FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THURSDAY, May 13—6 P. M.

The third sale of government gold took place today. The bids were from only six different firms and aggregated less than two and a half millions. The price realized, 138 41, was satisfactory. I was just the market price at the time of making the award. The opening sales of gold in the street were at 137¾ and in the board at 137⅞. From this point there was an advance to 138¾. The market was less firm later in the day and rather irregular. The disbursements of coin interest were $334,076. The Hermann, for Bremen, took out $100,000, and the Eagle, for Havana, $150,000 in specie. The range in the price of gold was as follows:—

10 A. M.	137¾	12:04 P. M.	138½
10:30 A. M.	138	1 P. M.	138¼
11 A. M.	138¼	2 P. M.	138¼
11:30 A. M.	138¼	3 P. M.	138⅜
11:53 A. M.	138⅜	4 P. M.	138⅞
12 M.	138½	5:30 P. M.	138½ a 138⅝

Cash gold was in rather better demand, and this fact, as well as the heavy daily clearings for the past few days, indicate a large increase of short interest. Loans, for carrying, were made at 6½ to 4 per cent up to Clearing House time and at 2 per cent to flat in the afternoon. The report of the Gold Exchange Bank is as follows:—

Gold cleared	$105,084,000
Gold balances	1,302,240
Currency balances	2,131,498

Foreign exchange was firmer for the medium grade of bills, and good bankers were asking 109½ for sixty days' sterling. The prime bankers continued to ask 109¾, but sales were reported at fractions below this figure. The market is very hard to characterize. It is inactive at present quotations. The heavy imports and the demand for foreign bills of credit by Americans going abroad tend to keep rates up, but better prices for American securities in London and the substitution by travellers of bonds for bills of exchange combat this inclination of the market. The foreign bankers shipped a large amount of bonds to-day, and the bills drawn against the consignment weaken the regular bankers' bills.

The money market was still quoted at six to seven per cent. On stocks and the usual miscellaneous collaterals the rate was kept up to the full legal figure. The only exceptions at six per cent were on government securities to prime houses or favored customers. Money is in good supply at these rates and is very generally employed, owing to the active speculation in the stock market. Commercial paper was reported more active at seven to nine per cent. This is the season when the country banks employ their spare balances in buying this class of investments.

The latest telegrams from Washington settle the point that Secretary Boutwell will not reissue the bonds which he purchased, and will purchase in the furtherance of his programme of weekly purchases. He intends to be guided entirely by the law of the matter. He is authorized, if not directed, to buy the bonds for the Sinking Fund. There is no law authorizing or permitting him to reissue them. It is understood that each bond when bought will be cancelled with a punch and stamped—"This bond is the property of the United States Sinking Fund, authorized, &c., by act of Congress," which mutilation and endorsement will prevent negotiation should the bids be abstracted or lost. The market both at home and abroad was responsive to this announcement. In London the quotation advanced to 70¾. Here there was some hesitation in the early morning, owing to the distrust of the newspaper despatches, which have been so often incorrect; but as the intelligence was confirmed prices rose to the highest figures ever attained. The following were the closing street quotations this evening:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 120½ a 120¾; do., coupon, 120¾ a 121; five-twenties, registered, 116 a 116¼; do. do., coupon 1862, 120 a 120¼; do. do., coupon, 1864, 116 a 116⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, 116⅜ a 116¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 118 a 118⅛; do. do., coupon, 1867, 118 a 118⅛; do. do., coupon, 1868, 118 a 118⅛; do., ten-forties, registered, 108 a 108⅜; do. do., coupon, 109 a 109½; currency bonds, 106½ a 110¾.

Southern securities were generally steady. Prices were as follows at the last call:—Tennessees, ex coupon, 68 a 68½; do., new, 65¾ a 66½; Virginias, ex coupon, 58 a 58¼; do., new, 61 a 61½; Georgia sixes, 82 a 83; do. sevens, 95½ a 97; North Carolinas, ex coupon, 60¼ a 60½; do., new, 55¼ a 55¾; Missouri sixes, 89¼ a 89½; Louisiana sixes, 73 a 74; do. levee rights, 89½ a 89¾.

A movement is now on foot to accomplish the very meritorious object of closing business in the Stock Exchange at four o'clock, and forbidding under a penalty dealings on the street after that hour. The wear and tear of Wall street life is sufficiently exhausting even within the period contemplated. Business usually commences after nine o'clock. The anxiety and patience attendant upon and required in obeying "orders" throughout the day tax the strength and endurance of the stoutest members of the board. The change will redound to the benefit of the community at large, for it cannot but repress the gambling proclivities of those who sit and watch the slightest fluctuations, making the vibrations of prices all the greater by their agitation and excitement.

Stocks at the opening were firm in the vicinity of the closing prices of last night, but underwent a large decline in the middle of the day. Rock Island yielded to 128, being the most conspicuous in the fall. Maiposa preferred settled back to 46¾, and Western Union to 43¾. New York Central touched 180¾. The exceptions were the St. Paul stocks, which, by counter movement, advanced to 79 and 87¾ respectively. The Northwestern shares fell off about one per cent. The market then became steady, and so remained until late in the afternoon, when there was a general advance, New York Central selling at 182¾, Pacific Mail at 94 and Northwestern preferred at 64. The following were the closing quotations on the last call at the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 62¾ a 4; Boston Water Power, 17¼ a 17½; Cumberland, 24 a 35; Wells-Fargo Express, 34¾ bid; Adams, 61½ a 61¾; American, 40 a 40½; United States, 67 a 68; Merchants' Union, 15¾ a 18; Quicksilver, 19¾ a 20; Pacific Mail, 93½ a 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 44 a 44¼; New York Central, 181¾ a 181¾; Mariposa, 22½ a 23½; do. preferred, 47 a 47¾; Hudson River, 157¼ a 157¾; Harlem, 146¾ a 148¾; Reading, 96½ a 96¾; Alton and Terre Haute, 38¼ a 38½; do. preferred, 69½ a 69¾; Toledo and Wabash, 77¾ a 77¾; do. preferred, 81 a 81¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 78¼ a 78¾; do. preferred, 87 a 87¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 46¾ a 46¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 33½ a 33¾; Fort Wayne, 155 ½ a 155¾; Michigan Southern, 106¾ a 106¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Lake Shore, 106¾ a 106¾; Rock Island, 129¾ a 130; Northwestern, 91¾ a 91¾; do. preferred, 103¾ a 103¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 117¾ a 118; do. preferred, 117¾ a 118; Chicago and Alton, 158¾ a 158¾; do. preferred, 134 bid.

It is reported that at the meeting of the directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, held yesterday at Chicago, the proposal to make an extra stock dividend was indefinitely postponed.

The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 7 per cent on the preferred stock, free of government tax, payable June 1.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad during the first week in May were:—

1869	$105,100
1868	78,778
Increase	26,322

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of April were:—

1869	$411,814
1868	415,758
Decrease	$3,944

The earnings of the Western Union Railroad for the period from January 1 to April 30 were:—

1869	$180,339
1868	175,547
Increase	$4,791

The following were the earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad:—

April, 1869	$311,822 77
April, 1868	292,285 09
Increase, 1869	$19,537 68
Fourth week in April, 1869	$96,501 82
Fourth week in April, 1868	87,640 75
Increase, 1869	$8,891 05

The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad in the fourth week of April were:—

1869	$35,310
1868	33,863
Increase	$1,447

The Philadelphia *North American* says:—

We have for several years past been of the opinion that very much of the trouble of getting money for the regular purposes of trade is clearly traceable to the immense sums invested in the government securities, and to the fact that the interest on gold bonds is larger than can be legally obtained by loaning money on notes of hand. This has been the opinion also of some of the ablest bankers and financiers in the country, from whom, indeed, we ourselves derive it; and this belief has induced the various attempts to consolidate the national debt at a lower rate of interest. Many of those who have clamored loudest against these patriotic efforts have been themselves engulfed in bankruptcy by sudden revulsions largely owing to this cause, while others who have escaped ruin have sustained numerous heavy losses from the same cause.

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

1867	$11,161,843	1859	$20,431,929
1866	8,200,711	1858	11,333,491
1865	6,693,849	1857	11,423,045
1864	19,816,788	1856	9,477,159
1863	17,867,475	1855	11,457,549
1862	15,371,423	1854	10,583,446
1861	2,904,791	1853	4,891,005
1860	11,314,821	1852	9,823,839

The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in this city for the expired portion of the week have been as follows:—

	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury.		
	Receipts.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.
May 10	$466,930	$1,600,385	$1,159,002	$83,708,663
May 11	480,331	1,147,090	1,328,964	83,526,788
May 12	579,226	1,428,800	867,107	84,088,485
May 13	357,000	1,178,255	879,567	84,367,169

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, May 13—10:15 A. M.

$8000 US 5-20, c, '62...sm 119⅛ | 50 shs U S Express Co. 66⅛
5000 do 119⅛ | 300 Mer Union Ex 15⅛
5000 U S 5-20, r, '65 115⅜ | 100 N Y Cen RR 181⅜
8000 US 5-20, r, '67...s3 117⅜ | 1000 do 181⅛
225000 US 5-20, c, '67 117⅜ | 100 Hud River RR 158
26000 do b3 118 | 300 do 157⅞
100000 US 5's, 10-40, c.s3 108⅜ | 1500 Reading RR 96⅞
24000 Tenn 6's, ex cou 68 | 2000 do 96⅜
9000 do 68⅛ | 200 Mich Sou RR 107⅜
1000 Tenn 6's, new 66⅛ | 200 do 107⅜
10000 do 66 | 500 do 107⅛
7000 do 65⅞ | 1200 do 107⅛
2500 N Car 6's 69⅛ | 400 do 107
25000 N Car 6's, new 55⅛ | 400 do 107⅛
30000 Missouri 6's 89⅛ | 400 Clev & Pitts RR 93⅜
2000 Mo 6's, H & St J is. 91⅜ | 1200 do 93⅜
10000 La 6's, b 70 | 70 C, C, Cin & I RR 71⅜
10000 Georgia 6's 83 | 100 do 71
1000 N Y Cen 6's, '83 98⅛ | 100 Chicago & N W RR 92⅜
1500 Illinois Cen bs 120 | 800 do 92⅜
5000 Tol & Wab 2d m 83 | 2000 do 92⅜
10000 Pitts, Ft W & Chi 2d 99⅛ | 100 Chic & N W pref 103⅛
2000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st 104 | 400 do 103⅛
11000 M & St P 1st l dir. 90 | 400 Lake Shore RR 107
10000 C, C & Ind Cent 1st. 86⅛ | 100 Chicago & R I RR 131⅛
2000 do 86⅛ | 200 do 131⅛
5000 C, C & I C 2d m 80⅜ | 800 do 131
4000 N Y & N H bs, 6's 94 | 500 do 130⅞
3000 Am D & Im C, 7's 97⅛ | 200 do 130⅞
10000 Mar Tr 10's, cifs 79⅛ | 1000 do 130⅞
10000 do 79⅛ | 200 Mil & St Paul RR 79⅛
5000 Lake Shore div bs 89⅜ | 500 do 79
500 C, P & Ash, new 90 | 1000 do 78⅞
1000 Alton & Ter H in 75 | 200 Mil & St Paul pref 88
40 shs Fourth N Bk 105 | 200 do 88⅛
60 Merch'ts' Ex B'k 119 | 500 do 88⅛
30 Continental Bank 101⅛ | 200 do 88⅞
70 do 102 | 1000 Tol, Wab & W RR 78
16 American Ex Bank 111⅛ | 100 do b10 78
10 Del & Hud Canal 133 | 200 do 77⅞
120 do b c 132 | 500 do 77⅛
100 Canton Co 62⅞ | 600 do 77⅛
100 do b10 62⅛ | 200 do 77⅛
2200 West U Tel 44⅛ | 500 do 77
100 do 44⅛ | 300 Pitts, Ft W & C b10 155⅛
400 Qu'ksilver Min Co 19⅛ | 300 do 155⅛
100 do 19⅛ | 100 do 155⅛
200 Mariposa pref 49 | 60 do 155
500 Pac M SS Co 94⅛ | 100 Alton & Ter H pref 69
400 do 94⅛ | 100 do 69⅛
300 do s15 94 | 100 Ohio & Miss RR 33⅛
400 do s30 94 | 500 do 33⅛
700 do 94⅛ | 2500 do 34
100 do 94⅞ | 100 Chic & Alton RR 158⅜
100 Boston Water P'r 17 | 51 N J Central RR 117⅛
400 Adams Express 62 | 100 Del, Lack & W 116⅜
100 do 61⅛ | 300 Morris & Es RR 91
25 do 61⅛ | 100 H & St Jo RR 117⅜
100 do b c 62 | 300 H & St J RR pref 117⅜
500 Wells-Fargo Exp 35 | 300 do 118
200 do b80 35 | 100 C, C & I C RR 47
25 Am Mer Un Exp 41

One o'Clock P. M.

$30000 Tenn 6's, new 65⅞ | 600 shs C & N W RR 91⅛
10000 N C 6's, new 55⅛ | 800 do 91⅜
1000 do 55⅛ | 1500 do 91⅛
4000 Georgia 6's 83 | 200 Chic & NW RR pf 103⅞
1500 Lake Shore div bs 89⅜ | 200 Chic & Rk I RR 130
5000 Gt West 1st m. '88 89 | 200 do 129⅞
2000 Great West 2d m 79 | 300 Mil & St Paul RR 78⅞
100 shs Mariposa pref 48 | 500 Mil & St P pref 88
100 do 47⅞ | 200 Tol, Wab & West 77⅞
100 Pacific M SS Co 93⅞ | 500 do 77⅞
100 West U Tel 44⅛ | 100 P, Ft W & Chi RR 155⅛
200 Boston Water P 17⅛ | 500 do b15 155⅛
25 Adams Express 61 | 600 do 155⅛
19 Wells-Fargo Ex 34⅞ | 300 do 155⅛
100 do 35 | 200 Col, C & I C RR 46⅛
100 Am Mer U Ex 40⅛ | 100 Al & Ter H RR 38⅛
200 U S Express Co 67 | 100 Al & Te H pref 69
100 do 67⅛ | 40 do 70
10 do 68 | 150 N J Central RR 120
200 N Y Central RR 181⅛ | 100 do 121
100 do 181⅞ | 10 Morris & Es RR 90⅛
400 Clev & Pitts RR b4 93⅛ | 100 do 90⅞
400 do 93⅛ | 50 do 91
1500 do 93 | 100 Chic & Alton 158⅛
800 do 93⅛ | 200 Del, Lack & West 116⅛

Quarter-past Two o'Clock P. M.

$3000 US 5-20, c, '62 118⅛ | $15000 US 5-20, c, '65, n. 117⅞
2000 do small 118⅛ | 7000 do 118
19000 do 119⅛ | 500 do 118⅛
70000 do 119⅞ | 50000 US 5-20, c, '67...s3 117⅞
10000 US 5-20, c, '64 115⅞ | 200000 do 117⅞
20000 do s3 115⅞ | 60000 do b3 117⅞
30000 do 116 | 11000 do 118
1000 do 115⅞ | 10000 do b3 118⅛
10000 do 116⅛ | 140000 do 118⅛
50000 do 116 | 50000 US 6's, cur'cy 108⅛
20000 US 5-20, c, '65 116⅛ | 10000 do 108⅛
10000 do 116⅛ | 5000 US 5's, 10-40, reg. 108
145000 do 116⅛ | 100000 US 5's, 10-40, c 108⅛
25000 U S 5-20, c, '68 118 | 41500 do 108⅜

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Mariposa pf	48⅛ a 48⅜	St Paul	78⅞ a 79
Pacific Mail	94 a 94	St Paul pref	87⅞ a —
West Un Tel	44⅛ a 44⅜	Ft Wayne	155 a 155⅛
N Y Central	182⅛ a 182⅜	Ohio & Miss	33⅛ a 33⅜
Erie	30⅜ a 30⅞	Mich Southern	106⅞ a 107
Hudson River	157⅛ a 157⅜	Rock Island	129⅞ a 129⅞
Harlem	147 a —	Northwestern	91⅞ a 92
Reading	96⅛ a 96⅞	Northwestern pf	103⅞ a 104⅛
Wabash	77 a 77⅜		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, May 13—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—Rio continued in light demand and prices were nominal at former quotations. Other kinds were dull, but held at full prices.

COTTON.—For this staple there was an active demand, both for spinning and export, and a fair business was consummated; the market was a shade firmer, though prices were no higher. The sales were 3,228 bales, including 1,809 for export, 1,122 for spinning and 287 on speculation. For future delivery 200 bales low middling for May were sold at 27¾c. Subjoined are the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
Good ordinary	26	26¼	26⅜
Low middling	27⅜	2	28⅛
Middling	29⅛	29¼	29⅜
Good middling	30⅜	31⅛	32⅛

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 10,290 bbls. flour, 135 do. corn meal, 13,502 bushels wheat, 23,122 do. corn, 29,436 do. oats and 8,960 do. malt. The market for State and Western flour was dull, the demand from all classes of buyers being light; but prices were firm for the low grades and generally steady for the other grades. California was still dull, but unchanged; the sales were about 5,500 bbls. at prices within the range of the quotations annexed. Southern flour was in light request, but unaltered in value; the sales were only about 175 bbls. Rye flour, though quiet, was steady in price; 200 bbls. were disposed of. Corn meal was dull at former quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 00 a	$5 75
Superfine State	5 75 a	6 00
Extra State	6 00 a	6 50
Choice do	6 50 a	7 00
Superfine Western	5 75 a	6 00
Extra do	6 10 a	7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 50 a	7 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	13 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 60 a	6 85
Corn meal, city	4 10 a	4 40
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 75 a	—
Corn meal, Jersey	4 25 a	4 56

—For wheat the market was without activity, and prices were heavy, the sales being confined to 2,500 bushels at $1 47 for No. 2 spring, delivered, $1 75½ for No. 1 do. do., $1 39 for No. 3 do. do., $1 60 for white Michigan, $1 68 a $1 75 for California—the inside price for inferior—and $1 62½ for red Illinois. Corn opened active and 2c. higher for old, and steady for new, which closed heavy, however, at 80c. a 82c. The sales were about 70,000 bushels at 82c. a 84c. for new mixed Western, 87c. a 88c. for old do. in store—closing at 87c. and 90c. for white Western and yellow Southern. Oats were dull and entirely nominal, with car lots pressing for sale. The sales were only about 12,000 bushels, at 52c. a 54c., afloat and on the track. Rye was steady with sales of 1,000 bushels Western, in store, at $1 34. Barley was in light request and prices favored the buyer; there were sales of 2,800 Hungarian at $1 74½. Barley malt continued to rule dull and heavy.

FREIGHTS.—The market was extremely quiet, but rates were generally firm. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 750 bales cotton at 5-32d. To London, 1,000 bbls. flour at 1s. 6d. The charters were:—A bark, 1,200 bbls. capacity, to the windward, on private terms.

GUNNIES were dull but unchanged, bags being quoted 18c., and cloth 21½c. a 22c. No sales.

HOPS.—The demand from all classes of buyers was light, and but little business was transacted. Prices were heavy at 5c. a 15c. for inferior to choice grades, with sales of 50 bales.

HEMP.—All kinds were neglected, though prices continued steady at 12½c. a 13c., gold, for Manila, 4½c. a 5c., do., for jute, 10c. a 10½c., do., for Sisal and 8c. a 9c., do., for Tampico, in bond.

HAY.—The demand was fairly active, and with moderate receipts, prices remained steady at 65c. a 75c. for shipping, $1 10 a $1 20 for retail lots, 92c. a $1 for long rye straw and 80c. a 85c. for short do.

MOLASSES.—The market was dull but unchanged, the low and medium grades being rather weak, while the better grades were scarce and firm. The sales were 40 hhds. new crop Cuba muscovado at 32c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba centrifugal and mixed	35c. a 35c.	— a —
Cuba clayed	37c. a 42c.	48c. a 51c.
Cuba muscovado, refining grades	40c. a 42c.	50c. a 55c.
Cuba muscovado, grocery grades	— a —	52c. a 60c.
Porto Rico	40c. a 55c.	50c. a 80c.
English Islands	45c. a 55c.	50c. a 70c.
New Orleans	— a —	70c. a 85c.

—Stock to-day, 13,643 hhds. Cuba, 349 do. Porto Rico, 3,761 do. English Islands, and 589 bbls. New Orleans.

NAVAL STORES.—Receipts, 680 bbls. spirits turpentine, 7,600 do. rosin, 908 do. pitch and 830 do. tar. Owing to the constricted free receipts and the light demand the market for the former was heavy, and prices were scarcely so firm, closing at 45c. a 45½c. for merchantable and 46c. a 46½c. for shipping lots. The sales were 150 bbls. at 45½c. a 46c., including 50 New York bbls. at the latter price. For rosin the market was quiet, but prices were without change of moment. The sales were 150 bbls. pale at $4 50 a $5, 36 do. do. at $6, 260 do. extra do. at $7, and 130 do. No. 2 at $2 90. We quote:—Strained, $2 65 a $2 70; No. 2, $2 75 a $3; No. 1, $3 12½ a $4 50; pale, $5 a $5 50, and extra do., $7 a $8. Of tar 100 bbls. Washington brought $3 75.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet but firm at $1 05 a $1 07 in casks and bbls. Other kinds were dull but steady at former quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 70 bbls. pork, 20 packages cut meats and 125 do. lard. The market for pork was quiet, but with light offerings prices were firm at about $31 for new mess—yesterday's quotations. The sales were 1,700 bbls. at $31 for new mess, $31 for city do. and $35 75 for extra prime, including 1,000 bbls. new mess, for June delivery, at $31 12½. Live hogs were quoted 9¾c. a 10¼c., with arrivals of 1,600 head. Beef was steady in value, with a moderate demand, the sales being 110 bbls. at $11 a $16 for plain mess and $13 a $18 for extra do. Of beef hams, which were steady in price, 75 bbls. were sold at $26 a $33. Tierce beef was dull and nominal at $20 a $26 for prime mess, and $26 a $32 for India do. Cut meats were more sought after, and prices continued to rule steady, the sales were 200 packages at 13c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders, 15½c. for smoked do., 15¾c. a 16c. for pickled hams, 19½c. for smoked do., and 20c. a 20½c. for bagged do. Bacon was dull, but firm at 15½c. for Cumberland cut, 16¾c. for long clear, 17c. a 17½c. for short do., and 16c. a 16½c. for short rib. No sales. Lard was only moderately sought after, but there was no change in prices. The sales were 350 packages at 16¾c. a 18½c. for No. 1 to prime steam and kettled rendered.

PETROLEUM.—Consequent upon the free offerings and the unwillingness of buyers to operate, except at materially lower prices, the market for crude, in bulk, was heavy, and prices retrograded to the extent of ½c. a ¾c. per gallon, there being sellers at 16c. a 16½c. No sales were reported for immediate delivery. For June delivery the sales were considerable, being 10,000 bbls. at 16c. Crude, in bbls., was lower; 1,000 bbls. were sold at 22c. For refined the market continued active, the demand being partly for export, and with the generality of sellers less anxious to realize, prices were more steady, closing at 28½c. for standard white on the spot. The sales amounted to 12,000 bbls., of which 1,000 were for May delivery, at 32¼c., 3,000 for the first half of June at 32¾c., 3,000 for the first half of June at 32¾c., 2,000 for the last half do. at 33½, 3,000 for the last half of July at 33c. and 1,000 for July and August at 33c. In Philadelphia the market was dull but unchanged. The sales were 500 bbls. for the last half of May at 32½c. and 1,000 do. for August at 33½c.

RICE.—Carolina was steady, with small sales, within the range of 8¾c. a 9½c. for common to choice.

SEEDS.—We heard of no further sales of Linseed, which was quoted at $2 17½ a $2 20, gold, duty paid. All kinds of grass were dull, but steady at our last quotations.

SYRAPINE was a trifle more active and former prices prevailed. The sales were 40,000 lbs. at 16c. a 16¼c., the inside prices for inferior.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was tolerably active, the demand being mainly for refining grades, and prices continued to rule steady. The sales were 600 hhds., at 11½c. a 12c. for Cuba and 12c. for Porto Rico; also 125 boxes, part at 12½c. Refined was moderately active, at 15c. a 16½c. for hard, 15¼c. a 15½c. for soft white, 15¼c. a 15½c. for yellow and 14¾c. for extra C. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 10¾c. a 11½c.; fair refining, 11¾c. a 12c.; good refining, 11¾c.; fair to good grocery, 12¼c. a 12¾c.; prime to choice grocery, 12¾c. a 13c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 10½c. a 13½c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 10¼c. a 12c.; melado, 8c. a 9c. Havana—Boxed D. S. Nos. 7 to 9, 11¾c. a 12c.; do. do. 10 to 12, 12¼c. a 12¾c.; do. do. 13 to 15, 13¼c. a 13¾c.; do. do. 16 to 18, 14½c. a 15c.; do. do. 19 to 20, 15¼c. a 15¾c.; do. do. white, 15c. a 16c.; Porto Rico, refining grades, 11¾c. a 12¼c.; do., grocery grades, 12¾c. a 14. Stock, raw, to-day, 70,714 hhds., 124,284 boxes, 84,758 bags and 1,653 melado.

TALLOW was steady and firm with a moderate demand. Sales 100,000 lbs., at 11¾c. a 11¾c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 234 bbls. The demand was more active and prices were firm. Sales 250 bbls., at 96c. a 97c., tax paid.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

There is probably no subject upon which so many and conflicting views exist among people as the present and prospective condition of the real estate market, and none upon which it is so difficult to arrive at a correct judgment. Most men's views upon the matter are influenced by prejudice or sympathy, call it which you will, the wish in the majority of cases being father to the thought. Especially is this to be found exemplified in the popular feeling upon the subject. The landless class hold it as a cardinal principle of all economy that property must go down if it has not, and all who have to pay rent are unanimous in thus declaring their belief upon the subject, mostly inclining to the view that it has already fallen off from the highest figures of the spring. Again there is the class of owners who are prepared to demonstrate in the clearest manner possible that there has been no break; that property is dull, but held firm at the best prices of the season. Now, it would be very easy, if the true condition of the market lay only between these two, to strike the proper mean and learn the actual percentage of decline. That there has been a decline admits of no doubt; but, except in special instances of unusual pressure, we do not think it is yet such a decline as involves actual loss to the former purchasers. There is one circumstance which deserves to be taken into account in considering this subject. Any one acquainted with the stock market is familiar with the fact that operations there are almost entirely controlled by cliques. These combinations are formed for the purpose of affecting the character of the market, and alternately "pull" and "bear," movements carried on with a degree of skill and an extent of influences and resources really marvellous, demonstrate day by day the uncertainty of all speculation. It is said that there is a ring existing in the real estate market, the members of which have been among the largest buyers of real estate for some years back. It was the activity produced to some extent by their heavy purchases that produced the excitement through which the market so recently passed. When the very high prices were reached this ring partially withdrew, whereupon the market collapsed. Of course it is to their interest to "bear" the market still further; hence any expression of opinion on their part as to the future prospects of real estate must be taken with a full allowance for their desires in the matter.

That real estate will not preserve its present figures is quite likely, but that the decline will be a permanent one or lead to any panic is extremely improbable. Since the first of the year every effort has been made to break the stock market, and only recently a most determined sortie was made by the "bears," assisted by a combination of naturally depressing causes, such as rarely occur simultaneously. The market gave way, and demoralization seemed impending; the "bears" were jubilant, the "bulls" distracted, when suddenly the feeling turned, a reaction set in, and prices rapidly ascending the market became again as strong as ever. It is quite compatible with many past experiences of this kind, as well in the real estate market as on the Stock Exchange, that a similar turn in the tide of depression should happen in real estate. Our monetary situation is much improved compared with that of some weeks ago. The purchase by the government of one million or more five-twenty bonds weekly, under the authority of and for the purpose contemplated by the Sinking Fund act of 1862, is likely to improve this ease, through the appreciation of the value of the governments abroad inducing heavy shipments. This advance will likewise bring many small lots of bonds into the market, thus distributing money extensively among a class likely to favor real estate as an investment. At present the prices obtained for suburban property, in the face of the loud outcry against real estate, show a very active inquiry. It cannot be supposed that the people who buy this property do not know what they are doing. In most cases the sales are held on the ground, and full opportunity is afforded for examining all the advantages or disadvantages the lots possess either for investment or speculation. The character of the soil, grade, surroundings, distance from the city, time required to travel and means of transportation afforded, all can be seen; while in the expense incurred in getting up these sales is presented a guarantee that they must be *bona fide*, as no owner is likely to incur the risk of having his sale a failure and the bulk of his property left on his hands through bidding in. So far this year these sales have been a success, and the prices obtained at them satisfactory to those offering—in fact, placed in comparison with the price of adjoining farms per acre, quite high. This is likely to be the only active dealing in real estate during the summer months; but, if continued with the same spirit as thus far manifested, it will prepare the way for fresh animation in city property in the fall.

The heavy dealings in the stock market this year tying up very much capital, through the inducements held out to carry large amounts in expectation of great profits in grand schemes of consolidation yet to be accomplished, has operated as a principal cause to the dulness of the real estate market. The excitement produced by the declaration of a scrip dividend in New York Central attracted to the Stock Exchange much of the speculative element that had previously contributed to the buoyancy of real estate. The association of many real estate dealers with the Albany ring, assuring them of being always *en rapport* with the legislative movements upon the subject of legislation and so securing them against all possibility of loss, caused a very large movement of the capital of outside dealers, who had been buying real estate on contracts, and the elimination of that system from the market showed how much inflated had been many of the dealings. The number of these who yet hold over are comparatively few, and the bulk of their property has passed into the hands of men able to carry it, often at a sacrifice to the contract man, perhaps, but without the feeling of loss on his part, as he felt satisfied he was going to be "let in for a good thing" elsewhere. When the present stock excitement culminates a great deal of that money is certain to find its way back into real estate; and in the prospect of most of the operators, who entered the market simply to realize on the scrip speculation, unloading at an early day at the high figures now ruling, this circumstance already offers an element of strength to the market, tending to an improvement in its tone by inducing greater firmness on the part of holders. It would be very foolish to attempt anything like a prophecy as to what the future of the market may be, but upon a general review of its present situation the feeling seems now to be more conservative than indicative of any very great change.

Real Estate Notes.

The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* has the following observations upon surburban cottages, which apply with equal force here:—"We read in a recent London correspondence that the Earl of Shaftsbury has just laid the memorial stone of the first of a series of villages projected in the environs of London by the 'Surburban Village and General Dwellings Company.' It is the design of this organization to build cottages to suit the wants and tastes of occupants, who are to have, if they wish, twenty years in which to pay for them. It is estimated that four-fifths of the English population have not what may be regarded as habitations that answer either to the decencies or comforts of life. And England is not the only country where large numbers, and especially those classes that everywhere constitute the social substrata, live in a similar condition; either overcrowded, imperfectly sheltered or otherwise situated in such a way that pure air and proper and healthful cleanliness are out of the question. Brutality, vice, squalor, pestilence, are the legitimate consequences. The better nature is suffocated. In the relation of husband and wife, of maid and bachelor, of sister and brother, of parent and child, the higher instincts and sentiments sicken and wither. There is more or less confusion of the sexes. The scene is one of social monstrosity. Amid both physical and moral filth and decay body and soul rot together. Savage life, beyond question, would be a great improvement for thousands who shame humanity by living like beasts in the dense centres of civilization. That there is not a few such in this city is a fact that will proclaim itself any day or night to those who choose to exercise their observing faculties, and their numbers have within a few years been fearfully recruited. It is almost a mathematical puzzle to understand in some instances how it is that so many inmates manage to occupy one limited tenement. Such places are perpetual invitations to cholera and every other epidemic disease. Their relation to the city is that which a filthy, pestilential steerage bears to the ship. For the evils of overcrowding by this class it is difficult to conceive a remedy without a system of domiciliary inspection and regulation which is generally to be reprobated as being in the nature of an intrusive tyranny. But it is not impossible to improve and multiply the means of household comfort, cleanliness and health by devoting systematic and scientific attention to what we will call domiciliary tectonics for the million. It is indeed strange that an art of such vital importance to human welfare and to civilization should only now begin to be considered with special care by the philanthropist and socialogist. Something like the "Suburban Village and General Dwellings Company" could do a vast deal towards promoting every interest in this city. The city needs within its limits and within its suburbs a larger population of families who own the houses in which they live. The sense of home is a perennial fountain of living waters. All the virtues bloom about it. It must be at the basis of all solid prosperity. Without it all riches and all splendors painfully strike the beholder as transitory, and ready to go in the wind either at the soft call of the breeze or the hoarse threat of the storm. Those who own large tracts of real estate in the suburbs could not make a better investment than to convert the half of it into suitable family residences, not to be rented, but sold to their occupants on terms which would ensure payment by every purchaser possessing either thrift or substance.

Official Transfers of Real Estate Yesterday.

TRANSFERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Barrow st, n s, lots known as Nos 91 and 92, 52.2x59.3x45.3x51.7	$21,000
Broad st, w s, 98.7 ft n of Beaver st, irregular	63,750
Macdougal st, w s, 146 ft n of Bleecker st, 26x150.2x29.10x135.1	16,000
Madison av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 56th st, 25x100	Nom.
10th st, n s, between ave B and C, lot known as No 171, dimensions not stated	13,500
19th st, s s, 225.4 ft e of 2d av, 41.10x92	17,100
33d st, s s, 225 ft e of 11th av, 75x98.9	Nom.
48th st, s s, 200 ft e of 2d av, 25x100.5	11,000
55d st, s s, 276.8 ft e of 3d av, 16.8x100.4	Nom.
58th st, n s, 325.8 ft w of 4th av, 21.8x100.4	14,000
61st st, n s, 60 ft w of 1st av, 40x100x30x40x100x60	6,000
64th st, s s, 250 ft e of 10th av, 50x100.5	11,500
81st st, s s, 250 ft w of 10th av, dimensions not stated	50,000
118th st, n s, 440 ft w of 4th av, 100x100.11	9,500
120th st, s s, 85 ft w of av A, 20x100.5½	10,000
122d st, n s, 100 ft w of 10th av, 100x201.10	15,400
Av B, n w corner of 2d st, 24.2x80	27,500
3d av, w s, 75.8½ ft n of 90th st, 25x100	18,000
3d av, w s, half block n of 127th st, 16.10½x100	12,000
5th av, e s, 77.2 ft n of 80th st