THE PIERRE BONAPARTE TRIAL.

Closing Addresses of Counsel to the Jury.

The Prisoner in Court on the Last Day—"I Was Never Tried in the United States for Murder"—The Verdict of Acquittal—Thirty-six Jurymen Say "Not Guilty"—The Prince's Carriage Conveys Him to His Hotel—American and Other Public Congratulations.

By the European mail of the 29th of March at this port we have the French and English newspaper mail accounts of the concluding scenes of the Bonaparte-Noir trial at Tours, the addresses of counsel to the jury, the rendition of the verdict of "not guilty," and the acquittal and discharge of Bonaparte.

Counsel to the Jury.

[Tours (March 26) correspondence of the Paris Galignani.]

To-day the crowd in the court was, if possible, more numerous than on the previous days, from the anxiety to hear the charge of the Public Prosecutor. An incident which caused some excitement was the arrest of M. de Fonvielle as he was about to enter the Palace of Justice. He was removed to the prison to undergo the sentence of ten days' imprisonment to which he was condemned two days back for his violent language in court.

The Procureur Général Grandperret, in commencing his requisitory, replied to certain objections which had been made against the High Court of Justice by both the friends and enemies of the accused, and which the former considered as a perilous immunity, while the latter looked on it as a mark of favor to the Prince. But justice, which was above any feeling of either hostility or sympathy, found a guarantee of impartiality in the superior jurisdiction which the law had established. He warned the jury not to allow themselves to be influenced by any considerations foreign to the case, and then recapitulated the circumstances which had led to the melancholy event. The learned gentleman attached great importance to the evidence of the witness Villion, who five days before the event had, while making a purchase at a woollen draper's shop, overheard a conversation in which it was said that Prince Pierre was to be challenged, and that if he would not fight, he was to be killed. The speaker then continued:—I do not hesitate to say that Grousset in demanding a reparation had no other object in view than to provoke a scandal. The death of Victor Noir is in a great measure to be laid to the charge of that group of men of extreme opinions who sent him to Auteuil, and to that disgraceful press which insults everything, and of which the envenomed attacks are a danger to the country. (Applause, which was immediately suppressed by the President.) The Prince's version appears to us to present great consistency, but nevertheless it does not discharge him from all culpability. If Victor Noir had been first struck by the Prince, as attempts have been made to prove, would he not have immediately bounded on his aggressor; would he have allowed the accused to draw back, and have quietly waited while the other took aim at him and fired? Victor Noir was young, ardent, powerful and impetuous, and was far more likely to have rushed on his assailant and seized him. The state of mind of the deceased on entering the house must be remembered; he knew that Rochefort's seconds were about to arrive, and his object was to prevent the second duel by making the first inevitable. The body of Victor Noir was also carefully examined, but bore no mark of any blow, while on the contrary the traces of one on the cheek of the Prince were undeniable. Dr. Pinel has, I know, endeavored to weaken the evidence of Dr. Morel on the subject, but the latter is a most honorable man, and worthy of all belief; the former also, departing from the courteous habits which I must suppose are usual with him, gave way to singular attacks against the declarations of Dr. Tardieu. I may remark that this last is a very distinguished man of science, which title Dr. Pinel has yet to earn. I therefore believe that the blow given by the victim determined the pistol shot from the Prince, who fired on Victor Noir, not to defend his own life, but to avenge an insult which he had received. He was led to the act by indignation and anger, but not by fear. Therefore this was not a case of legitimate defence, but a chastisement. I am so convinced of the truth of that view as not to admit that de Fonvielle had his pistol in his hand when Victor Noir struck the accused, as for the two acts to have been simultaneous, they must have been concerted beforehand. The Prince admits that he fired at de Fonvielle each time that the latter aimed at him, and if the accused had been driven to such resistance from fear of his own life, the danger would have appeared to him to come from the adversary who was armed, and not from the one who carried no weapon. Therefore I say again that the outrage alone led to the first pistol shot, and that the accused received a provocation, but was not in a case of legitimate defence. That fact must guide you in passing the verdict of condemnation which we demand from you. A man has died on the threshold of his house, and that life would not have been lost if the Prince had been more calm and collected, had not given way to fatal anger, and had risen above feelings of pitiless vengeance. Judge his act, then, not according to the clamor of some or the sympathy of others, but under the inspiration of duty, and solely because your minds and your hearts have remained throughout inclined towards justice. Pronounce, therefore, your verdict according to your conscience, in the name of the country you represent, and I may say, without exaggeration, before the face of history. (Applause and great emotion.)

M. Leroux, counsel for the prisoner, then addressed the Court. The learned advocate drew particular attention to the incident in the course of which M. de Fonvielle called the Prince a murderer and shouted out *A morts!* adding that the calmest man might become excited under such circumstances; he was sure that the jury had pardoned his client for whatever nasty expression he had used. The advocate then proceeded to give a sketch of the Prince's career and an explanation of the charges of violence which had been brought against him. With regard to the affair at Rome he was then very young; under twenty; political troubles were rife; one day the mother of the accused received an order to the effect that her son should quit the country; that injunction was not obeyed with sufficient promptitude, and the Prince, while out shooting, was arrested and threatened by some gendarmes; he at first gave up his fowling-piece, but upon being insulted he snatched it from the officer who held it and killed the man who had maltreated him. The others fired at and wounded him; he was taken to prison, tried and sentenced to death, but was released by the Roman authorities six months after. As far as regards the affair in Corfu the Prince simply killed a brigand in self-defence. The Prince's name, in fact, had been constantly the mark for political animosity and calumny. As to M. de Fonvielle he was merely an adventurer, and Victor Noir a quarrelsome young man. With respect to the circumstances which more immediately led to the event at Auteuil his client was animated by a calvinrous desire to defend some women and children the Empress, Princess Mathilde and the Prince Imperial, who had been basely attacked in the *Marseillaise*. Nearly the whole staff of M. Rochefort's journal was at Auteuil on the 10th January, and the object in view was much more likely to have been to provoke the Prince to an act of violence than simply to convey a challenge in courteous terms. As to the evidence, the discrepancies in it were evident, more especially in the testimony of de Fonvielle, who had given several versions of the transaction; but there was no occasion to dwell upon that point, as the Procureur Général himself admitted that Noir had struck the Prince. In terminating, M. Leroux called upon the jury to declare that his client had only acted in legitimate defence. As to the firing at de Fonvielle any man was justified in shooting at another who was menacing him with a pistol. As to the question of culpable intention, the Prince's act was the consequence of the irritation arising from the blow received, and had a similar attack been made on him (M. Leroux) in his office he would have acted precisely as his client had done. (Agitation.)

M. Demange, the other counsel for the accused, next spoke, and declared that after the admirable address just delivered he really had no occasion to address the jury, but he felt bound to present a few remarks. We have here, he said, adversaries of various kinds, and some most violent, who demand the Prince's head. I pay no attention to them; but I desire to reply to the Procureur Général, who said that the accused ought not to have mixed himself up with the quarrels of journalists. But the prisoner is a man of warm affections, and when he saw the members of his family the object of defamatory attacks he naturally rushed to their defence. In examining the evidence the conclusion is inevitable that a plot existed to excite the prisoner to some act of violence, and surely a Bonaparte has as good a right to defend himself as any other citizen. The death of Noir ought not to be laid at the door of the Prince, but at that of the injudicious friends who had urged on the unfortunate young man in his aggressive mission. The High Jury, which represented the whole of France, would reverse the verdict which was said to have been given on the day of Noir's funeral by 200,000 citizens, namely, "Bonaparte is infamous," and would declare that the Prince had never failed in conducting himself honorably. (Loud applause, which the officers in vain tried to repress.)

The counsel for the *partie civile* then stated that after the address of the Procureur Général they renounced their right of reply.

The court rose in considerable agitation.

The Judge's Charge—The Finding of the Jury.

Galignani's Messenger of March 29, continues the report of the case as follows:—

The High Court of Justice met at noon, when President Glandaz addressed the accused and inquired if he had any observations to make in the interest of his defence.

Prince Pierre replied that he merely desired to declare that he *had never been arrested in the United States*, as had been asserted by the ignoble *Marseillaise*. As to the 200,000 citizens mentioned by M. Laurier as having attended the funeral obsequies of Victor Noir, nine-tenths of them had gone there through curiosity. As to himself, in the whole of this affair he had told from the very outset the exact truth and nothing but the truth. The jury would now form their own judgment on his declarations.

Applause broke from various parts of the court, but was immediately suppressed.

The President then commenced his summing up of the case. With an impartiality which every person admitted he went over the whole of the evidence, assigning its just weight to each part. He then passed successively in review the arguments of the various counsel and of the Procureur Général. "The moment has at length come, gentlemen of the jury," he added, in terminating, "to impose silence on the ardent passions which have played only too prominent a part in this long trial. I have only one word more to say to you, namely—to conscientiously discharge your duty."

THE LEGAL ISSUE OF QUERY.

The President then read over the questions on which the jury would have to decide:—

First—Is Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte guilty of having, on the 10th of January last, committed a voluntary homicide on the person of Yvan Salmon, alias Victor Noir?

Second—Was the said voluntary homicide preceded or followed by an attempt to commit a similar offence on the person of Ulric de Fonvielle, as specified below?

Third—Was he provoked to commit the said offence by any blows or serious violences against his own person?

Fourth—Is Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte guilty of having, on the 10th of January last, at Auteuil, Paris, committed an attempt at voluntary homicide on the person of Ulric de Fonvielle, which, manifested by a commencement of execution, only failed to succeed owing to circumstances independent of the will of its author?

Fifth—Was the said attempt preceded or followed by the voluntary homicide committed on the person of Yvan Salmon, alias Victor Noir, as specified above?

Sixth—Was he provoked to commit the said attempt by any blows or serious violences against his own person?

THE FINDING.

The jury withdrew at twenty minutes to one to deliberate, and returned to the court at five minutes to three, when at once the deepest silence took place.

The President then said:—Foreman of the High Jury, be pleased to acquaint the High Court with the result of your deliberation.

The foreman, standing up, and placing his right hand on his heart:—On my honor and on my conscience, before God and before men, the declaration of the jury is, upon the first question, no; and upon the fourth, no. The negative answer to those two questions rendered it unnecessary for the High Jury to make any declaration on the others.

ACQUITTAL.

In consequence, the High Court pronounced the acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and ordered his immediate liberation.

This result was received with loud applause.

POST OBIT NOIR CLAIMS.

M. Laurier then, in the name of Louis Noir, presented a demand for the Prince to pay all the costs of the proceedings, and M. Bernheim, Avoue, claimed 100,000 francs damages for the father and mother of the unfortunate young man who had been killed. The Prince, in reply, declared that he would infinitely rather give 200,000 francs to the poor.

As the Prince did not wish to remain in court during the arguments concerning the damages claimed, the Procureur Général signed at once the necessary papers for his retiring. The audience was then suspended to allow the court to consult on the applications made.

The Court, after an hour and a half's deliberation, accorded 25,000f. to M. and Mme. Noir (or Salmon) parents of the deceased, and condemned Prince Pierre to reimburse to the *partie civile* all the costs of the suit.

STEPPING FORTH FREE.

A scene of great excitement ensued on the Prince appearing outside the doors of the Palais de Justice, not only his friends, but an immense crowd, cheering him loudly. The Princess and her children having come to the Court to learn the result more quickly, shared in the ovation.

The Prince and his family proceeded to the Hotel de l'Univers, outside which a great number of persons remained during the evening.

HOW THE PRINCE WAS RECEIVED—AMERICAN CONGRATULATIONS.

The Prince arrived at the Hotel de l'Univers in a hackney coach, accompanied by M. de Grave and Commander Ramolino. An immense crowd surrounded the vehicle, and the armed force had some difficulty in clearing a passage for it. Cries of "Vive le Prince!" were heard on all sides. Many affecting scenes were witnessed. Some of the gendarmes pressed the hand of the Prince and kissed it. When the carriage stopped before the hotel a number of his friends threw themselves before him and embraced him.

The Prince was pale with emotion.

The crowd at length became so great that the doors of the hotel had to be closed. Prince Pierre afterwards appeared at the window and cries of "Vive le Prince!" were again raised, mingled with that of "Vive l'Empereur!"

Marshal Baraguay-d'Hilliers and the Prefect waited on him to congratulate him.

An American, named Anderson, left his card, with the words: "Avec mes sincères félicitations."

A large number of English and American ladies also sent flowers to the Princess, whose apartments was filled with them.

In the evening the Prince gave a dinner to some intimate friends, among whom were Commander Choussaron and his wife, Commander Ramolino, M. de Labruyere, &c.

After dinner there was a reception in which Corsica was largely represented. During the repast the Prince received a letter from a private sailor of the Arthemise announcing the transmission by his comrades of a chest of oranges.

Concluding Incidents—Away for Paris.

A letter from Tours of the 28th of March says:—

Ulric de Fonvielle has not left Tours for Paris, but will probably pass his ten days of imprisonment where he is, in a cell of the penitentiary. Some inhabitants of this place send him wine and provisions, and, on the whole, he has no reason to complain of his situation. The Prince had offered, instead of damages, which he refused to the family of the deceased, 20,000 francs for the poor of Tours. Since the civil condemnation he has declared that the indigent shall lose nothing, and that he will himself bring to them the sum in question. He left for Paris by the one o'clock train on Saturday night. A great crowd had collected to see him pass.

The expenses of the trial are estimated at 110,000 francs.

An English Report—What the Prince Said of His Life in America.

[Tours (March 27) Correspondence of London News.]

The drama is over! Long before this letter of mine can be finished the news which I have to tell will have been flashed to London. That question, which your readers for this week past have been asking will be answered to them while my tardy despatch is on the road. They will not need the contents of this letter to learn what punishment has been meted out to an Imperial Prince accused of murder. But it may be interesting to some to hear in what circumstances the verdict was given, and to learn in what attitude the prisoner received the judgment of the Court. I do not, therefore, apologize for inflicting on them another long communication. After all it is not a common event, thank Heaven, which the High Court of France has been investigating; and it is not a self-evident verdict which the jury has returned. It is certainly worth while to devote a little time to the circumstances that preceded and followed the judgment; for, though many may not yet perceive it, we have been recording history here, telling a story that is not yet completed, but of which, as I think, the end will arrive some day, and a bitter end it will be.

The crowd this morning was not quite so dense, perhaps, as of late; but neither seat nor standing room could be obtained in the Palais long before the proceedings commenced. All the judges and officers of the court attended high mass in the cathedral, and this ceremonial caused a delay of an hour. At ten minutes past twelve the crier announced, with his usual magniloquence, "*La Haute Cour.*" and forthwith the six red-robed veterans of the law swept in, headed by M. Glandaz. They took their seats and the ushers exhausted themselves in frantic appeals for silence

Then appeared the prisoner, issuing from his little private door upon the right. He was almost paler than on previous days and evidently nervous to an extreme degree. He had no sooner passed into the dock than he advanced to its railing and made the uncouth sign with which he is accustomed to announce his little speeches. "I will not suffer to pass without refutation," he cried in the harsh and grating accent to which the audience never gets accustomed, "the calumnies of the infamous *Marseillaise. I never was tried in the United States for murder. I never committed murder.* It is false to say that two hundred thousand people formed a funeral cortège to Victor Noir. Nine-tenths of those who were present came only from curiosity."

One pair of hands in all the crowded audience ventured to give an approving clap. The President speedily rebuked this solitary manifestation.

What the Paris "Reds" Say.

[From Galignani's Messenger, March 29.]

The result of the trial at Tours excites the indignation of the *Marseillaise* in the highest degree, and it comes out with a wonderful display of type, all the top of the first page containing the following words in letters nearly an inch high:—

Prince Bonaparte is acquitted; Victor Noir is in the tomb; Ulric de Fonvielle is in prison; Paschal Grousset is in the same position; Henri Rochefort also, as well as Milliere, Rigault, Bazire, Dereure. Pierre Bonaparte is acquitted.

Then comes in smaller characters, but still far larger than the ordinary typography of a newspaper, the subjoined observations:—

The High Court of Justice sitting at Tours, by the very fact of acquitting Prince Pierre Bonaparte, declares the citizen Ulric de Fonvielle to be guilty of perjury. If he has committed that crime why is he not prosecuted in accordance with law?

SHOCKING CASE OF SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

A Woman Crushed Beneath a Train of Cars.

A most shocking case of supposed suicide occurred at Seventieth street and Fourth avenue about six o'clock yesterday morning. At the time named an express train of the Harlem Railroad Company was going north when the engineer observed a woman lying on the track only a short distance in advance of the locomotive. An ineffectual effort was made to check the speed of the train in time to save the woman's life; but the wheels passed over her prostrate body, which was most shockingly mangled, her head being severed from her body and rolled outside of the track. The legs were also severed from her body, and some of the other limbs lay scattered around. Deceased, apparently, was about thirty-five years of age. Her clothing, with the exception of a plaid shawl, was so cut and saturated with blood that it could not be described. The remains were subsequently gathered up and conveyed to the Morgue, when Coroner Keenan was notified to make an investigation. It was the impression of the engineer in charge of the train that deceased had deliberately prostrated herself on the track for the purpose of being crushed to death.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, April 8—6 P. M.

A MORE CHEERFUL FEELING

characterized the various markets here to-day, and was felt throughout the different business circles This was not the result, however, of any special activity in any particular direction, the dealings, severally, in gold, governments and stocks being not above the usual average. The return to

AN EASY MONEY MARKET

after the late abnormal disturbance, with the prospect of a continuance of the same, has operated to give a better tone to transactions and create a more buoyant feeling among dealers. The rate on call loans to-day was six per cent on railway and miscellaneous collaterals, with a fair line of exceptions at five on the better class of these, five being likewise the usual figure on governments. The supply of funds seeking employment seems to be again in excess of the demand, and the banks here are reported to be gainers in the present movement of currency. Discounts were dull and the best names cashed at seven to eight per cent; but not much commercial paper is offering, the banks in the present limited inquiry from the Stock Exchange readily absorbing all that is presented—a most favorable condition of the market for legitimate trade. An

INCREASED FIRMNESS IN GOLD

was the principal and most distinctive feature developed here to-day. The first sales in the room were made at 112¼, after which the price advanced to 112¾, continuing all the afternoon to vibrate between 112¼ to 112¾, and closing at 112¼ a 112⅜. This steadiness of the gold premium, and the remarkable absence of speculative movement which it exhibits, is one of the most healthful signs of the general financial situation, indicating a perfect recovery from the disturbed monetary condition which was one of the worst effects of the late war. The apprehensions felt in many quarters a short time since of a rapid decline of the premium to par would seem no longer to have any cause for existence, as their expectation is not shared by any of those most quick to appreciate all the chances for speculation in the future prospects of the market, the indisposition to sell short being most manifest and decided. On the other hand the entire absence of fresh elements of a harmful character in the general business of the country, or of distrust in the government, are shown in the extreme reticence of the large class of chronic bulls who are always on the lookout for the slightest opportunity to start an upward turn in gold, but whose occupation, of late, has been almost entirely gone. Nor is there anything in the near future to be feared as likely to disturb the present calm. The political sky is wholly unclouded, and so far as Congressional interference with financial matters is concerned, there is little important likely to result from the present session.

THE FUNDING BILL,

the *bete noir* of the street, is likely, from all accounts, to go over. Late despatches from Washington this afternoon state authoritatively that it will not pass without important amendments, striking out the clause affecting the national banks and providing for contraction. As this would necessitate its return to the Senate, and, most likely, a committee of conference—and there are very many other objections to it—the chances of its passage are very slight, its defeat being already to some extent discounted, this event would not be attended with any considerable influence upon the market. The Gold Board adjourned to-day at two o'clock, out of respect to the memory of General Thomas. Gold loans to-day were made at 3, 4, 4½, 5 and 5½ per cent for carrying. The advance in the premium is attributed to the decline of bonds in London ¼ per cent, as a consequence of the Cabinet crisis in Paris and the

STIFFENING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

resulting from the small supply of commercial bills offering. The leading bankers to-day advanced their rates for sixty days' sterling to 109. We quote:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¼ a 108½; good to prime bankers', 108¾ a 109; short sight, 109½ a 109⅞; Paris, sixty days, 5.22½ a 5.18¾; short sight, 5.17½ a 5.16¼; Antwerp, 5.23¾ a 5.18¾; Switzerland, 5.23¾ a 5.18¾; Hamburg, 35½ a 35¾; Amsterdam, 40½ a 40⅝; Frankfort, 40½ a 40⅝; Bremen, 77⅝ a 78¼; Prussian thalers, 70⅝ a 71.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG AND HIGHER.

The government market was active and buoyant to-day, in sympathy with the higher gold premium and upon an increased investment demand from savings banks and others anxious to employ their surplus capital, resulting from the return to monetary ease, and the growing conviction that the usual spring activity will be remitted this year. The added signs of the postponement of important financial legislation on the part of Congress this session have likewise stimulated this demand. Prices to-day advanced ⅛ to ¾ per cent, excepting the currency sixes, which are ¼ per cent lower, and closed at the following figures:—United States currency sixes, 111 a 111¼; do., 1881, registered, 113⅞ a 114; do. do., coupon, 114⅛ a 114¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 106¼ a 106¾; do. 1862, coupon, do., 111 a 111⅛; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110 a 110⅛; do. do., 1865, do. do., 110¾ a 110⅞; do. do., coupon, do., 108¾ a 108⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅜ a 109½; do. do. 1868, do. do., 109½ a 109¾; do. do. ten-forties, registered, 105¾ a 106; do. do, coupon, 106⅛ a 106¾.

STOCKS HEAVY.

The stock market showed moderate activity and transactions were to about the usual average amount. The features of the list were Reading, St. Paul and Lake Shore, the former advancing upon large purchases said to be on account of parties in Philadelphia. The St. Pauls were weak, the common declining to 59 and the preferred to 73. The depression is said to be due to the consideration of the question, at the meeting of the directors in this city yesterday, of consolidating with the Western Union Railroad, and also the purchase of the Hastings and Dacotah road. Lake Shore was heavy upon reports which seem to indicate some lively developments in the way of

RAILROAD LITIGATION

out West. According to an evening paper

Despatches have been received which state that a bill has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature instructing the Attorney General of that State to institute suit against the Lake Shore Railroad Company, and to seize that portion of the Buffalo and Erie section (over thirty miles) running through the State of Pennsylvania, on account of alleged violation of charter in the late consolidation of the Lake Shore Company. The proceedings are evidently taken in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a rival road to the Lake Shore, and may cause an interruption to business on the latter road until the matter can be taken into the United States Court. It is deemed a very cowardly expression of mortification felt by the Pennsylvania Central at seeing traffic diverted from its Fort Wayne road to the Lake Shore line.

In this connection the *Evening Telegram* of Thursday contained the following:—

It is asserted there is a movement on foot to break the lease of the Fort Wayne road and the Pennsylvania Central. This is to be done through the action of the Ohio Legislature if necessary, the matter being now before the Committee on Railroads. It is stated that an opinion has been obtained from the Attorney General of the State to the effect that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company has no corporate existence in Ohio and exercises its privileges in that State only through comity. This is sustained by the assumption that railroad franchises are part of the sovereignty of a State in its right of eminent domain; hence that grants of them have no effect outside the limits of the State granting them. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company being only a Pennsylvania corporation, is thus without legal status in Ohio. It is said the committee of the House upon this opinion have agreed to report the lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Central to be void and its increase of capital stock without authority; also to recommend proceedings by the Attorney General, in the nature of *quo warranto*, to determine these questions at law.

The express stocks were heavy and lower, especially in Adams and United States. The rest of the list were barely steady, fluctuating within a narrow margin, and mostly closing off. The following table gives

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES

of the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	92¼	91¾
New York Central & Hudson scrip	89½	89¼
Harlem	142¾	142
Erie	25⅝	25
Reading	98¾	98⅛
Lake Shore	87½	86¾
Wabash	48	48¼
Pittsburg	100¼	100
Northwestern	73¾	72⅞
Northwestern preferred	84¾	84½
Rock Island	116½	116
Fort Wayne	94	93¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	59¾	59
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	73½	73
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝	29
New Jersey Central	104⅛	103⅝
Boston, Hartford and Erie	4¾	4½
Western Union Telegraph	32¾	32
Pacific Mail	36⅞	36¼

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL AND STEADY.

The Southern bonds continued dull, but were mostly steady. Louisianas and Alabamas were exceptions and firmer, and South Carolinas weak and slightly off. Prices closed as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 58½ a 59; do., new, 53 a 53½; Virginia, ex coupon, 70 a 70¼; do., new, 69 a 70; Georgia sixes, 87 a 89; do. sevens, 93½ a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 46½ a 47; do., new, 22½ a 22¾; Missouri sixes, 93 a 93½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 74 a 76; do. levee sixes, 76½ a 77; do. do. eights, 92½ a 93; Alabama eights, 97 a 98; do. fives, 75 a 78; South Carolina sixes, 88 a 90; do., new, 81½ a 82.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the New York Gold Exchange Bank, held yesterday, Mr. Jacob Russell was elected president, vice Charles H. Harney, resigned; Mr. H. C. Rogers appointed cashier, and Mr. W. S. Mathews assistant cashier.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, April 8—10:15 A. M.

$11000 US 6's, '81, c.	114¼	100 sha Boston Water P.	17
2000 US 5-20, c, '62	110¾	300 do	16⅞
1500 US 5-20, c, '65	110	500 Pac Mail SS Co	36⅛
5000 US 5-20, r, '67	108¾	300 do	36⅛
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	108⅝	100 do b30	36⅛
6000 do	108⅝	60 Am Mer U Ex	88
20000 do b3	108⅝	12 N Y C & HR RR	92¼
10000 US 5-20, c, '67 c	109¼	100 do	91⅞
3000 US 5-20, c, '68	109⅝	100 do	92
5000 US 5's, 10-40, r	105¼	500 N Y C & H R c	29¼
10000 US 5's, 10-40, c c	106⅛	100 Erie RR	25¼
1000 do c	106⅛	700 Reading RR	98⅜
10000 US 6's, cur'cy	111⅛	20 do	98¼
10000 do	111⅛	800 L S & M S RR	86⅞
10500 do	111⅛	50 do	87⅛
130000 Tenn 6's, n	53	200 do b c	87
120000 do	53¼	400 do	87⅛
60000 do	53⅛	55 Panama RR	146
75000 do	53¼	200 Cleve & Pitts RR	100
10000 Tenn 6's, ex c	59⅛	300 Chic & N W RR	73⅛
10000 Va. 6's, ex c s10	70	100 do	73
10000 do	70¼	800 do b c	73⅛
3000 Mo 6's	83	300 Chi & NW RR pf b3	84⅛
1000 S C 6's, n J'n&J'y	82	300 N J Central RR	104⅛
10000 La 8's, l b	91¼	1000 do c	104⅛
10000 Ark 7's, is to L R&Ft Smith R C	75	200 do c	104⅛
		100 do b30	104⅛
4000 N Y 7's, b l, reg	109⅛	300 do	104⅛
1000 NY Cent 6's, '83	92⅛	23 C, C, Cin & In RR	74¼
4000 U Pac RR 1st m	84⅞	250 Chic & R I RR	116
1000 Cen P RR g bds	91⅞	400 Mil & St Paul RR	59
1000 Gal & Chic 1st	98	300 do	59⅛
1000 Morris & Essex 1st m	103	100 Mil & St Paul pf	73
1000 M & St P 1st, l div	86⅛	50 do	73¼
4000 W U Tel 7's, bds	91	200 do	73⅛
3000 Am D & Im C, 7's	94	900 do b c	73¼
20 shs Bk of Commerce	124⅛	27 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	94
45 do	124	100 do	93¾
10 Metropolitan Bk	140⅛	100 Tol, Wab & W	47
50 Cen National Bk	110	300 Alt & Ter H RR	39¼
30 Del & H Canal Co	117⅛	500 Ohio & Miss RR	29⅝
48 do	117⅛	100 St L & I M RR	43
200 Canton Co	64¾	300 Del, Lack & W	103
100 West U Tel	32⅛	100 Boston, Hart & Erie	4⅛
15 do	32¼	10 do	5
20 do	32⅛	50 do	4¾
100 Cum Coal pf b c	31¼		

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$2500 US 5-20, c, '62	111	$2000 US 5-20, c, '67 c	109⅛
65000 do b3	111	25000 do b3	109⅛
600 US 5-20, r, '62	108	15000 do b3	109⅛
2000 US 5-20, c, '64	110	5000 US 5-20, r, '67	108⅞
10000 US 5-20, c, '65 a3	110⅛	19000 do	108⅞
45000 do	110⅛	7500 US 5's, 10-40, c	106⅛
4000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	108⅛	10000 US 6's, cur'cy b3	111⅛
9000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	108⅛	4000 do	111⅛
115000 do	108⅛	2000 do	111⅛
500 do small	108⅛	5000 do	111⅛

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, n	53¼	50 shs Adams Ex b c	61
5000 do	53¼	40 N YC & H R R R	92⅛
2000 Missouri 6's	92¾	10 do	92⅛
5000 N C 6's, n	22½	200 Harlem RR	142
3000 S C 6's	88	50 Chic & N W RR a30	72⅞
5000 La 8's, l b s15	92	10 O & N W pfd	85
3000 Ark 7's, is to L R & F S R Co	75	1000 Tol, Wab & W R'd	47⅞
		65 Mor & Es RR	91
1000 M & St P 1st	91	100 Pitts, F W & C gtd	93⅞
1000 C, C & I C 1st	80¾	10 do	93⅞
28000 Ohio & Miss con bs	87¾	200 Ohio & Miss RR	29⅝
2000 do	88	200 St L & I M	43
200 shs U S Ex	42¼	9 Dub & S C RR	106⅛
50 do b c	41¾	100 Al & Ter H RR	39

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	32 a 32⅛	Northwestern	72¾ a 72¼
Pacific Mail	36⅞ a 36¾	Northwestern pf	84⅛ a 84⅞
N Y Central con	92 a 92⅛	Rock Island	116⅛ a 116
N Y Cen scrip	89⅞ a 89⅝	St Paul	59¼ a 59⅛
Erie	25 a 25⅛	St Paul pf	73 a 72¾
Reading	98¾ a 98⅞	Ohio & Miss	29⅛ a 29
Lake Shore	87⅛ a 86⅞	N J Central	103⅞ a 103¾
Pittsburg	100¼ a 100⅛	Bos, Hart & Erie	4¼ a 4⅛

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, April 8—6 P. M.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—For almost all articles coming under this heading the market was dull, but prices were generally steady. For Eastern spruce the demand was only moderate, but the supply not being large holders demanded full prices, especially for good and prime schedules, which were quoted at $21 a $22. Inferior to fair cargoes were quoted at $18 a $20 50. Lime was selling moderately at $1 75 for lump and $1 25 for common. Lath were in fair supply, and the demand being light prices were weak, closing at $2 15 a $2 25. Rosendale cement was steady at $2, at which price there was a fair demand. Bricks were dull at the prices previously current

COCOA, though quiet, was held with firmness. No sales. We quote:—Guayaquil, in bond, 18c., gold; Maracaibo, do., 30c. a 31c., do.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—The demand was moderately active and prices were steady at $3 a $3 10 for sugar shooks, 38 inch heads, $2 40 a $2 80 for do., 36 do.; $2 55 a $2 75 for molasses do., 32 do., $6 50 a $7 for pipe do., $80 for box do., $5 25 a $5 50 for rum do., $48 a $50 for hoops, 14 feet, and $40 a $45 for hoops, 12 feet.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, and we heard of no sales, the small stock and the high prices demanded restricting business. Other kinds were dull but unchanged. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15½c.; fair do., 15½c. a 16½c.; good do., 16½c. a 17c.; prime do., 17½c. a 18c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18½c.; Java, 22c. a 23c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 18c. a 19½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c. a 18½c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 16c. a 17½c., all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—There was a fair demand for both spinning and export and, a trifle more inquiry for speculation, and a further advance in prices was established, the bulk of the sales being at an improvement of ¼c. per lb. The offerings were only moderate, while the sales were 2,648 bales, of which 1,155 were taken by spinners, 830 by exporters, 165 by speculators and 508 in transit. Included in the sales are 110 bales to arrive. Cotton for future delivery was only moderately dealt in, but rather higher. The sales were 100 bales, basis low middling, for April, at 22⅞c.; 200 do. for July at 22c., 500 do. for May at 22c. a 22⅛c., and 500 do. for June at 22c. a 22¼c. a 22⅜c. The closing quotations were as follows:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18½	19	19¼	19½
Good ordinary	21	21¼	21½	21¾
Low middling	22½	22¾	23	23¼
Middling	23⅝	23¾	24	24¼
Good middling	25	25¼	25½	25¾

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, but there was no change of consequence in rates. There was more demand for vessels for charter, but at a low rate. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per sail, 1,60 bales cotton at ⅝d.; 15,000 bushels wheat at 3d., and per steamer 1,450 bales cotton at ¾d. To London, 5,300 bushels wheat at 6d., and 300 tons oilcake on private terms. To Havre, per steamer, via Liverpool, 7,500 bushels wheat at 8d. To Bristol, 52,500 bushels wheat at 5½d. The charters were:—A British bark, from Montreal to the River Plate, with lumber, at $19 and 5 per cent; a schooner, 188 tons, from Pensacola to New York, with lumber, at $10; a bark, from Philadelphia to Havre, with 4,000 bbls petroleum, crude and refined, at 4s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, from Philadelphia to Stettin, with 3,000 bbls. petroleum, at 5s.; a schooner, 253 tons, to Charleston, with railroad iron, at $2 50, and back from Darien to Philadelphia, with lumber, on private terms; a ship hence to Bremen or Hamburg, with 5,000 bbls. petroleum, if to the latter port 3s. 4½d.; a brig, 280 tons, to Cadiz, with staves; a bark, 473 tons, to Elizabethport, thence to Aspinwall, with coal; a bark, about 540 tons, to Havana, hay, salt, &c.; a bark, about 350 tons, to Seville, with 2,300 boxes petroleum and the balance of cargo petroleum in bbls., and back from Cadiz to New York, all on private terms; a ship from Philadelphia to Antwerp, with 7,000 bbls. petroleum, at 4s.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts 9,409 bbls. fl