FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, May 2, 1869.

The rise of gold to 135 is one of the unsatisfactory features of the financial situation. It is very uncomplimentary to our national credit that we should thus retrograde instead of going forward, especially as so many fond anticipations of a steady approach to specie payments were indulged in with the advent of the present administration and the present business season. These anticipations were natural with the decline of the premium which succeeded the winter and ensued upon the immense foreign demand for our government securities. Until within the past week they seemed still possible of realization; but the fact is too patent that in our dealings with foreign nations we have been too much the buyer and too little the seller. The Secretary of the Treasury has been blamed for his apathy or lack of ability in administering the finances of the country, and while there is an impression that in hoarding the government gold he has played into the hands of the gold gamblers of the New York market, he is not wholly responsible for the evil of dearer gold. His intentions are doubtless most proper and well meant, but he does not possess the capacity to grasp the great problem which more famous financiers would hesitate to attempt the solution of. His statement of the public debt for the past month shows a reduction of over six millions, which was as much a surprise to him as to the public. Last Thursday he commenced his programme of weekly gold sales, but gold went up immediately thereafter and continued its ascent to the close of the week, when it touched its highest, despite the contribution to the market of nearly ten millions in payment of the May coupons. These facts show that he is not wholly to blame. The trouble lies in the extravagant amount of our imports, which for the period since January 1 were over $100,000,000. This sum is twenty-five millions in excess of last year, and about equal to our imports in the inflation of 1866. Our exports for the same period were about fifty-two millions. The movement in specie was about three millions against us. The total balance against us at this time is, therefore, about fifty millions, to the payment of which we have exported government bonds and railway stocks, variously estimated at from thirty to forty-five millions. We are, therefore, still heavily in debt to foreign countries, even allowing that our payment in bonds is satisfactory and effectual, which many are inclined to question. Should our national securities come back to us through any panic or fear of our stability the prospect would be a very cheerless one; but it is certain that as long as the interest is regularly and promptly paid such a contingency need not be counted upon, so far, especially, as England is concerned, whose consols are investments the principal of which it is understood will never be paid. The unsatisfactory character of our foreign trade is, therefore, the real secret of the appreciation of the gold premium. As to the remedy which should be applied, the discussion is one meriting more space than can be devoted in this paragraph. It is a subject, however, which should promptly arrest the attention of all classes of the community. National extravagance is individual bankruptcy. Until there is a more healthy tone in the character of our foreign trade relations the government has it in its power to arrest the inflation which will succeed the advance in gold. There are over ninety millions in treasure now in the hands of Secretary Boutwell. A large portion of this sum could be devoted to combating the rise in the premium. It is lying in the vaults of the Treasury, drawing no interest, and can be spared. The present system of weekly gold sales could be pursued as long as the currency withdrawn would work no stringency in the money market. The rest of the gold could be directly used to purchase and cancel government bonds. We should thus be spared the humiliation of seeing our greenbacks continue to depreciate. We may boast of our enterprise, progress and civilization, but rival nations can taunt us that our national notes of hand are worth only seventy-four per cent of their face. When in effete, debt-ridden, bankrupt Austria, gold is at a premium of only 17, it is humiliating that in our country it is at 35. The following table shows the range in the price during the past week:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	133⅝	133⅛
Tuesday	134	133½
Wednesday	134	133½
Thursday	134⅜	133⅝
Friday	134½	134
Saturday	135	134⅜

The apprehension of the state of things above referred to was reflected in greater firmness in the market for foreign exchanges. The bills drawn against bonds in the earlier period of the speculation in governments have been gradually absorbed, and the time is approaching for the extinction of cotton bills. While the crop has been nearly sixty thousand bales less than last year our exports of cotton have been seventy thousand less. The expansion of our home manufactures and the increase in home consumption are reducing the exports of cotton year by year and thus diminishing the supply of bills. At the close, while the market was duller, owing to the higher price of gold, the prime bankers were rigid in their demand for 109¼ for sixty days and 109⅞ for short sight sterling.

Until the receipt in England of the mail report of Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims there was continued buoyancy in the market for government bonds, and the '62's sold freely at the remarkable price of 122. The discussion of the speech caused an uneasiness in the foreign market, especially as the London bankers are already carrying large amounts, and on Friday there was a decided decline in the foreign quotation. This was followed by a yielding in the New York market, particularly for the '67's, which declined to 116¼. Late on Saturday there was a reaction in all issues, based upon the higher price for gold, and the more widespread impression that Secretary Boutwell will avail himself of the authority of the Sinking Fund act to retire a per centage of the bonded debt.

Southern securities felt the effect of the speculation which ran through the whole list of the Stock Exchange; but the demand was more pronounced for the leading State bonds. The Alabama eights touched 104—a rather hopeful sign of reconstruction—while the Louisiana levee eights advanced to 90. The latter were doubtless started by a speech of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, who was introduced at the Stock Exchange during a visit to this city, and expressed very sanguine hopes of the recuperation of his State. The Tennessees, after considerable buoyancy, fell off, but closed firm, while the North Carolinas were very variable, owing to conflicting reports of the State Treasurer in his effort to negotiate the payment of the January and May interest.

The money market was easy at six and seven per cent a favorable contrast to last year, when funds were in good demand at seven per cent as late as the 10th of May. We are so much the earlier, therefore, in recovering from the spring stringency. After two o'clock on Saturday there was a sharp inquiry at the full legal rate, owing to the temporary wants of moving day in the general community, and the withdrawals of the City Chamberlain to pay the interest on the city stocks. This activity was aided by parties supposed to be inaugurating a "bear" raid on stocks, the extent of which could not, however, be detected. Commercial paper reflects the easier state of the money market and the disposition of the country banks to renew their inquiry for this class of investments. Prime four months paper, double names, is quoted at seven and a half to nine per cent discount. Short paper is not so much in demand, because buyers, on the advent of the summer ease in money, prefer to bridge over the interval with long paper at present rates. The weekly bank statement is quite favorable. The deposits are unusually large, owing to the payment of the government interest, although the actual specie increase is less than half a million. The excess above the legal reserve gains over a million and a half. The following are the totals as compared with the previous week:—

	April 24.	May 1.	
Loans	$257,458,073	$260,435,160	Inc $2,977,086
Specie	8,850,360	9,267,635	Inc. 417,275
Circulation	34,060,581	33,972,058	Dec. 88,523
Deposits	177,240,080	183,948,565	Inc. 6,608,485
Legal tenders	53,677,898	56,495,722	Inc. 2,817,824
Excess over legal reserve		$11,283,202	

The stock market was characterized by continued active speculation, with the railway shares as the prominent features. Indeed, the steady, upward course of values, is suggestive of the wildly speculative days of the middle of the war, when fortunes were made and lost in a few weeks at the Stock Exchange. Undoubtedly the cause of the present approximation to this spirit lies in the expected happy era of railway business which is to ensue upon the completion of the Pacific road, as well as to the anticipation of scrip dividends on the prominent lines, after the fashion of the New York Central. This stock was the feature of the list advancing to 178, and carrying with it Hudson River to 158 and Harlem to 152—all three being excited over a revival of the report of a grand corporation, extending between Buffalo and New York, with a capital stock of one hundred millions. Michigan Southern was also active, and advanced to 104. The monotonous life of Erie was disturbed by a sudden break to 25¾, simultaneous with a heavy decline in the sterling quotation. As the stock is still unregistered there is no positive knowledge of the amount afloat, and the speculative fraternity are becoming uneasy as to the advantage of dealing in it. Another report has it that the clique who control it are purposely depreciating it for the purpose of buying the whole stock and thus constitute themselves a railway oligarchy. The following were the closing quotations on Saturday evening:—Cumberland, 30 a 33; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 35¾ a 36; American Express, 40½ a 42; Adams Express, 61½ a 62½; United States Express, 62 a 62¼; Merchants' Union Express, 15¼ a 15¾; Quicksilver, 29½ a 21; Canton Company, 60 a 61; Pacific Mail, 92¼ a 92⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 43¾ a 43½; New York Central, 177½ a 177¾; Erie, 27¾ a 28; do. preferred, 51½ a 52; Hudson River, 157½ a 157¾; Reading, 96½ a 96¾; Toledo and Wabash, 73 a 73¼; do. preferred, 77½ a 78¼; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 78½ a 78¼; do. preferred, 87½ a 87¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 140½ a 141; Ohio and Mississippi, 33¼ a 33½; Michigan Central, 126 a 129; Michigan Southern, 104 a 104¼; Illinois Central, 144½ a 145; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¾ a 93; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½ a 104; Rock Island, 137½ a 137¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 87½ a 87½; do. preferred, 98½ a 98¾; Mariposa, 20 a 21¼; do. preferred, 43½ a 44.

The following were the closing street prices for government bonds, the 62's being quoted ex coupon:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 118⅜ a 118⅝; do., coupon, 118⅝ a 118¾; five-twenties, registered, 113¼ a 113½; do. do., coupons, 1862, 113¼ a 118½; do. do., coupon, 1864, 113⅛ a 113⅞; do. do., coupon, 1865, 115¼ a 115½; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 116⅛ a 116¼; do. do., coupon, 1867, 116⅝ a 116¾; do. do., coupon, 1868, 116½ a 116¾; do., tenforties, registered, 107¼ a 107½; do. do., coupon, 108¼ a 108¼; currency bonds, 106⅞ a 106⅞.

Annexed is a comparative statement showing the shipments of specie from this port last week and during the year to date, together with those for the corresponding periods in 1868:—

	1868.	1869.
Eighteenth week	$1,431,891	$569,289
Previously reported	20,390,047	10,345,162
Total	$21,821,938	$10,914,451

The specie exports from New York since January 1 to date in the undermentioned years have been as follows:—

1867	$9,384,281	1859	$16,271,860
1866	7,136,215	1858	10,079,919
1865	6,049,064	1857	9,243,159
1864	17,364,120	1856	7,901,843
1863	17,280,078	1855	9,327,300
1862	13,622,057	1854	3,937,069
1861	2,877,096	1853	4,730,524
1860	9,529,763	1852	7,332,761

Subjoined is the total valuation of foreign imports at the port of New York for the week ending April 30, compared with the previous week:—

	April 23.	April 30.
Dry goods	$1,595,843	$1,880,467
General merchandise	4,379,387	7,823,485
Total for week	$5,885,230	$9,703,952

The imports of dry goods for the week and since January 1, 1869, compare with the corresponding periods in the two preceding years as follows:—

For the week.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Entered at port	$1,292,697	$1,143,940	$1,880,467
Thrown on market	1,425,424	1,277,325	1,926,919
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at port	37,217,521	27,882,201	38,121,941
Thrown on market	41,361,511	30,513,618	38,063,887

The value of dry goods imports at New York (foreign cost in gold, freight and duty not included) from July 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869 (ten months), was as follows:—

1855-6	$76,331,113	1862-3	$55,449,103
1856-7	85,836,583	1863-4	72,352,127
1857-8	61,345,243	1864-5	40,498,403
1858-9	77,729,637	1865-6	122,981,478
1859-60	96,726,565	1866-7	93,725,514
1860-1	79,615,140	1867-8	67,246,559
1861-2	31,676,135	1868-9	81,137,951

The Richmond *Examiner* says the directory of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company have in contemplation the scheme of selling out to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the State's interest in the Virginia Central Railroad ($2,000,000), and the State's interest in the Blue Ridge Railroad ($1,674,000), and that if the sales were made, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would build a road from Pittsburg to Charleston, on the Kanawha, or some other point in West Virginia connecting their line with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The earnings of the Western Union Railroad from January 1 to April 21 were:—

1868	$157,836
1869	167,146
Increase	9,310

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in April were:—

1868	$97,809
1869	107,481
Increase	$9,672

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the third week in April were:—

1868	$231,560
1869	244,417
Increase	$12,857

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for the third week in April were:—

1868	$68,421
1869	69,099
Increase	$678

The annual report of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company contains the following interesting statistics:—

The company has two main lines of railway between the two largest cities of the Union, which, with their branches, cover 165 miles of roadway, 104 of which is double and sixty-one single track, with sixty miles additional of sidings, and holds controlling interest in 260 miles of auxiliary railroads—in all 630 miles of track. Over and above all this it has terminal property of the value of $6,000,000 and a vast amount of rolling and floating stock. The cost of the companies' investment, not including cash and materials on hand, was, on the 1st of January last, $30,500,000, of which $16,750,000 was in stock, a little over $13,000,000 in loans and the rest furnished out of earnings. The receipts of the four companies in 1868 were $7,830,552. The number of passengers carried exceeded 6,000,000, 600,000 of whom were through from city to city, the receipts from which were $3,629,358. The average increase of passengers is five per cent per annum. The whole number of passenger trains now operated daily is more than 100, of which twelve, each way, run through from city to city. Upwards of a million of tonnage was moved on the railroads, the freights on which amounted to $2,392,017. The tonnage annually increases at an average of fifteen per cent, or a little more than doubles every five years. The tonnage by the canal last year was over two and a half millions and the receipts $912,107. The average increase is about seven per cent per annum, giving $65,000 increase, with little or no increase of expenses. The receipts of the companies are large and steadily increase. Within the coming three years its annual receipts are estimated at over $10,000,000. To accomodate eventually this rapidly growing trade the company has bargained for what is known as Harsimus Cove, at Jersey City, opposite New York, a tract of seventy acres, with 1,300 feet of river front and nearly a mile inland. The report warmly commends this purchase as not only cheap, but as indispensable.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, May 1—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 11 bbls. Pots were steady at $7 75 a $7 87½, with small sales at these prices. Pearl were still dull and nominal.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, but firm, at yesterday's quotations. Other kinds were also quiet, but firm, at former prices. We heard of no sales of significance.

COTTON.—The demand from all classes of buyers was moderate, and only a moderate business was consummated; but prices were steady for all grades. The sales were 1,383 bales, of which 712 were for export, 586 for spinning, 11 on speculation and 74 were in transit. For future delivery there were no sales. Annexed are the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary	25	25	25½
Good ordinary	28⅛	28½	28⅞
Low middling	27⅛	28	28⅛
Middling	29⅛	29½	29⅞
Good middling	30⅛	31⅛	32⅛

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 7,114 bbls. flour, 1,500 bags corn meal, 17,442 bushels wheat, 7,411 do. corn, 8,594 do. oats. The market for State and Western flour was dull but unchanged; low grades being firmly held, while high grades were neglected and nearly nominal. California flour was dull and nominal. The sales were only about 5,600 bbls. For Southern flour the market was quiet, but prices were unchanged, about 225 bbls. comprised the sales. Rye flour was moderately sought after at steady prices, the sales being 300 bbls. Corn meal was steady, with sales of 300 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a	$5 25
Superfine State	5 25 a	5 50
Extra State	5 80 a	6 00
Choice do	6 25 a	7 00
Superfine Western	5 25 a	5 50
Extra do	5 80 a	6 00
Extra Minnesota	6 50 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 50 a	9 00
St. Louis low extra	7 50 a	8 00
St. Louis straight extra	8 00 a	9 00
St. Louis choice double extra	9 50 a	10 00
St. Louis choice family	11 00 a	15 00
Southern choice and family	10 00 a	12 50
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a	9 00
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	7 00 a	10 00
Rye flour	4 50 a	5 75
Corn meal, city	4 10 a	4 40
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 75 a	—
Corn meal, Jersey	4 25 a	4 35

WHEAT was quiet but firm. Shippers bid $1 45 for choice No. 2 spring, and $1 50 for No. 1 do., delivered, but there were no sales. California was steady, with a light demand. The sales were 11,000 bushels, at $1 10 for California, and $1 65 for amber Michigan in store. Corn was fairly active and higher, the sales being 65,000 bushels at 87c. a 89c. for new mixed Western, mainly at 88c.; 86c. a 89c. for old do. in store; 89c. for white Western and 92c. a 91c. for yellow Western and Jersey. Oats were quiet but very firm. The sales were about 15,000 bushels, at 83c. a 84c. in store, and 85c. a 85½c. delivered. Rye was heavy, with small sales at $1 30 for Western and $1 25 for State, afloat. Barley and barley malt were dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market still continues to rule dull, and rates are heavy. The only engagements we heard of were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 12,500 bushels wheat, at 1d.; 1,000 bbls. rosin at 7½d., and 50 bales cotton on private terms. To London, 500 bbls. flour, at 1s. 4½d. To Gibraltar, 25 hhds. tobacco on private terms. The charters were:—An American bark, 451 tons, from Machias to the River Plate, with lumber, at $17; a British ship, from Philadelphia to the Continent, with 5,000 bbls. petroleum, at 3s. 9d.; a British ship, from Philadelphia to the Continent, with 6,000 bbls. petroleum, at 4s.; a Swedish bark, from Philadelphia to the Baltic, with 3,250 bbls. petroleum, at 4s., and an American bark hence to the Baltic, with 2,600 bbls. petroleum at 5s.

GUNNIES.—Cloth was still in fair demand and firm; 450 bales were sold at 9½c. a 9¾c., gold, in bond. Bags were dull at 16½c. a 1½c.

HOPS.—The demand was still light, and prices remained heavy at 5c. a 18c. for inferior to choice grades. The sales were only about 40 bales.

HEMP.—Manila was held at 13c., gold, but no further sales were reported. Jute was steady at 4½c. a 5c., gold. Sisal was dull at 10c. a 10½c., do., and Tampico at 9c. a 9½c., do., in bond.

HAY.—With a fair demand and light receipts the market was firm at 60c. a 70c. for shipping and $1 a $1 25 for retail lots. Rye straw was firm at ¢1 for long and 80c. a 85c. for short.

MOLASSES.—The market was dull, but unchanged, the better grades being firmly held, while the low grades were heavy. No sales of consequence were reported.

NAVAL STORES.—Receipts, 80 bbls. spirits turpentine, 806 do. rosin and 2,000 do. tar. The market for the former was fairly active, the demand being for shipping lots, but prices were lower, closing weak at 46½c. for merchantable and 45c. for shipping lots. There were sales of 67 bbls. (oil bbls.) at 45½c., 30 days. In shipping order 48c., and 1,000 do. in shipping order on private terms. For all kinds rosin the market was dull, though full prices were demanded, viz.:—Strained, $2 60 a $2 65; No. 2, $2 70 a $3; No. 1, $3 12½ a $4 25; pale, $4 50 a $5 50, and extra do., $6 a $8. There were sales of 2,000 bbls. strained at $2 60 a $2 62½ and 500 do. No. 1 at $3 75 a $2 85. Of tar we heard of no further sales. Wilmington was quoted $3 40 a $3 62½, and Washington $2 70 a $2 75.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet, but prices were steady at $1 02 a $1 05, in casks and bbls. Lard was dull at $1 45 a $1 50, while other kinds, though quiet, were steady at yesterday's quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 157 packages cut meats and 200 do. lard. The business in pork was light, there being but little demand and the market was heavy, while prices were 12½c. a 25c. per bbl. lower, closing at about $30 81½ for new mess. The sales were confined to 900 bbls. at $30 87½ a $31 for new mess, $30 70 for thin do., and $26 for extra prime. Dressed hogs were quiet at 12½c. for city. Live hogs were in fair supply, being 5,203 head, and prices were lower, closing at 9½c. a 10c. Beef was steady in value, with a moderate demand, the sales being 75 bbls., at $11 a $16 for plain mess, and $12 a $18 for extra do. Beef hams were steady, with sales of 50 bbls. at $28 a $32. Tierce beef was dull and nominal, at $20 a $26 for prime mess and $26 a $30 for India do. Cut meats were but little sought after, but prices were steady, except for pickled hams, which were held higher. About 50 packages were sold, at 12c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders, 13½c. for smoked do., 15½c. a 15¾c. for pickled hams and 20c. a 20½c. for smoked and bagged do. Bacon was dull and heavy and we heard of no sales. We quote:—Cumberland cut, 15¾c.; long clear, 16½c. a 17c.; short do., 17c. a 17½c., and short rib 16c. a 16½. Lard was rather more active and prices were more steady. About 600 packages were sold at 17c. a 15½c. for No. 1 to prime steam and kettle rendered.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk was held at 17½c. a 17¾c., though the demand was light; 1,400 bbls. were sold at the inside price. Crude in barrels was dull and nominal at 23c. Refined was in light demand, and the market was scarcely so firm, particularly for lots for future delivery. The sales were light, being 1,000 bbls. for the last half this month, at 22½c. a 23c.—closing at the inside price—and 1,000 do. for August at 23c. Lots for immediate delivery were quoted 22c. a 22½c. In Philadelphia the market was quiet and easier, closing at 21½c. bid and 21¾c. asked. The sales were 3,500 bbls. at 21½c. a 21¾c.—almost all at the latter price—and 1,000 do. for May on private terms.

RICE.—Carolina was dull but steady at 8½c. a 9½c. for common to choice. No sales of moment.

SEEDS.—Calcutta linseed continued in demand, and sales were made in Boston of 1,000 bags, ex Berkley Castle, at $2 14, gold, duty paid, and 1,500 do., ex Eastern Star, at $2 15, do. Grass were dull at 14c. a 14½c. for clover, $4 a $4 50 for timothy, and $2 60 a $2 70 for rough flax.

STEARINE was steady, with small sales at 17¾c. a 18½c. for common to prime in hhds. and tierces.

SUGAR.—The market was almost inactive, the demand being checked by the inclement weather, but prices were steady at 11½c. a 11¾c. for fair to good refining Cuba. The sales were 150 boxes at 12c. a 15c. Refined was dull but unchanged in value, hard being quoted at 15½c.; soft white, 14½c. a 14¾c.; yellow, 13½c. a 14½c., and extra C, 14½c.

TALLOW was in moderate demand at steady prices; 75,000 lbs. were sold at 11½c. a 11¾c.—the latter price for city.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 879 bbls. The demand was more active and a shade higher prices were obtained. There were sales of 200 bbls., part at 94c., tax paid.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Real Estate Notes.

A Lynn correspondent says of real estate in that city:—"Many estates are now worth five times what they were fifteen years ago, while others cannot be bought for money. Other estates now bring ten times their cost twelve years since. Lots which twenty years ago were valued at $150 per acre were sold in 1867 in half-acre lots for $5,000 each. Carrying down these figures to a later date still more marked indications of prosperity would be shown."

A sale of twenty-three back bay lots was held on Thursday last in Boston. The sale attracted considerable attention, and the bidding was consequently pretty brisk. The first lots offered were six on the north side of Marlborough street, between Dartmouth and Exeter streets, comprising 16,240 square feet. Mr. Henry C. Wainwright was the purchaser for $1 78 per foot or a total of $28,807 20. The next three lots were situated on the south side of Marlborough street, each comprising 2,800 square feet, and were purchased by the same gentleman for $14,868. Another lot of 2,688 feet was sold for $4,771 20 to the same person. Mr. G. Wheatland, Jr., became the purchaser of two lots adjoining the previous ones at $1 65 per foot, making $8,864 40 in all. Mr. C. K. Kirby bought two lots of 2,688 square feet each at $1 72 and $1 72½ per foot; total $9,200 06, and Mr. William Thomas bought an adjoining lot of 2,688 feet at $1 87½; total $5,040. The corner lot of 3,360 feet was sold for $2 27½ per foot (total $7,644), to Mrs. George Wheatland, Jr. The other six lots on the south side of Newbury were withdrawn.

Messrs. F. W. Bennet & Co. on Thursday sold on the premises (Baltimore, Md.) all that piece or parcel of ground not required for the bed of Chase street, as now in the process of opening, beginning for the same at a point 26 feet east of Belair avenue, on the south side of Chase street, and running easterly on Chase street 224 feet; thence southerly 176 feet more or less; thence westerly 248 feet more or less to the place of beginning, and designated on the condemnation plat as letter A, to Charles R. Taylor for $3,600. Also, that piece or parcel of ground bounded by Belair avenue, Chase street and Point lane, with a front on Belair avenue of 98 feet 2 inches, more or less, and a front on Chase street of 116 feet 9 inches, more or less, and a front on Point lane of 85 feet 6 inches more or less, and designated on the condemnation plat as letter B, to Charles R. Taylor for $1,350. They were sold subject to such amounts as may be assessed upon them for the benefit for opening Chase street.

The Chicago *Times* of Friday gives the following further particulars of the market in that city, by which it will be seen how closely it reflects our own. Work in the various departments under the control of the Board of Public Works is now fairly commenced. Nearly all the contractors for street filling are at work, while the laying of water pipe and the construction of sewers in the driest portion of the city are also begun. The season bids fair to surpass all other years in the amount and cost of its street improvements. In the meantime the advance of the business of the city southward is rapid and steady. It is reported that Mayor Rice has leased his homestead, on the corner of Adams street and Wabash avenue, to be occupied as a millinery establishment. It is also said that Mr. M. C. Stearns is about to erect a costly building on the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, to front 100 feet on Dearborn street and 140 on Adams street. To-morrow is the traditional moving day and the streets for both to-day and to-morrow will be conspicuously filled with the moving lares and penates of many a wandering household; yet it may be said for Chicago that its people have not become so desperately precise as to require that on the first day of May two families should occupy the same space in the same time, and in order to avoid this philosophical paradox or impossibility, which a strict observance of moving day tend to bring about, the people of Chicago, taking time by the forelock, do much of their moving before the first day of May. There are a good many houses yet in the city which display the rent card upon their doors, so that those who should be late in moving will not despair of obtaining a domicile in Brooklyn and New York large numbers of people have changed their city residences for home in the country, and a similar movement has taken place in Chicago, so that rents are not as firm as they were a year ago. The recorded transfers yesterday present one dated October last, wherein J. Y. Scammon sells to A. C. Baker the southwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, being fifty-four feet on Monroe and 198 on Dearborn, for $130,000.

A contemporary has the following pertinent observations upon the great problem presented in New York every May, Where will the coming man live? Rents are fearfully high in New York, and as they slowly advance, the city becomes each year more and more the home of the rich and the poor. The former can stay here. The latter cannot get away. The great middle class, those of moderate income, desert the city, and find homes in the country. All about us the country is growing populous from the overflow of New York. Cheaper homes are found, and with them a healthier atmosphere and better surroundings. If the great advantages of the metropolis are lost, the people soon contrive to substitute for them the solid comforts of an informal social intercourse, with such games and amusements as they can arrange. They may look back longingly to New York, but their yearnings are stilled when they see their children healthy and enjoying abundant playgrounds. It will be difficult to induce people who have left the city and found a pleasant country home to come back so long as New York remains just what it is. If half of New Jersey is as near business in New York as Madison square is the New Yorker in New Jersey will stay there. Give them in the city cheap and expeditious transportation between the two ends of the island, and one great inducement to return is offered. Add to this a system of house building, by which floors can be let separately and at moderate rates, and city houses are provided in which people can be as comfortable as they are in like houses in Paris. For years this French system has been talked about, and still there is no practical application of it. It is curious that capital stands aloof—capital which has not only seen the system in Paris, but which has lived on the French plan, and found rooms *au premier*, both comfortable and inviting. There is no doubt that the investment would pay a large percentage, while it would serve to keep within the city thousands who now leave it because the expenses of living are so high. There is a great deal of building in progress up town. Blocks of houses rise in every quarter. They are not houses, however, to accommodate persons of moderate income. They are for the rich, and so tend to make more apparent the distinction which is growing more marked with every passing year.

Official Transfers of Real Estate on Saturday.

TRANSFERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Allen st, No 195, 25x82.6 ..... $20,000
Bedford st, No 12, 20x100.9 10,000
Bedford st, s e corner of Downing st, 40x54 20,000
Bond st, s s, lot known as No 27, 25x114.6 30,000
Bowery, No 12, 22x100 34,800
Broad st, s s, 51.9 ft e of Pearl st, 23.10x66.11 25,500
Broome st, n s, 50 ft w of Columbia st, 75x87.6 35,000
Broome st, n s, 75 ft w of Pitt st, 25x100 12,000
Broome st, s s, 40 ft w of Pitt st, 20x60 8,000
Broome st, n e corner of Attorney st, 25x59 12,500
Broome st, No 421, 25x110 25,000
Cedar st, No 17, 23.8x67.5½ 20,000
Cherry st, s s, 113.5½ ft w of Montgomery st, 20.8x59.9 7,000
Columbia st, e s, lot known as No 77, 25x100 8,500
Delancey st, n s, 87.6 ft e of Ludlow st, 21.10½x100 19,000
East Broadway, s e cor of Clinton st, 24.1x90 25,000
Elizabeth st, e s, 114.4 ft n of Prince st, 40x93 31,500
Forsyth st, No 48, 25x100 17,500
Forsyth st, w s, lot of Smith's estate, 24x100 16,000
Franklin st, s s, 120 ft e of Greenwich st, 20x70 10,000
Gouverneur st, w s, 49 ft s of Madison st, 24.6x82.5 12,000
Greenwich av, w s, 63 ft s of Perry st, 21x77.4 15,250
Greenwich lane, w s, 107.4 ft n of Amos st, 21.8x44.8 15,000
Horatio st, n s, 99 ft w of Washington st, 23x95.11 8,500
Houston st, n s, 100 ft e of 2d av, 25x82 22,000
Jacob st, w s, 74.1 ft s of Frankfort st, 90x105.1 41,000
Madison st, No 188, 25x100 14,100
Madison st, s s, lot known as No 473 of Rutgers estate, 25x100 6,000
Moore st, No 12, 23x27.9 11,000
Nassau st, w s, 20.8 ft s of Maiden lane, 15.6½x49.10½ 30,000
Pearl st, No 45, 24x55.9 24,000
Rivington st, n s, 79 ft e of Clinton st, 20x100 12,500
Washington st, e s, 43.8 ft s of Bank st, 36x91.7 16,500
Water st, No 55, 28.2x85.5 34,000
Water st, s s, 87.8 ft e of Burling slip, 20.6x82 25,000
Water st, No 474, 22.6x42.7½ 5,500
West st, e s, 50.8 ft n of Laight st, 25.1½x122 18,000
White st, No 8, 20x75 35,000
4th st, s s, 20 ft e of Wooster st, 20x56 12,000
4th st, West, No 247, 22.6x76.7 12,000
5th st, s s, lot known as No 190 of Mangle Minthorn Farm, 25x96.2½ 29,000
5th st, No 227, 25x97 20,500
6th st, n s, 244.3 ft e of 1st av, 21.10½x190.10½ 15,500
6th st, n s, 220 ft e of 2d av, 20x81.9 17,550
8th st, n s, 135 ft e of 1st av, 27.6x112.10 28,000
13th st, s s, 190 ft e of 5th av, 22x92.9 25,000
13th st, s s, 100 ft e of 7th av, 20.6x103.3 18,000
14th st, s s, 88 ft e of av C, 125x103.3 30,000
14th st, s s, 52.6 ft e of 2d av, 19.6x51.6 17,600
14th st, s s, between 8th and 9th avs, known as Nos 358, 360 and 362, 75x126.6 42,500
16th st, West, No 225, 20x100 12,000
17th st, s s, 213.3 ft e of av B, 100x92 21,000
21st st, n s, 164 ft e of 6th av, 100.5x98.9 60,000
22d st, s s, 147 ft e of 3d av, 25x98.9 13,000
23d st, n s, 135.6 ft e of 4th av, 26.8x98.9 25,500
25th st, s s, 100 ft w of 6th av, 20x92.9 15,000
28th st, s s, lot known as No 155 of Bellevue lots, 25x98.9 11,500
28th st, s s, 196.10 ft w of 7th av, 16.8x98.9 12,200
29th st, s s, 250 ft e of 6th av, 22x98.9 30,500
29th st, s s, 272 ft e of 6th av, 22x98.9 28,000
30th st, s s, 172.8 ft e of 9th av, 18.4x98.9 15,000
31st st, n s, 81 ft w of 2d av, 19x74.4 15,300
36th st, s s, 125 ft w of Lexington av, 25x98.9 32,500
36th st, s s, 522 ft e of 8th av, 20x98.9 15,000
36th st, s s, 542 ft e of 8th av, 40x98.9 28,000
37th st, s s, 19 ft w of Lexington av, 18.9x34.1 22,750
37th st, n s, 150 ft e of Madison av, 25x98.9 60,000
37th st, n s, 206 ft e of 6th av, 20x98.9 37,000
38th st, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington av, 19x98.9 22,100
38th st, s s, 140 ft w of 6th av, 20x98.9 32,500
38th st, s s, 308 ft e of 6th av, 21x98.9 36,500
38th st, s s, 164 ft e of Madison av, 25x98.9 60,000
40th st, s s, 125 ft e of 5th av, 28x98.9 65,000
41st st, n s, 260.4 ft w of 6th av, 20x98.9 30,000
43d st, n s, 152 ft w of 6th av, 23x100.5 30,250
43d st, n s, 285.4 ft w of 7th av, 16.8x100.4 18,000
42d st, s s, 216.8 ft w of 10th av, 16.8x100.5 6,700
43d st, n s, 362.6 ft e of 10th av, 18.6x100.5 16,250
44th st, w s, 175 ft e of 5th av, 25x100.5 28,000
46th st, w s, 150 ft e of 5th av, 25x100.5 27,500
45th st, n s, 200 ft w of 5th av, 17x100.5 28,500
46th st, n s, 255 ft w of Lexington av, 22x100.5 55,000
46th st, s s, 220 ft e of 7th av, 120x100.4 16,000
46th st, n s, 325 ft e of 7th av, 18.9x100.5 36,000
47th st, s s, 362.6 ft e of 7th av, 18.9x100.5 18,750
48th st, w s, 100 ft e of 5th av, 60x100.5 36,000
48th st, n s, 298 ft w of 8th av, 18x100.5 25,000
50th st, w s, 307.6 ft w of 8th av, 19.2x100.5 17,000
51st st, n s, 275 ft e of 3d av, 18.8x98.10½ 11,000
53d st, s s, 375.5 ft w of 4th av, 20x100.5 8,500
53d st, s s, 137.6 ft e of 8th av, 18.9x100.5 17,500
54th st, w s, 210 ft e of Madison av, 22x100.5 38,000
56th st, s s, 210 ft e of 2d av, 20x100.5 10,000
57th st, n s, 209 ft w of 2d av, 20x100.5 18,000
60th st, s s, 230 ft e of 4th av, 23x100.5 26,500
62d st, s s, 255 ft w of 2d av, 20x70 17,000
68th st, s s, 150 ft e of 10th av, 50x100.5 9,750
71st st, n s, 220 ft e of 4th av, 20x102.2 26,000
78th st, s s,