MEMPHIS APPEAL

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APPEAL, Memphis, Tenn.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Middling Cotton 18 1-2—Exchange par to 1-4 Premium—Gold 116 1-4 @116 1-2.

Corn in fair Demand—Oats Higher—Hay Weak.

How far Money is Plenty—Necromancy and Dollars—Breaking Banks and Public Confidence.

Cotton up and Cotton down—Sales 1200 Bales—Weekly Review.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MONDAY, April 28, 1873.

COTTON.

At the conclusion of our last weekly review of the cotton market New York quoted middling cotton 19½c, against 19½c the week previous; Liverpool 9¾@9¾d, against 9½d, and New Orleans 18½c, against 18@18½c. The day opened with an active inquiry, but a weakening in the New York market confined sales to 1000 bales. As on the previous week, so to-day and for the remaining days of the week, the offerings were principally confined to cottons from strict good ordinary down to the despised flowerpot. Middling sold at 18½@18¾c and so continued throughout the week, but the amount of it was so small as to make the quotation little better than nominal.

TUESDAY—The telegrams from New York, Liverpool and New Orleans gave precisely the same quotations as before. There was a fair inquiry in our market, but up to sale of 1000 bales at just the rates already existing.

WEDNESDAY—Again the telegrams failed to report any change in the monotony of prices that had come over the cotton market, and our own rates remained as before, with a more active inquiry and more liberal sales, 1500 bales. Among which were 600 bales of flowerpot, which brought from 7 to 9c, which is the general rate that these dusty cottons—part cotton, part soil—bring in the market. Fortunately they are now inquired for, and not left in the sheds until the end of the season.

THURSDAY—As before, New York quoted 19½c and New Orleans 18½c, but Liverpool gave up its outside fraction, quoting 9¾d, instead of 9¾@9¾d as before. This decline checked the rising inquiry, of which there was a specimen yesterday, and sales were limited to 900 bales of nearly all low and low middling cottons at former rates.

FRIDAY—The telegrams quoted dull but unchanged markets, this made the feeling in our market sluggish, and only 500 bales changed hands—rates unchanged.

SATURDAY—The telegrams brought no changes; in our market there was a fair demand for Saturday, and 800 bales were sold at rates in no material respect differing from those which prevailed the whole week through.

MONDAY—The evening telegram from New York this evening is of better augury, such as has been hoped for, but "slow a-coming;" the quotation of middling there since the 18th of April has been 19½c, this evening it is 19½c, a most welcome advance. But—who does not have "but" in such a connection—New Orleans, which has quoted 18½c uninteruptedly ever since the 18th, has chosen this day to go below that figure, and to put middling at 18¾@18½c—bad for New Orleans. Liverpool was dull at the 9¾d to which it fell on the 24th. In our market there was a fair amount of business done—considering the position of the market—but there was no animation nor any other feature; the day passed by in a torpid, heavy sort of way and 1200 bales sold at precisely the rates that have prevailed for some days past, and we therefore repeat quotations. Among the cotton sold was low ordinary at 9½@11c; 9½c cotton is flowerpot, but where a light dusty and really low ordinary end and begin, no geologist has yet been called upon to decide. A lot or two of strict ordinary sold at 15c, good ordinary at 16c, strict good ordinary at 18½c, strict low middling at 18c and middling at 18½c.

Inferior	7 @ 9	Low mid	17 @17½
Low ordinary	9½@11	Middling	18 @18¾
Ordinary	12 @13	Strict mid	19 @19¾
Good ord	15½@16	Good mid	20 @20½

	1873.	1872.
Receipts	1,552	939
Shipments	2,602	209
Stock	74,968	14,606
Total receipts to date	371,301	350,294
Total shipments to date	338,469	347,067

IMPORTS:

Memphis and Charleston railroad	217
Mississippi and Tennessee railroad	160
Memphis and Ohio railroad	118
Memphis and Little Rock railroad	955
Estimated per wagons and other sources	50
EXPORTS:	
Memphis and Ohio railroad	243
Mississippi and Tennessee railroad	225
Memphis and Ohio railroad	1,000
Memphis and Little Rock railroad	700
Steamers, south	74

The above analysis of the week's business shows a dull tone in the markets. The changes in prices have been trifling, and as far as any have occurred they have been in a downward direction. The scarcity of money and the general dullness of trade depress the price in this country, and that depression, together with a plentiful supply, has a corresponding effect in Europe. A discouraged feeling is showing itself among merchants everywhere. With us, in the cotton region, there is disappointment in making collections from customers in the country districts. Expenses appear to have been incurred within the last year or two beyond the means of agriculturists to meet, although good prices have hitherto been obtained for cotton. Everybody is asking what is the matter? The matter is that the disappointment in making collections has embarrassed men of small capital and the consequence is distrust. Distrust leads prudent buyers to limit their purchases, and prudent sellers to limit the credit they give. Both these effects continue to limit trade, and when trade is limited the circulation of money is limited. There is as much money to-day as ever, but when it ceases to be passed by active business doing, from hand to hand, the public do not handle it as much. If a five dollar bill is paid three times over to a man in a week he has had fifteen dollars through his hands, although the same note was paid him and paid away by him each time. When he does only a third of the business, the note reaches him but once, where before it reached him three times. He then begins to complain that money is scarce. Not at all; it only goes from house to house less frequently, that is the whole mystery. When this is the case persons in want of money try to secure it by lessening their profits and selling at lower prices, and cotton is to some extent feeling the effects of this process. The English have a strong relief, as is shown by their cotton circulars, that there is much more cotton to go forward from this country than our estimates acknowledge; they are, therefore, not auxious to buy beyond immediate wants. They are, also—strange as it may seem—already calling in the next crop to depress the price of this. They assert that the area put into cotton this year will be much in advance of that of any year since the war. They argue that it is, therefore, unnecessary to buy a bale of cotton over the absolute wants of the present season, as much lower rates will prevail next, bringing loss upon cotton left on hand, and manufactured stock remaining over. All this is discouraging to manufacturers, and injurious to cotton planters. How can this evil of erroneous notions as to the extent of stock be remedied? Evidently by frequent publications of the condition of the crop—publications so scrupulously prepared as shall, in the long run, *compel* respect for their truth, and thus prevent the possibility of lowering the price of cotton by misrepresentations of its quantity. We are sorry to observe that our Memphis merchants, obvious as the importance of the subject is, will not organize a committee and contribute to its very moderate expenses, for collecting the necessary information. To send out printed questions to be filled up at regular periods by competent residents in the cotton districts; to compile the information obtained in methodical order; then to print and circulate it, would cost but little, yet, as is seen by what we have said above, it would accomplish much. But we are too careless—or too short-sighted—or too "penny wise and pound foolish" to do it.

The price of middling cotton in Memphis during the week was 18¾@18½c, but only a small portion of the sales of the week was of that quality. The average daily price was the same as that of the previous week—18.46c.

Receipts during the week aggregated 5534 bales, against 6551 last week, and 3950 the corresponding week last season. The total receipts since September 1st have been 370,149 bales against 359,895 at the corresponding time last season, an increase of 10,254 bales.

Shipments during the week aggregated 10,382 bales, against 6702 last week, and 7227 the corresponding week last season. The total receipts since September 1st are 336,417 bales against 347,698 bales at the same time last year, a decrease of 11,281 bales.

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

For the week ending	Receipts.	Shipments.	Sales.	Price.	Avg. Price.
Sept. 7	227	221	275	21	21.40
Sept. 14	1,373	802	875	19½	20.20
Sept. 21	2,928	1,027	3,200	17½	18.25
Sept. 28	2,257	2,227	2,100	17½	17.63
Oct. 5	5,577	5,018	2,700	17	18.02
Oct. 12	8,475	7,622	5,500	18½	18.54
Oct. 19	11,444	8,706	10,700	18½	18.60
Oct. 26	12,667	11,292	9,600	18	18.77
Nov. 2	18,268	10,721	9,750	18½	18.38
Nov. 9	16,076	13,741	12,900	18½	17.48
Nov. 16	16,617	14,319	13,300	18	18.27
Nov. 23	17,291	16,594	11,400	19	18.80
Nov. 30	17,167	12,136	7,200	19	19.00
Dec. 7	15,947	10,013	14,300	19	19.08
Dec. 14	17,012	14,041	15,700	19½	19.25
Dec. 21	11,972	14,253	10,200	19½	19.42
Dec. 28	8,268	8,201	6,900	19½	19.62
Jan. 4	8,374	14,191	10,100	20½	20.02
Jan. 11	12,105	12,757	7,500	20½	20.11
Jan. 18	16,495	14,150	7,600	19½	19.69
Jan. 25	13,402	11,548	10,300	19½	19.67
Feb. 1	20,226	7,321	9,700	20	20.00
Feb. 8	10,010	10,949	8,600	20½	20.19
Feb. 15	13,207	11,447	8,800	20	20.13
Feb. 22	11,586	11,095	8,400	19½	19.57
Mar. 1	10,066	6,712	4,900	19	19.08
Mar. 8	13,840	7,787	12,000	19½	19.63
Mar. 15	12,569	9,861	5,700	18	19.44
Mar. 22	12,249	9,301	7,100	18½	18.47
Mar. 29	7,601	7,996	7,700	18	18.85
April 5	5,605	8,289	5,000	18½	18.96
April 12	6,225	6,614	4,600	18½	18.56
April 19	6,251	6,702	5,500	18½	18.46
April 26	5,534	10,382	6,000	18½	18.46

The last weekly report of the portion of cotton in the United States, to the 18th, is as follows:

Receipts for the week	40,653
Same time last year	55,201
Total receipts from Sept. 1, 1872	3,201,591
Total receipts same time last year	2,708,214
Exports this week	75,229
Exports corresponding week last year	96,315
Total exports from Sept. 1, 1872	2,092,223
Total exports same time last year	1,792,477
Stock at all U. S. ports this year	454,849
Stock at all U. S. ports last year	296,893
Stock at interior towns this year	84,133
Stock at all interior towns last year	59,160
Stock at Liverpool this year	692,000
Stock at Liverpool last year	782,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain this year	226,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain last year	202,000

The receipts at the seaports weekly for the present and the three preceding seasons, to date, compare as follows:

	72-73.	71-72.	70-71.	69-70.
Sept. 7	10,427	9,679	11,101	11,596
Sept. 14	29,852	14,153	17,980	28,775
Sept. 21	48,978	20,863	28,257	48,941
Sept. 28	66,262	37,395	55,672	64,628
Oct. 5	71,049	65,255	86,918	79,329
Oct. 12	79,095	86,142	98,764	97,575
Oct. 19	93,008	92,869	82,428	77,783
Oct. 26	107,021	97,171	95,922	75,314
Nov. 2	121,621	94,473	106,068	90,398
Nov. 9	134,498	107,108	122,075	92,041
Nov. 16	147,978	121,128	137,188	105,086
Nov. 23	159,093	137,992	153,699	85,229
Nov. 30	171,881	151,867	169,674	99,767
Dec. 7	185,104	165,808	183,324	98,480
Dec. 14	199,047	182,188	195,716	111,022
Dec. 21	216,795	196,674	196,210	119,819
Dec. 28	225,063	210,875	214,453	126,977
Jan. 4	241,211	229,028	230,631	99,263
Jan. 11	252,042	246,316	242,075	82,743
Jan. 18	268,271	263,962	258,409	95,599
Jan. 25	279,778	280,779	273,800	109,228
Feb. 1	294,719	293,675	288,205	121,966
Feb. 8	305,729	306,575	301,950	137,558
Feb. 15	316,378	320,057	314,957	149,024
Feb. 22	326,283	332,262	326,661	159,247
March 1	336,276	341,538	336,883	164,620
March 8	346,773	349,784	339,653	167,925
March 15	352,963	356,406	342,418	169,606
March 22	358,129	357,708	351,628	168,041
March 28	365,757	360,095	351,749	171,174
April 5	369,126	363,317	357,745	175,618
April 12	369,483	365,103	359,223	177,760
April 19	370,919	366,651	359,860	179,777
April 26	370,923	368,201	362,079	180,022

The receipts at the principal ports for the week ending April 25, and since September 1, 1872, are as follows:

	1872-73.	1871-72.
Sales for the week	67,000	53,000
For export	8,000	6,000
To speculators	1,000	2,000
Stock on hand	688,000	694,000
American	391,000	329,000
Total receipts	450,000	325,000
American afloat	176,000	208,000
Actual exports	9,000	10,000
Speculators for the week	10,000	8,000
American	55,000	25,000

We condense the following from the New York *Chronicle*, of April 19th:

"The cotton exchange being closed on the Thursday previous to our last report, and not re-opened till Monday, there was no market to report on those days. The market opened at the prices of the previous Thursday for 'spot' cotton, but there was very little doing, and the following three days quotations were reduced 1c each day. Liverpool was reported dull, with a partial reduction of quotations; gold declined: there was a flurry on the stock exchange caused by the failure of a prominent house, which was not without its effect upon cotton exchange; and receipts at the ports were on a liberal scale. All these adverse influences were without a single circumstance to counteract their effect. The feeling, however, on Thursday was rather more steady; and to-day, with foreign advices more favorable, there was a fair business for export, but the quotations were not advanced. For future delivery there was a steady downward tendency until the close of business of business after 'change, on Wednesday, when the lowest prices of the week were touched. On Thursday there was more steadiness, with a slight recovery. The business for the next crop has been small, but at unchanged rates.

The total receipts for the last seven days have reached 55,860 bales, against 48,637 bales last week, 48 945 bales the previous week, and 56,013 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1872, 3,183,638 bales against 2,538,175 bales for the same period of 1871-72, showing an increase since September 1, 1872, of 625,463 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 89,495 bales, of which 53,023 were to Great Britain, 10,159 to France, and 26,317 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks are now 457,497 bales.

Compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an *increase* in the exports this week of 26,645 bales, while the stocks to-night are 154,405 bales *more* than they were at this time a year ago.

The total receipts at interior ports for the week were 9,909 bales, against 7,128 bales the same time last season; shipments, 12,483, against 14 758; stock, 90,155, against 46,991. The above totals show that the interior stocks have *decreased* during the week, 3,018 bales, and are 43,554 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 2781 bales *more* than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 12,144 bales, against 16,681 bales last week.

The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date (April 18) of each of the two past seasons:

	1873.	1872.
Stock in Liverpool	692,000	782,000
Stock in London	173,000	227,000
Stock in Havre	132,000	205,000
Stock in Marseilles	15,000	15,750
Stock in Bremen	54,000	18,000
Stock in Amsterdam	79,000	65,000
Stock at Antwerp	34,000	25,000
Stock in Hamburg	26,000	15,000
Stock at Barcelona	75,000	72,000
Stock at Trieste	18,250	14,000
Afloat for Great Britain (A'n)	226,000	150,000
Afloat for Havre (American and Brazilian)	31,000	5,750
Afloat for Bremen (American)	14,750	15,250
Afloat for Amsterdam (A'n)	4,000	6,000
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe	347,000	432,000
Stock in United States ports	457,497	300,002
Stock in inland towns	90,155	46,991
Exports from U. S. this week	89,499	62,851
Total	2,583,051	2,401,467

These figures indicate an increase in cotton in sight of 91,654 bales compared with the same date of 1872.

There have been 31,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week, and 9,000 bales to the continent, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 47,000 bales. The movement since the 1st of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nichol & Co., of Bombay, and are brought down to Thursday, April 17:

	Shipments this week to Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
1873	31,000	9,000	40,000
1872	22,000	7,000	29,000
1871	20,000	15,000	35,000

	Shipments since Jan. 1st to Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Week's receipts.
1873	281,000	105,000	386,000	47,000
1872	331,000	159,000	493,000	50,000
1871	218,000	119,000	337,000	55,000

Compared with last year there is an increase this year in the week's shipments from Bombay to all of Europe of 11,000 bales, and the total movement since January 1st shows a decrease in shipments of 105,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1872. Our Bombay dispatch to-day states that the reports with regard to the outturn of the crop continue very favorable.

FINANCIAL.

Monday morning begins where Saturday evening left off, without any advance or other change. Money is plenty for those who have plenty; scarce as snow in June for those who want it. All the banks have plenty of money to lend—but for whom? Like the old necromancers who drew a circle around themselves when they made their incantations, it is all very well with those who are within the circle, but the devil flies away with those outside. The necromancer could swear there was plenty of safety, as the banks that there is plenty of money; but it is necessary to be within the circle, which the necromancer himself drew, to share in that safety. Plenty of money—yes, plenty to those within the circle the bankers draw around their iron safes. There is plenty of money in the streets, too, to those who show the right credential—collaterals with several times the money they are pledged for, or names good for a gold mine. There is plenty of room in the circus—when you have got the ticket. Narrow the circle, draw in the lines, restrict operations, tithe the elect and send the rest to outer darkness, and then it is easy to say "there is plenty of money for those to whom we will lend." This is the only way in which there is "plenty of money." The fact is that to the general public money is tight—tight as a young beginner with his first experiment on a gallon of unrectified conjuice. It is no misfortune that it is so. Heavy times are ahead of us—the ship "commercial" has rocks to pass, shoals to avoid, and breakers to encounter before next October comes, and tight money now is excellent traning for what lies immediately before us. Exchange is so scant, on the whole, that gold is shipped east every day. We quote on New York and other eastern cities, par buying, ¼ premium selling; on New Orleans ¾ discount buying, par selling. Little is doing in gold coin, brokers are paying 116¼@116½. There is a good deal of talk about Charleston railroad stocks; a large lot, over $100,000, is said to be in the market. It is also said that 21 was offered and refused. On the other hand a broker who was offering 20½ on Friday says he does not want it to-day. There is nothing to be trusted that is said on the curbstone about this stock. Somebody—and that somebody is declared to be the Southern Security Company—is buying up the stock when it becomes low, and is industriously engaged in running it down when it is not low enough. It will be a nice thing for the lessees to buy stock until they own enough of it—got at 20 cents for every dollar—to vote in their own directors, then to make up their own terms to the Southern Security company—with themselves as the Charleston railroad directors. "Now you see it and now you don't;" "heads I win, tails you lose." The victims that are to be, see very well how the sacrifice is preparing, and the sticks and the burning coals are getting ready, but how to save themselves from being most terribly singed the sitat ley cannot discover. The State as well as individuals has something to save from the coming holocaust, if any salvation is possible, but how is it to prevent what is coming? The recent bank failure—though affecting but few individuals and producing no appreciable effect on business—is awaking the spirit of inquiry. "Who is to blame, and what are earnestly asked?" The result is that many bank accounts have been transferred within the last two days. Scrutiny is proper, and caution—in such times as these—is most necessary, but we beg leave to remind the readers of the APPEAL that no less harm is done by distrusting those who are worthy of confidence, than in trusting those who deserve only the maledictions of the people. If a bank break many people suffer—if ungrounded distrust cause a bankruptcy by over anxiety to avoid the loss that such an event causes, their over-anxiety has done as much evil as blind confidence can accomplish. It is time to investigate, but we trust investigation should be in candidation, integrity, the will and the power to do what is honorable, just, and business like, let a generous confidence build up what will prove to be a bulwark for credit to rely upon when the evil day comes. We hear of no transactions in stocks, bonds, or other securities; the exigencies of the time turn people's minds in other directions. We repeat the quotations below, but so little has been done for some time that most of them are nominal, merely showing the rates of the last transactions that came to our knowledge, or the nominal offers of the brokers.

Memphis currency sixes, 58¾ with the two past-due coupons, without them 53@55¾. Memphis gold sixes, 60¾. Memphis past-due coupons, January 80, July 95. Shelby county warrants, 86@88; Memphis and Charleston railroad stock, 20½; ditto, 1st mortgage bonds, 88; ditto 2d mortgage, 75. Memphis and Ohio railroad stock, 19; ditto 1st mortgage bonds, 95; ditto 2d mortgage, 80. Mississippi and Tennessee railroad stock, 18; ditto 1st mortgage bonds, 86; ditto 2d mortgage, 74. Mississippi Central railroad stock, 17; ditto 1st mortgage bonds, 88; ditto 2d mortgage, 85. Mississippi levee bonds, 98. Arkansas levee bonds, —

GENERAL MARKET.

The commercial position at this moment is peculiar. We are on the verge of May, yet the rush and excitement of the spring trade have not made their appearance. Those who could pay cash do not buy; those who have none can get no credit. "Goods in the store that have some value, rather than debts on the books that have none," is the prevalent sentiment among merchants. In all commodities, whether produce or manufactures, the tendency is to avoid large purchases. There is a general mistrust of prices, and an expectation that speculative stocks will prove losing stock and that the present rate of gold will decline, which will lower coffee and other imported goods. A desire to restrict credit operations within the narrowest limits possible, and to keep the stocks on hand as small as business can be carried on with, are everywhere perceptible. If the grave and reverend signiors of the mercantile guild could so far unbend as to sing a song, the chorus would not be "There's a good time coming;" but "There's a bad time coming, and we'll all be prepared."

Feed.

About 4000 sacks of corn arrived this morning by three boats; there was not much disposition to buy round lots, and where they were taken 56c was the price; on orders and dray load lots 58c. Oats bounded up to 46c. Hay had "no bottom," really choice would bring $25, below that grade was "mighty onsartin." Bran was stagnant; $15 was asked for some, but unless extraordinary credit is given, or some other concession is made, $14 50 is as much as can be got for round lots.

Cornmeal and Flour.

Cornmeal was in moderate demand and hardly as firm as at the conclusion of last week; dray loads sold at $2 60, round lots on the landing at $2 55. Flour is irregular; we lower our rates as compared with last week, and even then there is "cutting under" and "shading off."

Fruit and Vegetables.

Apples are almost "past due," there is a little inquiry for superior, which are scarce, at $5@5 50. Dried fruit are almost unquotable now "green stuff" is beginning to arrive; buyers taking quantities and can buy below the figures in our table. Oranges sell at $5 per box; lemons $7. Potatoes are rather firmer for sound and unsprouted, but the purchaser of lots can get the best at $1 70 or $1 75. New potatoes have been selling during the week at $13@15 a barrel, this morning $9 50@10, but we found some offering at $8, and $7 was not refused. Onions from Louisiana were in and offering at $5 50. The prices of other new vegetables will be found in the table below.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Spring-grass butter will soon be in the market; its advent in the western markets is already affecting prices here, and we quote it two to five cents lower. Choice is to be had this morning at 38c. Eggs are stronger as they are scarce today, with sales from 16c to 18c; fuller arrivals are expected, and there is no confidence in the present rates. Poultry is inactive except for chickens which are in fair demand at full prices. Fine old hen coops bring $5 50; some young spring chickens were offering this morning and sold at $6. Ducks and geese are neither offered nor wanted. Turkeys meet with but a poor demand and the few that have arrived brought only $12 and $15.

Provisions.

The week has been an excited one in every article of the hog product. Bulk pork is ceasing to be in demand as the weather becomes warmer, and stocks are greatly reduced; clearsides that we quoted 9½c last week are now 9¾@10c. Bacon has been even more excited than pork, and quotes as high as 10½c. Mess pork has been an object of active speculative buying in the first markets, and we now quote it $19 50@20 against $18 50 this day week. Lard has advanced in proportion with the rest. This advance, being in a great degree speculative, does not command entire confidence, and merchants generally are refusing to give full price at present prices. A possible fall in gold, a weak place in a speculating "corner," or some other circumstance, may prick a bubble and "smash" prices.

Manufactured Goods.

Under this head we have literally nothing to say. The usual rush of spring trade has not come this year, and evidently will not come. Dry goods, drugs, boots and shoes, rope and cordage, glass, oils, paints, tin stock, hardware, tobacco, wood and willow ware and other goods, were duly inquired about by the writer, and "every and singular of them" was found lifeless, dull, torpid, in syncope, or anything else that expresses inanition, suspension of the functions without absolute extinction of vitality. A few orders were quietly filling, a few goods were leisurely inspected by customers who appeared to be in no hurry, and that was all. There was not even business enough done to predicate a change of prices on, and we quote no changes.

Miscellaneous.

Canned goods are becoming dull as new vegetables arrive; the only change we make in them this week is to reduce the inside figure of brandy peaches to $2 85. We reduce quotations on cheese all round. In hardware we reduce the price of bar-iron from 6c to 5½c. Molasses is very scarce, little but syrups on hand; the quotations remain unchanged however.

Quotations are for round lots unless otherwise expressed; and for feed and produce, levee rates. For small purchases and orders, rates are proportionately higher;

APPLES—Scarce; $5@5 50 for choice; common not in demand.

BACON—Clearsides, 10¼@10½c; clear rib, 10¼@10½c; shoulders, 8¼@8½c; sugar-curedhams, uncanvased 14c; canvased, 15@16c. Breakfast bacon, canvased, 11½c.

BUILDERS' MATERIALS — Louisville cement, per barrel, $2 75; plaster, Michigan, $4; New York, $4 50; Rosendale, $2 25; hair, $2 50 per 40 lbs; fire-brick, $86@7 per 100; Alabama lime, by the car-load, $1 50@1 60.

BALING STUFFS—Bagging, 2 and 2¼ pounds, 13½@14½c; iron ties, 8@8½c; baling twine, 14@15c.

BEAN—Nominally $14 50 $15 asked.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Brogan shoes, $1 50@1 70 per pair; kip brogan boots, $3 75@4 50; women's kip boots, $3 50@5; women's split bal's and polkas, $1 25@1 50; L and B calf, $1 50@2; sewed calf, $2@2 50; serge, $1 50@2 50.

BEANS—Mixed, $2 75; navy, $3.

BUTTER—Good table at 30@35c; choice, 37@38c.

CORN—Sales of 400 and 559 sacks at 56c, white; 100 and 150 sacks on orders at 58c.

CORNMEAL—Sales at $2 55 for lots on landing, $2 60 for dray load lots.

COFFEE—We quote at 20@24 for Rio, according to quality.

CANDLES—Light and full weights per pound, 19½@20c.

CANNED GOODS, ETC—Prices per doz. are as follows: Peaches, $2@2 10; tomatoes, 90@1c; 2lb. strawberries, $2; raspberries, $2 50; blackberries, $2 25; pineapples, $2 75; green gages, $2 75; egg plums, $2 75@3; cherries, $2 50; extra oyster bay asparagus, $5 50; lemon sugar, $3 25@3 75; cove oysters, 1-pound, $1 15@1 35; 2-pound, $2 10@2 35; condensed milk, per case, $10 75@11 00; brandy peaches, $3 75@4; brandy peaches, $3 50@3 25; sardines, $22@23 50 for quarters; halves, $37 50.

CORDAGE — Manilla rope, 20@21c; Sisal, 17½@18c; jute, 14c; cotton, 30@32c.

CHEESE—Western and factory, 15@16c; English dairy, 18@18½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 4½@5c; peaches, 9½@5c.

DRUGS—Quinine, $2 60 per ounce; morphine, $5 25 per ounce; camphor, 50c per pound; chloroform, $1 30 per pound; castor oil, 17c per pound; opium, $8 25 per pound; borax, 40c per pound; blue mass, in lars, 50c per pound; calomel, $1 40 per pound; indigo, 75@1 50 per pound; asafoetida, 60c per pound; tartaric acid, 75c.

EGGS—Scarce to-day at 16@18c.

FLOUR—X, $5 75@6 50; XX, $6 75@7 50; XXX, $8@8 50; family, $8 75@9 50; fancy, $10@10 50.

GUNNIES—New, 19c; second-hand, 14@15c.

GROCERIES—Soda, 7½c for keg, and 8½c for box. Starch, 5@5½c per lb. German soap, 6½@7½c. Rice, 8@8½c, as to quality. Hard refined sugars, 12½@13c; open kettle, 8½@11c; yellow clarified, 10½@11½c; white do., 11½@12½c.

GLASS—6x8@7x9, $5 75; 7x10@8x10, $6 75; 8x11@10x15, $7 25; 11x14@12x17, $8; 12x18@16x20, $9 25; 14x22@16x24, $10. To the trade a discount of 35@40 per cent.

HARDWARE—Nails, $5 50 to the trade, $5 75 to the country; iron bar, 5½c; cast steel, 22½c; castings, country hollow-ware, 5½@6c; axes, $12 00@16 50.

HAY—Dull and weak at $20@25.

HIDES.—Declining and dull; dry flint 20c; dry salt 16c; dry damaged 14c; dry deerskin 25c.

HOMINY—$4 00@4 25 per bbl.

LARD—In tierces, 9½@10c; kegs, 10½@11c; pails, 10½@11c, for refined.

LEMONS AND ORANGES—Oranges, $5@6 per box. Lemons, $7.

MOLASSES—Prime to choice plantation, 65@70; fancy, 80c; common to prime sugarhouse syrup, 40@55c; fancy, 70@75c.

OATS—Sales of 118 and 146 sks at 46c.

OILS—Coal oil, 24@25 per gallon; lard oil, 80@90c; West Virginia, lubricating, 50@60c.

PAINTS — Linsed oil, $1 05@1 08; boiled, $1 10@1 12; turpentine, 65c; Japan dryer, $1 50; putty, bulk, 4½c; bladders, 5½; varnish, coach $35 20, copal No. 1, $2 50; fire-proof varnish, dry $3 50 per 100; venetian red, dry, Cookson's, per 100, $6; yellow ochre, dry, per 100, $4; white lead, 10½@11½c.

POWDER—Rifle, $7 25 per keg; shot, $2 85@3 10.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows from store at $2 in lots; sale of 40 bbls peachblows at $1 70; new potatoes $7@8.

PORK—Bulk clearsides, 9½@10c; clear rib, 9½@9½c; shoulders, 7½@8c—the above for packed; loose, ½@¼c lower; mess, $19 50@20.

POULTRY—Chickens $4@5 50; turkeys dull at $15@18.

SALT—Wholesale rates are 5-bushel bbls, $2 35; 7-bushel bbls, $3; Liverpool and sack salt, coarse $3, fine $2 25.

TOBACCO—Extra fine, Virginia, pound (Our Temple)—$1; fine, 80@90c; good, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; common, 50@55c; new stock, 47@50c. Quarters—Good bright, 55@60c; medium, 50@53c; common new work, 47@50c. Navy—Good bright, 3s and 4s, 53@55c; common bright, 3s and 4s, 48@52c; new stock, 47@50c. Black Navy—Good 3s, 4s and 5s, 50 and 52c; navy, common 3s, 4s and 6s, 46@50c. Smoking—Fine and fancy, 80@90c; medium, 50@70c; common 40@50c; buffalo bull, 60c.

TINNERS STOCK—Tin plate, 1C, 10x14, $16 00; IC, 14x20, $16 75; IX, 10x14, $18 75; IX, 14x20, $19 75; IC, 14x20 roofing, $15; block tin, 45c; copper bottoms, 48c; boiled sheet-iron, 28, 27, 8@8½c; charcoal sheet-iron, 26, 27, 10@10½c; zinc, 13c.

VEGETABLES, NEW—Celery per doz., 75c; cucumbers per doz., $1; lettuce 56 per bbl; turnips $3 50 per bbl; carrots $3 50 per bbl; beets $5@5 50 per bbl; parsnips $4 50@5 per bbl; green peas $3@3 50 per sack; cabbages $15@17 per 100 head; potatoes $7@9 per bbl.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE—Buckets, cedar, brass-bound, 2 and 3 hoops, $9@10 00. Tubs, painted, nests of 8, $4@4 50. No. 2, $10; No. 1, $11 50. Bowls, $3@5. Trays, $6@7. Churns, pine, 16 to 22 inches, $7 50@10 50; cedar, iron-bound, $15@18; cedar, brass-bound, $16@20. Willow buckets, hoop-ear, $5; wrought-ear, $6 50; large swivel, $7. Washboards, wood, $2 25; zinc, $2 25@2 50. Ax-handles, $1 25@2. Measures, nests of 5, $1 25; half-bushels, per doz, $5 00; iron-bound, $6; peck, $4. Clothes-pins, per box of 5 gross, $1 35. Spinning-wheels, per doz, $32. Brooms, ring neck, per doz., $2; Shaker, $3; steambout, $4 50; hickory splint, $4; hearth, $2; whisk, $1 75@4.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 28.—*Money*—Wall street is feverish with unfounded reports of other banks than the Atlantic failing. Money tightened from 7 currency to gold interest early in the day to 7-16 per day, with an active demand, closing at 1-64 to 1-32. The Atlantic bank has been expelled from the clearing-house.

Sterling Exchange—Is strong at 108⅞@109 for 60-days, and 109¼@109½ for sight.

Gold—Is lower under the May treasury programme, but active. Opened at 117¼, touched 117⅛, fell to 117, and closed at 117@118. Loans were at 3@7 per cent. coin, closing at 6@7 per cent. Clearings were $36,000,000