MR. HATCH'S AFFIDAVITS.

THE PROGRESS OF HIS WAR AGAINST TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.

Reminiscences in Legal Documents—Jay Gould Contradicted—Judge Dillon's Characterization of the Shares of Mr. Hatch.

The hearing before Judge Speir in the matter of Rufus Hatch's injunction against the telegraph consolidation was continued yesterday morning. Mr. Whitehead continued his argument in support of the injunction. He quoted from the laws of other States to show that such consolidations were prohibited. He said that the project was an effort to destroy competition. He held further that the consolidation was in opposition to the laws of the United States.

Mr. Robert Sewell, on behalf of Mr. Hatch, read Mr. Hatch's affidavit contradicting the affidavit of A. B. Brewer as to the alleged surrender of certificates for 100 shares of American Union stock to be exchanged for Western Union stock. Mr. Hatch asserted positively that he had not authorized such transfer, but that it was made by the Union Trust Company fraudulently and deceitfully, and with the wicked purpose of making it appear that Mr. Hatch was taking advantage of his position as a litigant to get an advantage over his fellow stockholders, and also with the view of making it appear that he favored consolidation. Mr. Hatch also contradicted the affidavits of Mr. Connor as to his consent to the proposed consolidation. Mr. Sewell also referred in his affidavits to the charge of contempt of court which was pending against the telegraph companies and the Union Trust Company for their issue of new Western Union stock in violation of the injunction of the court.

The following is the affidavit of Rufus Hatch, read by Mr. Sewell, in reply to the affidavit of James Buchanan Houston:

"I reside at 42 Park avenue, in the city of New York, and I am Vice-President of the Iron Steamboat Company. I have known James Buchanan Houston since the last months of 1873 or the first months of 1874. He was introduced to me while I was managing director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and of the Panama Railroad Company, by George S. Scott, now of Scott & Leavitt, and now the President of the Iron Steamboat Company. I gave him a position in the office of the Panama Railroad Company. Afterward I appointed him an assistant manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. On the return of the City of Peking from an excursion to Newport, he came to me while I was standing by the railing of the steamship, and said, 'I would give two years of my life if I had your executive ability.' I replied that I was tired of my position as managing director, and added that he could have it. On the last Wednesday in May, 1875, a new election of officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was held. What is known as the Gould Board of Directors was chosen, with Sidney Dillon as President and George S. Scott as Vice-President. James Buchanan Houston was retained as an employee. He was also retained under what is known as the Clyde management. During this time he paid a visit to Australia with his family. I cannot say whether this visit was in his own interest or in the interest of the company. On Jan. 1, 1878, James Buchanan Houston became my partner in the stock, banking, and brokerage business, with a capital of $15,000, which we borrowed from George S. Scott. The money was repaid in a few months out of the profits of our commission business. In May, 1879, just prior to the closing of the books of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company preparatory to an election of officers, I suggested to James Buchanan Houston that we could borrow and transfer stock enough to elect the directors, I succeeded in borrowing the stock, at an expense to the firm of about $6,000, and in raising the money so as to carry it over the time set for the election. By a compromise, James Buchanan Houston, through my representations, was elected Vice-President of the company at a salary of $5,000 a year. While in this position, in July and August, 1879, we bought largely of the stock of the company. It was selling at 14. We bought it up to 22. Out of these purchases a profit was realized for the firm of Rufus Hatch & Co. At a later period we, as partners, invested $50,000 in what is known as the Central Construction Company to build the American Union Telegraph Company. As a partner I have paid several hundred thousand dollars to James Buchanan Houston as his share of the profits of our firm, which was dissolved by mutual consent in September, 1880. In the settlement of our accounts I assumed all outstanding accounts of the indebtedness of the firm, and received, as assets of the late firm, the Central Construction Company's certificates. I had some conversations with James Buchanan Houston at different times before the dissolution of partnership, in which I predicted at some future day the consolidation of the American Union and Western Union Telegraph Companies. I never urged this consolidation on any officer of either company, for I was assured by the officers of the American Union Company that they were earning dividends on the stock and interest on the bonds. Before and not after my application before Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the directors of the American Union from taking steps toward consolidation, I called upon J. B. Houston, at his house, 237 West Forty-fourth street, New York, and, in conversation with him on this and other subjects, told him that unless they gave me Western Union stock, value for value, without water in it, I would oppose consolidation, and my counsel advised me that the Western Union Company had no authority in law to issue stock to its stockholders by way of bonus or dividend. James Buchanan Houston and Sheppard Homans were officially appointed to make the valuation of the Central Construction Company, whose certificate of stock I had received for value in settlement with Houston of our partnership. I never, after the injunction in the Supreme Court was obtained, called upon Mr. Houston or told him that I had obtained such injunction. I never had the injunction in this case in my possession, and never in any way used it to induce a settlement.

"RUFUS HATCH."

The following affidavit of Mr. Hatch was read by Mr. Sewell in reply to the affidavit of Jay Gould:

"I have known Jay Gould since his connection with the Erie Railroad in 1867. I had a conversation with Jay Gould in regard to the consolidation of the American Union and Western Union Telegraph companies, as he alleges in his affidavit. It was sometime in December, 1880. I may have said that the interests of the stockholders of the American Union Telegraph Company would be subserved by its consolidation with the Western Union Telegraph Company, but I never told him that they would be subserved by the increase of the Western Union Telegraph Company's stock to the extent of $20,000,000 before the consolidation was effected. "RUFUS HATCH."

The following is the affidavit of Rufus Hatch, read by Mr. Sewell in reply to the affidavit of George S. Scott:

"I have known George S. Scott thirteen years or more. I had several conversations with him prior to the 31 day of March, 1881, in reference to the Iron Steamboat Company, of which he is President and I am Vice-President. In one of these conversations James Buchanan Houston and George S. Scott asked me to sell a portion of my interest in the Iron Steamboat Company to R. Mck. Twombley and John D. Hall. Russell Sage's and Sidney Dillon's names have never been mentioned either by myself or any other party in conversation with George S. Scott in regard to the Iron Steamboat Company, nor have I ever said on March 15, or any other day, that if Sage or Dillon, or any other parties, would buy out my interest in that or any other company and give me my price that I would discontinue my litigation against the telegraph companies. I have said to George S. Scott, on his solicitation, that I should not begin a suit if the Western Union Company would give me stock for stock for my Central Construction Company certificates and my American Union Telegraph Company's stock before Wednesday, the Western Union Company's stock. This conversation was had in George S. Scott's private office, where I met him at his request before the papers in the suit in the Supreme Court before Judge Barrett were served. "RUFUS HATCH."

Gen. Wager Swayne followed on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He called attention to the assurances made in his affidavit that the contract would work irreparable damage to interested holders of the new stock. Gen. Swayne pointed out the difficulties that would lie in the way of rescinding the contract of consolidation, and urged that the Western Union Telegraph Company had so far committed itself that if it wished to rescind the consolidation it would not be able so. Gen. Swayne cited many authorities to show that the burden of proof was on Mr. Hatch to show that the balance of convenience was in his favor if the injunction should be continued. He contended that no such proof had been or could be offered.

Ex-Judge Dillon held that every law of the State of New York had been complied with in the inception and carrying out of the contract for consolidation. He said that the only opposition among the Western Union stockholders came from the very first "three or five shares," while the stockholders of the other companies consented without objection to the consolidation. With reference to the claim that the laws of the United States prohibited the consolidation, Judge Dillon said it hardly deserved the cold respect of a passing glance. He quoted from the rulings of Judge Blatchford, and his decisions in the cable cases, claiming that three judicial decisions had already ratified the contract, and the consolidation was almost perfected. Ex-Judge Dillon commented on the absence of proof as to when Mr. Hatch acquired his Western Union stock, and declared that the presumptions were that Mr. Hatch bought his stock in the Western Union after the consolidation was proposed. He claimed that the present suit of Mr. Hatch was against the same parties as the one before Judge Barrett, and therefore Judge Barrett's decision against Mr. Hatch ought to be the decision in this case. He said the Western Union Company was the product of sixty other companies purchased and merged in it, and nobody questioned the right of it until Rufus Hatch appeared above the horizon.

"Nobody ever objected to such consolidation without the water," suggested Mr. Beach.

The further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday next.

JAY GOULD AND GEN. GRANT.

A Very Peculiar Statement, Doubtless by Authority from Yesterday's World.

While everybody is charmed to think that a handsome provision is likely to be made for the distinguished soldier who received the surrender of the Confederate Commander-in-Chief at Appomattox, a good deal of natural curiosity exists as to the origin of the fund of $250,000 which, the *Times* of yesterday announced as being "all but completed," not for the benefit of "the oldest ex-President of the United States," but "as an imperfect substitute for the want of a national provision for Gen. Grant." The *Times* unfortunately failed in its announcement of yesterday to gratify this natural and even laudable curiosity, and excused itself for this unaccountable reticence by the singular statement that "those who compose the subscription list desire to remain, so far as the public is concerned, strictly anonymous." * * * "about $50,000 having been subscribed in various amounts, with the distinct understanding that the names of the donors shall remain a secret with the treasurer of the fund." As the fund is alleged to amount to $250,000, it would seem to be clear that these much too modest subscribers of "$50,000" cannot constitute a majority of the subscribers, and, therefore, that there is no evidence of a "desire" on the part of that majority to "remain strictly anonymous." Such a "desire," it is plain, even if it be felt, ought not to be indulged, as it would expose Gen. Grant in the future to serious misconstruction, especially if he should ever be called upon again, as he may be, to serve the country. It would put him in a false position to be left open to the suspicion of being influenced by individuals unknown to the public who had contributed to this "substitute for the want of a national provision." This would be peculiarly the case if the subscribers of "$50,000" mentioned as making their subscription "on the distinct understanding" that their names shall remain "secret with the treasurer of the fund" should happen to be "the" two subscribers who are set down as having subscribed the handsome sum of $25,000 apiece. It certainly would be the case if one of these subscribers should prove to be that eminent local railway and telegraph king, Mr. Jay Gould, who, according to Gen. Garfield's new and remarkable Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, already owns "three New York newspapers," and is in a fair way to own a fourth, besides controlling more railways and all sorts of things than any other living man, and who is daily denounced in the *Times* itself as a sort of financial tormentor bent on swallowing the property, lives, and liberties of the whole American people. Of course if Mr. Jay Gould has subscribed so largely to this fund on the condition that his name shall only be known to "the treasurer of the fund," it must be obvious that he owns "the Treasurer of the fund," and was mean enough to own Gen. Grant also, which would be a most terrible matter. Yet so well-informed a Republican journal as the *Commercial Advertiser* yesterday declared that while Mr. Rufus Hatch, whom it describes as one of the owners, if not the chief owner, of the New York *Times*, "didn't give a cent" to the Gen. Grant fund, "Jay Gould subscribed to that fund $25,000," thereby to the same effect having been widely circulated for some time past in a reporter of the *World* was last evening sent to the residence of Mr. Gould, in Fifth avenue, to ascertain, if possible, whether he subscribed $25,000 to the Gen. Grant Fund, and, if so, whether he made his subscription on the "distinct understanding" that nobody "but the treasurer of the fund" should ever know that he made it. On reaching Mr. Gould's residence the reporter learned that Mr. Gould had just left home with Mrs. Gould on a short trip to the South. Finding that no statement could at this moment be obtained from Mr. Jay Gould, the reporter of the *World* was directed to call upon another prominent man of business whose name has been connected by public rumor with this subscription. This gentleman very promptly and courteously said: "I was asked to subscribe to this fund on the assurance that the publisher of the *Times* newspaper, after the failure of what he called the 'national subscription,' had solicited Mr. Jay Gould to organize a private fund, and that Mr. Gould had agreed to be one of ten persons who should subscribe $25,000 apiece to make a proper provision for Gen. Grant. I declined to become of the ten, and, indeed, took no hand in the matter at all." On being asked whether he knew anything about the details of the subscription, this gentleman said: "Nothing excepting from hearsay on the part of friends of mine who have been bored into subscribing different amounts. I have always understood, or believed, that the matter was revived at the urgent request of the publisher of the *Times*, by Mr. Jay Gould, and that Mr. Jay Gould did subscribe and pay over $25,000, notwithstanding the failure of the publisher of the *Times* to secure nine additional subscriptions of that amount. If so, it was very handsome of him, certainly; but I don't approve of the transaction nevertheless."

SOME OF THE SUBSCRIBERS AND THE AMOUNTS THAT THEY HAVE GIVEN.

From the Tribune.

George Jones has sent to the contributors to the Presidential Retiring Fund for the benefit of Gen. Grant a circular in which he announces that of the entire amount of $250,000 which has been subscribed $216,000 has been paid in. The amount already received has been invested by a committee of subscribers, consisting of E. D. Morgan, Oliver Hoyt, and George Jones, and will yield an annual income of $13,500. It is expected that the fund will yield over $15,000 a year if the remainder is invested to equal advantage. At present the income only will be put at the disposal of Gen. Grant, and when it becomes necessary to provide for the final disposition of the fund, a meeting of the subscribers is to be called. The original plan of providing by a national subscription a perpetual fund, the income from which should be enjoyed by the oldest ex-President of the United States during life, while not holding any Federal office, was abandoned in the early stages of the undertaking.

The sentiment of a large majority of those appealed to was that the fund should not be given without reserve to the oldest living ex-President, but that it should be presented to Gen. Grant, no provision having been made for him by the nation, and that the final disposition of the principal should be a matter entirely within the discretion of the subscribers.

The following are among those who have subscribed and the amounts which they contributed:

J. W. Mackey	$25,000	George Bliss	1,000
Jay Gould	25,000	Kidder, Peabody & Co.	1,000
Wm. H. Vanderbilt	25,000	Alexander Hamilton	1,000
John N. Forbes et al.		Gen. Horace Porter	1,000
Boston	10,000	Geo. M. Pullman	1,000
Russell Sage	5,000	John Roach	1,000
Sidney Dillon	5,000	Richard B. Cosgrave	1,000
Levi Parsons	5,000	Samuel W. Bostwick	1,000
Oliver Hoyt	5,000	George Jones	1,000
Wm. H. Lee and staff		John Roome	1,000
of Lodi	5,000	Rufus Hatch	1,000
Francis Welch	5,000	D. B. Bishop	1,000
John Jacob Astor	5,000	Chas. A. Dana	1,000
Levi P. Morton	2,500	Robert Lenox Kennedy	
C. K. Garrison	2,500	Judge Cardozo	1,000
Jas. Lick, per Crocker	2,500	L. P. Ollney	1,000
Moses Taylor	2,500	W. A. Bostwick	1,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	2,500	D. R. Ackerman	1,000
Jas. Stokes	2,500	Chas. W. Dulles	500
C. P. Huntington	2,500	Francis Talbott	500
John E. de Navarro	2,500	William Dowd	500
John B. Garrison	2,500	John A. Stewart	500
Jas. B. Stringham &		George H. Sharpe	500
sons	2,500	Postmaster-General	
David Dows	2,000	Jas. Gordon Bennett	250
E. W. Stoughton	2,000	Vice-President Arthur	250

Greeley on Gould.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Let me commend to Horace Greeley's successor, Mr. Jay Gould, who is now the owner and director of the *Tribune*, founded by Horace Greeley, the language used by Mr. Greeley in this town just ten years ago, about a question which since then has become of tremendous importance to the American people. As Gould occasionally glorifies the memory of Greeley in his paper, I invite him to present to his readers these views of Greeley, which I now offer to THE SUN:

From Horace Greeley's Minneapolis Address in 1871.

"I speak as one who did not only of railroads in general, but of the Pacific railroads in particular, when I insisted on a reconstruction of the policy under which they have hitherto been authorized, and often amended, and I repeat that the time for such amendment has come, and that it can not continue much longer without ruin. I can not continue some of the abuses of the time.

"A dozen or so of railroad magnates, amounting to a private message, meet from time to time in one of our great cities. They consult in secret, dine and wine sumptuously, drink to success, and go forth to several ways. Next morning the telegraph wires will have flashed across the land the decision that every bushel of grain sains to market, every bale of goods (sacking inland, shall henceforth pay so much to Jay Gould, so much to Sidney Dillon, etc., etc., as they shall severally have agreed among themselves to be entitled to. In effect this berry of railroad kings have arbitrarily reduced the value of every farm, every plantation, every bushel of grain in the great West. If they could get the whole country, and all who live in it, they could not hold it over an hour terrorically. And perhaps they will proceed next day to make a scrip dividend or additional issue of stock, report thus doing, put their own paperin so as to represent four fifths and capitalize at the full that they are starting from their reports an annual profit of fifteen, or twenty-five per cent, on their initial investment.

"I ask this State, and every State, to affirm and reassert the right of taxing in fair and reasonable rates of fare and freight so every railroad corporate in its jurisdiction that it the courts should in any case decide that the powers thus conferred are not granted, I shall be for seeking constitutional, than I fear that amendment is expressly conferred by constitutional amendment. There can be no doubt as to the right of the people to limit the fundamental law in task. I can see no reason for doubt that the same power which sufficed to give the farmers holders and lines to a company at a price the people of Iowa or the State will suffice to assure to the farmer a fair right to use the railroad at price to be fixed on the spot."

JAY GOULD.

Minneapolis, March 14.

Value of Petroleum Exports.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States during the month of January, 1881, were $2,066,227, and during January, 1880, $1,846,076; for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1881, $22,888,436, and for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1880, $25,924,159.

GIVE MAYOR GRACE A CHANCE.

The Committee of Fifteen in Favor of his Offer to Clean the Streets.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed by the Chairman of the citizens' mass meeting in Cooper Institute on Friday evening for the purpose of securing legislation that will assure clean streets for New York, met informally yesterday. It was decided to hold a formal meeting of the committee to-morrow morning in the rooms of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, at 79 Fourth avenue. At this meeting the sub-committee that will go to Albany to urge legislative action will be chosen, and the day for their departure fixed.

"It is the sentiment of the committee, as, according to our understanding, it is of the people," said Mr. D. Willis James, a member of the Committee of Fifteen, yesterday, "that Mayor Grace should be allowed to try his hand at the cleaning of the streets. The committee that is to go to Albany next week will endeavor to secure him all the independence that he desires in wielding the street-cleaning broom. He has made an open, business-like offer to do a much-needed thing, and his offer ought to be, and, if the committee can so arrange it, will be, accepted. If he fails, there can be no shifting of responsibility, and the committee, which is permanent, and has been very generously supported by the press, will keep after him with a very sharp stick. If the failure is hopeless, it will be a very easy matter to take away the power and try another plan."

Some of the members of the committee called on Mayor Grace yesterday. They said that they desired his cooperation in their efforts to secure by legislation a better method of cleaning the city's streets. The Mayor expressed himself as pleased with the citizens' meeting, and said that he believed it would result in benefits to the city. He promised to cooperate with the committee.

Police Commissioner Mason called early in the day, and spent an hour with the Mayor. His visit to the Mayor's office so soon after the mass meeting gave rise to a rumor that he contemplated resigning his office. Mayor Grace laughed heartily when told of the rumor, and said that the Commissioner's call was on personal business, and that to his knowledge Mr. Mason had no thought of resigning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales March 19.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000).

48 U. S. 5s, '81	101¼@¾	32 La. consols	59¼@¾
16 U. S. 6s, c	118½	10 Ark. 7s, 1st to	
52 Dist. Col. 3-65s		1st	10½
7s	108@108½	20 Mo. 6s, ios, to	
10 N. Y. 6s, new	03½@	H & St Jo R'y 109	
113 Tenn. 6s, old	33@33½	28 C. & O., non-fd.	43½@
13 Tenn. 6s, n. s.	32½		

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000).

475 B. & N. Y. 1st	69@69½	7 M. & St. P. 1st	
28 Ches. & O. sc. B.	82½@¾	8s	132@133
87 Ches. & O. 1st	92¾@93	5 M. & St. P. 7s, i. c.	123
10 C. & A. 7s	120¼@127	2 M. & St. P. con. 7s	141
1 Ch. & N. W. con.	136½	11 M. & St. P. con.	121¾
5 Ch. & N. W. 1st	139½	7 M. & St. P. 1st L.	
5 Ch. & N. W. s. f.	132	G. & D.	120
5 Ch. & N. W. 2d	120	9 Mor. & Es. con.	124¾
10 Can. So. 2d mort.	106	5 Mor. & Es. 1st of '71	120
9 Cent. Pac. g.	119¾	5 Mor. & Es. 7s	140
20 C. & I. C. & I.	97	5 Mo. Pac.	97
10s cor. sin.	1 30	135 N. Y. C. 6s, reg.	
10 Del. L. & W. 1st	107	2d 6s	99½@99¾
2 Den. & S. G. 1st	116½	10 Nash. & Chat.	119
15 Den. & R. G.		5 Ohio Cen. 1st	105
consols	113½@¾	9 Ohio Cen. inc.	63
4 E. Tenn. V. & G. 1st	117	10 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	120
3 Ill. & Cedar		2 Rens. & Sar. 1st	134
sinking fund	100	32 So. Pac. Cal.	
1 Ind. B. & W. inc.	78	1st	104½@¾
11 Iron Mt. 2d pfd.	90	1 St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. A	102¾
100 Int. & G. N.		24 Tex. Pac. Rec. d.	97½
1st	92¾@93	110 T., Peoria &	
12 Kan. Pac. cons.	105½@¾	W.	48@49½
8 Kan. & Tex. con.	34¾	5 T., Peoria & B. 1st	99½
9 Mo. K. & T. con.	84¾	1 Ut. Pac. 1st	113¾
2 Kan. & N. Cons.	110	9 Wab. 1st	99½
4 Long Isl.	94	6 Wab. new 7s	106½
5 Lou. & Nash.	104¾	5 West. Union c.	122

RAILROAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

Railroads.		800 Ohio & Miss.	44½@44¾
450 Alt. & T. H.	46@45	4210 Or. R. & N.	
100 Alt. & T. H. pf.	12½	Co.	170@168½
1045 C. & A.	120½@¾	2160 Ore. & Nav.	80¾@81
1845 C. & I. C. & I.	32½@¾	100 Ohio Cent.	32
12800 Can. South.	52½@¾	200 Pac. D. & E.	30¾@¾
7072 Cent. Pac.	119¾@¾	100 Pacific Mail	32½@¾
200 Ches. & O. 1st pf.	37¾	272 P. & Ft. W.	23
600 Ches. & O.	27½@27¾	270 Quicksilver	15¾
pf.	47½@47¾	100 Quick. pf.	51¾
100 Chi. Sand R.	1	19635 Rensselaer	14½@¾
A div.	57	200 St. L. & A.	20
4443 Del. & Hud.	112¾@111¾	17 St. L. & S. F. pf.	90
35300 Lake Sh.	121¾@¾	1100 St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	93
W.	120¾@121¾	1722 St. Paul	112¾@111¾
1500 Den. & R. G.		100 St. P. & Om.	44
pf.	81½@81¾	900 St. P. & Om.	
600 Del. & S. C.	80¾	pf.	102@101¾
200 Ches. & Ohio	43¾@43	50 St. P. M. & M.	90
1000 Erie	41¾@41	200 Tex. Pac. 1st	70¾
1000 Erie & West.	37	1100 Tex. Pac. 2d	50¾@50
3700 E. & Tol.	37¾@¾	1400 Tol., Del. &	
2600 E. & Tol. pf.	80¾	Bur.	31½@30
100 Hous. & Tex.	37¾	5180 Un. Pac.	122¾@118
200 Ill. Cent.	136½@¾	3700 Wab. & Pac.	47¾@48
8000 Ind. B. & W.	20¾@21	8400 Wab. & Pac.	
1500 Ind. B. & W. pf.	45½@46	pf.	80¾@80
21767 Lake Sh.	128¾@127¾	25 North Amer.	100
1400 Lou. & N.	99¾@¾	40 Park	154
1000 Man. S.	67	*Miscellaneous.*	
4600 Manh. B.	40¾@39¾	210 Colorado C.	59¾@¾
200 Marietta &		*Express.*	
Cin. 1st pf.	72	435 Adams	72½@71¾
6700 Mich. Cen.	112¾@111¾	20 U. S.	94
2425 Mob. & O.	36¾@37	*Telegraphs.*	
100 Mt. Lake Sh.		4300 Wes. Un.	115¾@115
A v.	43¾	735 West. Un. tr.	
20600 N. J. Cent.	34¾@34¾	cert.	80¾@80
2500 N. Y. Cent.	140¾@¾	27 Am. Un.	79
1000 N. Y. & H.	134	2900 Am. Tel. &	66½@66¾
300 N. Y. & H.	137¾	*Mining.*	
3800 North. Pac. pf.	64¾	600 Ariz. Cent.	50¾
1000 Ore. Pac.	33¾@¾	100 Iron Silver	75¾
3500 North'n C.	120¾@122¾	Total sales, 249,723 shares.	
100 Norw'h & W.	134		

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, '81, c.	103½	104½	Mil. & St. P. pf.	112	112¾
U. S. 5s, '81, c.	101½	102½	Mil. & L. S.	46	48
U. S. 5s, '81, s.	101½	102½	Mob. & Ohio	43¾	44
U. S. 4s, c.	112½	113½	Nash. & Chat.	119	120
U. S. 4s, s.	112½	113½	N. Central	104	104½
U. S. 4½s, c.	111½	112½	N. Y. L. E.	144¾	144¾
U. S. 4½s, s.	111½	112½	N. Y. Elev.	127	128
U. S. 6s, 1907	118½	119½	Nor. Pac.	48	48¾
Can. Sout. 1st	106	106½	Nor. Pacific pf.	72	72¾
At. & Pac. Tel.	44	45	Northwestern	125¾	125¾
Wes. Union tel.	115¾	116	Northwest'n pf.	134	135
C. & A.	95	97	Ohio & Miss.	39	39½
C. & I. C. & I.	34	35	Ohio & Miss. 1st	44¾	44¾
Col. & H. V.	87¾	88	Ohio & Miss. 2d	40	40¾
Col. & H. V. pf.	111	113	Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾
Del. & H. C.	111¾	112	Pacific Mail.	57¾	57¾
Del. L. & W.	102¾	103	Quicksilver	15	16
Den. & R. G.	33¾	34	Quick. pf.	51¾	52
Erie 2d cons.	90¾	91	Rock Island	133¾	134¾
Han. & St. Jo.	57	57¾	St. Paul	112¾	112¾
Han. & St. Jo. pf.	107	109	St. Paul & Om.	44¾	45
Hous. & Tex. C.	36	36¾	St. Paul & Pac.	101¾	102
Illinois Cen.	136¾	136¾	San Francisco	42	42¾
Iron Mountain	64¾	64¾	San Fran. pf.	64	64
Lake Shore	120¾	120¾	Texas Pacific	30¾	30¾
L. E. & West.	51	54	Texas Pacific	50	50¾
Lake Shore	120¾	120¾	Union Pacific	119¾	119¾
Michigan C.	93¾	93¾	Wab. & Pac.	47¾	48
Metro Elev.	110¾	110¾	Wab. & Pac. pf.	80	80
Mich. Central	112¾	112¾	West. Un. Tel.	114¾	114¾
Mil. & St. Paul	111¾	111¾			

SATURDAY, March 19.

The stock market opened strong, but without activity, except in Sutro Tunnel and Nashville and Chattanooga. The first board was quite irregular, and there were weak spots in Delaware and Hudson, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Canada Southern, Nashville and Chattanooga, Oregon Navigation, Iron Mountain, and Wabash and Pacific. Between calls the whole market was dull and heavy, and on second board there were free sellers of Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, St. Paul, and Northern Pacific at declining prices, and the market was generally weak, but Nashville and Chattanooga advanced to par. The latest transactions were dull, but prices partially recovered toward the close, with considerable activity in Hannibal and St. Joseph common. The more important changes of the day were as follows: Advanced—Lake Shore, ¼; Pacific Mail, ¼; Nashville and Chattanooga, 3¾; Oregon Navigation, ¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph common, 1¾. Declined—Canada Southern, ¾; St. Paul preferred, ¾; Northern Pacific com., ¼; Northern Pacific, 1; Erie and Western, 2; Jersey Central, ¾.

Governments were quiet. State bonds were active, with a large business in Tennessee issues. Railroad bonds were quiet, but there was a brisk speculation in Boston, H. and E. late, with a large business in Ill. and Great Northern incomes at a further advance. Chesapeake and Ohio issues also doing better, and Delphos bonds further advanced. Money on call, 5 ⅞ cent. Sterling exchange was dull at $4.83@$4.83½ for sight drafts, and $4.81@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the total amount of United States bonds redeposited to date by the national banks which had previously withdrawn bonds for the deposit of legal-tender notes to be $3,467,050. The amount of United States bonds deposited by the other banks, which had not previously reduced their circulation, is $4,828,500. The amount of national bank notes issued to banks which deposited legal-tender notes preparatory to the payment of the Funding bill is $1,813,750, and the amount issued to other banks upon bonds deposited is $1,023,380, making a total of $3,437,130 issued upon deposit of bonds during the same period.

Unlisted securities, bid and asked prices, are quoted by Moore & Co., 21 Wall street, as follows: Edison European Electric Light Co. stock, 155@165; Edison European Electric Light Co. stock, 160 to 150; United States Electric Light Co. stock, 25@to 30; Brush Electric Light Co. stock of New York, 100 to 150; Edison Ore Milling Co. stock, 60 to 100; Keely Motor Co. stock, 5 to 8; Brooklyn Elevated Railroad first mortgages, 40 to 50; Brooklyn Elevated Railroad stock, 7 to 10; New York Loan and Improvement Co. stock, 100 to 103; Boston and New York Line common stock certificates, 7@10; Yellowstone and Meridian Railroad trust certificates, 13 to 14; Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad stock certificates, 13½ to 14½; Rochester and State Line Railroad stock certificates, 18 to 25; Atlantic, Miss. and Ohio Railroad stock, 14 to 16; Norfolk and Western Railroad preferred stock, 35 to 45; New Orleans and Pacific Railway subscriptions, 18 premium to 20 premium; American Cable Construction Co., 15 premium to 20 premium; American Railway Improvement Co., 60 to 70 premium; International Railway Improvement Co., 18 premium to 23 premium; Inter-State Railway Improvement Co., 30 premium to 35 premium.

Bids for bank stocks are: America, 140; American Exchange, 126; Butchers' and Drovers', 131; Central, 130; Chase, 146; Chatham, 110; Chemical, 1775; City, 240; Citizens', 107; Commerce, 145; Continental, 135; Corn Exchange, 150; East River, 99; First, 700; Fourth, 118; Fulton, 150; Fifth Avenue, 350; German American, 95; Hanover, 125; Importers' and Traders', 230; Irving, 135; Leather Manufacturers', 145; Marine, 105; Market, 121; Mechanics', 150; Mechanics' Banking Association, 82¾; Mechanics' and Traders', 101; Mercantile, 110; Merchants', 128; Metropolitan, 153; Nassau, 105; New York, 142; Ninth, 120; North America, 100; Pacific, 106; Phœnix, 106; Republic, 130; Shoe and Leather, 125; St. Nicholas, 115; State of New York, 117; Union, 115.

Gas stocks are quoted: New York, 98 to 99; Manhattan, 132 to 135; Mutual, 65 to 70; Municipal, 153 to 160; Harlem, 67 to 70; Brooklyn, 113 to 115; Jersey City, 135 to 150.

The weekly bank statement shows:

	Mar. 12.	March 19.	Difference.
Loans	$365,250,900	$364,177,300 Inc.	$1,024,400
Specie	55,349,000	56,352,000 Inc.	3,084,900
Legal tenders	12,856,000	12,241,200 Dec.	225,400
Deposits	271,038,800	277,203,600 Inc.	6,202,800
Circulation	15,460,100	15,771,000 Inc.	300,000

The relation between the reserve and the liabilities is:

Specie	$55,349,000	$56,352,000 Inc.	$3,084,000
Legal tenders	12,856,000	12,241,200 Dec.	225,400
Total reserve	$68,205,000	$71,593,200 Inc.	$3,456,600
Reserve required	67,759,500	69,300,900	
Excess	417,500	2,292,300 Inc.	1,892,800

The Treasury now holds $246,671,000 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, divided as follows:

Currency 6s	$3,926,000	4½ % certs	$34,469,050
Coupon 6s	198,985,950	Four % certs	109,855,500
Five % certs	126,340,800		

Bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $7,090,550. Bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week, $1,464,500. National bank circulation outstanding: currency notes, $345,619,053; gold notes, $1,115,575.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $417,889.63; and the customs receipts, $589,477.22.

The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, were as follows:

	1880.	1881.
New York	$210,000	$310,000
Boston	30,000	60,000
Philadelphia	100,000	107,000
Miscellaneous	378,000	510,000
Totals	$718,000	$987,000

Until further notice fractional silver coin and standard silver dollars will be sent by express, free of charge, if, so requested, under the regulations of the Treasury Department, in sums of $500 or any multiple thereof; or by registered mail free of charge if so requested, in sums of $50 or any multiple thereof; or by sending $300, at the risk of the person to whom sent. Correspondence pertaining to this matter should be addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.

The imports for the week were: Dry goods, $2,985,818; and merchandise, $8,496,552, a total of $9,482,370.

The imports of specie for the week ending at noon to-day were: $661,894, making the total since Aug. 2, 1880, $71,117,499, against $73,415,099 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The exports of specie for the week were $292,778. The Bank of England gained on balance to-day £36,000.

The new United States National Bank has begun business at 82 Nassau street. The Cashier, Mr. Logan Murray, is well known, as is the Kentucky National Bank at Louisville, of which he was successively Cashier and President, the most successful institution of its kind in the Southwest. The President, Mr. H. Victor Newcomb, was formerly President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Among the directors are gentlemen well known in the New York banking and commercial world.

The production of anthracite coal last week was 592,888 tons, against 542,951 tons for the corresponding week of 1879. The total production from the 1st March