NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. MASSIE IN AMERICA.

AMERICA; THE ORIGIN OF HER PRESENT CONFLICT; HER PROSPECT FOR THE SLAVE; AND HER CLAIM FOR ANTI-SLAVERY SYMPATHY. By JAMES WILLIAM MASSIE, D.D. LL.D. 12mo. pp. 472. London: John Snow. New-York: George P. Putnam.

The author of this volume, an eminent Dissenting Minister in London, was deputed in 1863 by an English Anti-Slavery Association to visit the United States with a view to presenting an appeal to the American churches on the subject of Slavery, and obtaining accurate information with regard to their position in this great crisis in the history of the Republic. Pursuing the objects of his mission with singular zeal, assiduity, and intelligence, he here embodies the results of his observations in a narrative which is not only crowded with important facts and suggestions, but written in a lively and pleasing style, presenting an immense mass of political and historical statements in an attractive manner.

Dr. Massie's description of the voyage to New-York furnishes an agreeable specimen of his powers of narrative.

I sailed from England in the steamship "City of Baltimore," and returned in the "City of Washington." I left Liverpool on the 17th of June, and sailed from New-York on the 3d of October. Variety of character and national relations marked my fellow-passengers on both going out and coming home. Roman Catholic priests, American clergymen, Presbyterian and Episcopalian, and Baptist missionaries, mingled in the company; Irishmen who had lived in America, and now had more sympathy with the South than the North; Englishmen who had become American in their associations, and sympathized strongly with the North; American sea-captains, who were peace democrats, and hated the slave; a Virginian slaveholder, who acknowledged owning thirty slaves; a Secessionist and a Southern emissary; men who had become rich, and others who had become poor; American ladies of intelligent and patriotic zeal for their country and religion, and some who hated the forms of religion except in a storm; Jews, Frenchmen, and men born in India; educated and ignorant persons; card players and a professional singer; some that were very pleasant, and others who were destitute of all conversational attraction, formed the motley company. I preached in the cabin, on the poop, and on the forecastle. The cabin and the steerage passengers, beside the crew, supplied the congregation which then assembled. On the voyage out, there were 750 who ranked as the latter; but many of them were of the Romish church, and among them the *priest* was welcome. We went out in thirteen days, and came home in about twelve. There was a sneering tone in the would-be critics toward the American army. The "Times" was a principal authority, and the wonderfully eloquent letters of some of "our correspondents" were greatly admired. The "Alabama" and "Florida" were often discussed as we went, and on our way back the "Rams" were the principal objects of apprehension. The sympathies of the majority on our return voyage were with the North. It is usual that those who have been in America are more cordial as her friends than those who have heard of her in other lands.

The scene witnessed at Queenstown, where we took on board a large increase to our steerage company, was characteristic of the people and the land. The mourning and lamentation of aged relatives seemed intense and overwhelming; wringing their hands, clasping in their bosom, wailing with weeping and distracting cries when parting from young men who were reeling under the influence of drink; nothing more vehement could have been displayed if the travelers were going to execution. Aged women rushed to the verge of the pier, and even on board of the tender, till the observer feared they would precipitate themselves into the sea, as if they could not sever themselves: while other members of the same family were indulging in free and easy conference, or would turn aside for a moment to soothe the agitation of their aged kinsfolk. It was discovered after we sailed from Queenstown that five men had stowed themselves on board without paying, and affirming they had no money to pay their passage. They were marked on the back with numbers, to distinguish them, and then made to occupy themselves in menial services on the deck. An unsuccessful attempt was made to move the cabin passengers to subscribe to aid one of these schemers by the begging box being carried round. I suppose the authorities managed to secure payment in America.

Beside the vessels we passed at sea, two occasions occurred to arouse general attention: the first was an iceberg, and the other was the Associated Press boat at Cape Race. The iceberg was a mass of snow and ice, which probably rose two hundred feet out of the sea, and, as we were assured, was, doubtless, twice the depth under the surface. A sort of haven or harbor on one side appeared as if it had been excavated to shelter the seals or sea monsters. The thermometer was sensibly lower in the vicinity, whether from the influence of such a mass of ice, or that the region was colder. The same kind of object was visible on our return, and not very far from the same latitude and longitude. The weather was foggy as we came toward Newfoundland, and we feared we should have to bear off from its shores without the opportunity of providing a telegraph to be sent before us. But the atmosphere suddenly cleared up, and our captain was able to communicate with the shore, so that a message was sent to New-York forty-eight hours before we arrived in the harbor. As we proceeded we saw the lighthouses on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts. Nantucket stood out conspicuously, and soon after we passed Sandy Hook and came within sight of New-Jersey lights, and then entered the estuary which receives the waters of the Hudson. It was pleasing to witness the kindly welcome which Americans gave to the headlands of their native country. All passengers were cheerful and on the alert to mark the conspicuous objects on the banks of the majestic estuary, forts and towers, pleasant villas and watering-places, which had each a name and a history, and which indicated the approach of our vessel to New-York, and the termination of our voyage.

Soon after arriving in this city Dr. Massie made the acquaintance of several prominent friends of freedom, among whom were the Rev. Drs. Tyng, J. P. Thompson, Asa D. Smith, Mr. Oliver Johnson, and Professor B. N. Martin, to whose judicious counsels and prompt sympathy he warmly expresses his obligations. One of his first experiences of life in New-York is thus related:

On the Fourth of July, I attended a morning prayer-meeting in Dr. Tyng's lecture room. I was not observed by the officiating minister till after the service, and heard the pastor in his usual style among his people. The attendance was not crowded, but good and respectable. The sentiments of the address were Christian, faithful, and loyal. The battle of Gettysburg and the surrender of Vicksburg were imminent, or had occurred, but were not yet known. I heartily enjoyed the service.

I attended the Democratic assembly, for partisan orations, in the Music Hall, and heard the three distinguished speakers, Horatio Seymour being the most prominent. He is Governor of New-York, the supreme magistrate in the State, and hopes to become the successful Democratic candidate for the Presidency, when Lincoln's time expires. The hall was densely filled, and well arranged throughout for the party fugleman to lead on the applause. There was much and systematic cheering as the orators proceeded. Many of the auditors were going in and out, rather as observers than as belonging to the party. I thought Seymour's speech was a well-ordered, heartless, voluble, and insidious piece of clap-trap. He had no word of censure for the malignant men who had distracted the people by the fire and carnage of civil war; no word of sympathy for the families and parents whose supports and ornaments had fallen for their country; no sign or hint of admiration for the bravery and self-sacrifice of those who had rushed to the forefront of the battle to rescue their Government and nation from disgrace. He magnified the alleged despotic action of the Federal Government in its measures to repress treachery, treason, and rebellion, whereby the Democratic party were repressed, and popular liberty was endangered; he laid the odium and blame of all upon the Republicans, and called on them, for the *peace* of the Republic, to yield themselves and the country to the irresponsible management of himself and his party. The expectation of the New-York Democrats that day was that Lee would overrun Pennsylvania, press on to Washington; and some of them are suspected to have been in the secret of the prospective riots in New-York. I learned something by this demonstration of the stump orator, the mass meeting, and the policy of Democratic demagogues.

Dr. Massie gives an interesting account of what he saw and heard in New-York during the July riots, from which we take a few paragraphs:

I was in New-York, both at the beginning and at the close of the riots, in July, 1863. I had, the previous week, attended a meeting of colored people in the Rev. H. H. Garnett's church. Six or seven hundred assembled, and seven or eight pastors—one Methodist Bishop among them. There had been, among one portion of the colored people, special religious services in one of the New-York suburbs, a greater number of their pastors were therefore probably present. I delivered an address, and read the letter from the Manchester Anti-Slavery Conference. The leading men present forthwith appointed Secretary, Chairman, and Committee to prepare a response. But they made an urgent appeal to me to renew my visit and deliver a similar address, and they would assure me of a much larger meeting. I consented to attend, in the same church, on the evening of Monday, the 13th July. That was eventually the first day of the riots. I had engaged to dine with Dr. Asa D. Smith and his family, and as I expected to leave New-York for Washington soon after, I was not in circumstances to be conversant with events in other parts of the city. From Dr. Smith I first heard definitely of acts of riot and violence among the populace, and noticed his family listening to noises on the street with nervous solicitude. After dinner, I prepared to fulfill my engagement with my colored friends, and Dr. Smith accompanied me down Broadway. We could find no convenient omnibus, and therefore walked toward the place. The population was in a universal ferment—every person looking at his fellow passenger, as if apprehensive of danger. We reached the church where the meeting was to have been held, but there was no light visible, or preparation—an instance of forethought which greatly relieved us. We ultimately found the sexton, who did not at first recognize us, and with great reluctance he informed us where Mr. Garnet could be seen. We found him and two male and two female colored friends, waiting in obscurity and with much perturbation the events of the evening, dreading every falling footstep which seemed to approach the door—one of the men had just escaped from personal assault with his life.

The riots, which lasted nearly a whole week, were represented by some journalists as having been excited by the draft, which followed the conscription. The conscription was prescribed by an act of Congress, to render the Government strong enough to put down Rebellion without dependence on volunteers. It was the law of the land. The draft was by ballot; no man was excluded from its action by the Federal Administration. The rioters attacked men supposed to be supporters of the General Government; but the Aldermen and Governor Seymour pretended to appease the mob by promising to have the draft suspended. The offices of the "Tribune" were attacked, because the editor was charged as an advocate of the abolition of Slavery. Hundreds of colored people were assaulted, hunted as wild beasts, their humble dwellings gutted, and burned to ashes. Children, old men, feeble women, and sick and helpless negroes were killed, hung to lamp-posts, and cast into the river. Soldiers and their officers, policemen, and respectable private citizens were murdered in deadly strife; Colonel O'Brien was brutally beaten and guarded till he expired as the victim of mob outrage. The Colored Orphan Asylum was sacked and burned, and the little inmates only escaped by the daring and skillful management of the matron and superintendent, who risked their lives in conveying them to the police-station. Streets, avenues, stations, arsenals, stores, and printing-offices, as also telegraphs, were ravaged, occupied, and fired, while the mob were armed with all kinds of missiles and fire-arms, and acted in concert as the agents of a conspiracy. The "New-York Herald" stood by, and chuckled with glee. For several days the "World" and the "Express" found excuses and palliatives for the incendiary mob; holding up to ridicule men who, they alleged, had to hide themselves from the infuriated savages. The "Tribune" reported the acts of murder, as did the "New-York Times" and the "Evening Post," and measures taken to suppress the riots, and charged the origin of the riots to conspirators who sympathized with the slaveholding rebels.

We quote for what it is worth a portion of Dr. Massie's remarks on the New-York press:

The stenographic or phonographic art is perhaps not so universal as is the daily press in America: as I found frequently when I quoted for the "Notes" of the speaker, and which I never could supply. But I am bound to testify that even in the Western States, in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh, I read reports of my addresses which were verbatim, and did not make me ashamed of what I had delivered. They were promptly produced and widely circulated. I was, however, amused on one occasion to read in "The New-York Herald" a mere paraphrase of what I had spoken. From beginning to end hardly one word which I had uttered, but in other words throughout a pretty correct version of my thoughts; a free translation of the speech, and in strong contrast with the "New-York Times," which reported my words as well as my sentiments. I was told by Dr. Tyng of a case which had recently occurred to himself. On the Thanksgiving day in August, he had been taken by surprise in his own lecture-room by the attendance of a much larger assembly than he had anticipated, which rendered expedient an address as well as "prayers." He had not prepared, and therefore his address was extempore. Something like a free translation of what he uttered was *reported* in one of the New-York papers—for which he was in no sense responsible, as he had not seen it before or after. His attention to it was, however, enforced by an elaborate critique on his discourse, as if it had been his publication, which he read to me from the London "Record." The words and phrases, which were not his, were held up to scorn, and he was severely and ungenerously slandered as a man who had departed from his duty, the principles of piety, and the character of a Christian minister. Writers who live in glass houses should not cast stones.

A few papers in the States where Slavery lingers, still serve as champions for the *sordidest* patriarchal institution, and denounce all measures tending to its abolition; in Kentucky, advertisements of sales and the running away of negroes still appear, and even Mr. Prentice in *The Louisville Journal* avows a belief that the negroes are normally suited only for forced labor and the slave's fare; these are *vestigia retrorsum* of departing times.

The two main political distinctions in the daily press are the Democratic and Republican creeds; the former again divided into Peace Democrats—sometimes called Copperheads, as the copperhead snake mimicks the rattle-snake, when unsolling the last folds of its skin; and as the banner of South Carolina bears the rattlesnake for its *insignium*. There are also War Democrats who say the Government should be supported till this Rebellion is subdued, but they reserve something to be hereafter adjusted about the sovereign rights of separate States and the inter-communal immunities of their citizens. The Republican papers are also divided into Anti-Slavery and Slave-tolerating parties more or less vehement. *The New-York Herald* is *sui generis*; sometimes hot and sometimes cold, and sometimes hot and cold—sometimes it reports the truth, and contains well-written descriptive articles—at other times it reports what has more fiction than truth, or again, what has no truth at all, but with all the gravity of a trusted chronicler. Its correspondents do not send lies, there is some one at headquarters who can reshape them to order in any number—chiefly of a sensational character. As to any principle of truth or virtue, it never could see it; one principle it holds, as the devil has held murder from the beginning—malevolent, malignant hatred to the colored race, and all who would uphold his cause. When the South began this Rebellion, this paper rallied under its banner, till the roughs on the right side threatened consequences which Mr. Bennet, with all his Scottish calculation, as a renegade did not covet, and therefore he hung out for a time the stripes and stars. He is believed to be as much with the South still, but he serves it by lies and deception, by the sewer garbage of New-York partisanship and the brazen hypocrisy which every intelligent man in New-York penetrates. The paper panders to the momentary passions of those who live by their wits, and hate honesty and the colored man. Were the energy, enterprise, and management expended on this journal devoted to a benevolent and patriotic cause, multitudes would rejoice in its success. *The World*, *The Sun*, and *The Express*, as also *The News*, are also supposed to sympathize with opponents to the present Administration. The first of these had a better character till it became the property of an agent of the Jew firm of Rothschild, who trades in stocks, exchanges, discounts, and loans.

This transatlantic broker has realized, as is reported, a large fortune by the trade in which he has engaged since the Rebellion began. His special telegrams to London, as well as Reiter's, are thought to have been manipulated for influences on the stock and gold market more than to convey the truth in facts concerning the war.

Financially the "Express" was under the care of assignees while I was in New-York, and I scarcely ever heard of the others. As a stranger I cannot speak of all the New-York journals, many of which I never saw; but I refer to such as I found in reading-rooms, in clubs, and at private residences, or as were prominently announced for sale in cars, etc. The "Daily News" does not sympathize with Mr. Lincoln's administration; the "Journal of Commerce" urged every citizen to stand by the laws and the constituted authorities of the city, State, and Nation, but regarded Slavery and the slave system with an eye to commerce. The "Express," the "Sun," and other minor papers have not prospered as far as they adhered to the South. The "New-York Evening Post," the "Tribune," and "Times" deserve a higher eulogium than I can write.

A very considerable space is devoted by Dr. Massie to reports of his official proceedings, and of the reception he met with from different public bodies in all parts of the United States. He was everywhere cordially welcomed. His addresses excited general attention, and were highly approved by those who heard them. He appears to have conducted his delicate mission with great wisdom, and the result of his visit was probably more successful than he had anticipated. His work will exert a wholesome influence on public opinion in England, and must be read with interest and satisfaction in this country.

Books Received.

My Cave Life in Vicksburg. By A Lady. 12mo. pp. 196. D. Appleton & Co.

Ned's Motto; or, Little By Little. By the Author of "Win and Wear." 12mo. pp. 339. Robert Carter & Brothers.

The Red Track. By Gustave Aimard. 8vo. pp. 157. T. B. Peterson & Brothers. New-York: Frederic A. Brady.

Church Essays. By George Cumming McWhorter. 12mo. pp. 175. D. Appleton & Co.

A Sheaf of Verse Bound for the Fair. By Henry Theodore Tuckerman. 12mo. pp. 48. C. A. Alvord.

Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln. 12mo. pp. 187. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

A Youth's History of the Rebellion. By William M. Thayer. 12mo. pp. 347. Walker, Wise & Co.

Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1864. Edited by David A. Wells. 12mo. pp. 352. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

Post-Office Directory for 1864. Revised and Corrected by J. Disturnell. 12mo. pp. 314. J. H. Colton.

Rebel Rhymes and Rhapsodies. Collected and Arranged by Frank Moore. 12mo. pp. 299. George P. Putnam.

America: The Origin of Her Present Conflict; Her Prospect for the Slave, and Her Claim for Anti Slavery Sympathy. By James William Massie, D. D., LL. D. 8vo. pp. 472. London: John Snow. New-York: G. P. Putnam.

Dora Hamilton; or, Sunshine and Shadow. 12mo. pp. 292. American Tract Society.

The Temperance Tales. By Lucina M. Sargent. Vol. VI. 12mo. pp. 127. The Same.

A Tribute to the Fair. Comprising a Collection of *Vers de Société*. Published in Aid of the Sanitary Commission. 12mo. pp. 253. D. Appleton & Co.

John Law and the Mississippi Bubble. By Adolphe Thiers. Translated by Frank S. Flake. 12mo. pp. 228. James G. Gregory.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 15.

10,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.....11⅛		200 Erie Preferred.....111	
50,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, Coup.112		200 do.....111⅛	
3,000 do.....111⅛		300 do.....111¼	
6,000 U. S. 5s '65, Coup..105		1500 Hudson River RR.....151	
3,000 U. S. 5s '74, Coup..106		100 do.....bi0.151½	
1,000 do.....indorsed 106		200 do.....150⅞	
10,000 Tr. Notes 7.30 Ok A.11⅛		200 do.....150⅞	
20,000 U. S. 6s Fyr. Cer.... 99		300 do.....150⅞	
17,000 do.....99⅛		50 do.....150	
5,000 Ill. Coupon Rs. '75..104		400 Harlem Railroad...s30.131	
7,000 Tennessee 6s '90.... 61		300 do.....s30.132	
13,000 Missouri State 6s.... 74		100 do.....s30.134	
20,000 do.....74⅛		600 do.....s30.135	
1,000 Mo. 6s Ib. to Pac. RR. 63		200 do.....135⅛	
5,000 do.....63		200 do.....136	
8,500 California 7s.....141		200 do.....137	
35,000 Ohio & Miss. Cer.... 60½		50 Nor. & Wor. RR.....108	
20,000 do.....bi0 60½		500 Reading Railroad.....157	
20,000 do.....60½		4300 do.....158	
120,000 do.....60		1000 do.....bi0.158⅛	
20,000 Erie 2d Mortgage....120		300 do.....b30.159	
8,000 Harlem 2d Mtge.....101½		200 do.....157⅞	
1,000 Ill. Central Bds.....122		200 do.....s60.157⅞	
15,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d m. Pr. 98		1700 do.....157⅞	
2,000 Alt. & Ter. H. Inc.... 85		200 Chic. & Alt. Pref.....105	
5,000 do.....94		100 do.....104	
1,000 Chic. & N.W. 2d mt.105		100 Mich. C. R. R.....154	
2,000 Del. L. & W. 2d mt..116½		500 M. S. & N. I. R. R.....112	
16,000 P. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st m. 116		2400 do.....111⅛	
10,000 Ills. & Mo. 1st Gt. 72		500 do.....111⅛	
10,000 do.....71½		200 do.....111⅛	
10,000 American Gold.....132⅛		1100 do.....112	
5,000 do.....132⅛		100 do.....111⅛	
8 Am. Exchange Bank..121		100 do.....b15.112	
70 Bank of Commerce.....116		100 Ill. Cen. Full Stock..136	
100 Canton Co.....72½		2700 Ill. C. R. R. Scrip.....147	
100 do.....72		200 do.....146⅞	
200 do.....71½		250 Cleve. & P. R. R.....129	
20 do.....71		100 do.....129⅞	
200 do.....71½		1000 Gal. & Chic. R. R.....142	
200 Del. & Hudson Canal..246		100 do.....s10.142½	
60 do.....245		200 Cleve. & T. R. R.....149	
100 do.....244		300 do.....149⅞	
265 American Coal Co.....109		300 do.....149⅞	
100 Central Coal Co.....b15 31½		300 Chic. & R. I. R. R.....132½	
200 do.....30		100 do.....130	
200 Cumberland Coal Pref. 81		100 do.....134½	
100 do.....82		100 do.....b15.131	
100 do.....s60 81		200 C. B. & Q. R. R.....118	
100 do.....s60 81½		100 do.....145	
100 do.....82		30 do.....144½	
200 do.....s30 82½		100 Mil. & P. du C. R. R. 32	
100 do.....b10 83		200 do.....61½	
1000 do.....83		1000 Toledo & Wab. RR.. 72	
400 Quicksilver Mining.... 81½		100 do.....72½	
100 do.....81		200 do.....72	
450 do.....80		100 Toledo & Wab. Pref. 91	
200 do.....79½		400 do.....90	
100 Cen. Amer. Trans. Co. 51½		200 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.140	
50 Min. Mining Co.....79		1200 do.....140⅞	
200 Pacific Mail SS. Co....230		200 do.....140½	
300 do.....231		300 do.....141	
350 do.....232		200 do.....141½	
1000 N. Y. Cen. RR.....141		300 do.....142	
300 do.....b30.141½		100 do.....s60.142	
500 do.....140⅞		1100 do.....142½	
200 do.....s30.142		400 do.....s30.142½	
200 do.....142		100 do.....s30.142⅞	
100 do.....142		100 Alt. & Ter. Haute RR. 35	
1100 Erie Railway.....112		100 do.....31	
500 do.....b10.112⅛		1000 Chic. & N.W. RR.... 69	
500 do.....112		400 Chic. & N.W. Pref.... 90	
1400 do.....112⅛		400 do.....91	
1000 do.....112⅛		500 do.....91½	
100 Har. & St. Joseph R.... 53		100 Chic. & Alton RR.... 89	
500 Market & Cin. 1st Pfd. 84		200 Bucks County Lead.... 14	
1000 Penn. RR. 1st m.....100		1500 do.....14	
4000 do.....100		1000 do.....2	
200 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.... 62		200 Copake Iron M..... 13	
100 Mil. & Mo. R. R.... 61		800 Mariposa M. Co..... 37	
100 Ch. & Mil. RR..... 90		300 Cas. Cop. Co..... 9	
50 Wyoming V. C. Co.... 90		500 Quartz Hill Min. Co.. 18	

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup..116		600 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.....129	
20,000 U. S. 5s 5-20s, Coup..112½		100 Galena & Chi. RR. b10.142½	
10,000 U. S. 6s Fyr. Cer.... 99		100 do.....142½	
200 Comb. Coal Pr..... 84		300 do.....142½	
300 Quicksilver Mining.... 81½		100 do.....s60.142½	
200 do.....82		100 do.....b10.142½	
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.....142½		700 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.....118	
400 do.....141½		100 Chicago & R. I. RR.....132	
300 Erie Railway.....b10.112		100 do.....s30.131	
1000 do.....112⅛		500 Mil. & P. Du Ch. RR.... 34	
100 Erie Preferred.....b10.113		300 Tol. & W. R. R.....74	
200 do.....112½		1000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.s15.142	
200 do.....112½		200 do.....143	
700 Hudson River RR.....151		200 do.....142⅞	
100 do.....b10.151		100 do.....142½	
400 do.....s10.151		800 do.....143	
200 Harlem Railroad.....130		100 do.....144½	
700 Reading RR.....105		100 do.....s30.143	
1300 do.....b10.105½		100 do.....b10.144½	
500 do.....105⅛		100 Alt. & T. H. RR.....84	
500 do.....b10.105		100 do.....83½	
100 Mich. Central RR.....154		100 Alt. & T. H. R. Pref.. 92	
200 do.....154		100 Chic. & N. W. RR.... 69	
100 do.....b10.154½		100 do.....69½	
300 Mil. S. & N. I. RR.....112		300 do.....69⅞	
400 do.....112		300 do.....69	
200 M. S. & N. I. O. S.....150		100 Chic. & N. W. Pref.... 87	
500 Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip.....147		100 do.....87½	
300 do.....146⅞		300 do.....b10 90	
300 do.....146⅞		300 do.....90	
100 do.....146		100 do.....b10 90½	
200 do.....146½			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 N. Y. C. RR.....141½		400 Gal. & Ch. RR.....b10.142	
1100 Erie Railway.....112		100 do.....142	
500 do.....112½		1900 Cl. & Tol. RR., ex d. 148	
1200 do.....112½		500 Ch. & N. W. RR.....67½	
200 do.....b3.112½		200 do.....b3 67½	
100 Erie Preferred.....112		200 do.....67½	
100 do.....112		900 Chic. & N. W. Pref.... 90	
100 Hudson River RR.....150½		100 Chicago & R. I. RR.....129	
300 do.....150½		100 do.....129½	
100 do.....b3.150		300 Pt., Ft. W. & Ch. RR.....143	
400 do.....150		600 do.....143½	
600 Harlem R. R.....130		1100 do.....144	
100 do.....s60.132		300 do.....144½	
100 do.....s60.132		300 do.....b3.145	
100 Reading RR.....b3.105½		300 do.....149	
200 do.....b3.105½		1400 do.....s30.144½	
100 do.....105½		200 do.....144½	
100 do.....b3.105½		1100 do.....144½	
1100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.....112		300 do.....s30.144½	
100 do.....b3.112		100 M. & P. du Ch. RR.....35	
100 do.....b3.112		100 Ter. H. & Alton R.R.....34	
100 do.....112		200 T. H. & A. Pr.....100	
200 do.....b3.112½		100 do.....99½	
300 M. S. & N. I. R. R.....150		10000 Sandy R. C. & O. Co. In m. bs.....95	
200 Ill. Central R. R.....147½		15000 do.....95½	
500 do.....147½		100 Tol. & Wab. RR.....72	
300 do.....147		10000 Ohio & Miss. Cer.... 60	
400 do.....146½		10000 do.....60½	
400 do.....146½		20000 do.....60½	
1000 do.....146		50 Han. & St. Jo. RR.....55	
1100 do.....146		200 Cumberland Coal.....84	
300 do.....b3.146½		400 do.....87½	
500 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.....129½		500 Quicksilver M. Co.....31	
400 do.....129½		200 do.....s3 31	
500 do.....129		600 do.....b10 32	
200 do.....b3.129		2000 Bucks Co. Lead..... 14	
500 Mariposa M. Co..... 36		900 do.....b3 14	

FRIDAY, April 15—P. M.

Gold upon the street opened at 173¾, and sold at the Stock Exchange at 173¼@173½; at noon, 173½. The lowest rate of the day was 172, closing at 175 at 4 p. m. Upon the street Stocks were lower, and the general desire was to close out when anything like cost could be had. Erie sold down to 112; New-York Central, 141; Illinois Central, 147½. At the Stock Exchange, Government Stocks were lower under the impression, which daily gains strength, that the Government must return to the sale of bonds in open market as the only mode of preserving solvency anywhere; Registered 6s of 1881 fell 2 ⅌ cent; Coupons were quoted at 114@116¼; 5-20s, Coupon, 111¼@112; 7.30 Notes, April, 112; Certificates, 99@99⅞; Tennessee 6s, 60@61; Virginia 6s, 50; North Carolina 6s, 58@60; Missouri 6s, 72¾@74; California 7s, 141; New-York Gas, 300 bid; Brooklyn Gas, 185; Citizens' Gas, 112; Canton Company, 71¾@72; Delaware and Hudson, 244; Central Coal, 80; Cumberland, 83@83½; American Coal, 109@109½; Quicksilver Mining Company, 79¾@79¾; Pacific Mail, 231@232; Central Transit Company, 51¼@52; New-York Central, 140¾@140¾; Erie Railway, 112¼@112½; Erie Railway Preferred, 112; Hudson River, 150@150½; Harlem, 185@187, and 183, seller 30, bid; Harlem Preferred, 100@110; Reading, 157¼@158; Michigan Central, 153½@153¾; Michigan Southern, 111¼@111¾. At the Second Board prices were higher and the market quite firm for the general list. Cumberland Coal was active and taken by strong buyers. It is now sending forward a large amount of Coal, sold at $7 ⅌ ton a Graytown, and yielding a handsome profit. The "corner" in Harlem Common Stock continues successful, and its managers predict higher rates. Its value as an investment is wholly nominal, as the earnings of the road at present are barely equal to th interest upon its bonds. The fact has no effect with the speculation in it, but it should not be lost upon parties, for whom the Stock is offered as a collateral. After the Second Board prices broke down, and there was a general scramble to sell. Erie fell to 121¼ and Hudson River, 146½; Reading, 158½, and N. Y. Central, 132. The closing prices were: Gold, 174½; New-York Central, 141½; Erie, 122¼; Erie Preferred, 112; Hudson River, 150; Harlem, 190; Reading, 158½; Michigan Southern, 112¼; Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 150; Illinois Central, 146½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 127; Galena and Chicago, 142; Toledo and Wabash, 148; Rock Island, 127½; Chicago and North-Western, 67¾; Chicago and North-Western Preferred, 90.

Freights continue dull, and we are again called on to report the lowest rates on record. The engagements to Liverpool are: 50 tuns Bacon at 2s 6d. (and we believe some Flour has been taken as low as 3d. ⅌ bbl.); per neutral flag, 1,000 boxes Bacon at 5s.; 50 do. do. at 7s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Lard at 5s.; 10 tuns Oil at 17s. 6d.; and per steamer, 150 bales Cotton at ¼d. ⅌ lb; 200 boxes Bacon at 10s. @12s. 6d. To London: 100 tcs. Beef at 3s.; 100 do. do. at 3s. 3d.; 300 bbls. Pork at 2s., and 100 tuns Bacon, Lard and Tallow at 12s. 6d. To Glasgow, per steamer: 100 tuns Tallow, 100 do. Lard, and 25 do. Provisions (Shoulders), all at 20s. ⅌ ton. To Antwerp, per neutral: 100 tcs. Lard at 25s. To Bremen: 300 tcs. Lard at 25s.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. To Amsterdam: 100 tcs. Lard and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. To Hamburg: 50 tuns Bark at 30s. To Rotterdam: 100 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d. The carrying rates per American and neutral flags, are as follows: To Liverpool—Grain, ⅌ bush., 1@1¼d.; Flour, ⅌ bbl., 3@6d.; Pork, ⅌ bbl., 4½@6d.; Petroleum, ⅌ bbl., 6s.@6s. 6d.; Heavy Goods—Cheese Oils, &c., ⅌ ton, 2s. 6d.@5s.; Beef, ⅌ tierce, 6@9d.; Tobacco, ⅌ hhd, 10s.@12s. 6d.; Cotton, ⅌ lb, 3-32d.@⅛d. To London—Grain, ⅌ bush., 4@5d.; Flour, ⅌ bbl., 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.; Pork, ⅌ bbl., 1s. 9d.@2s. 9d.; Petroleum, ⅌ bbl., 6s. @6s. 6d.; Heavy Goods—Cheese, Oils, &c., ⅌ ton, 12s. 6d.@20s.; Beef, ⅌ tierce, 3s. @4s.; Oil Cake, ⅌ ton, 12s. 6d.@20s.; Furs and Skins, ⅌ ton, 10s.@17s. 6d. To Glasgow—Grain, ⅌ bush., 3@4d.; Flour, ⅌ bbl., 1s. 3d.@1s. 9d.; Petroleum, ⅌ bbl., 6s. @6s. 6d.; Heavy Goods—Cheese, Oils, &c., ⅌ ton, 12s. 6d.@20s.; Rice, ⅌ ton, 12s. 6d.@20s.

Money is abundant at 7 ⅌ cent. The disturbances in the Stock and Gold markets has caused a good deal of activity in loans, but there is nothing to warrant the expectation that the Treasury Department intends to contract the currency. Large sales of Gold are hinted at, and rumors are afloat of free sales of Sterling bills and of a possible negotiation of Ten-Forties on European account. All these are partial remedies for a disease which needs thorough treatment. Unless the currency is steadily and largely reduced it is idle to talk of permanently lower prices for gold or anything else. Upon the present volume of currency existing market values are as sure to be maintained as any future event can be. In June a large amount of Coupon five per cent notes will, after the interest is paid, be thrown into the currency and further inflate prices. The only thorough remedy for the evils of an excessive currency is a resort to the sale of bonds for the most they will bring, and the immediate levy of a tax which will yield full one-half of all the war expenses. The war cannot longer be prosecuted upon "due bills," and the sooner the cost is paid by a forced loan in the form of taxes the better. The sale of ten-fortles is larger to-day. The 1st National Bank sells $725,000. Payments are made very reluctantly for the bonds by some of the associated banks, and to-night over half a million of dollars of checks are held unpaid.

Sterling bills have been sold by leading drawers to-day at 169@169¼.

The movement of Dry Goods at this port for the week has been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.	Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.....	213	$110,916	Flax.....	1,935	$153,120
Cotton.....	374	111,238	Miscellanea's..	337	88,792
Silk.....	263	260,348			
Total.....				3,851	$932,569

WITHDRAWALS.

Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.	Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.....	351	$123,369	Flax.....	202	$65,210
Cotton.....	314	79,995	Miscellanea's.	822	12,317
Silk.....	74	85,789			
Total.....				1,943	$366,674

WAREHOUSED.

Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.	Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.....	238	$93,292	Flax.....	128	$23,198
Cotton.....	59	27,550	Miscellanea's.	7,504	43,928
Silk.....	89	74,433			
Total.....				8,018	$268,401

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the week ending April 7 are as follows:

	1864.	1863.
Freight.....	$16,194 91	$12,784 45
Passengers.....	9,529 56	4,576 13
Mails and rents.....	908 50	1,035 62
Total.....	$26,633 97	$18,358 20
Increase.....	$8,304 77	

The Chicago and North-Western Railway Company earned for the week ending April 7, 1864, as follows:

Passengers.....	$13,731 74	Express.....	$363 30
Freight.....	19,694