with his name. The dress was never paid for by Mr. or Mrs. Dorsheimer.

Mr. Dorsheimer swears positively about his purchases at Brooks Brothers; that he does not owe them anything; that he has paid them in full. Elisha Brooks and Mr. Freeman testify that he is indebted to them nearly $300 for clothing. When asked how often, if ever, did Mr. Dorsheimer pay for goods at the time of ordering them, Mr. Brooks's answer was, "I do not think he ever did."

Mr. Freeman seems to contradict Mr. Dorsheimer's statement, that any attempt was made to intimidate or coerce him in the manner described by the ex-Treasurer.

A settlement was finally made by the Board with Brooks Brothers, by which the State received 2,350 suits of the best quality and make of army cloth as a recompense for those furnished of an inferior quality, which, by order of the Board, were awarded to be delivered to soldiers who had received poor uniforms, and without additional cost to them. These suits were worth about $15,000.

THE SECOND CLOTHING CONTRACT.

Each of the following parties received a contract for 2,500 uniforms, at $18 per uniform, and their proposals were as follows:

G. & G. A. Arnoux	$15 93
G. & G. A. Arnoux	16 00
Charles Barnum	16 99
S. B. Baldwin	17 85
Wm. Seligman & Co.	18 23
Devlin, Hudson & Co.	19 00
Palmer V. Kellogg & Co.	19 33

Each of the above contractors were examined by the Committee, from which it appears that Seligman & Co. presented Mrs. Dorsheimer with a dress after they got the contract; that the contract which they got was not for standard army goods, as they proposed, and as the advertisement called for, but for goods furnished by Palmer V. Kellogg to the Board.

Francis D. Babbish offered to furnish standard army goods at $17 80; he got a contract for 2,500 suits at $18; would have been glad to get it at $17 85.

Charles Barnum bid at $16 99, according to samples shown by State Board; Mr. Cronin, firm of Cronin, Haxtiall & Sears, had an interest in his contract; was introduced to Mr. Dorsheimer by Mr. Cronin; received contract for 2,500 uniforms at $18; his proposal was $16 99—thus receiving from the State $2,525 more than he offered to furnish the goods for. His share of the profit in that contract was $1 a suit. That was the profit allowed by Cronin, Haxtiall & Sears.

It is evident from the testimony that the Board fell under no obligation to confine the award of contracts to parties who had complied with the terms of the advertisement or to the lowest bidders. It is somewhat remarkable that in no one instance did they award a contract upon the samples for which they invited competition. The Committee confess, however, that the goods furnished by Kellogg were of very superior quality.

Cornelius I. Longstreet, firm of Longstreet, Bradford & Co. (one of the oldest and most responsible clothing firms in the City of New-York), testified:

That he was at Albany on Saturday, May 18, previous to opening of proposals on Monday, May 19; on Sunday evening Mr. Kellogg came to me about 8 o'clock and said, "I have met Daniel and John E. Devlin and Thurlow Weed, and they tell me that this coat (the contract of the 20th of May) which is advertised for to-morrow was let to Daniel Devlin some three weeks ago by Mr. Dorsheimer; that it was fully understood the way to have the contract, but they thought it proper to advertise it to take off the curse of letting the contract in that way; that the price was to have been $18, but we can have everything of that contract now, provided we will receive 5 per cent for our trouble for executing the contract, the profits to be divided equally among ourselves and Thurlow Weed; Thurlow Weed to pay that money to other parties, to distribute the funds and to act as Treasurer; Thurlow Weed being an old acquaintance of ours, regretted that he did not know we wanted the contract, but it had been promised to Mr. Devlin; but he would try and fix it so that we could have one-third." My answer was that I wanted no contract on any such terms; that I had been in business thirty years; that I had not stolen anything yet, and that I should not commence by stealing from the State of New-York; I asked him if he knew that was the arrangement; he said it was; I then said I should leave for New-York; I think R. S. Blossom, firm of Hutchins, Blossom & Co., Albany, told me that Mr. Opdyke would be there on Monday morning, and that he was to furnish Mr. Devlin with the goods; I found Mr. Opdyke there on Monday morning, but I had no conversation with him; as soon as I saw Mr. Opdyke and other parties, I picked up my satchel and bid good bye to Albany; I asked Mr. Dorsheimer at the Astor House afterward what he meant by deceiving the people by advertising proposals when the contract was already let; Mr. Dorsheimer denied it, of course, and he said it was not let.

Mr. Kellogg swore positively that the statement of Mr. Longstreet, as to Mr. Weed sharing in the contract was false, though he corroborated the other points in the main.

Mr. Anthony Arnoux was approached by Capt. Wm. H. A. Smith, Wm. Dorsheimer, and Gustavus A. Scroggs. Mr. Arnoux made proposals at $15 88 and $16 a suit. He told Smith if he got a contract, he would give him (Smith) one half the profits. He got a contract for 2,500 suits at $18 each. Subsequently a demand was made upon him by Mr. Scroggs for a share of the profits, and a correspondence ensued, which the committee publish, in which he demands one half of the net profits for himself and Mr. Smith. Mr. Arnoux was willing to settle either with "you or young Mr. Dorsheimer, but not with both separately." In his last letter, he stated that "he was getting up the Eagle Brigade, and he would want some uniforms for that brigade, and if he could do anything for me he would, provided I would settle the old matter."

It was never settled. Mr. Scroggs's explanation of the transaction, notwithstanding these letters, is that he was merely counsel for the Messrs. Arnoux; he denied having made any claim to half or any of the profits of the contract. Wm. Dorsheimer did likewise. Capt. Smith discreetly kept out of the way of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Thomas Smith, of the firm of Smith Bros., sworn.—I made proposals to furnish the State with clothing at the time the last contract was given out, for 10,000 suits, from $15 50 up to $18 50.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Opdyke about obtaining goods from him, in case you got the contract? A.—I intimated to get them from him, and he knew I would buy them of him; the contract I did get was through Mr. Opdyke; Mr. Opdyke stated to the Governor, while he was up there, that my samples were as good as anybody's, that my bids were as low, and it was wrong that persons who put in bids at $18 50 should get contracts at $18; Mr. Opdyke received a letter from the Governor authorizing me to make a thousand overcoats of the regular army cloth, for $9 50; the bulk of the material I purchased from Mr. Opdyke; then I got an order for a thousand suits, overcoats, pants, and jackets, at $16 50; it came through Mr. Van Vechten, Quartermaster-General; some of the materials I bought of Mr. Opdyke; I think I got another order for a thousand pair of pants for $3 25.

Q. Have you ever paid any commissions, given money, or any other consideration for any interest that you may have had in any contracts with the state of New-York? A. I have done this: I have paid a portion of my profits to the party who supplied me with goods; to Mr. Opdyke half of the profits; in consideration of this he was to give me the goods at just what they cost him; which he did do.

Q. What was the jobbing price of these goods? A. About $1 65 to $1 70; I bought the goods at $1 50 to $1 65.

Q. There was a difference, then, of about ten cents a yard? A. Fully that. I think I offered at Gen. Arthur's office to give Morgan when he was down here, to make suits of clothes for his wives were given out in my presence for $16 50 to Brooks Bros.

George Opdyke sworn: Q. Did you recommend anybody? A. Certainly; I recommended a great many clothing houses that were our customers; our branch of business is dealing in woolens, goods, and nearly all our trade is with clothing houses; I gave letters to several members of the House—to the Governor, Lt. Gov. Stewart, and Mr. Dorsheimer.

Q. Did you not promise Mr. Devlin that you would use your influence for obtaining a contract for him with the Feds? A. Yes, to some extent—to him, Brooks Brothers, and Smith Brothers.

Mr. Opdyke corroborated Mr. Smith as to his contract, and stated that that contract was the only one in which he had any interest, direct or indirect.

The reasons stated by the members of the Board for awarding the contract to these parties, was that these were all large houses; that they would be likely to execute the contract; that some parties, at any rate, if not all of them, could obtain the article of which uniforms were to be made; and that it was necessary to have the work at the earliest possible period. As to the sum inserted, it was stated that it was as low as the contract could be executed in good faith.

Mr. Dorsheimer employed a man, named Loth, as Inspector of Clothing, at $5 a day, who was utterly incompetent, who received presents from the clothing-houses, and passed goods which were afterward rejected.

THE CAP CONTRACT.

Of this contract, the Committee say that it was awarded to Murphy & Childs at 75 cents, though Phillips offered to take it at 73 cents. Murphy & Childs afterward paid Phillips $7 25 per dozen to make the caps. Murphy did not hesitate to a tribute his success to his political standing and personal relations with Mr. Weed. The result was, that the State Military Board paid $14,250 for an article worth but $8,700—a clear loss of $5,550 upon this one contract. Subsequently, Murphy & Childs received large additional orders, having made for the State over 50,000 caps, and it is a moderate estimate, after his experience, to place the sum paid to that firm at $10,000 in excess of the fair market value of the goods, every farthing of which came from the hard earnings of our soldiers.

ACCOUTERMENTS.

This contract, amounting in the aggregate to over $255,000, was awarded to Thomas C. Smith, a builder in the City of New-York, but who, in fact, had only one-eighth of the contract, two-eighths being held by H. Godwin. The State paid upon this contract not less than $70,000 over and above the market value of the goods. Mr. Smith appears to have obtained his contract through Joseph H. Godwin, esq., a carriage-maker in New-York, an intimate friend of Commissary-General Welch, so intimate, in fact, that the State Arsenal in that city had been made a storehouse for carriages and wagons of Godwin's manufacture and ownership, which fact is admitted by Godwin and Welch, and has become a matter of public notoriety.

The examination is continued at great length, through contracts for tents, shoes, subsistence, blankets, shirts, and a thousand other necessaries, the general result being that the contractors made a great deal more out of the State than they were honestly entitled to.

In submitting this "report in part," the Committee are sensible of the many and onerous duties which devolved upon the State Military Board, and the many difficulties which beset them at the outset. No one can read their report without awarding them great credit, and certainly none can regard the result of their labors, over 30,000 soldiers enrolled, equipped and in the field in so short a time, without pride; time was very essential, almost vital, and many omissions may be excused, by reason of the haste with which everything was at first necessarily dispatched.

Their trust was one not to be regarded lightly. No Board has ever before in this State been entrusted with a duty of such vital importance to the State and our country.

Their vigilance should not have been relaxed a moment. While we admit their inexperience, and give them due credit, we cannot in justice to our own duties hold them entirely blameless.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 4.

10,000 U. S. 6s '81 coupon	92¼	213	Erie Railway		37
7,000 U. S. 5s '74 coupon	87	400	do	b30	37¼
400 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ cent Notes, supd	99⅞	50	do	s10	37
5,000 N. C. State 6s	67½	200	do	s30	37
5,000 Missouri State 6s	49½	100	do	s60	37
20,000 do	49½	50	do	b10	37½
1,000 Louisiana State 6s	68	100	do	s10	61
5,000 Georgia State 6s	b5 75	75	Harlem RR. Pref		30½
2,000 New-York Cen. 6s	96½	15	do		30
3,000 Erie RR. 1st M. 6s	100	50	Mich. Central RR		80
1,200 Tol. & W. 2d M	47½	50	do		55½
10,000 do	47½	200	do	s60	55½
50,000 American Gold	101½	200	do		55½
20,000 do	b60 101½	100	Mich S. & N. I. RR.	b60	23
150 Comb. Coal Pref	8	50	Panama RR		119
100 Nicaragua Transit Co.	4	50	Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip	s30	60½
100 Pac. M. S'ship Co	s30	97½	100		61
50 do	s30	97½	540	Clev. & Tol. RR	s13	43½
50 do		97½	100	do	s60	43½
25 do		97½	100	do	s10	43½
25 do	s30	97½	100	do		43½
50 do	b3	98	120	do		43½
250 do		97½	200	do	b10	43½
100 N. Y. Cen. RR	b60	82½	100	do	s10	43½
200 do	b10	82½	200	Chic. & Rk. I. RR	s10	55
400 do	s60	82½	100	do		75
500 do		82½	100	do	b10	55
50 do	b15	82½	100	do	s60	54½
220 Harlem Railroad		12½	50	do	s30	54½
12 Third Avenue RR		75	120	do		54½
8 Chic. Burl. & Qy. RR.		61½				

SECOND BOARD.

11,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg		92½	50	Mich. Cent. RR	b30	54½
9,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup.		92½	250	do		54
10,000 do	b30	92½	50	do	s5	56½
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.		86½	100	Mic. So. & N. Ind. RR.		22½
4,000 do		87	50	do	b30	22½
20,000 Mo. State 6s	b30	49	100	Panama Railroad		119½
5,000 do		48½	50	Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip	s60	60
1,000 Mil. & Pr. Du Chein 1st M gs		89½	250	do		56½
3,000 C. R. & Q. RR. 8s		90½	200	do	s60	56½
5,000 Toledo & W. 2d M		47½	10	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R		117½
5,000 Hud. Riv. 1st Mtge.		104	200	Clev. and Tol. RR.	s30	42½
50,000 American Gold		101½	200	do		42½
25,000 do	b60	101½	400	do	b3	42½
200 N. Y. Cent. RR	s60	82½	100	do	s30	42½
100 Erie Railway	s30	36½	10	Chic. and Rock I. RR.		54½
200 do	s60	36½	15	Mil. & Pr. du C. 1st P'd		77
100 Harlem RR. Pref		30½	200	Mil. & Prairie du C. R.		24

FRIDAY, April 4—P. M.

The Stock movement continues languid in the absence of stirring military advices. Stocks in the hands of the bulls are generally well held, and the short line of the street is probably gradually increasing. The movement needs the impulse of some important victory or series of victories, and the effect on the money market of the infusion of a million or two per day of demand Treasury Notes. Meanwhile the parties operating for the rise are confident of the future, and do not suffer the depressed condition of the market for the past week to shake that confidence. Governments sold at 92¾, a decline of ¼ ₱ cent on yesterday's rates. There was a rumor that Government was endeavoring to negotiate a very large amount of the new issue of sixes, but there was no foundation for the rumor, which, however, had its effect. State stocks are heavy and dull. Missouris sold at 49, a further decline of ¾ ₱ cent. The shares, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Erie, were not sustained. A small sale of Nicaragua was made at 4. It is understood that contracts have been made for three or four river and lake boats, for this route. At the Second Board, the feeling was still heavy. Michigan Central sold as low as 54, under rumors of a fire at Detroit, which destroyed eight or nine locomotives. It was afterward firmer. Illinois Central was also very heavy, selling down to 59¾ on the falling off in receipts, and the delay in the opening of the Mississippi River. After the Board, there was a stronger feeling. A leading house bought 2,000 shares Erie Preferred, at 61½@61¾, which had a sympathetic effect upon other descriptions. Central sold up to 82¾, and was about that at the close. Erie common was 36¾@37. The amount of receipts on the 1st inst. was larger than for any day since the road was built. Missouri sold as low as 48½, and came out freely. Parties who bought at low prices, are realizing before the market reacts too much. At the close the quotations were: U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered, 92¾@92½; U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons, 92¾@92½; Treasury 7.30 per cents, 99½; American Gold, 102@102½; Tennessee State 6s, 53½@53¾; Missouri State 6s, 48½@48¾; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 97½@97¾; New-York Central Railroad, 82½@82¾; Erie Railroad, 36¾@37; Erie Railroad, Preferred, 61½@61¾; Harlem Railroad, 12½@12¾; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 30; Reading Railroad, 41½; Michigan Central Railroad, 54½; Michigan Southern, 23; Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 46@46½; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 67½@67¾; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 45½@45¾; Rock Island Railroad, 54½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 46½; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, 61.

The market for foreign bills was not very active in the morning, but at the close of business there was a better demand, and an improvement of ¼ percent was established in Sterling, the market closing at 112½ for bankers signatures. The firmness in gold had an influence upon Exchange.

Freights are lower, with moderate offerings to English ports, but nothing of moment for the Continent. To Liverpool, the engagements are 25,000 bush. Corn at 5d., in bulk; 27,000 do. Wheat at 5¼@5¾d., in bulk and bags; 21,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 1,200 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, 15s. @ 17s. 6d.; 300 hhds. Tallow at 15s.; 150 bbls. Beef at 3s. 6d. To London—500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 50 boxes Bacon, 20s.; 150 tcs. Lard at 20s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d. The charters are, an American brig of 300 tons to the North Side of Cuba and back at 38c. for Sugar, port charges paid; another of 300 tons to the South Side of Cuba and back at 40c. for Sugar, and one of 400 hhds. from the North Side of Cuba at $5 50 ₱ hhd.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $808,054 15—for Customs, $163,000; Payments, $977,567 07; Balance, $1,961,375 32.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the fourth week of March:

Fourth week, 1862	$49,141 60
Fourth week, 1861	49,272 74
Decrease	$131 14

The whole month foots up $152,001 62, against $151,370 51 in March last year. The earnings of this year do not include the receipts of the New-Albany and Salem Road, only of the Michigan Central line proper.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the fourth week of March were:

Fourth week 1862	$29,884
Fourth week, 1861	28,583
Increase	$1,301

The whole month gives $99,359 against $85,875 in 1861, an increase of $13,486.

The movement in gold was more active to-day, and considerable purchases were made at 101¾@102, the latter price being paid at the close. The sales at the Board reach $250,000, and there was nearly as much done in the street, much of it for export. The California boat added $581,000 to the supply. The receipts from California have largely decreased within a year or two. The specie in Bank now exceeds $34,000,000, including special deposits. The Indebtedness Certificates are plenty, and selling at 96¼@96½. Disbursing officers' checks, payable in these Certificates, sell at 95½. The low prices for these securities continue to affect unfavorably the regular issues of the Government, and in this view the issue of them, however convenient to public creditors, has been unfortunate. The effect, however, will probably be only temporary. It is very seldom that capitalists can obtain a Government investment paying 10 ₱ cent income. The 7.30 ₱ cents are lower, and large parcels have been sold at 99¾. The small lots sell at 99¾ and par.

Money continues abundant on good collaterals at 6@7 ₱ cent on demand. The demand at Bank is very limited, as general business is quite dull. We have seldom seen the street so torpid as to-day.

The exchanges at the Clearing-House this morning were $15,047,199 28.

The interest on the New-York City stocks payable on the 1st of May, will be paid on that day, at the office of the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

We hear of no important financial movement to-day, excepting a proposition among the Banks to unite with Philadelphia and Boston, and take the remainder, about $34,000,000, of 7.30 ₱ cent Treasury Notes which the Secretary is authorized to issue. At present these notes are an incubus on the market, as to man knoweth when they may be put out by Mr. Chase.

The Imports of Dry Goods are again this week below those of the same week last year.

We annex a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending April 3, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the Week.			
Entered at the port	$1,497,470	$1,306,773	$1,360,062
Thrown on market	1,420,825	1,630,282	1,346,639
Since Jan. 1:			
Entered at the port	$34,677,691	$22,575,909	$14,782,667
Thrown on the market	35,469,753	23,953,603	16,319,564

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.	*Manuf. of*	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	1,568	$455,489	Flax	560	$112,173
Cotton	750	148,549	Miscella'ous	173	47,007
Silk	290	266,924			
			Total	3,340	$1,079,227

WITHDRAWN.

Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.	*Manuf. of*	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	449	$159,033	Flax	147	$19,652
Cotton	214	43,967	Miscella'ous	923	10,724
Silk	41	27,865			
			Total	1,774	$357,453

WAREHOUSED.

Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.	*Manuf. of*	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	268	$119,742	Flax	141	$44,976
Cotton	759	141,101	Miscella'ous	37	9,612
Silk	8	2,960			
			Total	1,213	$319,335

We understand the suit of Bates vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, to recover possession of depot grounds in Chicago, has been finally decided, on appeal, by the Supreme Court at Washington, in favor of the Company.

The Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Road advertise to buy ten thousand of their first mortgage bonds for the Sinking Fund.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road is to be held at Boston on the 15th May, to consider the propriety of extending that road from Aurora into Chicago, and to authorize the issue of a million of bonds for that purpose.

The deposits of demand notes for 5 per cent certificates, with Mr. Cisco, have been about $800,000 during the past three days. The aggregate is nearly $17,000,000. About a million of demand notes were sent to Louisville for army purposes yesterday and to-day.

The engravers sent to-day to Washington nearly three millions of the new legal notes, making an aggregate of nearly eleven millions forwarded, of the following denominations:

Previously to April 4.	
In Fives	$1,120,000
In Tens	1,240,000
In Twenties	1,440,000
In Thousands	4,000,000
Total	$7,800,000
April 4.	
In Fives	$240,000
In Tens	240,000
In Twenties	240,000
In Fifties	200,000
In Thousands	2,000,000
Total	$10,720,000

The Hundreds and Five Hundreds will be sent early next week.

The iron trade of the country is commanding much attention. Congress, in imposing domestic taxes, should increase the tariff in like proportion on the imported article, so that capitalists may have confidence that the business of iron-making will yield a fair remuneration for the investment. Iron rails on the different roads in the United States last upon an average but about eight years. If, by giving additional strength to the bar, a rail could be made that should last sixteen years, an immense saving would be made, which would give dividends on the stock of many of the non-paying railways—like the Harlem and Erie. To accomplish so desirable an end for the shareholders, let the large Railway Companies appropriate a fund for the purpose of improving iron. We are told that there have been some hundreds of experiments made by the admixture of Franklinite with other pig metals, and, in all cases, great additional strength has been gained. Garthshire Scotch iron, which is very cold short, is used only for common castings, and is too tender even for common rails, but by adding 30 ₱ cent of Franklinite ore in the puddling-furnace, the puddle, it is stated, can be drawn into horse-nails, one of the best tests for good iron. The Directors of Railway Companies should look into this subject. Millions of dollars would be the annual saving by having a rail to last double the time it does at present. We are advised that this can be done by a proper admixture of different irons.

The Long Island Railroad Company is understood to have declared a dividend of 75 cents ₱ share, the first dividend, we believe, since the Company was founded.

The receipts from customs during March last at Boston and other Eastern ports were three times as large as during March, 1861, while those at New-York have more than doubled. There has also been a large increase at other ports. The total receipts from customs last week were about $2,000,000.

The Firemen's Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₱ cent, payable on demand.

At auction there was an offering of 2,500 pieces of fancy cassimeres. The attendance of buyers was very large, and the sale was quite spirited. The whole catalogue was sold, and prices were considered satisfactory. Also a line of ribbons, which included many new and desirable styles. The catalogue was all sold, and many duplicates were also placed. The sale showed an improvement, especially in the plain goods. Also a small catalogue of white goods and embroideries. The offering was all taken, but prices showed no essential change. Also a special offering of mousseline de laines, Saxony woolen and British dress goods and shawls. The bidding was spirited, and the catalogue all sold. The sale was considered one of the best of the season.

The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad was sold on the 27th ult. by the United States Marshal for $325,000. On the 28th ult. the purchasers organized a new company, styled the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company.

Annexed is a list of the directors under the new organization: Frederick H. Smith, John Ferguson, Peter McMartin, Edmond H. Miller, E. Cauldwell, Elihu Day, Nathan Powell, W. M. Dunn, and Jacob B. McChesney. The Board was organized by the appointment of F. H. Smith, President; and T. Pollock, Secretary. T. P. Mathews was appointed Treasurer, and D. C. Branham, Superintendent.

A Chicago paper says:

One of the pernicious practices frequently indulged in by some of our grain warehousemen, is the loaning of the grain stored with them, and sometimes shipping it on their own account. To meet this the following preamble and resolution were passed on 'Change to-day:

Whereas, It is well understood in this community that some of the warehousemen have made it a practice to loan large amounts of grain intrusted to their keeping, and to ship East on their own accounts grain belonging to other parties, without their knowledge or consent; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee recently appointed to investigate the working of warehouses, be requested to inquire into these matters, and report the facts and such suggestions as they may deem advisable for the correction of these great abuses.

The business of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, during the month of March, was as follows:

GOLD DEPOSITS.	
From all sources	$197,408 01
SILVER DEPOSITS.	
Silver and purchases	33,112 61
Total deposits	$230,520 62
Copper cents (O. S.) received in exchange for cents of new issue	3,625 00

COINAGE.

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold	97,164	$171,317 00
Silver	405,200	50,260 00
Copper	1,100,000	11,000 00
Total	1,602,364	$232,577 00

The bill to legalize the suspension of specie payments, passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey, relieves the banks from the penalties imposed by their charters for not redeeming their notes in specie, provided they redeem them in funds current in New-York or Philadelphia. The act remains in force one year, unless the Governor shall, on receiving information that the banks of New-York and Philadelphia have resumed specie payments, suspend its operation.

The Chicago Tribune says:

A farm mortgage bill passed the Lower House of the Wisconsin Legislature, last Thursday, by 40 majority, which indicates its ready passage in the Senate. It is one of the most important measures of the session, and will probably secure the final settlement of the whole mortgage difficulty. It provides that 12 ₱ cent of the gross receipts of all such railroads as have received the benefit of farm mortgages shall be applied to the extinguishment of the farm-mortgage debt. The proposed act is not compulsory upon the railroads affected, but it depends for its execution upon the previous assent of those roads. *The Milwaukee News* believes this assent will be given, and *The Sentinel* believes it won't, and the latter says:

In relation to the La Crosse and Milwaukee and Horicon and Milwaukee roads, both of which are in the hands of the receiver, who is there to give any assurances that the provisions of the bill can be carried out by these roads? This bill, as we understand it, simply authorizes the directors of railroads to do what they might do without any authority from the Legislature, and is not compulsory upon them. We know of no law which could authorize the receiver of a railroad or the judge who appoints the receiver, to appropriate the earnings of a road to pay the farm mortgages. We make these remarks simply to correct the impression which might be conveyed by the above extract from *The News*.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
FRIDAY, April 4, 1862.

ASHES—The market is steady, with moderate sales of Pots at ₱5 62½, and Pearls at ₱5 56.

COTTON—There has been only a moderate business doing, but prices generally, are steady; sales of about 400 bales, at 29½@30c. for Middling Uplands, and do. New-Orleans and Texas.

COFFEE—Rio has been in quite active demand, and the sales are large, embracing 4,000 bags ex Leighton; 3,000 ex Banshee, taken for investment, and 500 to the trade, on terms we did not learn. Other kinds are moderately active; sales of 400 bags St. Domingo at 19@19½c., mostly the latter price.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is dull, and Lake is offered at 22c., cash, without leading to business.

DYEWOODS—Logwood meets with a ready sale at full prices; sales of 100 tons St. Domingo at ₱22, cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is limited, and the market is irregular; the low grades are lower, but the medium and better brands are firmer; the want of government continues to check business; the sales are 6,300 bbls. at ₱5 20@₱5 25 for Superfine State and Western; ₱5 30@₱5 60 for the low grades of Western Extra; ₱5 25@₱5 35 for Extra State; ₱5 40@₱5 55 for fancy do.; ₱5 70@₱5 80 for Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and ₱5 30@₱6 60 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is more active, and good and choice brands are better, but the low grades are easier; sales of 1,020 bbls. at ₱5 30@₱6 60 for Extras. Southern Flour is in fair demand, especially choice Extras, which are firm, but common brands are difficult of sale; sales of 1,100 bbls. at ₱5 [illegible]@₱6 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, Ac., and ₱6 10@₱7 for trade brands. Rye Flour is in limited request; sales of 150 bbls. at ₱$4 25@₱4 [illegible]. Corn Meal is less active, but is steady; sales of 150 bbls. at ₱2 [illegible]@₱2 90 for Jersey, and ₱3 25 for Brandywine.

FISH—Dry Cod are dull and again lower; sales of 1,000 qtls. St. George's Bank at ₱4 12½@₱4 20. Mackerel are in fair request but are hardly so firm; sales of 1,000 bbls. at ₱9 25@₱9 [illegible] for medium No. 1 Mass.; and ₱7 25@₱7 [illegible] for No. 2 do. Smoked Herring are in fair request at the decline; sales of 10,000 boxes at 20@22c. for Scaled, and 13@14c. for No. 1.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active, and is rather easier although not quotably lower; the demand is chiefly for lots to complete cargoes for export; millers are not purchasing to any extent; the sales include 3,600 bush. red Western at ₱1 [illegible]@₱1 [illegible] in store and delivered; 2,000 do. mixed Spring (Racine and Milwaukee) at ₱1 30, and 4,500 do. white Michigan, in store, at ₱1 [illegible]. Barley is firm, but quiet. The receipts are limited; sales of 400 bush. State at 90c. at the railroad depot. Barley Malt is less active, but firm at ₱1 05@₱1 06. Rye is in fair request, and is heavy; sales of 2,300 bush State at 70c. on the pier. Oats are in fair demand, and are again better; sales of Western and Canadian at 39@40½c., and State at 41@41½c. Corn is less active, but is firmer, under the influence of a further decline in freights; the inquiry is mainly for export; sales of 27,000 bush. at 59@59½c. for Jersey Yellow, and 60@61c. for Western mixed, in store and delivered.

HEMP—Manila is in large supply, and is dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bales, to arrive, at 7½c. ₱ lb.

HAY is in fair demand at steady rates; sales of 300 bales at 70@75c. ₱ 100 lb.

HOPS—The market continues languid and depressed; sales of 50 bales new at 12@16c. for Common to Prime.

HONEY—The market is quite firm, owing to small stocks; the demand is fair; sales of 45 tcs. and 75 bbls. Cuba on private terms.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and heavy; small sales at ₱22 50@₱23 50 ₱ ton, and 1,300 tons English Rails at ₱39 50, cash.

LEAD—The market is dull for foreign, even at the decline; sales of 50 tons German at ₱6 25, cash.

LUMBER—The demand is limited, but the market is firm at ₱12@₱14 for Eastern Spruce and Pine Timber, by the cargo.

LIME—The market is quiet but steady at 60c. for Common Rockland, and 80c. for Lump.

LATH are inactive and steady at ₱1 12½, 3 mos.

MOLASSES—A fair inquiry still prevails, and full prices are obtained; we hear of sales of 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 22@23c.; 65 hhds. Porto Rico, at 33c.; 18 hhds. Nassau, at 30c.; 10 bbls. Cuba, at 30c. and 21 bbls. Porto Rico, at 36c. By auction, sales of 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 34½c., and 60 bbls. New-Orleans, at 33½c., both cash.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is in improved demand, and prices are again firmer, with a tendency toward higher rates; sales of 400 bbls. at ₱1 40@₱1 42½, including 150 bbls. at ₱1 40, and 100 do. to arrive at ₱1 42½ ₱ gall. cash. Common Rosin is very scarce, and quite firm at ₱6; sales of 600 bbls. common strained at ₱6 25 ₱ 310 lb. The medium and finer grades are in meager supply, and prices favor the seller. Tar is in limited demand at ₱$2 50@₱2 [illegible], and Pitch at ₱$2 50@₱2 [illegible] bbl.

OILS continue languid, and prices nominally the same; small sales of Linseed at 62c. cash.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is firmer and Mess is in fair demand, in part for future delivery; sales of 1,250 bbls. at ₱13@₱13 12½ for New Mess; ₱13 25@₱13 for Prime Mess—the latter rate for Roddis's favorite brand, and ₱10 25@₱10 50 for Prime. Beef is in fair demand and is firmer; sales of 250 bbls. at ₱14 12½@₱14 50 for extra, and ₱12@₱13 for plain Mess. Bacon is quiet but steady; sales of 250 boxes at 6½c. for Long-Ribbed Western; 7½c. for Short do. do., and 7½c. for Short Clear do. Cut Meats are in good request; sales of 250 tcs. at 4½@5c. for Shoulders, and 5½@5½c. for Dry Hams, and 50 boxes English Long Cut Hams at 6½c. Lard is less active, yet steady; sales of 100 bbls. and tcs. at 7½@7½c. Old Butter is in fair request and prices favor the buyer: New arrives more freely and is dull and lower; we quote choice new State at 20@21c.; choice old do. at 18@19c.; fair to good do. at 16@17c.; Western Reserve Ohio at 17@18c., and Middle and Southern do. at 16@16c. Cheese is in fair demand for shipment and consumption, and prices are firm at 7@8c. for fair to choice State, and 6½@7c. for Ohio.

RICE—Carolina remains inactive. East India is in moderate demand; sales of 100 bags Rangoon at 2½c.

SUGARS—Raw continues in good demand, and prices are very strong at 6½c. for fair refining; the inquiry is from refiners and exporters, and few lots taken on speculation; the sales are about 2,400 hhds. at 6¼@6½c. for Cuba; 7@7½c. for Porto Rico, and 119 hhds. Barbadoes at 8c. Refined are in good demand—Yellow in particular—the stock of which is very small, having been reduced by the filling of the late Government contracts; we quote Powdered, Granulated, and Crushed at 10½@10¾c.; White Coffee at 9½@9¾c., and Yellow do. at 8½@9c.; common qualities of the latter are quoted as low as 8½c. At auction to-day 50 hhds. Cuba sold at 8½c., cash.

SPICES—We hear of further sales of 1,500 bags Pepper on private terms, and also 2,100 bags Pimento previous to our last on private terms.

SALT—The market is rather dull and heavy, and, with an accumulating stock, prices are irregular; sales of 1,300 sacks Ashton's on private terms, and 4,000 bush. Curacoa reported at 32c. We quote Liverpool ground at 35@37½c., Ashton's at ₱1 80@₱1 90, Worthington's, and Jeffry's, and Darcy's, at ₱1 [illegible], and Turk's Island at 24@25c.

SPELTER is lower; sales of 50 tons Silesian at 5½c. ₱ lb., cash.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in limited demand, and the market is heavy; sales 150 bags at 8½c. Timothy seed is quiet; sales of 40 bags at ₱2 12½@₱2 37½ ₱ bush. Calcutta is much lower, sales of 1,000 bags having been made in Boston, to arrive, at ₱2 10 ₱ bushel, cash.

TEAS—There has been a more general inquiry, mainly from the trade, and the market is very firm. We hear of sales of 300 Greens, 1,000 Japans, and, in addition to the 1,000 reported yesterday, 600 Oolongs; also, 500 Souchongs,