THE MILLIONAIRE'S WIVES.

TWO FAMILIES IN NEW YORK, AND A WIFE IN ENGLAND.

A Poor Clerk in Birmingham Inveigled by an Elderly Woman—Abandoning her for America—Getting Rid of his Second Wife and Marrying a Maid Servant.

GLEN'S FALLS, March 21.—Col. W. W. Price, the millionaire brewer of New York city, has been successful here in an action for the annulment of his marriage to his third wife. Col. Price has lived in Warren county since 1869. He owns a mansion which cost him $75,000 on the shores of Lake George. A fine farm is attached to it, and it is regarded as one of the best summer homes in the North. The Colonel is about fifty-four years of age, above medium height, with a dark complexion and fine black moustache. In manner he is pleasant, and is well liked in the neighborhood.

Thirty-five years ago Walter W. Price was a poor clerk in Birmingham, England, working for a few shillings a week. He was but nineteen years of age when he was drawn into marriage by a woman named Susanna Butler, older than himself. After living with her about a year he suspected that she was not behaving properly, and thought that he could not claim her undivided affections. He therefore left her and took passage on an emigrant vessel for the United States. In New York he obtained employment and devoted himself attentively to money-making. Having accumulated a small fortune, and being desirous of marrying again, he wrote to Susanna requesting her to sign a written agreement of separation. Susanna was also anxious to be married again, and willingly consented. No legal form appears to have been used—simply a written agreement by husband and wife that they would not trouble each other again.

SUSANNA MARRIED AGAIN.

Susanna was married to Samuel Greene of Birmingham, and is the aged and happy mother of four or five Greenes. Price was joined in wedlock in 1851 to Miss Caroline Barton, a young lady of respectable family in Brooklyn. He had long been courting her, but did not make her aware of his peculiar relationship to Susanna in Birmingham. Price and wife No. 2 lived pleasantly together in Brooklyn and had several children, one of whom, Walter Price, is in business partnership with his father. They had in the family an Irish servant, Bridget Fallon, without charms of face or form, but a well-behaved, hard-working girl. The Colonel, whose worldly goods were rapidly accumulating, seems from subsequent events to have been favorably

IMPRESSED BY BRIDGET.

Wife No. 2 learned by some means that Price had a wife in England, and after taking the advice of two friends she left her husband's home. Prince then made application to Judge Brady to have his second marriage annulled on the ground that at the time it was contracted he had a wife living in England. On the trial of Mr. Barton, as she is now called, said she would not live with Price again under the circumstances; and the Court, after hearing the facts, decided that the marriage should be annulled, and that the children of the marriage were illegitimate. Mrs. Barton, urged by her relatives, made no application for alimony, saying that she could trust to Mr. Price for her support. Her confidence was not mistaken, for she and her children have been ever since kept in comfort and luxury by the Colonel, and it is understood that they will share in his property. After the marriage had been dissolved Col. Price sent Bridget Fallon, his present or last wife, to an institution to be educated. The inference is that his purpose was then to marry her, though the union was not effected for some years after.

A FALSE RUMOR.

It is alleged in behalf of the Colonel that before marrying Bridget a report reached him, which he believed to be true, that Mrs. Susanna Greene of Birmingham had gone to Australia, and that in her marriage to Colonel Price, Bridget took more names than is usual on similar occasions, and has since been known as Constance B. Price. Until within a few years she lived on good terms with the Colonel, who was recognized as her husband by his friends, and children, both girls and deaf mutes. But Bridget's education was begun at too late a period to secure that polish which the English born millionaire desired in a wife. It is said by the Colonel's intimate friends that she gave way to fits of temper which made home very disagreeable. Her character as a wife and a lady has not, however, been impugned in the recent litigation.

About 1869 Col. Price went to live in his splendid new house near Lake George. This he essayed a separation from wife No. 3 there is no doubt, but the proceedings which led to the separation do not seem to have originated with him. In 1871 Mrs. Barton, wife No. 2, made an attempt to open the decree adjudicating her marriage void, on the ground that it had been obtained by fraud, and that Susanna, wife No. 1, was not living at the time of Price's second marriage. In that litigation a commission was sent to England, and No. 1 was discovered in Birmingham alive and happy with her big Greene and a

SWARM OF LITTLE GREENES.

On the return of the commission with proof positive that No. 1 was still alive, Col. Price took steps to get rid of No. 3. In July, 1872, Mrs. Constance B. Price left the mansion at Lake George, taking with her her youngest daughter. She has since resided in New York.

In April of last year the action to annul the marriage was begun, and was contested by wife No. 3. As Price lived in Warren county the suit was instituted in this district. On behalf of the Bridget it was asserted that the children by her were legitimate, and the marriage declared void. The Colonel, through her counsel, Mr. John L. Hill, made various motions, for custody of children, for a change of place of trial, in all of which decisions adverse to the Colonel were rendered. The contested term of the court to be held in Glens Falls on Tuesday of this month at Cambrelin Hall was the real question was the existence of the marriage. Price had married when a youth in Birmingham, England, and the question in dispute was whether Susanna was still living; also that at the time of the marriage to Bridget Fallon, Price had been married to the dead. After a hearing of the case at Caldwell, Judge Larrabee decided against the evidence of the first wife to be dead. After a hearing of the case at Caldwell, Judge Larrabee decided against the evidence of the first wife to be dead. The only questions were of the legitimacy and custody of the children, and whether the wife was entitled to alimony. It expressed a hope that counsel would agree and adjourned the hearing until the 1st of March, in Glen's Falls.

THE THIRD MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

On Monday the litigants appeared by counsel, Mr. Cassidy of Washington county for Col. Price and Mr. Hill for Mrs. Price. Mr. Hill raised the point that there could be no adjudication of the validity of the second marriage, as Col. Price was in the Court held that the statute allowed such a union to apply to have it annulled, and that it could be annulled on the ground alleged. The custody of the mother and children was awarded to Col. Price and that of the young ones to Mrs. Price, but as they had been the Colonel's children having lived with the Colonel ever since separation. The Court also declared the children were legitimate, as the parents had married without knowledge of the fact that Susanna was alive. The question whether Mrs. Price was entitled to alimony was held about adjournment.

Counsel for the respondents alimony on the ground, as alleged in an affidavit, that his late wife, No. 3, has no property in her possession jointly to the value of $1,000, $500 in bank stock, and that she has $10,000 interest in a mortgage.

The Price excites wonder among the local fraternity here. According to the decision of Chief Justice Sanford Barton, to whom he was married in Birmingham, England, when a boy, he never had a legal wife, although he has been reputed married to Samuel Greene. The Colonel has now two families to take care of, two women who have borne him legitimate children, but are not his legitimate wives, and a wife who is another man's wife. This state of affairs is unparalleled in New York. The Colonel could not of course be prosecuted for bigamy, even if there were proof that he married knowing his first wife to be living, for the statute of limitations would shield him.

A Prosperous Law Firm—Advice to Inventors.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

If there are persons—and there are—who wish to get letters patent from the United States, and who think they should apply to Leggett & Leggett, we tell them that the firm of the Leggetts is fresh from the ranks of soldiery at West Point, and that Leggett is equally fresh from the real battle-fields in the Army of New York. Confusion, don't know anything about patent law, or any other kind of law, but they are well acquainted with their father, a man from Ohio, and he is the Commissioner of Patents, as the office is now called, since he was made Commissioner of Patents the other day by President Grant. Leggett & Leggett charge more for their services than any other firm, seeing that they work with and for Commissioner, but their services are worth more than those of any other firm. Incredible cases on record in which they have displayed marvellous ability in so putting the claims of their inventive clients as to convince the Commissioner of Patents, even though the examiners were unconvinced. About one month ago a patent was extended for one Mr. Mingo, a secondary gearing of mowing and reaping machines, the patent said to be worth $10 per each machine made under it. The examiners decided that the device was not new, but Leggett & Leggett had been retained, and the Commissioner of Patents was unanimously of the opinion that the patent should be extended. Let them that have inventions not patented, and their name is legion, "leg it" to Leggett & Leggett.

A KANSAS ATTORNEY'S DISCLOSURE

The Forfeiture of the Kansas Pacific's Enormous Grants of Land.

Correspondence of The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—After hearing Judge Pendery's statement, a report of which was telegraphed to THE SUN last evening, I called at his room for the purpose of reading his papers. He declined to submit them for my inspection, saying that he was not desirous of making any publicity of his matters; that he would be summoned before the Committee on Ways and Means, when he would, of course, be compelled to give all the facts in the case, and that his original papers were on file in the Treasury, where, if it was thought proper by the authorities, I could obtain access to them.

"But you do not seem to be aware," I said, "that I have already printed your statement."

"Eh, how is that? where did you hear this?"

I informed him that he was the man from whom I had learned the particulars of the case, upon which the Judge laughed heartily, saying that he had not the remotest suspicion that a SUN reporter was lying around when he was telling his secrets, adding:

"Since you've got the facts and are determined to write me up, I prefer that you get the thing straight, and perhaps you had better take the papers."

"If it is a fair question, Judge, when did you first commence this enterprise?"

"Well, during Mr. McCulloch's administration of the Treasury my client came to me and stated his case. I saw its magnitude, and had no doubt of its merit. I applied to Mr. McCulloch for a contract to recover the money, but was informed by him that there was no law which authorized him to make such a contract. I then had a joint resolution introduced into the House of Representatives conferring the necessary authority. Here is a copy of the resolution." The Judge permitted me to copy the following:

H. R. 153.—In the Senate of the United States, April 15, 1872.

JOINT RESOLUTION

to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect wrecked and abandoned property, derelict claims, and chose in action for the United States.

Be it resolved, &c. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such contracts and provisions as may deem most advantageous for the interests of the Government, for the preservation, sale, or collection of any property which may have been wrecked, abandoned, or become derelict, being within the jurisdiction of the United States, or which ought to come to the United States, or any moneys, dues, and other interests belonging to the United States which are now withheld or retained by any person, corporation, or municipality whatever, and which ought to have come into the possession and custody of, or been collected or received by the United States; and in such contracts to allow such compensation to any person giving information thereof, and who shall actually preserve, collect, surrender, or pay over the same, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and suitable. *Provided*, That no cost or claim, of whatever name or nature, shall become chargeable to the United States in so obtaining, preserving, collecting, receiving, or making available property, debts, dues, or interests, which shall not be paid from such moneys as shall be realized and received from the property so collected under such specific agreement.

Passed the House of Representatives, April 25, 1870.

He continued: "When this resolution came up for consideration in the Senate I was absent from Washington, and some Senator moved an amendment, which was adopted, confining the contracts to the States lately in rebellion. Of course this defeated the original object of the resolution. I have not learned who offered the amendment. As amended, the measure passed the Senate and became a law. This was the law referred to by Mr. Boutwell in my first interview with him, under which he said many contracts had been made, realizing to the Government only $800 out of enormous claims, and that by the law of May 8, 1872, under which the Sanborn contracts were made, and which I had no knowledge of until passed, I filed this application," copied as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar 9, 1872.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: I submit the following statement relative to money belonging to the United States withheld by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, viz.: By the provisions of the ninth section of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, (Stat. at Large, vol. 12, p. 494,) the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Western Railroad Company is authorized to construct a railroad and telegraph from the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Kansas river, to a point west therein designated "upon the same terms and conditions in all respects as a grant is made by this act for the construction of the railroad and telegraph line first mentioned," being the "Union Pacific Railroad" mentioned in the 4th section of said act, and provides that this road "shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line and transport mails, troops and munitions of war, supplies and munitions upon said railroad for the Government, whenever required to do so by any department thereof, and that the Government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service." By authority of law the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company became the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, and subsequently the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, being the present name of said company, the road and telegraph line constructed by the succession named and now operated by the latter, extending from the branch of the Kansas River (State line on Wyandotte) to Denver, C. T.

The succession of companies named (now the Kansas Pacific Company) have not filed with the Secretary of the Interior the proviso or law above quoted, and doubt is as to time to transport Government freight at rates not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service, but it is known to the world in general that they have charged the Government largely in excess of rates charged to other parties, and have received in the aggregate a large amount of money to which they were not lawfully entitled, and which they now unlawfully withhold from the Treasury of the United States. Of this fact I have knowledge of all these transactions attending the receiving and withholding from the United States moneys aforesaid, and can produce the testimony to prove it. The entire connection with such unlawful withholding of money from the United States, which exceeds in amount $20,000, and I never be can correct the accounts without the aid of the subpœna provided in "Legislative Appropriation act. (signed) J. L. PENDERY.

Sworn to.

Correspondent—Please describe the manner in which this fraud was perpetrated by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.

Judge P.—Under the provisions of the law granting that company a subsidy of 6,000,000 acres of the best lands in Kansas was, as you see in the quotation given in my letter to the Secretary, that they were to transport mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, &c., upon their railroad for the Government *at fair and reasonable rates of compensation not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service.* It is this provision of law which they have violated. They have charged the Government more than they have charged other large shippers. They have transported freight for large private shippers—freight of like character with that transported for the Government—at greatly reduced prices. To accomplish this and render their action secret, they have allowed shippers in making out their bills of lading for such private shippers, charge them the same price as that charged the Government, and on the same bills of lading they would have a column headed "Government rate," which the agent of the company at the point of destination would give to the privileged shipper and enter in this column a drawback for the amount of over charges; that is, pay him back a percentage of the amount originally charged.

The reason for adopting this system was that one of the company's officers was required to make an affidavit to be attached to the freight accounts of the company against the Government. In that affidavit he was required to state that the rates charged in such accounts were not in excess of those paid by private parties. At one time, as my client informs me, when the principal officers were absent, he devised upon his own responsibility to make this affidavit, and when called upon to do so he refused, for the reason that he could not truthfully make oath to such a statement because he knew that the company was in fact allowing private parties lower rates than those charged in the accounts. This created a commotion in the company and a meeting of the directors was called. At that meeting the form of affidavit was, upon the advice of their attorney, modified in such a way as to overcome such objections as that of their scrupulous subordinate, and to more thoroughly conceal the fraud that was being perpetrated. The form of affidavit was modified so as to read that the rates charged the Government did not exceed the rates *charged* private parties instead of *paid* as in the original form, and to conform to the language of the statute. This change was obviously a mere trick intended to mislead and deceive the accounting officers of the Government. In my application to the Secretary I stated the amount of overcharges at $200,000, but from the best information I have, they will amount to over $800,000.

This system of fraud has been carried on for the last ten years. The difference between the rates paid by private individuals and those paid by the Government has in some instances been $1,250 on three car loads of freight for a distance of 500 miles, in favor of the private shippers. In other words the Government was charged $1,250 upon three car loads of freight more than it should have been under the law.

By so plain a violation of one of the prominent conditions of their grant the Kansas Pacific Company have forfeited every acre of the land received from the United States. The lands included in this grant are, as I have said, the richest in the State of Kansas, and would sell at a low average for $3 per acre, which would realize to the Government from $18,000,000 to $15,000,000.

If legal steps were taken by the proper officers, every acre of this land now held for an enormous speculation by the road could be recovered by the Government and disposed of under the settlement laws of the United States to the great advantage of the people. These special rates at reduced prices were seldom or never given to the farmers in the shipment on their produce. In addition to this vicious preference, the road has been charging for passenger transportation twice as much in Kansas and the general public at the extravagant rate of six cents per mile.

Praying by Telegraph.

From the Springfield Republican.

Chaplain Sunderland has been mixing the newspaper business with his Senate prayers. It occurred to him after he had left the city with the Sumner funeral cortege that he had omitted to name the Vice-President in his prayer for all the officers of the Government. After a failure to secure a despatch to the Associated Press, asking that the words "and the Vice-President" might be inserted in the proper place, he was obliged to consult one of the special correspondents, and crave his assistance, and thus the prayer was amended by the telegraph, and in Brother Sunderland's eyes made complete.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

An Alabama Belle Offers to Marry a Tennessee Milkman—The Offer Accepted in the Street—Married in Working Clothes.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—That the days of chivalry are not over none who are acquainted with the circumstances of the marriage referred to can doubt. In Tuesday's papers appeared the following:

MARRIED—MARTIN—MARTIN—At St. Mary's church in this city, on Monday, March 2, 1874, by the Rev. Geo. C. Harris, Mr. G. Fred. Martin, of this city, to Miss Sallie Belle Martin, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Very plain, very proper, and very fortunate was that all who saw the notice, and were acquainted with the parties, thought of the affair. Among the more intimate friends of the happy couple considerable surprise was manifested, as it was well known that the two had never met but a few times, save in the street.

Last Monday afternoon, Mr. Jo. Stone, a well-known young man, met Miss Sallie Belle Martin and a lady friend on Main street, proposed a walk to the bluffs, from which point a fine view can be had of the mighty river which laves their base, and the Arkansas shore already putting on the beautiful, fresh garb of spring. It was a lovely afternoon, and the trio spent a half hour on the bluffs watching the hundreds of steamboat laborers at their feet, all busy loading and unloading the floating palaces and commenting on the varied scenes in the panorama stretched before them. Turning back and coming down Madison street, a gentleman acquaintance was met who, after a few minutes' chat, walked away with the lady friend referred to, leaving Mr. Stone and our heroine together. Walking down Main street, Mr. Stone purchased a pocketfull of nuts, with which he and Miss Martin, going into Court square, gave the frolicsome squirrels a feast.

A YOUNG LADY OF NERVE.

Tiring of that, the two walked up Second street, laughing and chatting, until opposite the Calvary church, when, the conversation changing to the subject of matrimonial, Mr. Stone, in a tone of raillery, said:

"Miss Sallie, I dare you to go across the street and get married!"

The banter was promptly accepted in the same spirit, and in high glee the two crossed the street and entered the church, in which services were being held at the time. Not seeing any manifestation of faltering on the lady's part, Mr. Stone whispered:

"I give up; you have beaten me; let us go;" and the two retraced their steps to Court square, where they met the friend previously referred to. They had a package of candy, and Mr. Stone asked for some, which they jokingly refused.

"Very well, Miss Sallie, we will go and buy a package for ourselves."

They accordingly went to Specht's on Madison street and bought the confections. Coming out they saw a milk wagon standing in the alley along side of the store.

"Is not that Mr. Martin's wagon?" asked Miss Martin.

"Yes, I believe it is," responded Mr. Stone.

"I would like to see him," said Miss Sallie, "for I thought him such a nice gentleman the other night at a party, and would like to see him again."

Retracing their steps they went into the store and inquired after Mr. Martin.

Being told that he was somewhere near, they again went into the street, and met the gentleman sought on the sidewalk. He is our hero. A few minutes of social conversation ensued, when Mr. Stone said:

A PLUCKY YOUNG MAN.

"Fred., Miss Sallie here has just bet me, me out on a proposition to get married."

"Well," replied Mr. Martin, turning to the lady, "you can't look out Miss Sallie."

"Yes, I can," laughingly responded Miss Martin; and then for two or three minutes the parties indulged in laughter and repartee, finally closing with the proposal of Mr. Stone to go off and get a license.

This was agreed to by all parties, and the trio set off for the office of the County Clerk, where the coveted document was to be had. Arriving there they fortunately met Mr. John Overton, Jr., who acquiesced in the proposal to go on the marriage bond and be the best man. The license was signed, sealed, and delivered by the smiling clerk, Mr. James Reilly. Coming out the question was put by Mr. Martin

"Where will we go to get married?"

In that obliging manner which always renders him such a favorite, Mr. Stone proposed the nearest Squire Hall. That official was not in.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Martin proposed to walk on street. In passing along Second street they took a carriage and drove out to St. Mary's on Poplar avenue, as that was considered a fitting place for the ceremony. The rector, the Rev. George C. Harris, was not in, and the trio, still on matrimony bent, despite the cruel fate which seemed opposed, started back down town. When near Fourth street Mr. Martin espied Mr. Harris on the street, proposed to call and solicit his services. With a profound bow the obliging rector expressed himself willing and ready, and the quartet, taking a street car, again proceeded to St. Mary's, being joined en route by two young ladies who had heard of the affair, who happened along at the time. Arriving at the church, it being dark by this time, the lights were turned on, and the rather strange looking bridal party, Mr. Martin being in his every-day working clothes, proceeded to the chancel, where, in his clerical robes, awaited the reverend gentleman who was soon to

UNITE THEM FOREVER.

Neither the lady nor Mr. Martin, by this time very sober in the expression of their countenances, faltered for a moment, but joining hands stood before the man of God. When the question was asked Mr. Martin

"Will thou have this woman to thy wedded wife?" he, in a low, firm tone, answered, "I will." To the question:

"Will thou have this man to thy wedded husband?" &c., Miss Martin promptly responded, "I will," and to the question:

"Who gives this woman to be married to this man?" Mr. Stone stepped forward (as next friend) and taking the lady's hand gave it to the minister.

When that part of the ceremony was reached where, after plighting their troth the ring is given, it was found that neither of the parties had the necessary golden circlet. One of the young ladies mentioned noticing the step, slipped a ring off her finger and handed it to the parties, and in a few moments the minister said:

"Inasmuch as you have plighted your troth in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen," and the romance was completed.

The bridal couple, after congratulations, proceeded to the Louisville depot, Mr. and Mrs. Martin bee Mr. Martin had been stopping. It required a little time to wind in matters, after which wine and cake were brought in, and, in company with a few friends, all went merry as the traditional marriage bell.

THE HAPPY PAIR.

The bride is an acknowledged belle of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, a specially, lending him legal advice, and was married to the agent of the company at the point of destination would give to the privileged shipper and enter in this column a drawback for the amount of over charges; that is, pay him back a percentage of the amount originally charged.

The reason for adopting this system was that one of the company's officers was required to make an affidavit to be attached to the freight accounts of the company against the Government. In that affidavit he was required to state that the rates charged in such accounts were not in excess of those paid by private parties. At one time, as my client informs me, when the principal officers were absent, he devised upon his own responsibility to make this affidavit, and when called upon to do so he refused, for the reason that he could not truthfully make oath to such a statement because he knew that the company was in fact allowing private parties lower rates than those charged in the accounts. This created a commotion in the company and a meeting of the directors was called. At that meeting the form of affidavit was, upon the advice of their attorney, modified in such a way as to overcome such objections as that of their scrupulous subordinate, and to more thoroughly conceal the fraud that was being perpetrated. The form of affidavit was modified so as to read that the rates charged the Government did not exceed the rates *charged* private parties instead of *paid* as in the original form, and to conform to the language of the statute. This change was obviously a mere trick intended to mislead and deceive the accounting officers of the Government. In my application to the Secretary I stated the amount of overcharges at $200,000, but from the best information I have, they will amount to over $800,000.

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during the past week, together with the number of shares dealt in:

	No. of Shares.	Opening.	High est.	Lowest.
Atlantic and Pacific pref	12,850	17¼	17¼	15⅝
American Dist. Telegraph	2,800	58	60	58
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	125	17	17	17
Bost., Hartford & Erie	1,010	c 1⅞	2	1⅞
Chic. & Northwestern	38,800	58¾	c 59¼	58⅝
Chic. & N'western pf	1,420	72⅝	72¾	72
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac	10,775	105¾	106¼	105
Col., Chic. & Ind. Cent	9,000	20½	21	20⅛
Clev., Col., C. and Ind	100	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	—	87⅝	88⅛	87⅝
Chicago and Alton	—	106	106¼	106
Consolidation Coal	300	15⅝	15	15
Del., Lack & West	3,750	110	110	109¾
Adams Express	850	98	99½	98
American Express	200	65	65	65
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	100	76	76	76
Erie	20,200	44½	44⅝	43⅝
Harlem	2,900	131	132	131
Han. & St. Joseph	6,975	30⅛	32	30
Han. & St. Joseph pf	650	39⅞	39⅞	39
Lake Shore	188,792	78¼	79⅝	77⅝
Michigan Central	800	86½	87	86
Morris and Essex	631	92¼	93⅝	92¼
Mil. & St. Paul	26,375	48	49⅝	47
Mil. & St. Paul pf	760	65	65	64⅝
New York Central	83,318	104⅞	105⅝	*104⅞
New Jersey Central	584	106	106	105
New Jersey Southern	100	3¼	3¼	3¼
Ohio & Mississippi	7,800	30⅝	31⅝	30⅝
Pacific Mail	87,100	42⅝	44⅝	42⅝
Panama	900	116	116	114
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	910	94⅝	94⅝	91½
Pacific of Missouri	1,125	41	41½	39⅞
Quicksilver	1,400	9	9½	8⅞
Quicksilver preferred	100	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
St. Louis and Iron Mt.	5,150	55⅛	56⅝	55
St. Louis, K. City and N. pr.	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
Toledo, Wab. & West	41,700	46⅛	48	45⅝
Union Pacific	30,035	34	34⅝	33⅝
Western Union Tel	254,265	76	78⅝	75⅝
Gold	—	111⅝	112⅝	111⅝
Total for the week	799,904			

* Ex dividend.

The total number of shares dealt in to-day was 130,955, of which Western Union represented 28,000; Lake Shore, 25,100; Wabash, 16,000; Pacific Mail, 8,300; Northwestern, 11,000; Erie, 7,600; St. Paul, 7,500; Union Pacific, 5,000; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 3,525; New York Central, 3,335; Atlantic and Pacific preferred, 2,300; Rock Island, 1,800; Pacific, 1,500; C., C. and I. C., 1,100; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 700; Pacific of Missouri, 425; Northwestern preferred, 422; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 413; Morris and Essex, 375; Consolidated Coal, 300; Panama, 225; American District Telegraph Company, 200; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, 200; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 200; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 150; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 100; Fort Wayne, 100; and New Jersey Central, 100.

Gold was a trifle more active in the early trade, but soon became dull and heavy. Speculators are unwilling to operate on either side of the account, and prefer to await Monday's developments in Congress, when it is expected that the question of inflation or contraction will assume some definite shape. The opening price was 111¾, with alternate sales at this figure and 112 until about noonday, when the market weakened, with transactions at 111⅝, though closing at 111¾.

In gold the following were the prices of business in Washington were: Currency, $2,500,000, and coin, $75,500,000, including $40,000,000 coin certificates. The amount of gold certificates outstanding is $32,000,000. The internal revenue receipts footed up $434,000.

Foreign exchange was dull but firm, with nominal rates for prime bills of 109 for 60 days and 110 for sight, 111⅝, but prices were reduced ⅛ ⅝ cent in actual trade.

The exports of specie to day were $172,180, making a total of $590,327, of which $126,125 was gold coin and bullion. The total exports since Jan. 1, amount to $12,183,648, as against $12,509,996 same time last year.

The import entries of dry goods, gold valuation, during the week at this port footed up $4,350,649, and of general merchandise, $4,267,457, making a total of $8,617,106, as against $7,000,154 in 1873, $7,443,342 same time last year, and $9,065,559 in 1872. The total exports of domestic produce, currency valuation, during the week ending Tuesday last were $4,781,438, and since Jan. 1, $57,501,946, as compared with $53,766,562 last year, and $45,511,232 same time in 1872.

The receipts of cotton coastwise and by rail during the week amount to 28,317 bales, and the number exported, 37,781. The excess of receipts up to date is 348,826 bales over same time last year.

Money was very easy, but no stock brokers until after 2 P. M., when there was a pressure of loanable funds at 2@3. Discounts were quiet at 6@7.

The weekly statement of the associated banks shows a decrease of $2,686,500 in the total reserve, against a falling off of $2,351,000 in the total liabilities. The net reserve of the banks is consequently reduced $335,750, but they still have a surplus in excess of the 25 p cent. required by law. The loans were increased $149,300.

The following reflects the relation of the total reserve to the total liabilities:

	March 14.	Mar. 7. 21.	Diff.
Specie	$37,914,800	$36,696,000	Dec $1,218,800
Legal tenders	61,852,000	60,634,000	Dec. 1,208,000
Total reserve	$99,766,800	$97,330,000	Dec. $2,436,800
Deposits	$349,230,500	$346,690,100	Dec. $2,540,400
Circulation	20,750,000	20,717,300	Dec. 32,700
Total liabilities	$369,980,100	$366,728,400	Dec. $2,571,100
25 p ct. reserve	$87,495,025	$86,682,100	Dec. $812,925
Excess over legal reserve	$12,071,675	$10,653,400	Dec. $1,418,750

The decrease in specie is due to the customs payments, and the falling off in the receipts of the Mint to the demands of the interior to meet let of April requirements.

Government bonds were strong, with the principal sales in coupon 6s, 1881, at 120½; registered 1907s, 119¾; currency 6s, 117; registered 1885s, new, 118⅞, and coupon 1885s, 119½. The following were the closing prices at 3 P. M.:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. cur 6s	116⅝	117	5-20s, 1867, reg	119	119¼
5s of 1881, reg	119½	119¾	5-20s, 1867, coup	119⅝	119¾
5s of 1881, coup	119¾	120	5-20s, 1868, reg	119½	119¾
4s, 1907, reg	117½	118	5-20s, 1868, coup	119⅝	119¾
4s, 1907, coup	118	118¼	10-40s, registered	114⅝	114⅞
6s, 1885, coup	119¾	119⅞	10-40s, coupon	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s, 1865, reg	119½	119¾	5s of 1881, reg	114⅝	115
5-20s, 1865, coup	119⅝	120⅛	5s of 1881, coup	114⅝	115
5-20s, 1865, new	119½	119¾	Cent. Pacific g. b.	94	95
5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅝	119¾	West. Pacific g. b.	87	87½
5-20s, 1865, coup, 1871	119	119			

In State bonds there was a moderate business. We note sales of Tennessees 6s, old, at 43½; old, ex coupon, 41½; new, 42½@43; Virginia 6s, old, 41; new, 41; deferred, 5@7; Louisiana 6s, old, 48; Missouri 6s, 101; Alabama 5s, old, 75; and Funding act of 1866 at 75. Fourth National Bank shares sold at 105.

Railroad shares were quiet in the morning, but afterward became active in Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds, with large transactions at 87½, and also in Union Pacific income at 80½. The principal sales were as follows: Chicago and Northwestern, 800; Erie, 1,000; Union Pacific land 1st mortgage, 84; Union Pacific 6s, income, 80½@80¾; Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds, 87½@87¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph 2s, convertible, 30; Long Dock bonds, 90; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne 2d 7s, 91½; St. Louis and Iron Mountain 1st 7s, 99; Chicago and Alton 1st 6s; Pacific Railroad of Missouri 1st 7s, 99; Albany and Susquehanna 1st s. f. 7s, 109; East Tennessee 1st 7s, 105; Virginia and Tennessee 1st mortgage, 58@58½; Western Union Telegraph 7s, 86½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western convertible, 1874; Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds, 87½; Union Pacific income, 80.

The opening, highest, lowest, and 3 P. M. closing prices of stocks to-day were:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic and Pacific pf.	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
Adams Express	99	99	99	99	99½
Alton and T. Haute	—	—	—	12	14½
Alton and T. Haute pf.	—	—	—	—	35
Atlantic and Pacific	—	—	—	1⅞	2
Boston, H. and Erie	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Chic. and Northwestern	58¾	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	58⅞
Chic. and N'western pf.	72	72	72	72	72½
Chicago, Rock Island	105⅝	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝	106
C., C. and I. C.	19⅝	20⅛	20	20⅛	20⅜
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	—	—	—	75½	80
Del., Lack. and West.	88½	88½	88½	88½	89
Chicago and Alton	—	—	—	109½	105
Chicago and Alton pf.	—	—	—	—	110
Central Pacific	—	—	—	72	72½
Consolidation Coal	47½	47½	47½	—	48
New York and West.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
Adams Express	—	—	—	98½	99½
American Express	—	—	—	64	65
United States Express	—	—	—	71⅝	72
Wells, F. & Co.'s Exp.	—	—	—	75	77
Erie	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅞
Harlem	—	—	—	*129	130
Hannibal & St. Joseph	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	31⅞
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref.	39½ c.	39½ c.	39½ c.	39	39½
Illinois Central	—	—	—	104	105
Lake Shore	78⅝	78⅝	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
Michigan Central	—	—	—	85⅝	86½
Morris and Essex	—	—	—	92½	93
Milwaukee and St. P.	42⅝	42	42	42½	42⅞
Mil. and St. Paul pref.	—	—	—	68½	69½
New York Central	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞
New Jersey Central	—	—	—	105	105⅝
New Jersey Southern	3¼	3¼	3	3	7
Ohio and Miss.	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
Pacific Mail	44⅛	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	43⅞
Panama	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	113⅞	115
Pitts. and Ft. Wayne	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	—
Pacific of Missouri	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅝
Quicksilver	—	—	—	30⅝	32
Quicksilver preferred	—	—	—	33½	—
St. Louis