MEXICO.

LETTER TO SENATOR SUMNER ON THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

To the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, *Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In a matter that not only very greatly concerns the material interests of the United States, but which, in the opinion of very many enlightened minds both within and without our country, very seriously touches our national honor, I am sure you will agree with me as to the importance of a gentleman in your high position being possessed of such information as to the present condition of Mexican affairs, and the propriety of official action on the part of our Government as can be effected by fair and creditable testimony. Such testimony I am now prepared to render.

With your permission I will respectfully submit to your consideration the impressions which I have derived from a protracted residence in Mexico, a personal knowledge of and acquaintance with its domestic politics, and many of its party leaders; and an estimation of the value, under favorable auspices, of that prolific land, to the manufacturing, the mining, and the commercial interests of the United States.

It is not my object either to censure or applaud that foreign policy which sent Maximilian to a disputed throne. I do not desire to open questions that are already decided in the minds of most men. But I do desire in the present condition of the affairs of that Prince, and at a time when, as it seems to me, Mexico as well as himself is in imminent peril, to present to the consideration of reflecting men such statements as, if true (and I submit on my own knowledge that they are), should considerably modify the action of our own people and Government.

Via San Blas and Guadalajara, in the Summer of 1864, I went to the City of Mexico on business which, if successful, would seriously profit American citizens and aid in the process of Mexican civilization. Maximilian had then but recently entered that distracted country, and I first saw him in the Autumn of that year at Guanajuato, and I remember how his youthful appearance, his tall and imposing figure, his gentle bearing, and facile manners made him the object of admiration of the good people of that renowned mining district, through which I passed with enthusiastic hurrahs; they strewed the ways by which he passed with flowers, and in a word they hailed him as their deliverer. My object was to obtain such privileges from the Mexican Government as should place the control of the Pacific navigation in the hands of American citizens, at that period all the Mexican sea ports on both shores as well as all the principal towns and cities through the Empire. It might have been anticipated that under all the circumstances of his situation Maximilian would have declined to listen to my proposals. It would have been natural enough for him to have given a preference to European enterprise. It might have been popular to have insisted on a Mexican control of its own steam marine. But the industry and thrift of our people were not unknown to that enlightened ruler, and the concession I sought for was obtained.

This was the establishment by one of our chief New-York commercial-houses of two lines of steamships to the Mexican ports on the Pacific Coast, with a grant of important coasting and trading privileges for a number of years, and although diplomatic relations between our own Government and the *de facto* administration of Mexico were suspended, commercial relations could not be, and my position was, therefore, deprived of any official influence, yet the readiness with which my request was granted was the subject of no little surprise to some of my foreign competitors, whose jealousy of the United States was no secret, and whose proffered terms might have been considered more advantageous than my own.

This was an occasion for an American at least to look favorably on the public conduct of Maximilian, and the views I then conceived as to his character and which I soon found were identical with those of almost every native of reputation that I met in the country, have not at all been shaken by later events. I returned to Mexico on a similar mission in July, 1865, and again encountered the same encouragement at the hands of Maximilian and the Empress; my efforts in behalf of American interests were for a second time successful.

In April last as the attorney of another eminent firm of this city I once more visited the Mexican Capital. My mission this time was an extremely difficult one. It was no less than to procure the ratification by the Government of the old Louisiana and Tehuantepec Company's grant and permission to change the name of the Company, it having passed into the hands of New-York capitalists.

Nearly the whole Diplomatic Corps then in Mexico set their faces against the project, as they have done for forty years back. In the interests of the various nations they represented they objected to permitting to Americans the exclusive control of the valuable traffic and right of way across that isthmus, as was natural enough. Yet I was successful. The affair was settled after a memorable struggle to our own satisfaction, and the Emperor, without compensation or condition, gave us the desired decree, for which several millions of francs were offered by a European company, though the policy of the French Emperor to withdraw his expeditionary corps from the country was already known to be a fixed fact. Of course these successes were gratifying to me: no one likes to fail in such undertakings. But neither was nor am I vain enough to attribute them to any diplomatic act or merit of mine, nor to any other cause than that which I have always considered to be a correct one, which is, briefly, this: Maximilian is an acute observer. He is a well-educated and humane gentleman, but by no means devoid of ambition, "that last infirmity of noble minds." Upon the invitation of the Mexican notables, who went all the way to Miramon after the French intervention, he came to Mexico with the idea that he should be able to lead its people from their anarchical by-ways of past years to the great national highway of order and prosperity. Their welcome would then become his, and their happiness his fame.

For every reason he sought, like a wise man, to court the friendship of Americans. He saw in them the genius and the activity that were indispensable to promote the material development of Mexican resources, and to render the country rich and peaceful, and as contiguous neighbors, as it was in the last degree important that harmonious relations should subsist between the two countries. Events have falsified his hopes. His throne has crumbled away, his life hangs on a thread, the people, whom he hoped to have united and tranquilized, are rent by civil war, and the stranger whom he would have conciliated is his most deadly enemy, because a most insidious foe.

By the result of our policy we have given the so-called Liberal party of Mexico such moral encouragement that the French bayonets have ceased to hedge in the throne, and by all appearances the cause of Maximilian seems hopelessly lost.

But a brief space since we officially sent an accredited representative to the United States, accompanied by one of our most famous generals, preceded by the trumpets of the press, to deal, not with Maximilian, whom at least they might have found and seen, but with Señor Juarez, whom they could not. But that I suppose could not be helped.

Now the tables are measurably turned. To be sure, according to what is called the constitution in Mexico, Juarez is now nothing but a private citizen. In fact, there is to-day no legal executive in Mexico at all, save such legality as runs with Maximilian's tenure. But the Liberal party are in the ascendant, and, deal with which representative of that party we may, we will doubtless have to treat with the party itself when we go next to the consideration of Mexican affairs.

Now, Sir, let me ask if you have sufficiently considered the character of this party as compared with that of the adherents of Maximilian, and of Maximilian himself. Let me suggest a few facts to you upon these points:

The worst of the current charges against Maximilian is that founded on his decree of October 3, 1865. This was issued when the country was, for Mexico, almost in a state of peace—when the Liberals had no organized army in the field—when in nine cases out of 10 the only forces professing to act as Liberals were bands of highwaymen, and stage coach robbers, "who cried stand and deliver," "la balsa o la vida," in the name of Juarez, just as they might do under any other name.

The promulgation of it was urged as a necessity by all the Ministers of State, who themselves were eminent Mexicans and Liberals, such as Ramirez Lacunza, Robles Pezuala, Pellicco, and others, all of whom visited the French intervention, and it bore their signatures.

It was issued with the sole view of putting an end to the system of organized pillage and murder, and I will assert without fear of contradiction that not a single officer of the Republic, not a solitary citizen of reputation, however strong his party predilections, was ever executed under that decree. In point of fact, it is notorious in Mexico that Maximilian's idea of his interest (not to say his duty) toward his people has been to save their lives rather than to take them. His aversion to signing a death-warrant, his eagerness to respite the condemned are of public note.

Take the case of Romero, while the crime of brigandage was at its height. In 1865 this Chief was convicted, by a French Court-Martial of plundering, or, at least, of having ordered to be plundered, a diligence not far from the gates of the capital city. It was equivalent to the stoppage and plunder of the express train from Baltimore just as it came in sight of Washington. Marshal Bazaine ordered the culprit for execution, and he was shot; but not with Maximilian's consent. His efforts to save the man's life were prompt, though fruitless. The case was one in which, in military eyes, seemed to call for an example, and to prevent the Emperor's respite, the unfortunate man was taken out and shot ere the Emperor's reprieve could arrive at camp.

This and the indignant pretest which he made on the occasion was the commencement of the estrangement between himself and the French Marshal, who was himself, I believe, an honorable and just man, as well as a good soldier.

Take, again, the case of Gen. O'Horan, who, while prefect and commander of the forces at Tlalpan, near the City of Mexico, in the last days of August, 1866, discovered a formidable band of conspirators, whose plan was to assassinate O'Horan, as they had a short time previously his predecessor, the prefect Mr. Falcon, a most respectable citizen and officer, and then to surprise and capture the Emperor himself, who was at the time sojourning near by at his country seat.

Gen. O'Horan, an Imperialist officer, got wind of the plot. O'Horan is of Irish origin, and distinguished himself fighting against the French at Puebla. It must be supposed that he conceived the emergency critical, for he at once seized the recognized conspirators, and proceeded to put them to death.

Yet even here Maximilian intervened, and as soon as information reached him of what was going on, summarily stopped all further executions.

These are but samples of facts which are as well known as daylight to the people of Mexico.

These are among the reasons that impelled the Mexicans of substance and cultivation, the people who live in cities, who have money to lose and homes to protect, and children to bring up honestly and usefully, and who want to *do so*, to sustain the Imperialist cause. It may not be the particular form of government that they all would have desired, but it has been the best government *per se* that they have had for years, and they know it.

After it the deluge! they may well say when the Empire is demolished and the *regime* which our own policy has warmed into vitality, but which we now refuse to control, comes into sway. To Mexico we have acted the part of a Frankenstein; we have created for her government a monstrous oppression and lawlessness whose earliest exercise of power is sufficient to make a Christian man's blood run cold.

The official statement of the Juarez Government issued from San Luis Potosi and now received at New-York, tranquilly informs us how, on the occasion of the capture of Puebla, Profirio Diaz put to death *every officer of the garrison*, and this comes to us while the horrors of the massacre of upward of a hundred poor French soldiers at Zacatecas, who lingered behind after the last battalion of their brave comrades in arms left the shores of Mexico, are still fresh in our minds.

Would to God that I could believe their own story of their own wickedness to be untrue. Would to God that I could believe that the concurrent horrors that are reported to us from Mexico were exceptional cases, cruelties of the "Liberalists," and not indications of a settled design to return to those wholesale butcheries and crimes which for years have made the name of Mexico synonymous with highway robbery, unpaid bands, private assassination and murder. When men such as Diaz and Escobedo get control, the condition of the country will be such as to justify even the almost hopeless carnage with which we see other Mexicans preferring death in the field to surrender to such masters. They can die but once, and they may wish to die like men rather than be hanged like dogs.

This Gen. Diaz cannot plead ignorance of the usages of civilized warfare in extenuation of his cruel conduct at Puebla. He must recollect that, when in Oaxaca in 1865, he was captured by the French, he and his whole command received no other treatment than what a gallant victor bestows upon a vanquished foe—he was permitted to escape from his captors, and we see the result.

The Liberals under Rojas, in the State of Jalisco, hanged pregnant women to trees because they gave shelter to their enemies along the line of march, and devastated the country through which they passed. I was assured from respectable sources, during my first journey across Mexico, that all the female children past seven years of age had been either violated or carried off by these barbarous bands on their way from Tepic to Guadlojou, a distance of 170 miles.

The Swedish General, Semberg, who had been for upward of thirty years in the Mexican army, and who was in command of the Imperial troops at Guaymas, Sonora, at the time Pesquera sacked Hermosillo and murdered its principal inhabitants, about a year ago, was surrounded while marching to the relief of said city, and was obliged to surrender to the enemy, which he did on condition that the lives of his men and of himself would not be taken. And although this was promised him by his captors, he was inhumanly slain in an hour afterward. I knew him personally; he was an amiable man, and married an American lady.

The heroic defenders of Alamos and other cities in the same State, Almada and Tarori, both Mexicans and Imperial Generals, shared a similar fate.

But you must not conceive that my object is to vilify the Liberal party of Mexico, nor do I say that there are no worthy men now fighting under their banners. I do not state that all these atrocities were committed under instructions from Señor Juarez. Their worst enemy could desire them no worse fate than present and uninterrupted success. When they come into power they will kill and rob each other, as well as the other factions. Nor do I accord to the Imperialists the attributes of perfection, although I certainly, as a quiet man and a business man, much prefer them to their antagonists, and reasonably conceive their predominance, whether under an Imperial or a Republican form of government, would in every way tend to the better condition of Mexico, and its friendly relations with the United States. But, in the language of Burke, "it is ordained in the eternal nature of things, that men of intemperate minds can never be free."

The Liberal element hates a stranger; for this reason, if for no other, it would detest Maximilian. For this reason, if for no other, it has always detested us. Survivors of the Mexican War, and there must be many such, even in those Western States, some of whose Senators in Washington, it is reported, have expressed the strongest sympathy with the plans and deeds to-day of the Liberalists in Mexico, and their kind of Liberalism, cannot fail to remember the untiring animosity, generally taking the form of assassination, which attended their reception by the "Liberals" in Mexico of that period. We all recollect what stringent measures Gen. Scott had to resort to, in order to prevent the murder of his followers in the capital city after its surrender. Taking these facts as they are, I think that class of Mexicans who are a little cosmopolitan—who are willing to exchange ideas and courtesies and goods with a foreigner, and do not consider it altogether desirable to shoot him or rob him—is the worthier class of the two. And it is because, as an American, I feel convinced that we have, as a nation, done so much to bring about the withdrawal of the French troops, the downfall of Maximilian, and the triumph of the Liberals, that I write you now. After all that we have done, shall we do no more? Shall it be said that when we have absolutely, and at a time when the cause was not without peril, persisted in a policy that promises to give Mexico up to anarchy, we should now refuse to take the one step left to save it from such a fate, and intervene? I use the word advisedly—intervene. Tender wholesome advice to Mexico—tell her to accept the surrender of Maximilian and his followers, and to treat them as prisoners of war. A prince who has been recognized as the ruler *de jure et de facto* of a state by almost every nation in Christendom, cannot be dealt with as a Lopez or a Walker. Tell her to settle her own domestic affairs on sound foundation, to enact good and wise laws, and see that they are obeyed. Tell her, too, that if she does not do these things herself we shall be compelled to do them for her—do what a wise Mexican once told me we would have to do sooner or later: "You will have to send us a Banks or a Sherman," said he, "with 25,000 men at his back, and then we may get our affairs put in good order."

The Mexicans are not utterly unprepared for such a consummation, and many of the best among them are perhaps not at all (if it becomes necessary to take such a step, and the step be actually taken) be a wise precaution of our own. It will prevent a future war between the two countries.

These few ideas I have hastily thrown together, as well in the direct interest of humanity in doing what little I may to avert the probable murder of a Christian prince and thousands of his partisans, as in the United States from the establishment of a settled and orderly rule in Mexico; and with this object in view I have ventured to address to you this hasty and imperfect communication, as I am persuaded that the subject of it will receive from your enlightened mind the consideration which it merits. I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, J. P. O'SULLIVAN.

Brevoort House, New-York City, April 27, 1867.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1867.

The following letter from Mr. Hotze to Count Wydenbruk appears in the recently-published official correspondence in relation to prisoners of war in Mexico:

CINCINNATI, O., No. 166 Race-st., April 4, 1867.

EXCELLENCY: In order to legalize my person, I take the liberty of inclosing a letter of introduction to you which Baron Lago, Austrian Charge d'Affaires, had the goodness to give me. I was formerly Captain on the Austrian General Quartermaster's staff; then Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Mexican Corps of Austrian Volunteers. In consequence of my refusal, on the dissolution of this Corps, to accept the position of Chief of Staff to Gen. Marquez, I drew on myself the displeasure of the Emperor Maximilian; have made application to reënter the Austrian Army, and intend to spend one year with my brother, who lives here. The wishes to serve the Emperor Maximilian as far as lies in my power induces me to address this letter to you. The position of the prince is extremely critical, and it is probable that he will fall into the hands of the Republicans. The question now is, in this case, to assure his fate, or, to speak plainer, his life—to spare the world a bloody drama, and the Imperial family in Vienna a terrible grief. I am not less anxious for the fate of the Austrian legation in Mexico, the members of which are my personal friends. I know Mexico and the Mexicans. If I take the liberty of drawing your attention to this subject, it is on account of the interest it must have for you, and because it has nothing to do with Mexican affairs, with which the Austrian Government has wisely had no connection. Your influence would perhaps succeed in inducing the Hon. W. H. Seward to declare that the person of the prince must be respected, and if not officially, at least through his influence over Juarez, to work in this direction. I offer myself to bring Secretary Seward's dispatch without delay, and by the shortest route, to Juarez. I guarantee the secrecy of the contents. During a year I was commander of the Province of Oajaco, the birth-place of the President, and have left, as I hope, a favorable character. I stood in friendly relations to several of the President's family. Perhaps it will still succeed to do something for the unfortunate prince before it is too late. It is possible, and my most ardent wish, that something has already been done, and probably better than my proposal. If, however, no step has yet been taken, I leave my proposal to your Excellency's enlightened judgment. Should your Excellency wish my presence in Washington I will come at once, &c.

FREDERICK HOTZE.

Count Wydenbruk did not avail himself of Mr. Hotze's offer for the reason only that our Government had sent a messenger to President Juarez with an appeal in behalf of Maximilian.

THE CALIFORNIA LAND BILL AND LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: "The devil is not as black as he is painted," nor is the Legislature as bad as George Wilkes represents it with reference to the California Land Company act. Mr. Wilkes sent a bill to Albany to incorporate the California Land Co. About that time the papers had much to say in regard to "a great land swindling scheme," in which Gen. Butler's name was mixed up. On its introduction into the Assembly by Mr. Devlin, *The Albany Argus* called attention to it, and denounced it as "a swindle," "or words to that effect." The bill went to the Judiciary Committee, and was permitted to remain sleeping in their hands until the feeling excited by *The Argus* had quieted down. Four or five weeks after an agent of Mr. Wilkes visited Albany, and expressed much anxiety about having the bill "put through," as the friends of the measure were anxious to "get the stock on the market, as it was a big thing." The Judiciary Committee met and heard Mr. Wilkes's agent. Messrs. Hiscox and Henry Smith objected to reporting the bill unless with the individual liability clause added. Mr. Wilkes's agent objected to the bill with this provision. If they could not get it in the shape it was sent to Albany, they did not want it at all. For several weeks the bill was abandoned, when Mr. Wilkes's agent again appeared at Albany, and made proffers of stock to have the bill reported. The Committee could not be prevailed upon to report the job as asked for by Mr. Wilkes; hence his threat to appeal to the New-Jersey Legislature. The bill was finally reported, with the liability amendment, late in the session, and passed. The Judiciary Committee of the House is assailed as corrupt because they would not grant to Mr. Wilkes and his friends privileges of an extraordinary character—powers without restrictions—making the incorporators personally liable—power to issue unlimited stock. This, sir, is the whole story in a nut-shell. The Legislature is bad enough and have sins enough to answer for, but in this matter of the California Land Company they are entitled to credit and not calumny. Will you be kind enough to inform the readers of THE TRIBUNE if the Jersey bill contains the individual or personal liability clause. I am, sir, yours truly, B.

Albany, May 1, 1867.

Among the passengers by the Scotia on Wednesday, for Liverpool, is Wm. Prescott Smith, Collector of Internal Revenue in Baltimore, who goes to England for the purpose of officially examining into the Internal Revenue system of that country.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

U S 6s '81 Coup
10,000.....110¾
U S 6s 1881 Reg
5,000.....110¾
U S 6s 5-20 Reg '62
5,000.....105¾
U S 6s 5-20 Coup '65
153,000..ex-int.106¾
100,000..ex-int.105¾

U S 6s 5-20 Coup '62
10,000.....107⅛
265,000.....107⅛
2,000.....107⅛
U S 6s 5-20 Cp '65 n
145,000.....107⅛
U S 5s 10-40 Cou
10,000.....99
12,000.....99¼

U S 6s 5-20 Coup '64
80,000..ex-int.105¾
1,000.....107¼
50,000.....105¾
Treas Notes 7 3-10
2d Series.
8,000.....105⅞
3d Series.
500.....105¾

City 6s '87
2,500.....101
Ohio 6s 1879
1,000.....100
Tennessee 6s new
10,000.....60½
Tennessee 6s
5,000..ex-cou. 62¼
Virginia 6s
11,000.....67
N Carolina 6s
6,000.....62
No Car State 6s
42,000..ex cou. 46
5,000.....46¼
North Car St 6s n
5,000.....46¼
Miss 6s H & St Jo is
5,000.....80½
Missouri 6s
10,000.....95¾
10,000.....95¾
Ohio & Miss Cer
20,000.....24½
Erie 8th Mortgage
2,000.....87
P Ft W & Chic 2 m
2,000.....94¼
Chic & Alton 1st m
4,000.....99¾
Chic R I & Pa R 7s
5,000.....89¾
Troy, Sal & Rut 7s
1,000.....98½
Metropolitan Bank
20.....125¼
Gallatin Nat Bank
10.....111
Park Bank
50.....140
Merchants' Ex B'k
14.....107½
West Union Tel
66.....40½
150.....40¾
Canton
100.....44¼
100.....44¼

Mariposa Pref
100.....21
Atlantic Mail
300.....94½
Boston Wat Pow'r
100.....32¼
800.....33
300.....32¼
100.....32¼
Quicksilver
300.....30
Adams Express
200.....61
100.....61¼
150.....61¼
300.....61¼
Wells Fargo Expr
110.....68½
American Express
85.....61
Pacific Mail
250.....128¼
100.....128¾
150.....128¼
200.....2d call. 129
200.....128¼
N Y Central
400.....99¼
1,000.....99¾
700.....99¾
200.....99¾
200.....b60. 99¾
100.....b60. 100
200.....2d call. 99¾
Erie
8.....65
200.....830. 65
100.....829. 65
2,000.....65¼
100.....65¼
5,500.....65¼
2,500.....65¼
100.....b30. 65¼
500.....65¼
500.....2d call. 65¾
Erie Preferred
20.....72¾
150.....73

Reading
500.....6. 104¼
200.....810. 104
1,200.....2d call. 104
100.....b60. 108¾
Mich So & N Ind
1,500.....70
500.....70½
200.....830. 70
100.....2d call. 69¾
Illinois Central
200.....114
Cleve & Pitts
800.....73¼
200.....73¾
Chic & North West
100.....36¼
450.....36
200.....b10. 35¾
600.....35¾
Chic & N W Pref
2,800.....62¾
500.....62¾
100.....830. 62¾
700.....2d call. 62¾
Chic & Rock Island
1,000.....90
1,500.....89¾
100.....89¾
New-Jersey
50.....140
P, Ft W & Chic
100.....95¾
400.....95¾
100.....95¾
Alton & T H
100.....b60. 35
Mil & St Paul
200.....36
23.....37
Mil & St Paul Pref
300.....56¾
H & St Joseph Pref
500.....55
N J Central
100.....115

SECOND BOARD.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

U S 6s 1881 Coup
10,000.....110¾
U S 6s 5-20 Reg '62
10,000.....105¾
3,000.....105¾
U S 6s 5-20 Coup '62
50,000.....107¾

U S 6s 5-20 Reg '64
5,000.....105¾
U S 6s 5-20 Reg '65
2,000.....105¾
U S 6s 5-20 Coup '65
10,000.....105¾

U S 6s 5-20 Cp '65 n 1
10,000.....107⅛
1,000.....107⅛
50,000.....105¾
Treas Notes 7 3-10
3d Series.
2,000.....105¾
5,000.....105¾

Tennessee 6s new
7,000.....61
North Car 6s new
5,000.....46¼
30,000.....46¼
North Car 6s
10,000..ex-cou. 46¼
O & Miss Cer
5,000.....23¾
10,000.....23¾
50,000.....b30. 24
Canton
300.....44
100.....830. 44
West Union Tel
8.....40
500.....40½
200.....40¾
Atlantic Mail.
200.....94¼
Boston Wat Pow'r
100.....33¼
300.....33
Adams Express
50.....62
Wells, Fargo Expr
100.....68

Mariposa Pref
100.....20
Pac Mail S S Co
600.....128¼
100.....128¾
N Y Central
500.....98¾
Erie
100.....64¾
2,000.....64¼
100.....630. 64
100.....830. 64¼
100.....b30. 64¼
600.....64¼
Hudson River
100.....96¼
Reading
500.....103¼
Michigan Central
100.....108¾
100.....b60. 109
Mich So & No Ind
200.....69
200.....68¾
300.....68¾

Chic & N West
200.....34¾
800.....34¾
20.....34
Chic & N West Pre
100.....61¾
100.....61¾
500.....850. 61¾
Clev & Toledo
50.....112¾
Chic & Rock Isl
150.....89
300.....89¾
400.....89¾
Tol Wab & West
100.....38¾
Pitts, Ft W & Chic
400.....95¾
100.....860. 94
200.....95¾
Alt & T Haute
400.....36
Chic & Alton
100.....108
Mil & St Paul Pref
600.....56
100.....56¾

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—10 A. M.

Boston Wat Pow'r
600.....32¼
100.....b10. 32¼
Canton
100.....44¼
Pacific Mail
200.....128¼
100.....b60.128¾
100.....c.128¾
Atlantic Mail
300.....93
100.....93¼
N Y Central
300.....99¾
200.....b10. 99¾
500.....b3. 99¾
600.....99¾
100.....s10. 99¾
200.....c. 99¾
Reading
400.....103¾

Erie
800.....64¾
300.....s10. 64¾
1,200.....64¼
1,300.....64¼
1,100.....64¼
400.....b3. 64¾
200.....b30. 64¼
300.....c. 64¼
600.....b5. 64¼
500.....s3 64¼
Mich S & N Ind
300.....69¾
500.....69¾
200.....69¾
1,000.....69¾
200.....b10. 69¾
400.....c 69¾
300.....s5. 69¾

Cleve & Pittsburg
800.....72¾
200.....b15. 72¾
200.....c. 72¾
Chic & North-West
800.....35¾
600.....35¾
200.....c. 35¾
100.....s30. 35¾
200.....s3. 35¾
400.....c. 35¾
Chic & N W Pref
300.....62¾
600.....62¾
400.....62¾
300.....b10. 62¾
200.....b30. 62¾
300.....c. 62¾
200.....b3. 62¾

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—1 P. M.

Boston Wat Pow'r
300.....33
300.....33¾
100.....b10 33¾
200.....33¾
Mariposa Pref
100.....b30. 20¾
Consol'd Greg Gol
900.....8¾
N Y Central
600.....b3. 99¾
1,600.....99¾
200.....99¾
200.....b5. 99¾
Illinois Central
100.....114¾
Cleve & Pitts
200.....b3. 73¾
Pitts F W & Ch
200.....95¾

Erie
2,400.....65¼
800.....b3. 65¼
200.....b30. 65¼
800.....65¼
500.....b10. 65¼
600.....b3. 65¼
300.....c. 65¾
400.....s3. 65¾
Hudson River
200.....96¼
200.....915. 96¼
Mich So & N Ind
500.....69¾
400.....69¾
600.....69¾
1,800.....69¾
200.....b10. 69¾
400.....c 69¾
300.....s5. 69¾

Chi R I & Pa
300.....89¾
200.....89¾
200.....s10. 89¾
200.....b3. 89¾
Chic & N W
500.....35¾
300.....35¾
200.....b10. 35¾
200.....b3. 35¾
200.....b5. 35¾
Chic & N W Pref
300.....c. 62¾
800.....62¾
300.....s10. 62¾
200.....b30. 62¾
300.....c. 62¾
200.....b3. 62¾

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—3½ P. M.

Ohio & Miss Cer
10,000.....b10. 24
10,000.....24¼
20,000.....23¾
Quicksilver.
100.....29¾
Pacific Mail
100.....128
Atlantic Mail
200.....b10. 93¾
W Union Tel
400.....40½
N Y Central
100.....b10 98¾

N Y Central
100.....98¾
Hudson River
200.....96
Reading
800.....103¾
100.....b10.103¾
Erie
1,200.....64¾
200.....s15. 64¾
2,800.....b3. 64¾
200.....64¾
500.....b10. 64¾

Mich S & N I
800.....68¾
Chic & R Isl
300.....89
Cleve & Pitts
200.....73¾
Chic & N Western
600.....34¾
Chic & N W Pref
1,300.....61¾
Pitts Ft W & Chic
100.....b30. 95¾

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

FIRST BOARD.

SALES.

Mining Stocks.		*Second Call.*		*Con'd Gregory Gol*	
Columbian G & S		Columbian G. & S.		600	8 90
200	3 20	400	3 20	300	s3. 8 90
Corydon		After Call.		500	s30. 8 90
300	7 25	People's Gold & S		200	b10. 8 90
200	7 20	300	65	Corydon	
100	7 15	Walkill Lead		400	7 05
100	7 10	200	55	100	s3. 6 90
100	7 05	Quartz Hill		100	6 90
400	7 10	100	2 05	100	b10. 7 00
Nye Gold.		Con'd Gregory Gol		200	6 80
1,000	12	100	s30. 9 00	100	b15. 7 00
Quartz Hill		100	s3. 9 00	100	6 80
100	s3. 2 05	100	s30. 9 00	300	6 75
Ohio & Col G & S		100	s3. 9 00	100	b15. 6 95
1,000	95	100	b3. 9 00		

WEDNESDAY, May 1—P. M.

Gold opened at 135½, sold at 136¼, and closed at 135⅞. The Scotia took out $100,000 to-day.

Government bonds were steady and in good demand at quotations. The old 5-20s are quoted ex coupon. The miscellaneous share list was steady, with a moderate business. Atlantic Mail sold at 94½. Pacific Mail was firm at 128¾. The Railway share list opened very buoyant, and all the leading shares showed an advance. Erie sold at 65¼, North-Western Preferred at 63½, Rock Island at 90. After the Second Board the market had a sharp reaction, and prices declined from ¼@1½ per cent on all the leading shares. The market closed unsettled. The closing prices were: New-York Central, 98⅞@98¾; Erie, 64¾@64⅞; Reading, 103¼@103½; Michigan Southern, 68¼@68⅞; North-Western, 34⅞@34¼; North-Western Preferred, 61¼@61¾; Rock Island, 88¾@88¼; Fort Wayne, 95¼@95½.

Money continues easy, and at 5@6 per cent all borrowers in good credit are freely supplied.

Foreign exchange is firm. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 107¼@109 for commercial, 109¼@109½ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110@110¼; Paris at 60 days 5.22½@5.15¾; do. at short sight, 5.13¾@5.12½; Antwerp, 5.20@5.15¼; Swiss, 5.20@5.15¼; Hamburg, 36@36¼; Amsterdam, 40¼@41¼; Frankfort, 40¼@41¼; Bremen, 78¼@79; Prussian thalers, 71¼@72¼.

In Freights the engagements to Glasgow per steamer are 300 pkgs. Butter at 25s.; 7,000 bush. Corn and 8,000 bush. Oats on private terms. An Italian bark with 3,000 qrs. Corn at 5s. to Cork for orders, or 4s. 6d. if to a direct port.

The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending April 30, and since the beginning of the year:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
For the week	$2,008,848	$4,718,633	$3,314,702
Previously reported	60,116,159	79,464,893	64,406,701
Since Jan. 1	$62,125,002	$84,183,526	$68,721,403

The accumulation of balances in the banks of the Altantic cities, aided by the idea that the Treasury intends to devote itself to funding short debts without materially decreasing the United States notes, is giving a fresh start to speculators upon the street, and operators for an advance begin to assume as confident a tone as though the Secretary had abandoned all hope of specie payments.

St. John's Park is fast assuming the appearance of a railway station. This territory will give the Hudson River road one of the best stations in the country, and by its ease of access attract to that route a large traffic now passing over other routes. The road in its fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1866, earned 18 per cent, and has since then had a traffic equal to a still better result for 1867.

A regular meeting of the Erie Railway Directors takes place this week, and the annual report will be presented to the shareholders at an early day. It is stated by the friends of the road, and by dealers in its stock, that the four months of 1867 show more favorable results than the public suppose. The net income of April is stated at $225,000 improvement.

The First National Bank has declared its eighth semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent out of the net profits of the last six months, beside leaving a handsome surplus. This, in view of the diminishing dividends of most banks, shows prosperity and good management, and renders of interest a few words concerning its history. As its name indicates, it was the First National Bank established in this city, and the first one projected in the country. Commencing business in the face of the most determined opposition from all the then existing State banks, it soon, by energetic and prudent management, overrode all opposition, and became one of the leading banks of the country. In four years, on its capital of $500,000, it has paid in dividends eighty per cent, and now has over sixty per cent of surplus profits remaining, which serves as additional capital. Although this bank, as a rule, does not discount mercantile paper, and has never solicited deposits with that view, yet its gross deposits average nearly five million, and its discounts are almost exclusively based upon Government collaterals, which accommodation it never refuses to a dealer. Its managers and directors being of large wealth, and never desiring an accommodation of any kind, such an item as a "loan to a director" has never been known; but, on the contrary, its books have always shown large balances to the credit of all its directors who deal with it.

THE MARKETS.

[Carefully reported for THE TRIBUNE.]

WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1867.

ASHES—The market is firm for Pots, at $8 06¼@$8 75; Pearls are salable at $13@$13 25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—All articles coming under this heading remain steady except Philadelphia Front Brick, which is $10 lower. We quote Common Hard Brick at $11@$13, Croton at $18@$19, and Philadelphia Front at $65; Cement at $1 75 for Rosendale; Lime at $1 70 for Common, and $2 20 for Lump; Laths $3 25 for Eastern; Hair at 31½@32½c. for Rio Grande Mixed, 29@30c. for Buenos Ayres Mixed, and 12@16c. for Unwashed Western Hog; Lumber at $19@$22 for Eastern Spruce; and Plaster of Paris at $4 50 ℔ tun for Blue Nova Scotia, $5 ℔ tun for White do., $2 40 ℔ bbl. for Cleaned Eastern, $2 50 ℔ bbl. for Knickerbocker Mills, and $2 50 ℔ bbl. for Empire Mills.

COTTON—The demand has been very light, and prices are again easier, the depression being most noticeable upon the lower grades; we quote Middling Uplands to Middling Orleans at 28@29c.; Low Middling do. do. at 25½@26½c., and good Ordinary do. do. at 23@24c.; sales of 780 bales.

COFFEE—The market is very dull for all kinds, and we have no sales to advise. Prices are unchanged.

STOCK MAY 1, 1867.

Rio, bags	31,124	Savanilla, bags	484
Maracaibo	3,950	Java, bags	631
Laguayra, bags	10,504	Java, pockets	6,000
Costa Rica, bags	509	Singapore, pockets	5,950
Manila, bags	1,913		

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is nominal, and all grades are better, the limited arrivals of Sound gave sellers the advantage at the close; the market is strong; the sales are 9,750 bbls. at $10 70@$11 60 for Superfine State; $11 75@$14 10 for Extra State; $11 90@$12 90 for the low grades of Western Extra; $14 35@$14 90 for good to choice Extra do.; $13 15@$14 10 for Shipping Ohio; $14 20@$15 25 for Trade do., and $16@$19 50 for St. Louis Extras. California Flour is firmer and in fair demand; sales of 870 bbls. and bags at $16 40@$17, part to arrive. Canadian Flour is better, the supply very limited; sales at $13 50@$14 50 for good to choice Extra, and $14 75@$16 50 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is firm but quiet, the assortment is poor; sales of 310 bbls. at $12 50@$14 25 for common to good Extra Baltimore, and $14 35@$17 75 for Trade and Family Extras. Rye Flour is firmer and in good demand; sales of 470 bbls. at $8 15@$9. Corn Meal is better; sales of 200 bbls. City, at $6 25.

FISH—Dry Cod is firmer and in fair demand; the stock on hand is light; sales at $6 25@$6 50. Mackerel are in fair jobbing demand, at full prices. Smoked and Pickled Herrings are unchanged.

GRAIN—The inquiry is good for Wheat, and the market is better for most kinds; the demand is mostly for milling; sales of 30,000 bush. No. 2 Spring at $2 72@$2 80—the latter for choice; 6,800 bush. Red Winter Canada, at $3 20; 7,000 bush. Amber State, supposed at $3 38. Barley Malt is firmer; sales at $1 20@$1 35. Oats are 1@2c. higher, and in brisk demand; sales of 138,000 bush., at 76@78c. for Western, and 83½@84c. for State, in store. Rye is better and in fair demand; sales of 22,000 bush. Western at $1 37@$1 60. Barley is firmer though quiet; sales of 4,000 bush. fair Canada West at $1 25½. Corn is better and in fair demand for the trade and for export; the inquiry is brisk, in part speculative; the sales are 187,000 bush., at $1 32@$1 35½ for new Western Mixed and White—the inside price at Jersey City and railroad depot, and the latter delivered; $1 37@$1 38 for old Mixed do., in store; $1 40 for do., afloat, and $1 38½ for White Western, delivered.

HIDES—The demand continues good, and prices firm; sales 3,200 Buenos Ayres, averaging 23½ ℔, at 16½c., gold, as they run; 8,200 Corrientes, 22 ℔, 18½c., gold, as they run; 3,000 Wet salted Buenos Ayres, 50 ℔, on private terms.

HOPS are firm, and in good demand for home consumption; we quote at from 25@50@70c., as to growth and quality.

HAY—The demand is only moderate, and the market is heavy, at $1 85@$2 for shipping