FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MONDAY, March 4, 1872.

COTTON.

At the close of our review last week we left New York weak and declining, reporting middling at 22¾c, and Liverpool dull at, for uplands, 11½@11¾d, and Orleans 11¾d. This market felt the depression, and for the first time since cotton took the upward move was quoted for middling less than 22c, closing weak at 21¾c. We enter-ain the same opinions heretofore expressed as to the firm and positive position of cotton. The net receipts for the week ending Friday were 74,158 bales, against 126,935 bales corresponding time last year. For the coming week last year they were 136,533 bales. Saturday's receipts were 7646, pointing to about 60,000 bales for the week. These light receipts must tell upon the market. Supply and demand govern the price at all times, and this rapid decrease in the supply will quicken the demand, and the natural consequences will follow—higher prices and an active market. Operators in New York and other leading markets in the world buy and sell in cotton to make money, and if prices did not move active, if they could not, almost at will, at any time control the market, they would be the loser from the beginning of the season to the end. The New York operators can well afford to sacrifice many thousands of dollars to break the market. This they have done, hence the decline. The only offset to this is lies in the caution of the planter, who should be careful and not overload the factor. No one, not even the buyer, gives any cause for the decline, other than that of speculation, purposed to weaken the market. The crop is likely to fell short of that of 1869-70, while the consumption is said to be thirteen per cent. greater. There is nothing, therefore, from a statistical point of view to indicate low prices, hence the confidence and firmness of factors in this market. On TUESDAY—This being a holiday in England, we were without the usual Liverpool advices; and notwithstanding New York may be said to have well maintained yesterday's closing prices, Liverpool having closed dull last night, and New Orleans showing but little activity, our market was shrouded in that doubtful state which, while causing free and we may say anxious offerings, had inspired an equal caution upon the part of buyers. Hence, in the main, to effect sales, a concession of about ⅛c was made in the aggregate, most factors, however, holding aloof from the market, but willing to sell at a basis of 22c for middling. The market closed heavy. On WEDNESDAY—There was but a light demand. The weather was unfavorable, being very wet. New York was dull and declined an ⅛c; middling 22⅜c. Liverpool was also dull and unchanged. Factors here were still firm at quotations, and viewed the situation in the same light they have so tenaciously held to for the past four weeks. On THURSDAY—The market was dull and lower, holders feeling the force of the money pressure—the advantage which the operators now taking. Sales were larger than for several days; factors were instructed to realize. New York declined ⅜c, closing at 22⅜c; Liverpool was dull, declining 1-16d. Sales made here were at a decline of ¼@⅜c from yesterday. Factors who were not pressed to sell, were firm at prices that buyers were unwilling to give, the former firmly believing that a reaction would take place in a few days. The buyers were in an eager state to rush to take all that was offered on the market at prices as reported by telegraph. On FRIDAY—There was a slight improved demand. Orders were more numerous, but only on a low limit. Sales were mostly made with local speculators, who were unloading at the best prices they could get, with the view of loading up again. Middling was sold at 21¾c; however, factors were firm, and refused to sell at less figure than 21¾c. New York lost ⅜c, and Liverpool 1-16d during the day. On SATURDAY—The market opened with about the same feeling as the closing of the night before. The New York market at twelve o'clock was reported quiet but steady, and ruled so throughout the day. Futures advanced an ⅛ to ¼c. This gave the market here a slight improved tone, and free sellers on Friday were out of the market entirely. The indications are favorable for a better, if not an advanced market the coming week. The influences that have been brought to bear upon the market to depress it, have, of course, and the market must sooner or later resent. It would seem as though the bottom had been touched and that the reaction would begin from the present point. Buyers were actively engaged in "looking round" and sounding for the bottom, and wherever they found a weak holder they bought, and in some instances there was an eagerness exhibited to buy at inside quotations. On MONDAY (to-day)—The market was much improved. In Saturday's report we expressed the opinion that the decline was checked. The course of the market in New York to-day has further carried out our views as heretofore expressed. That impression was confirmed the day ⅜c, ruling strong and closing steady. Liverpool was quiet and unchanged. This market responded to the advance in New York, and advanced from Saturday's quotations 1-16d, which has active inquiry throughout the day from all classes of buyers. We quote:

Ordinary	18¼@18¾
Strict Ordinary	19¼@19¾
Good Ordinary	20 @20¼
Strict Good Ordinary	20¾@21
Low Middling	21 @21¼
Strict Low Middling	21¾@22
Middling	22 @22¼
Strict Middling	22¾@22¾
Good Middling	22¾@23

closing firm at outside quotations.

Sales to-day were 1700 bales. Good middling—5 at 22c, 3 at 22¼c; strict middling—2 at 22½c; middling—22 at 21¾c, 3 at 22c; strict low middling—38 at 21¾c; strict good ordinary—165 at 21c, 19 at 21c, 180 at 20¾c, 11 at 20¾c; good ordinary—100 at 20c, 50 at 20c, 15 at 20¼c, 40 at 19¾c, 12 at 20c, 50 at 20¼c, 125 at 20¼c, 150 at 20½c; strict good ordinary—24 at 20c, 8 at 19c; ordinary—46 at 19c, 8 at 20c, 25 at 19½c, 16 at 19c, 32 at 19c, 15 at 18¾c, 7 at 19c, 18 at 19c, 28 at 19c; strict ordinary—24 at 20c, 8 at 19c; stains—24 at 20½c, 24 at 20¼c.

Receipts here were, since Saturday, 1901 bales; exports, 2243 bales; stock, 38,997 bales. Excess by actual count, 3813 bales.

Middling here at this time last year—14—9¼c
Middling in New York same date—14—9¼c
Middlit gs in New Orleans same date—16—9¼c
Uplands in Liverpool same date—— —9 7-16c
Gold in New York same date—— —110¼c

The following tabulated statement, more fully compiled from our files, shows the receipts, sales, and stocks, and prices of cotton per week, beginning with the first week in September:

For the week Ending.	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Shipments.	Stock.	Price.
September 1	900	1,100	800	10,[illegible]	19¼
September 15	955	1,200	1,218	20	[illegible]
September 22	2,902	2,041	1,700	18,[illegible]	18¾
September 29	4,140	4,656	4,010	18,[illegible]	18¼
October 6	9,804	7,300	8,523	18,[illegible]	18¼
October 13	8,251	9,200	8,588	18,[illegible]	18¼
October 20	14,600	15,075	14,000	19,[illegible]	18¼
October 30	13,296	7,000	13,984	17,[illegible]	17¾
November 5	17,252	10,700	16,215	17,[illegible]	17¾
November 13	18,248	15,900	15,658	19,[illegible]	18¼
November 20	15,868	16,400	15,948	19,[illegible]	18¼
November 27	17,323	19,600	15,972	18,[illegible]	18¾
December 4	14,792	11,000	15,097	18,[illegible]	19
December 11	11,904	18,300	10,357	19	[illegible]
December 18	16,997	11,700	13,233	19	[illegible]
December 28	13,013	9,000	14,305	17	[illegible]
January 1	7,155	10,750	9,486	19	[illegible]
January 8	10,108	18,000	11,859	20¼	[illegible]
January 15	14,518	14,100	12,861	21	[illegible]
January 22	17,810	10,001	11,966	21	[illegible]
January 29	14,288	15,100	13,152	22¼	[illegible]
February 5	12,130	14,000	9,805	22¼	[illegible]
February 12	12,128	6,900	9,655	22¼	[illegible]
February 19	10,784	5,100	9,930	22¼	[illegible]
February 26	8,207	12,400	11,142	22	[illegible]
March 4	11,112	7,700	8,400	21¾	[illegible]

The following table will truly illustrate the position of affairs compared with the corresponding date last year:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
September 8	8,137	11,084	11,200	11,382
" 15	12,961	17,989	26,306	19,672
" 22	20,806	26,547	48,941	29,311
" 29	34,073	65,672	64,628	41,799
October 6	46,044	68,949	68,220	44,988
" 13	65,000	76,704	87,555	63,522
" 20	82,870	92,438	77,383	57,803
" 27	93,969	95,395	76,318	66,471
November 3	96,708	106,406	95,366	74,256
" 10	105,406	122,095	93,045	76,360
" 17	101,494	122,183	83,036	72,948
" 24	104,743	118,699	89,232	78,849
December 1	122,128	140,674	99,767	89,925
" 8	105,839	132,324	98,490	86,749
" 15	120,918	95,776	111,219	89,012
" 22	130,013	130,210	113,519	79,968
" 29	130,008	124,450	109,277	85,494
January 5	109,891	136,931	99,293	74,765
" 12	98,136	132,985	88,743	72,256
" 19	122,000	145,000	95,499	80,980
" 26	123,000	150,000	100,398	85,905
February 5	99,097	154,482	108,739	64,858
" 12	86,704	161,995	97,958	66,799
February 19	88,968	141,357	114,931	75,432
February 26	77,097	136,561	89,747	65,009
March 4	74,158	126,935	—	—

The crops for the above years were as follows:

Year	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Crop	—	4,352,317	3,256,829	2,450,000

Consumption of Cotton.

The annual cotton circular of Messrs. Ellison, Tibbins & Co. (formerly Ellison & Haywood,) Liverpool, is accepted as standard authority on cotton movements, and we therefore present the following summary of its statements:—The circular opens with the remark that "beyond all question the year which has just closed has been one of the most prosperous periods in the history of British commerce and manufactures. Every branch of trade has experienced a most extraordinary expansion, and the condition of the working classes has been one of unexampled comfort and prosperity. As regards the cotton industry, the year has surpassed even the profitable period immediately preceding the American war, and 1860 will henceforth cease to be quoted as the *annus mirabilis* of the trade. The position of producers is not so good at the close as it was at the opening of the year; but, taking the year round, the result has been most satisfactory." The total import of cotton into Europe in 1871 is given at 6 028,000 bales, of which 4,405 000 were received into British, and 1,623,000 into continental ports. Of the 4,405,000 bales received in Great Britain 910,000 were reexported to the continent, making the total supply to foreign Europe 2,533,000 bales, leaving 3,495,000 bales for British consumption. Of the deliveries for consumption 3,215,000 bales were to English and 2,365,000 to continental spinners. The actual home consumption is estimated at 4,114,000 bales (or 59,000 per week), against 3,797,000 bales in 1870 and 2,628,000 in 1869. In bales of 400 pounds each the consumption last year was 57 950 bales per week, 51,520 in 1870, and 45,140 in 1869. The increased consumption per week in 1871 over 1870 was 6430 bales, and in 1870 over 1869, 6380.

Messrs. Ellison & Co. estimate the number of spindles in Europe at 38,000,000, which would work up in twelve months, assuming a consumption of thirty-two pounds per spindle, 1,264,000,000 pounds of cotton The spindles in 1870 were 37,718 000, of which only 35,541 000 were working, which at an average of 30½ pounds per spindle, would work up 1,070 770,000 pounds of cotton. A new and valuable feature of this year's circular is a statement of the present consuming power of each country on the continent. The figures are based upon information gleaned from official documents published by the governments of the various countries and upon facts collected with intimate knowledge from numerous official and private correspondents.

	Number of spindles.	Lbs. per spindle.	Consumption Bales of 400 lbs.	Av. per week.
Russia	2,000,000	60	524,522	9,340
Sweden; etc	300,000	60	48,350	930
Austria	1,900,000	47	241,333	4,640
Germany	3,000,000	47	381,083	7,330
Alsatia	1,700,000	38	174,000	3,346
Belgium	1,000,000	38	204,000	3,270
Switzerland	1,700,500	25	114,870	2,210
Holland	250,000	43	26,730	510
Italy	630,000	43	71,940	1,380
Spain	1,400,000	48	181,630	3,490
Portugal	500,000	48	61,880	1,250
Total	18,580,000	437	2,167,070	41,080

Allowing for the interference of the war with trade in France and Germany, it is thought probable that the total actual consumption could be upon 2,080,000 bales, and, as the total deliveries were 2,365,000 bales, it is estimated that consumers hold in addition to their ordinary working stocks 250,000 to 280 000 bales more than they did a year ago on the continent mainland. The number of spindles in America and Europe and the quantity of cotton required to give them full employment they make to be as follows:

	Number of spindles.	Consump. per spindle.	Total Consump. Bales of 400 lbs.
Great Britain	38,000,000	32	3,160,000
Continent	18,580,000	43	2,000,000
United States	7,600,000	57	1,095,000
Total	65,770,000	38.94	6,255,000

From the concluding set of tables it appears that the total weight of yarns and manufactured produced in 1871 reached 1,072,000,000 pounds, being 12½ per cent more than in 1869, when the out-turn amounted to only 942,000,000. As compared with the average annual production of the three years ended with 1871—namely, 918,000,000, the figures for 1871 show an increase of about 17 per cent. Of the total production of last year 81½ per cent was exported, against 74 per cent in 1870 85½ per cent in 1869, 82 per cent in 1868, 81 per cent in 1867, and 76½ per cent in the three years 1859-61. Exports in 1871, 16, 14½, 16, 19 and 24½ per cent respectively, for home consumption and stock. The value of the entire production is estimated at £101,977,000 against £93,145,000 in 1870, £96,197,000 in 1869, and £91 717,000 in 1868; and the cost of cotton consumed at £40 810,000, against £42,145 000 in 1870, £43,772,000 in 1869, and £10,969,000 in 1868. Messrs. Ellison & Co. remark that of the increased quantity of cotton consumed an unusually large proportion has been taken by the home trade, consumption has been stimulated by the general prosperity of the country, which has largely augmented the income of the industrial classes, and by the comparative dearness of woolen fabrics, which have experienced so great an advance in value as to make cotton by far the cheapest article of clothing. The cotton yarns and goods produced in 1871 are estimated at 1,072 855,000 lbs., against 942,460,000 lbs. last year; of which 873,000,000 lbs. have been exported last year, against 802,800,000 lbs. last year. This leaves of yarns and goods consumed at home in 1871, 185,000 000 lbs., against 140,000,000 lbs. last year. Stock at the beginning of the year, 25 425,000 lbs., and at the close of the year 49,280 000 lbs. Messrs. Ellison & Co. say, in estimating the exports of India and China, they have added 10 per cent. in weight because of a greater proportion of heavier makes of cloth in 1871 than in 1870. The increase in home consumption they estimate at 30 to 33 per cent. The total quantity is equal to about 6 lbs. per head of population, or about the same as in 1869.

East India Cotton Crop Reports.

We select the following from the district inspector's report as to the progress of the Indian cotton crop, generally dated the first week in January:

AHMEDABAR.—Cotton crop in a flourishing condition; cotton pods are setting freely. Weather very cold and windy. Heavy dew. Early cotton pedding well.

DHOLLERAH.—Weather cold. Cotton doing well; also winter crops.

BROACH AND JAMBROOSER.—Cotton is coming out freely in most of the fields, and picking is going on; all the winter crops are doing well.

SURAT.—Some of the presses have begun to work, and picking is going on pretty generally. Weather very cold.

SURAT AND BROACH.—Picking continues to go on steadily. Not, however, so much in the immediate neighborhood, as the first lot has been pretty well got through. The market supply at present is mostly brought from a considerable distance. The quality is good, almost without exception, and the prices obtained is now very satisfactory to the grower.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA: For the last few days the heavy east winds have considerably abated in the Dharwar district, and the beneficial effect this has on the crop already shows itself in a satisfactory manner. It would be still more beneficial were it not that we have a scorching sun daily, far hotter than is usual at this season.

DHARWAR.—The American cotton plants in the Hoobles Tallabooka have during the week under report flowered freely. There appear to be more flowers on the plants than have been in any other time during the season. The plants are well set with flowers and buds, and seem healthy; they are generally under the average size of late years. This may be accounted for from the sowing season having been late. Picking in ordinary seasons would by this time have fairly commenced, but there is not sufficient cotton in the most forward field to pick at this date. It will be at least fourteen to twenty days before picking here will be fairly on. The late favorable appearance of the plants has caused the cultivators to resort to surface stirring again, to keep the soil loose, and from cracking. The indigenous cotton is now flowering freely where the fields were well attended to.

SCINDE.—Cotton picking is not yet finished here. There are a great many half-grown pods and flowers on the plants, which will not come to any good on account of the cold and want of water at the roots. I now hear many complaints regarding the out-turn of cotton this year compa ed with last. Some of the cultivators say it will be a failure, Jamina crop; others put it down at about ten-annas. None of them allow it to be a twelve-anna one, and certainly it is much less than last season. This is believed to have been brought about by the long continuance of the south winds and the sudden and severe setting in of the cold weather. Many of the plants were still green yesterday, but to-day there are but few of that color. Last night's frost, 35½a, has put an end to the fresh appearance.

FIRANJIAL.

The situation in the money market is about the same as at our last review. In consequence of a dull cotton market, and holders desirous of holding, banks have been called on until there is a slight stringency, but nothing pressing. There has been no change in discounts, and accommodations on first class paper was readily procured. The money market in New York and other leading Eastern markets has ruled tight the past week, and money has been reported in lighter supply than the demand. This is accounted for from the fact that up to the first of this month currency has been sent East and South to move the cotton, hog and grain crops, and financiers express themselves to the effect that there will be a close money market until about the first of April, when the currency sent out will begin to find its way back. There has been a weakness also in the stock and bond market in the East, and in some cases a decline. The cotton market has been depressed, and up to Friday night declined an ⅛@¼c per day since last review. We hear no complaint on account of the first of the month, as parties are generally ready to meet or banks willing to extend. The dry goods trade has somewhat improved, a few orders for spring goods having arrived, while the boot and shoe trade has been very fair, much better than at the corresponding time last year. The weather has not been favorable for up-country business in the general market, however all express themselves satisfactorily. Memphis, though she makes but little effort to extend her trade, has a large one, and the coming spring trade promises to be more in excess of any year in the history of our rapidly growing city. Merchants in the country recognize that they can do as well, and in many instances better, than in other markets, and if Memphis can command the vast trade she now has without seeking, outside of the city papers, what might she not command were the merchants to send out solicitors and make an effort to extend their trade. Only a few days since "drummers" from Nashville sold to Brownsville over $5000 worth of goods on sample. This trade belongs to Memphis, and if looked after at the proper time could always be had. A "drummer" from Nashville remarked to us, a few days since, that he had been on the "road for five years, and had during that time met but one "drummer" from Memphis. We know that merchants will correct this, and not depend so much upon their old order trade.

Exchanges has not been marking so freely the past few days; however rates are steady, ¼ discount buying and par selling; and ⅜ forfeit or twenty days' sight.

Offerings of coin have been light during the week, dealers following the New York prices, purchasing silver at 106 and gold at 109½@110. To-day the New York rate is 110¾, and the purchasing rate here 110.

There has been but very little doing in local stocks and securities. All surplus money is tied up in cotton. County warrants, in small amounts, are bought by dealers at 90c, but for a large amount 89c is, perhaps, the best price that could be obtained. We quote the selling rates range from 92½c to 93c. City securities are quoted at 55½c for the long date currency lisene, January coupon detached, and 62c is the quotation for the gold issue. Tennessee money is bought at 84c, 65c for the old, and 35c for the new issue, and is sold respectively at 86c to 87c and 37c. Holders of Memphis and Charleston stock are firm at 40c. Arkansas bonds are flat—no market and no quotation. The only transaction reported Saturday being the purchase of two coupons of Memphis and Ohio railroad first mortgage bonds, 1866 and 1867, for which, with the accrued interest, the full value was paid.

A London correspondent writes that all the American business and American enterprise which have their headquarters or agencies in that city are at a complete stand still. Prior to the beginning of the late controversy in regard to the treaty of Washington, American financial houses in London were doing a prosperous business, but the pending difficulty has postponed everything.

TRADE.

Trade the past week has been moderately active in the general business. The opening of the river, recently, gave to the market what was much needed, abundance of supplies. This has caused a decline in meat, a rise in grain, potatoes, flour and meal. The demand, however, for grain has been very active, which has prevented a complete breakdown of the market, and instead there has been only a decline of 2c on corn, about the same in oats, and none in hay or bran. The weather for the past week was disagreeable and unfavorable for business. This morning opens out clear and promising. Everything is favorable for a good trade this week, and should cotton reach prominence generally will be large, as many country merchants are waiting for this event before they make their purchases. In groceries this market has been slightly impeded in activity, owing in part to high prices ruling over coffee and tea as to a reduction of duties. These obstacles as to coffee and tea cannot be removed until congress concludes upon its action—an action likely to be governed entirely by political motives. The reduction of the duty amounts merely to a change of duty from one article to another, and cannot be meant to benefit the public, while trade is deranged and many dealers compelled to "shave" profits and capital thereby. The market otherwise shows an advance in cheese, candies, cotton yarns, nails and soda. The New York Chronicle of the 24th says of trade: "The occurrence of a holiday has partially checked the movement of goods, but there can be no doubt that the unsettled state of mind relative to the proposed removal of duty on tea and coffees has been the great drawback to trade. The markets undoubtedly materially influenced to the greatest extent, but as the attendance of inferior buyers was greatly curtailed, the demand for other goods was correspondingly small. On the place there is no decline to report, but the condition of affairs is so unsettled as to render quotations in many cases entirely nominal. The removal of the duty will give a profit to many operators and cause many others to lose money, and the expediency of the act meets with conflicting ideas, but the unanimous opinion is that a decision should be arrived at once. It behooves the senate, therefore, to take immediate action upon the bill for the abolishment of the import duty on tea and coffee, and by this means remove an incubus which is prostrating the business of a large and influential portion of the commercial community throughout the entire country."

In tobacco there has been an active demand during the past sixty days, with a stock of the finer grades equal to the demand. Common grades are scarce, with light stock on the market. Prices firm at quotations: Extra fine, pounds, (Our Tempie)—$1 10; fine, 90c@$1; good, 75@85c; medium, 65@70c; common, 60@65c (guarter—good sale, 65@65c; common bright, 60@62c. Navy—good bright 3s and 4s, 65@67c; common bright 3s and 4s, 62@65c. Blocks—Navy, good, 3s, 4s and 6s, 62@65c; Navy; common, 3s, 4s and 6s, 60@62c. Smoking—fine, 75@80c; common, 75c@$1; good, 50@55c; common, 40@50c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The following quotations are from store: Builders' Materials—Louisville cement, per barrel, $2 75@3; Rosendale cement, $3 50@3 75; plaster Paris, $3 75; hair, 6c per pound; firebrick, $30@35 per hundred; common brick, $10@12 per thousand, delivered.

Butter—Strictly choice butter ranges from 26@28c; fair to prime, 20@22c. The demand for choice is brisk.

Bagging—Dealers are firm at the following quotations: Kentucky jute, 15c; 17½c; 2¼-lb, 18@18½c; iron ties, 55@55c; baling twine, 17c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 28@30c.

Broom Corn—There is a fair demand for new broom corn at $60@125 per ton.

Cornmeal—There was a dull market for cornmeal Supplies have been and are still equal to the demand. Holders are asking $3 25.

Cottonseed, Etc—At mills we quote: Cottonseed in demand at $11 per ton. Oils—for refined, 60c; for good, 45c. Oil cake, 21c. Meal, 23c.

Candles—Light weight are scarce and quoted at 18@18½; full weight, 19½@20c.

Canned Goods—Our quotations are as follows: Peaches, $1 75@2 25; tomatoes, $1 45@1 65; strawberries, $3; raspberries, $2 60; blackberries, $2@2 25; pineapples, $2 75@3; green gages, nominal; egg plums, $2 75@3; damsons, $2 50@3; gooseberries, $2 50@2 75; pears, $2 25@2 50; extra Oyster bay asparagus, $6; green corn, $2@2 75; green peas, $2 50@2 75; lemon sugar, $3 25@3 75; cove oysters, 1-lb, $1@1 10; 2-lb, $2@2 10; condensed milk, per case, $13 50@14.

Eggs—The market was overstocked. Sales were made as low as 17c; holding generally at 18c for choice.

Flour—There is no change in the market. Supplies are equal to the demand. We quote: Supers, $6 50@6 75; extras, $7 25@7 50; good family, $8 25@8 75; fancy, $9 50@10.

Fruit—Choice apples are scarce, and are quoted at $6 00@7 00, and other qualities from $4 to $6 50. Oranges are dull; Louisiana, $12½; Havana, $11@11 50. Lemons are in better demand at $4 @4 50. Choice cranberries are quoted at $14, and other qualities at $10@12. Dried apples, 8@10c, and scarce. Dried peaches, 5½@7c.

Fish—White fish, $5 50 per half bbl; kits, $1 25; lake herring, per half bbl, $5; smoked herring, 40@50c per box; new mackerel, per bbl—No. 1, $15@16; half bbls, $8@8 50; kits, $1 00@1 75; No. 3, large bbls, $10 50@11; half bbls, $5 50; kits, $1 25.

Grain—Receipts were liberal. In corn on Saturday 1000 sacks of white, new gunnies, sold at 55c. Receipts have been sufficience for the south winds and the sudden and severe setting in of the cold weather. Many of the plants were still green yesterday, but to-day there are but few of that color. Last night's frost, 35½a, has put an end to the fresh appearance.

Groceries—Trade is good. Prices are firm at quotations. Cheese, cheddar, 17c. Nails are firm at $5 25 rates. Soda has advanced to 6½c for keg, and 7½c for box. Molasses—plantation, at 50@70c; syrups, 40@75c; Louisiana sugar, open kettle, 9@11½c; yellow clarified, 11½@11¾c; white clarified, 12½@13c; hard refined, white, 13¾@14c; soft refined, 12@13½c. Carolina rice—prime new, 9@9½c Starch, 5@5½c per pound. Coffee is firm at quotations: Rio, 20@25½c, according to quality; Laguayra, 24½@26c. Salt, per barrel, $2 25@3 25, as to brand; sacked, $1 75.

Hides—The hide market is active. We quote: Flint, per lb, 18c; dry salted, 15c; green salted, 9½c, and green, 7@8c. Dry deer-skins sell at 30c. Sheepskins, No. 1, are worth $2 each, and common 25c@$1.

Live Stock—Is in fair request. Common to choice cattle are quoted at $2 25@3 50. Hogs declining, and quoted at $4@4 50. Sheep, $7 50@8, and $6 for sheared.

Liquors—Rectified whisky, per gallon, 67c@$1; Bourbon and rye, $1 25@4 50; Robertson county, $1 00@2 25; American gin and brandies, $1 10@1 50; claret wine, per case, $3 75@4 50; port and sherry, per gallon, $1 25@2 50; home bitters, per dozen, $6 50@7 50.

Leather—Hemlock sole, per pound, 30 @35c; oak, 37@41c; harness, 35@40c; upers, per dozen, 86@48c; French calf, $40@ 60; American, $30@45.

Lime—Bulk, $1 40; barrel, $1 60@1 70.

Matches—Telegraph brand, 300 in box, $7 50@8; short counts, $6 50.

Oils—Coal oil, 30@32c per gal; linseed, raw, 95c; do boiled, $1; lard oil, 75@80c; train, 75c; West Virginia lubricating, 50 @60c.

Potatoes—There is no change to report in potatoes. The demand was fair. Pinkeyes, owing to the large receipts, have declined; sales were made at $2 85 and $3; peachblows, $2 90@3 10; early russets, $3 35 @3 40; late russets, $3 20; Goodrich, $4 25; early rose, $4 50@4 75. These are prices from first hands. Out of store, 15@25c advance.

Poultry—The supply is greater than the demand, and prices are drooping. Choice chickens are dull at $4; other qualities at $3@3 50. Turkeys are quoted at $16@ 19, with choice fat gobblers at $20. Geese, $7@8. Dressed chickens, $3@4 50.

Provisions—Receipts were fair, the demand active, and holders firm at quotations. Sales of large quantities are a shade lower than quotations. We quote: Mess pork, $14 50@14 75; bacon—clearsides (boxed) 6¾@7c and scarce; clear rib, few in the market 7¾@8c, with a fair demand. Bulk—packed clear sides, 7⅜@7½c; shoulders, 5½@5¾c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c. Breakfast bacon quoted at 9½@10c. Sugar cured hams, 12@13½c Dressed hogs are nominally worth $6 50 a good demand; Memphis dressed, 7c; country, 5½@6c, owing to condition.

Rope, Etc.—Cotton rope, per lb, 30c; jute, ¼ x ¼ inch, 16@16c; grass, ¼ to ¾ inch, 20@22c; jute twine, 25c; cotton twine, 25c; cotton, 30c; paper, rag, large, medium and small, 50c, 75c, and $1 per ream; Manilla, per lb, 15c.

Shot—Per sack, $2 60@2 85.

Tobacco—German mottled, 7@7½c; common, 5@6c.

Tallow—Per pound, 8c.

Tinner's Stock—We quote: Tin plate, IC, 10x14 $11 25; IX, 10x14, $14 25; IC, 14 x 20, $22 25; IX, 14x20 25; IC, roofing, 15c; block tin, 45c; copper bottom, 42c; boiled sheet-iron, 26 and 27, 6¼@6¾c; charcoal sheet-iron, 8¼@9c.

Tobacco—Manufactured tobacco, extra fine and fancy Virginia work, $1@1 10; fine, 80@90c; good, 70@80c; medium, 60@70c; common, 54@58c; caddies, quarters, fine, 68@72c; good medium, 58@63c; common, 56@63c; smoking, common medium, 28@40c; fine to fancy, 60c@$1.

Vinegar—Cider, per gallon, $7 50@8 50; wine vinegar, per gallon, 30c.

Vegetables—Turnips are in good supply at $1 25 per barrel. No change to report in onions; strictly choice, $8 50@3 75. Other qualities are nominally worth $3 50. Cabbages are quoted at from $1@2 25 per barrel. Onion sets are in moderate demand at $2 25@ 2 75 per bushel. The supply is very fair. Hominy on the levee is quoted at $4 50@5 per barrel. Hominy, per dozen, at $11@11 50 for large barrels, and $9 for small. In beans there was but a light local demand, at $2 50@3 25. Cabbage in fair supply, and quoted at $8.

Freights.

The following are the rates of freights on the railroads and routes named:

COTTON FREIGHTS—BY THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAIROAD—New York, 90c; Boston, 1 00; Providence, $1 65; Philadelphia, 85c; Fall River, $1 65; Lowell, $1 05; Baltimore, 80c.

BY STAR UNION LINE—Boston, all rail, $1 10; by rail and water, $1 05; New York, all rail, $1; rail and water, 95c; Philadelphia, all rail, 95c; rail and water, 90c; Fall River, all rail, $1 40; rail and water, $1 11.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO MEMPHIS BY RIVER—Flour, per barrel, 60c; pork, per barrel, $1 00; whisky, per bbl, $1 50; corn and oats, per 100 pounds, 35c; hay, per 100 pounds, 40c; bacon and lard, per 100 pounds, 35c.

FROM CINCINNATI BY LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.—First class, per 100 pounds, 83c; second class, per 100 pounds, 73c; third class, per 100 pounds, 63c; fourth class, per 100 pounds, 53c; fifth class, per 100 pounds, 43c. Butter and cheese, per 100 pounds, 43c. Flour, apples, onions, potatoes, hominy and cornmeal, per barrel, 96c; beef and pork, per barrel, $1 44; whisky, per barrel, $1 78.

FROM LOUISVILLE BY LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.—First class, per 100 pounds, 70c; second class, per 100 pounds, 60c; third class, per 100 pounds, 50c; fourth class, per 100 pounds, 40c; fifth class, per 100 pounds, 30c. Butter and cheese, per 100 pounds, 35c. Flour, apples, onions, potatoes, hominy and cornmeal, per barrel, 80c; beef and pork, per barrel, $1 18; whisky, per barrel, $1 50; coal oil, per 100 pounds barrels, per barrel, $1; coal oil, in cases 18,000 pounds, per 100 pounds, 85c. Hay, 40c.

COTTON FREIGHTS BY THE MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.—To Liverpool, 25-32d, rail and steam; New York, $1; Philadelphia, 85c; Boston, $1 10; Baltimore, 90c; Providence, $1 10; Fall River, $1 16; Lowell, $1 18.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO MEMPHIS BY RAIL—Flour, per bbl, $1; grain, per 100 lbs, 50c; lard and bacon per 100 lbs, 60c; pork, per bbl, $1 75; whisky, per bbl, $2 50; heavy freight, 60c

Dry Goods.

We have no change to report in dry goods. Jobbers are firmer in their prices. The advance in wool continues, and cotton maintains its prices, and many think it will go higher. With this state of the raw materials all staple goods are likely to go still higher. Woolens must advance or the mills must stop. This condition of the woolen goods market will have its effect on cotton goods, and have the tendency to cause a further moving up. We quote:

Stripes and Checks.

Albany	8¾	Star Mills, No. 12	14
Hampshire	14¼	do No. 14	16
Kennebeck	20	do No. 36	18

Denims.

Albany	9¾	Manchester	17
Vigedon	12½	Worthingman's	17

Corset Jeans.

Androscoggin	13	Naumkeag	17½
Hate	12	do sateen	17½
Pepperell	15		

Plantation Plaids and Stripes.

Tennessee	24¾	Maryland	11½
Alpha	12	Monitors, stripes	13½
Sappahannock	17	Red River	10
Alabama	17		

Ties.

Stark A	$40 00	Union A	27 00
Ontario	$45 00		

Spool Cotton.

Clark & Son	70	Stafford	40
Coats	70	Green & Daniels	45

Kentucky Jeans and Tweils.

Beverly Twills	30	Maryland, Jeans	40
Minerva do	37½	Union do	40
White do	37½	F. & Mech's do	40
Georgia do	37½	Western do	50@60
Hillside Jeans	15	Deer Island do	30
Kobich do	25	Union & Ind. do	40
Chester do	30		

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

Amoskeag	4-4 14	Pepperell	4-4 14
Atlantic A	4-4 14½	do	3-4 12
Appleton	4-4 14½	Augusta	7-8 11
Pepperell	4-4 14½	Lonsdale	3-4 10½
New Market	4-4 14½	Pepperell	10-4 42½

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Androscog'n	4-4 17	Canton	3-4 8
Fruit of Loom	4-4 17	Wmilitam	3-4 9½
Lonsdale	4-4 18	do	6-4 27½
Hope	4-4 15	do	10-4 37½
Red Bank	4-4 12	Pepple	10-4 45
do	47-8 11		

Brown Drills.

Mosseheesle	16	Oaklands	14
Stark A	15	Petersburg	12
Premium Drill	15		

Osnaburgs.

Kentucky	7-8 12½	T. Co. Goods	16½
Phoenix	7-8 12½	8 oz. do	18

Prints.

Albion, solid	11½	Sprague	11½
Allen	11½	Garner's	11½
Dunnell	11½	Wamsutta	8½
American	11½	Home	7½
Pacific	11½		

Domestic Ginghams.

Glasgow	15	Hartford	12