	315	64,014	17,034	3,303,815	703	96,584	17,886	3,329,472
Miscellaneous.....	314	36,347	82,705	2,033,958	580	50,128	76,199	1,926,091
Total.....	1,126	320,120	128,702	17,653,648	2,238	618,869	130,800	20,715,933
Entered for consumption.	5,120	1,894,316	248,304	72,271,598	6,206	1,603,235	295,027	86,724,602
Total at the port.....	6,246	2,214,436	377,006	89,925,246	8,444	2,222,104	425,827	107,440,535