FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, April 4—6 P. M.

The stock market was buoyant this morning, and in certain stocks there was great activity. Erie and Reading were the principal railroad stocks moving at the board to-day. Both advanced a fraction. Erie Railroad went up ¼ per cent; Reading, ¼. Cleveland and Toledo was in demand at an advance of 2¼ per cent. Cumberland Coal improved ⅜ per cent; Nicaragua Transit, ⅜; Canton Company, ¼. Illinois Centrail Railroad Bonds declined ½ per cent; Virginia 6's, ⅜; Hudson Railroad, ¼; Indiana 5's, ½. A small lot of Terre Haute and Alton Bonds sold at 78¼ per cent—the first public sale, we believe, of the new issue. The advance in Erie has brought out a great deal of cash stock, and the market does not bear it very well. Fifty is considered par for this stock, and it is a good price in view of its future productiveness. Reading Railroad is the greatest card in the pack. Its coal tonnage in March, 1855, amounted to 189,801 tons, against 142,892 tons for the same month last year, showing an increase of 46,909 tons in the month this year. On the 31st day of March, 10,078 tons of coal were brought to tidewater on the road. The largest amount brought down in any one day in the month last year was 6,685 tons.

At the second board to-day prices fell off slightly. Terre Haute and Alton bonds declined ¾ per cent; Canton Company, ⅛; Reading Railroad, ¼; Hudson Railroad, ¼; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, ½. Norwich and Worcester Railroad advanced ¾ per cent. At the close the tendency was downward, and there were decided evidences of general weakness.

The following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction after the adjournment of the board:—

$14,000 Michigan Sixes	98½
10,000 Tennessee Sixes	94½
12,000 Virginia Sixes	96⅞
5,000 North Carolina Sixes	99½
4,000 Missouri Sixes	93¾
1,000 Louisiana Sixes	91½
6,000 Cincinnati 6's, 1888 ... Int. added	94¼
7,000 Ohio and Miss'pi R.R., 7's, 1880 ... do. 60,	59¾
5,000 Cin. Wilmgt'n and Zanesville R.R. 7's, do.	72½
7,000 Cincinnati and Marietta R.R. 6's ... do.	74½
3,000 Columbus, Piqua and Ind R.R. 2d mort. do.	74
5,000 Great Western (Ill.) R.R. 10's ... do.	67½
775 Hamilton and Dayton R R. Dividend Scrip.	83
50 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky	107⅞
100 do. Mad River and Lake Erie R.R.	35
60 do. Hamilton and Dayton R.R.	73
25 do. Third Avenue R.R.	27½
40 do. Little Miami R R.	97

The United States mail steamship Atlantic, from this port for Liverpool, to-day, carried out $1,276,257 51 in specie.

The Firemen's Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of two and a half dollars per share. The interest due on the New York city stocks on the 1st of May, will be paid on that day, by F. W. Edmonds, Esq., City Chamberlain, at the Mechanics' Bank.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office to-day were as follows:—

Paid on Treasury account	$316,127 57
Received on Treasury account	41,211 86
Balance on Treasury account	3,357,864 59
Paid for Assay office	336 06
Paid on disbursing checks	76,064 21

Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to morrow (Thursday), at 12½ o'clock. The catalogue includes a large amount of State bonds, insurance scrip, &c.

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 2d inst., were:—

For paying Treasury debts	$69,624 24
For the Customs	4,201 40
Covering into Treasury from miscel. sources	415 72
For covering into the Treasury from customs	3,639 73
For the War Department	92,754 00
For the Navy Department	138,374 52
For re-paying in the Navy Department	2,143 53
For the Interior Department	4,518 57

The following is a statement of outstanding Treasury notes, on the 2d inst.:—

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office	$102,811 64
Amount outstanding of the issue of July 22d, 1846, as per records of this office	7,750 00
Amount outstanding of the issue of 28th January, 1847, as per records of this office	1,850 00
Total	$112,411 64
Deduct cancelled note, under act prior to 22d July, 1846, in the hands of one of the accounting officers	50 00
Total	$112,361 64

We learn from the Schuylkill coal region that business is opening with much spirit, and that the demands on the carrying companies are daily increasing. The Reading Railroad facilities for the transportation will be taxed to the utmost. The Schuylkill Navigation is just getting into active working order.

The following shows the amount of cash duties received at the Philadelphia Custom House for the month of March and the previous months of the year, as compared with the corresponding time of the last and the previous years:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
March	$394,623 80	$316,831 70	$340,915 80
Jan. and Feb.	890,653 00	1,064,391 01	617,794 20
Total	$1,284,676 80	$1,380,824 71	$958,711 00

The falling off of the three months of the present year is $422,013 71.

At Boston the revenue for the month ending March 31, 1855, was ... $587 ... March 31, 1854 ... 753,977 84

Decrease	$170,877 38
Quarter ending March 31, 1855	1,998,538 47
Quarter ending March 31, 1854	2,343,504 04
Decrease	$344,865 57

The Oswego *Journal* learns through private channels, that the Welland Canal will be opened for the passage of vessels on the 10th April. Such is the intention of the officers having charge of the canal.

The position of financial affairs in California is one calculated to cast gloom and depression over the community. The failure of numerous banking houses whose sole business was buying and selling gold dust, is an enigma beyond our comprehension. How such a result could have been realized in a country producing nothing but gold is one of those wonderful inconsistencies which are so frequently met with. These banking houses received gold from the miners and other residents in California, for which they gave drafts payable in New York at sight. This business, if properly conducted, would have proved profitable; but as it was conducted, resulted in the ruin of those who had been long engaged in it. When a bank or banking house commences business upon a stipulated capital, the community believe that the capital named will be employed exclusively in prosecuting that business, and credit the concerns accordingly; but when it appears that the capital has from the first been merely nominal, or, if actually paid in, has been appropriated to purposes entirely foreign to those of a legitimate character, ruin and disgrace are sure to fall upon those practising the deception. Such has evidently been the case in California. We find in the schedules of the suspended houses of San Francisco assets of the most doubtful character, while the best are of a nature most difficult to realize, even at great sacrifices. We find what little capital some of them originally possessed, invested in ranches, cattle, horses, furniture, instead of being available in hand, to meet any contingency. We find houses doing business solely upon the credit of being rich, upon the prestige of a name, which has, by energy, industry, and indomitable perseverance, been raised to the highest pinnacle of prosperity. We find an entire community, deceived by false representations and false lights, and the result can easily be imagined. The effect of these explosions and developements upon the credit system of California will ultimately be of the most wholesome character, but immediately it will be just the reverse. It will not interfere with the product of the precious metal, but it will interrupt its circulation and distribution, and for a time paralyse trade. It will cause the failure of scores of mercantile houses, and react disastrously upon those in the Atlantic cities engaged in the commerce of California. When we see such collapses in a gold country, where no paper currency exists, but such as individuals put forth, it should not be surprising that those sections of the Union overrun with banking institutions, chartered for the sole purpose of manufacturing paper money, should be subject to periodical revulsions as severe and distressing as the expansion had been on the other extreme. The community must as a natural consequence pass through these convulsions for the purpose of removing the evils which a few years of prosperity and expansion invariably produce. We see no way to avoid those collapses, or rather we do not see any possibility of preventing them. The system of finance under which the country moves, has been so long in operation, and become so firmly fixed, that we have no other alternative, and must make up our minds that the revulsions are a part of the machine.

During the progress of the revolutionary war, the country was without any system of finance or commerce, and at the conclusion of that struggle the government was in a deplorable state of bankruptcy. The convention which formed the constitution was therefore filled with advocates of the hard money system, and their principles prevailed. The constitution gave to Congress the power to regulate the currency; to provide ways and means to raise revenue for the support of the general government, and to form a general bankrupt law. In granting these powers to Congress, the object was to make them general, to have them enforced alike in all sections of the country, and to prevent the different States from interfering in those important financial and commercial affairs. It was to guarantee to the people one uniform system for the protection of all. That constitution has been in operation sixty-eight years, and now let us see how much of that part of it relating to the currency and commerce has been enforced. We have had two general bankrupt laws within that period, but at the present time have none. Congress has, in some instances, passed the law for special purposes, and when that was accomplished, repealed it. The consequence is that each State in the Union has been compelled to provide its own bankrupt laws and we have as many different kinds as there are different States. The currency has been left entirely to the regulation of individual financiers. The government has, it is true, had its own bank, and it has monopolized the coinage of gold, silver and copper; but it has not monopolized the manufacture of metallic representatives. It has left the paper currency of the country to the different States, and they have avoided any infringement of the constitution by chartering hosts of banks, and delegating the power and privilege to them. We have therefore dozens of banking systems, and an aggregate of twelve hundred banking institutions, all actively engaged in the laudable occupation of providing the people with a sound and safe paper currency, solely for the purpose of doing away with the necessity of carrying about weighty and troublesome metals. Congress has quietly settled down into a political machine, merely looking to the ways and means for providing spoils to the hosts of hungry applicants. Congress has wisely looked to the revenue. As it could not exist without such sinews, it has been forced to look to the sources of income, and the levying of duties on imports has received much attention. Not satisfied with obeying the constitution in this particular merely to the extent required by the wants of government, it has exceeded its power and duties, and undertaken to protect certain local interests, at the expense and injury of others, and extracted at times millions upon millions from the public pockets, upon the plea of providing revenue for the support of the government. This has been the most prominent feature in general legislation, and it has at times been carried so far as to raise up party lines and become the test question in Presidential campaigns. While all this was going on, the currency was left to the swarms of political financiers who congregated about the legislative halls of every State. These cormorants, siezing upon every opportunity to bleed the people, found no more effective method than the erection of banks, and they soon spread broadcast over the country hundreds of these institutions. At once an unregulated, unredeemable and unsecured paper currency became abundant, and an expansion of individual credit immediately followed. Speculation was not long in developing itself, and for a time the community believed that the most perfect system of finance possible for the human mind to conceive, existed and was permanently fixed. A few years of apparent prosperity was followed by a terrible revulsion, and ruin overtook those who a few months before felt secure of large fortunes. The fine visions of speculators vanished, and desolation and despair covered the face of the Union. It was then seen that without a uniform system of currency all was without form and void. Notwithstanding this, Congress neglected to apply the proper remedy; but in its efforts to restore credit and put in motion again the wheels of commerce, it went to tinkering the tariff, under the belief, no doubt, that all the trouble was caused by the imperfections of that innocent and unimportant measure. Ever since the first great revulsion, the tariff has been doctored whenever any disease appeared in our financial or commercial systems, and we fear it will be a long time before members of Congress become sufficiently enlightened to seek for the real cause of all our financial difficulties, at the place where it actually exists—in the currency.

The annexed statement exhibits the movement in the leading departments of the banks of New Orleans for the week ending March 26, compared with that of the previous week:—

BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS.

Cash Assets.

Banks.	—Loans— March 19.	March 26.	—Specie— March 19.	Mar. 26.
Citizens'	$3,462,678	3,358,832	1,493,300	2,307,749
Canal	2,192,233	2,215,783	996,455	946,732
Louisiana	2,549,457	2,575,708	2,508,897	2,293,534
Lou. State	3,469,126	3,496,550	1,929,215	1,819,897
Mechanics'	3,000,000	3,000,000	910,000	910,000
Commercial	315,691	311,723	153,568	209,894
Union	849,347	877,899	497,332	413,580
Total	$14,932,968	14,934,788	8,453,453	8,627,983
Increase	$1,820			$174,530

Cash Liabilities.

	—Circulation— Mar. 19.	Mar. 26.	—Deposits— Mar. 19.	Mar. 26.
Citizens'	$1,926,265	1,989,620	2,476,947	2,921,705
Canal	1,020,075	1,035,210	1,023,458	1,044,784
Louisiana	938,464	928,799	3,173,199	3,096,103
Lou. State	1,162,440	1,166,000	3,163,388	3,167,911
Mech. and Tr.	296,495	316,765	926,299	913,696
New Orleans	517,480	506,925	746,023	799,328
Southern	248,310	242,520	147,634	184,128
Union	644,085	634,620	647,395	719,950
Total	6,753,614	6,815,079	12,301,334	12,847,671
Increase		$161,465		$546,337

In addition to the foregoing cash assets, the banks hold foreign and domestic exchange, to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	March 19.	March 26.		
Bank of Louisiana	887,291	880,420		
Canal Bank	943,510	1,013,774		
Southern Bank	573,223	554,069		
Louisiana State Bank	248,720	243,315		
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	45,217	87,380		
Citizens' Bank	757,312	618,655		
Bank of New Orleans	209,376	243,998		
Union Bank	349,576	488,732		
Total	4,014,255	4,130,343		
Increase				

The increase in specie is the only feature of importance. Each department shows an increase.

The annexed statement exhibits the average daily condition of the leading departments of the banks of Boston for the week preceding Monday morning, April 2, 1855:—

BANKS OF BOSTON.

Banks.	*Loans.*	*Specie.*	*Deposits.*	*Circu'n.*
Atlantic	$803,704	$55,893	$268,921	$171,165
Atlas	834,066	48,646	212,867	124,318
Blackstone	1,202,671	31,907	349,844	232,869
Boston	1,621,235	141,457	613,788	190,025
Boylston	761,840	25,509	233,162	173,804
Broadway	166,393	5,060	28,768	39,717
City	1,415,549	108,906	319,591	137,085
Columbian	1,230,153	59,670	398,051	152,293
Commerce	3,166,922	190,633	578,023	251,969
Eagle	1,200,463	106,287	434,784	168,855
Eliot	808,716	39,682	195,822	120,777
Exchange	1,934,169	100,590	488,916	236,433
Faneuil Hall	961,396	34,727	321,072	217,577
Freeman's	802,639	36,089	265,026	197,240
Globe	1,780,170	147,253	333,377	142,568
Granite	1,426,175	43,704	341,529	121,661
Grocers'	1,120,339	64,154	192,725	214,856
Hamilton	993,668	122,214	594,481	138,365
Howard Co.	840,459	71,165	173,542	199,553
Market	997,647	37,464	223,066	141,496
Massachusetts	1,080,651	96,907	319,004	127,758
Maverick	605,080	26,519	119,974	128,281
Mechanics'	381,310	14,304	107,873	118,047
Merchants'	5,886,990	391,584	1,547,572	556,449
National	937,070	48,468	188,974	164,674
New England	1,371,904	57,899	277,896	140,127
North	1,242,750	58,010	319,630	150,478
North America	1,124,447	71,207	314,672	159,419
Shawmut	1,175,676	42,794	219,078	164,705
Shoe & Lea. D's.	1,532,983	80,911	360,815	164,373
State	2,659,996	150,875	643,928	171,094
Suffolk	2,017,731	324,110	1,244,132	374,213
Traders'	1,129,323	59,417	193,876	150,550
Tremont	2,144,480	121,278	624,259	238,599
Union	1,408,329	68,396	316,081	148,819
Washington	1,141,241	42,205	264,352	144,653
Webster	2,293,935	148,424	674,912	319,553
Total	$52,242,260	3,283,318	14,241,383	6,844,331

A comparison of the above aggregates with those of the statement for the previous week, exhibits the following results:—

	March 26.	April 2.		
Capital stock	$32,355,275	32,360,575	Inc.	$5,300
Loans and dis'nts.	52,555,305	52,242,260	Dec.	313,045
Specie in bank	3,344,351	3,283,318	Dec.	61,033
Due from other Banks	7,833,838	7,686,365	Dec.	147,473
Due to other banks	6,677,321	6,460,530	Dec.	216,791
Deposits	14,229,834	14,241,383	Inc.	11,549
Circulation	6,937,099	6,844,331	Dec.	92,768

The increase of capital is at the Broadway Bank.

A meeting of the individual stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was held at Baltimore on Monday, the 2d instant, on the subject of the proposed sale by that city of its interest in the stock. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the stockholder directors in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to vote for purchasing the stock of the city of Baltimore, in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for an annuity to be paid semi-annually, equivalent to the sum of four per cent upon the par value of her stock in said company, the said city in the event of her acceptance, of said offer, to withdraw her directors, with the privilege of reinstating the same, should said annuity be at any time outstanding for a period of sixty days, but not otherwise—said annuity to be given to run from the period of said directors.

And be it further resolved That in the event of the refusal of the City Council to the above proposition, the private stockholders now represented in this meeting agree to sell to the city on the same terms, and to withdraw their directors on the consummation of the arrangement, if, and when requested by the city so to do; and that the stockholder directors be instructed to negotiate accordingly.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, in reviewing the stock market of that city, says:—

We hear that the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company have disposed of the $500,000 in bonds at par, which they proposed to issue some year and a half since, but then limited them at five per cent premium, which no one would give. Although the sale of these bonds relieves the company from any pressing floating liabilities, it also also adds to the permanent debt, and does not help the stock, as it renders the payment of dividends less certain. Western Railroad stock is heavy, and declined to 95¼, probably in consequence of the meeting this week to authorize the issue of $1,000,000 in bonds to build a second track from Springfield. It is generally understood that the company will apply for aid from the State, if the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad shall be successful in obtaining the loan they ask for. We learn from reliable authority that a a portion ($300,000 to $400,000) of the new loan of the Michigan Central eight per cent convertible bonds of 1869 has been taken up on foreign account, and the bonds, which have been selling here freely at 95, are now held at higher rates. The same parties who sold at 95 last week now offer that price for the bonds.

Stock Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1855.

$1000	Ohio 6's, '60	108	100 shs	Cumb Cl	s30 31⅛
1000	Ill Int stock	64	560	do	s3 31⅜
8500	Ind State 5's	84¼	100	do	b30 31¾
42000	Virginia 6's	97	16	N Y Central RR	93⅛
3000	Erie 2d M Bs	101	100	do	s60 93
10000	Ill C RR Bs	s60 77	50	do	93¼
16000	do	s3 77⅛	50	do	s30 93¼
5000	do	b30 77¼	50	Harlem Pref'd	78⅜
1000	do	77¼	300	Erie RR	b10 50⅜
2000	Ill C'n Free Bs	73	40	do	50⅜
4000	NYC RR Bs	b3 92	150	do	b3 50¼
7000	NY Cen 7's	b3 100¾	50	do	50¼
500	do	100⅛	260	do	b15 50⅜
1000	do	100⅜	200	do	b60 50⅞
2000	Ter H & Al Bs	78⅛	150	do	b60 50⅜
500	Cly & Tol D Bs	71⅛	50	do	b30 50⅛
500	do	71	675	do	s3 50¼
5	shs Bk N York	117¼	100	do	50⅛
20	Mechanics' Bk	117¼	100	do	s3 50⅜
31	Bank of Am	115¾	100	Harlem RR	s3 31
30	Bk State NYork	105⅛	50	do	31¼
30	Nassau Bank	102	100	Reading RR	s30 84¼
11	Continental Bk	105¼	900	do	84⅜
10	Comm'wealth Bk	93½	100	do	s30 84¼
100	Canton Co	27⅜	50	do	s30 84⅜
100	do	s30 27	800	do	84½
200	do	b30 27¼	100	do	s15 84½
59	Nic Transit	s3 16	200	do	b10 84⅜
100	do	c 16⅛	400	do	b60 85¼
200	do	b30 16¼	35	Hud River RR	41½
200	do	s10 16	50	do	41¼
100	do	s15 16	150	do	s30 41
100	do	s30 16	365	do	s3 41
200	do	s3 16⅛	150	Cleve & Tol RR	73
250	Cumb Coal	s3 31½	50	do	s60 73
200	do	31½	100	do	b30 73½
50	do	31⅛	50	do	73½
100	do	b60 32			

SECOND BOARD.

$14000	E'e 5s, '78	s3 88	300 shs	Reading RR	84⅛
3000	Erie C Bs, '71	83¾	100	do	b3 84⅜
1000	H Riv 1st M Bs	103¼	100	do	b20 84½
1000	Ter H & Alt Bs	77¾	200	do	s3 84¼
500	Ill Cen RR Bs	77½	100	Erie RR	s3 50¼
5000	NY Cen 7's	100¾	20	do	50⅜
10	shs Hanover Bk	96	50	do	b60 50⅜
10	Ocean Bank	74½	100	H Riv RR	b3 40¾
50	Canton Co	27	150	do	40½
200	Cumb Coal Co	31⅛	150	Clev & Tol RR	73
100	do	b60 31⅛	6	Chic & R'ck I RR	89
10	NY Central RR	93¼	50	Nor & W RR	b3 38

CITY TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, April 4—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was quiet, without change of moment in prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was steady, with moderate sales. The transactions for the day footed up about 6,000 a 7,000 bbls., included in which were common to good State at $9 25 a $9 50; Western, at $9 62½ a $10; with small lots extra Genesee at $11 50 a $13. With the above were also embraced about 2,200 bbls. Canadian at $9 87 a $11 25 for good choice and extra brands, which was an advance. There were no inferior or very common brands offering. Among the sales made were some lots for export to the British Provinces. Southern was also in good request, and the above aggregate included about 2,500 bbls., at $9 25 a $10 25 for inferior to choice brands, and $10 31 a $10 37 for fancy and extra; and a lot of Richmond extra, brand City Mills, sold at $11 25. Wheat—Sales of 3,000 bushels; good white Southern was sold at $2 45 a $2 50. Corn—The sales reached about 22,000 bushels, at 100c. a 102c. for inferior to good Southern white, and 103c. for Jersey yellow and Western mixed, in store. Rye—Sales of 400 bushels were made on private terms. From $1 35 to $1 36 was demanded by holders. Meal—Sales of about 100 bbls. Brandywine were made at $4 75; New Jersey was at $4 37. Oats confined firm.

COFFEE.—The sales embraced about 500 bags Rio, part at 11¼c.

COTTON.—The market was active, and the sales embraced about 5,000 bales, a small part of which was said to be in transitu. The market closed firm.

FREIGHTS.—There continued to be a good deal of cotton offering for Liverpool, and about 1,200 a 1,500 bales were engaged at 5-32d. for compressed, while uncompressed was at 3-16d. Bacon and lard were at 15s., while flour was engaged at 3s. 3d. 3s. 6d. for small and large packages. To Havre, cotton was at ½c., bone at ⅜c., ashes at $7 50, and rice at $8. Liquids were at 3½c. To California, measurement goods were engaged at 35c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Old mess was again firmer; the sales embraced about 3,500 a 4,000 bbls, chiefly old mess, at $15 20 a $15 31; new mess at $17 50; clear mess was at $18; included in the sales were 2,200 bbls. western prime mess to arrive via New Orleans at $15 50, and to be taken as it is, and 350 bbls. rumps at $13. Beef.—50 bbls. Kentucky beef hams sold at $17 50, white Chicago were held at $20 50 a $21; about 800 a 900 hhds. shoulders and hams were sold at 6¾ a 7c. for the former, and at 8⅝ a 9c. for the latter, a part in transitu to stop in Philadelphia. About 700 a 800 boxes bacon were sold at 8c. for short rib, in, and 8½c. for long clear do. Lard.—350 bbls. were sold at 9½ a 9¾c, and a small lot kegs at 11 a 11½c; in large lots it was worth 10¾ a 10⅞c. in kegs; 35 tierces smoked pork hams were sold at 12c.

SUGARS.—The market continued steady and tolerably active. The sales included about 1,000 hhds. Cuba muscovado at 4⅜c. a 4⅞c. and 5⅛c., the latter figure for prime quality, and about 250 a 300 do. New Orleans, part at 4¾c. a 5⅛c.

TALLOW was dull and nominal.

REAL ESTATE.—House and lot 4 West Sixteenth street, $25,000; do. 80 Greenwich street, 24x100, $15,900; do. on Thirty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue, 23x98, $13,100; do. on Thirty-third street, near Broadway, 23x98, $14,500; 2 lots on Forty-second street, near Tenth avenue, each 25x98, $1,950 each, $3,900; 1 lot on Forty-seventh street, near Eleventh avenue, 25x100, $875; house and lot at Yonkers, $1,000.

New York Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1855.

The market to day was rather dull. The supplies (1,500 head) were considerably in advance of those of last week, but no abatement in prices is noticeable—indeed, if anything, on the better qualities there has been a slight advance. Some dealers quoted the average as high as from 11 to 13 cents, but $9 a $12 50 is nearer the mark. We annex a memorandum of sales by Mr. Bartram. (The cattle were principally from Ohio:)

2 at	$180 00	2 at	$112 00
2 at	140 00	12 at	1,020 00
1 at	85 00	6 at	560 00
4 at	400 00	4 at	312 00
1 at	920 00	2 at	150 00
2 at	207 50	26 at	1,900 00
7 at	665 00	3 at	250 00
4 at	435 00	3 at	212 00
4 at	335 00	1 at	73 00

The offerings of milch cows at Allerton's were but few—not more than 30 in all. Veals plenty, but unsaleable, the quality being too poor. Prices take a wide range—say from 4 to 7 cents per lb., live weight. About 400 sheep only were in the yard. There was a good demand for them, and prices were reported stiff at quotations. Swine plenty—say about 2,500 in yard—nearly all from the West. Mr. Bartram sold 100, from Iowa and Illinois, mast fed, at 7 cents, which is considered a very good price.

AT BROWNING'S.

325 beeves	$9 00	a	$10 20
Do. extra	——	a	12 50
85 cows and calves, first quality	——	a	60 00
Do. do, good	36 00	a	45 00
113 veal calves, live weight	4½	a	7
1,684 sheep and lambs—sheep	3 50	a	7 00
—lambs	2 00	a	5 00

The market here was reported generally dull. Mr. McCarthy reports the market good, and sheep very scare. The following is a memorandum of his sales:—

44 sheep at	$329 79
21 do. at	112 00
149 do. at	687 75
76 do. at	440 80
93 do. at	374 50
94 do. at	404 00
478 sheep at	$2,348 84

The following is a memorandum of sales by Mr. McGraw:—

34 sheep at	$144 50
12 do. at	84 00
10 sheep at	77 50
3 sheep at	22 20
2 sheep at	18 00
3 sheep at	24 00
12 lambs at	52 00
86 head at	$419 50

McGraw also sold 44 beef cattle, at from $9 25 to $11 50 per hundred pounds. We are informed that there is a strong disposition not to purchase cows just now, owing to the uncertainty as to the operation and effect of the Maine liquor law. If the distillers stop, there will be no swill, (the principal diet of that description of cattle here,) and as the prices of all other kinds of feed are ruinously high, buyers, afraid of increased expense, prefer to hold off for a while.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S.

263 beef cattle	$8 50	a	$11 50
85 cows and calves	30 00	a	60 00
60 veal calves (live weight)	4 00	a	6 50
2,800 sheep and lambs	3¼c.	a	8¼c.

AT O'BRIEN'S.

300 beeves	$8 00	a	$10 00
85 cows and calves	25 00	a	55 00
60 veals (live weight)	3	a	5¼c.

RECAPITULATION.

	Beeves.	*Cows.*	*Veal Calves.*	*Sh & La's.*
Allerton's	1,800	30	500	400
Browning's	325	85	113	1,684
Chamberlain's	263	85	60	2,650
O'Brien's	214	68	34	—
Total	2,602	268	707	4,634

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

YORKVILLE POST OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Yorkville, April 1, 1855.

A

Acker Wm H — Allenoth Miss Cel'ste — Alpers Mr R — Adams John

B

Brown Peter—2 — Bainton G — Bender S L C — Bartholmuss Geo — Brewer Henrietta — Bonner Peter — Bulthaupt T F — Blackstock George — Byrn Thos — Buisford S — Buckman John C — Brown Chas — Buckle Anton — Blumerether H F G — Bailley Jas W — Brower Thos W — Bunting J H—2 — Bremen Miss Charlotte — Buesley & Brigham — Bradburn Mrs E — Bennett Mrs Mary — Bloodgood W T — Bingham Thos — Baldwin Jacob L — Brown Miss C — Bailey Ezra — Bingley Mr H — Brand Thos — Benidict Miss Susan — Brower Mr A — Browning Miss, 86th st — Banks Miss Georgiana — Boyd Peter—2 — Browning W C — Bush Chas — Brown Miss Maria — Boughton Mrs Adelia

Collins Catharine — Chichester Mrs Mary E — Collins Stephen — Clemons Mrs Kate — Clark Margarett — Cullin Edward F — Cooney Patrick — Clarney Rodger — Champlin Mrs C W—2 — Coghindale Mrs Eliza — Connelly Michiel — Clousley Sarah — Cawer Mary — Crafton Edward — Call John — Cushann Mat — Caldwell John H — Cronan Theresa — Clonser Mr Wm — Crowley James — Conaway James — Cornell Mr Lewis — Connelly Wm — Correll Mrs Ellen — Clifton Emma — Commissary General, State Arsenal — Connset J A & L — Collins Jas

D

Dunn Jas — Donegan Jas — Devine Miss A — Denison Thos — Dickeson David E — Donnelly John — Debbs Geo — Duffey John — Dunn Philip — Downey Mrs — Dollegard Mr J — Burger Peter — Downey Mr B — Dooly Edward — Danford Patrick — Dunn Emeline — Davis Geo D — Douglass Thos — Dunn Wm — Del Monsieur Horace — Duffy Michial — Demilitta S M—4 — Danvers Mr P — Durrey Thos — Dunn Michial — Dermody Edward — Donelly Wm — Davis John C — Duggan John — Drescall Julia

E

Elm W V — Ellis Miss Jane — Elkins Chas W — Elliott Jeremiah

F

Fuller John — Foley Dennis — Fish Hermon R — Fitzgerald Patrick — Frobriand Mrs M — Fitzgerald — Feist Charles Lot — Fitzgerald John — Fitzgerald Edward — Faughten Miss Anna — Fitzpatrick B — Frayesser John — Estge Mrs, 71st st — Fowler Christiana — Farley Mathew

G

Green John — Gibson Catherine — Gilbertson Henry A — Green Chas A — Greenwood R B — Garrison John — Godwin Mr, 73d st — Green Chas C — Garrison Amelia — Gallagher John — Green Simeon — Geiger Frank — Goets Chas — Gillen Miss Mary

H

Higgins Michael — Humphrey Daniel — Hallenbeck Derwin — Herdingsfelter John — Hyatt Thos—2 — Hadden Mr, goldbeater — Heuson Elizabeth — Haze Miss Anna — Hall Thos — Houston Andrew — Hitchcock Mrs A M — Hannan Michael — Hebeisen Eva — Holmes J B — Herrmann Gustave — Haights Miss Eliza J — Hamilton John M — Hagen Thos J—4 — Holland Mary — Hammond M — Handloud John G — Hesler Wm — Heran Martin — Hill Chas M [B — Heagan Owen — Haines Geo B — Hardenburgh Rev J — Hagar Wm H—2

I J

Irving Mrs, 56th st — Jackson Jenette — Johnson Wm — Judson Albert E — Jeffreys Mr J — Jasper John — Julien Rebt

K

Karr Wm H—2 — Kelly Peter — Kinney Patrick—2 — Kent Mary — Keeld Mrs — Kelly Patrick — Kaspar Geo — Klein Chas — Klett Martin — Kelly Isabella — Kirchhofer John

L

Ladd James — Lang Anton—2 — Lileston Eliza — Lounobes James — Lent Ellen — Lewton Geo — Luke Chas—2 — Lynch James—2 — Lydecker Mary E — Lesser Mary C — Leo Daniel — Leslie A C — Limmerlin Fred — Logan Patrick — Lange A C — Love Abby J

M

Murphy Bridget — Moony Patrick — Murray Joseph — Mathews Bridget — Martin John — Medbury Samuel — Monroe Amanda — Moar Thos—2 — Moerer James — Morris James—2 — Martin Patrick — Manchon E — Miller C — Molony Mary—2 — Mathusick Frederic — Merrill Henry H — Martin Catherine — Miller Geo — Maguire Joseph — Morgan James — Melville Dr — Myres Emma — Mortin John S S — Muldon Mary — Mills J D — Morgan Geo — Misler Mr, 80th st — Miller Cornelia — Maguire Patrick — Miller John — Minton Patrick — Masterson Michael — Masterson James — Machtle Heinrich — Mahony Mary

Mac

McCrodden — McCullam Archey — McCahill Edward—3 — McKnight — McElrvy Thos — McClaskey D W C — McMahon M — McIntyre John — McCelly Mrs Irene — McDermot James — McGovern Thos — McCullum Neal — McKeane J B — McCarthy Dennis, 94s — McMahon Edward — McCaughen Thos

N

Newcomb W O — Neil F — Newman Mrs Sarah L — Narr Mathew H — Newbury J

O

O'Conner Patrick — O'Donahue — O'Hara John — Osterholt Mr Ehler—2 — O'Hearan Daniel

P

Price R D — Tayriot Ferdinand — Phillips Miss — Percival William R

Q

Quealy Margarett — Quinlin Ellen — Quagan Richard — Quin John

R

Rutledge Wm —