HELL GATE.

The Work Goes Bravely On—What Has Been Accomplished—The Difficulties in the Way—"Blossom Rock" Not a "Circumstance" in Comparison—Views of an Expert.

The accounts, both by telegraph and mail, received and published by the HERALD, of the destruction of Blossom Rock in the harbor of San Francisco at one terrific blow, have very naturally revived public curiosity and even anxiety as to what is being done with Hell Gate. For nearly twenty years, so people began to talk, practical and theoretical engineers have been at work, almost innumerable devices were tried, and what was the result? The rocks which obstruct, or at least hinder and delay navigation, at Hell Gate, and render it dangerous, are still there to nearly their former extent, while an energetic German engineer, after scarcely more than six months of work, relieved the harbor of San Francisco of one of its most dangerous impediments. Why, said these same people, cannot the same system, which blew Blossom Rock into atoms at one charge, be tried here? Why could not Hell Gate be cleared also by submarine mining and blasting from below?

Theorizing on such a subject flows very glibly from the lips of people not accustomed to the searching inquiry demanded by the laws of the exact sciences. These compel the taking into careful consideration all the circumstances of the case and its surrounding conditions. And after such inquiry it has generally been found that no two cases to be operated upon are ever alike, and that means which proved eminently successful in one, will be but a useless waste of time and money in another. This is true of the subject now under consideration. Blossom Rock, which now is no more, if the reports received be fully true, when compared with the rocks at Hell Gate, was like a sheep to an elephant. The subjoined communication, from one who has tried his energies on some of the rocks at Hell Gate, gives several reasons why the process so successful in San Francisco harbor may be found impracticable here. Some others may yet be added. Blossom Rock contained only about 6,000 cubic yards of sandstone, while the rock at Hallett's Point alone, on which General Newton is now at work, has 80,000 cubic yards of stone as hard as gneiss, the weight of which averages from 160 to 170 pounds per cubic foot. Another rock at Hell Gate, and that the most dangerous of the passage, the "Gridiron," measures over 150,000 cubic yards of the same quality of stone. These figures of themselves show the great difference between the work done here and that lately accomplished with Blossom Rock.

WHAT IS BEING DONE.

Yet, this tunnelling process has been adopted by General Newton in his efforts to remove the rocks at Hallett's Point. He has built a substantial coffer dam, abutting on dry land, over so much of the rock as is usually visible at low water. This dam, being of irregular shape, is ninety-one feet in width in one direction, and 140 in another, where it is widest. Within this dam, and almost to its full extent inside, a shaft has been sunk into the rock to the depth of twenty-four feet below low water and about six thousand cubic yards of rock have been removed—as much as the whole of Blossom Rock contained. This shaft will have to be excavated to a further depth of a little more than one foot, when the "level" will have been reached and the mining of the "chambers" will commence. These chambers will run out under the rock from the shaft described above as a central point, like the radii of a circle. When they are completed, the intervening rocks will be blasted or quarried out in order to give one large chamber under the whole of the rock, leaving a roof above of about ten feet in thickness, supported below by temporary props. This, it is calculated, will be strong enough to resist the pressure of the water from above and on the sides. From the point where the inside of the roof of this chamber touches the level or floor, the drilling process will be used exclusively, while the whole mass, under which the chamber is excavated, will be blown up at one discharge of nitro-glycerine. Colonel Von Schmidt used twenty-four tons of gunpowder on Blossom Rock. If the same quantity, in proportion, were employed on the rock at Hallett's Point, 400 tons would be required, the explosion of which would destroy Astoria, Ravenswood, Harlem and a good part of Yorkville and change into wrecks the public buildings on Ward's Island and probably on Blackwell's Island also. No such quantity of explosive material is needed, however, since much less will do the same work—demolish Hallett's Point rock completely and injure not a building in the neighborhood.

It is but proper to say, however, that the operations at Hallett's Point are carried on somewhat in the light of an experiment. Two things are taken into account—the expense and rapidity of the work. This subaqueous mining process, it is believed, may be found the cheapest method, while the drilling mode might do quicker work. If these calculations should be found correct, it is probable that when the time comes to remove the Gridiron, that hideous monster of an obstacle to navigation, both methods may be employed. The smaller rocks it is hoped to get rid of while work is progressing on these two large obstructions, Hallett's Point and the Gridiron, while the Hog's Back and other similar places will be surrounded by rubble walls, which will prevent vessels from being drawn upon them by the rapid current.

Ways' Reef and Sheldrake are no longer a terror to vessels of less than eighteen feet draft. Professor Maillefert has been at work upon them with his surface blasts, and has so far reduced their size that there is now a depth of eighteen feet upon them at low water. His contract having expired and not being renewed, the Professor has ceased operations.

General Newton thinks that the passage of Hell Gate will be entirely cleared and rendered safe for navigation by the plan pursued by him in about four years if Congress be not too miserly in the appropriation of the necessary funds.

Views of an Expert.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It has been suggested from several sources, and among them in the HERALD, that the removal of Blossom Rock in San Francisco harbor by chambering under the rock and blowing it up by a heavy mine of powder at a single explosion, should afford a hint for the removal of some of the rocks at Hell Gate. A comparison of the two situations will give us some light on the subject. Blossom Rock was in the open harbor or bay of San Francisco. The two nearest points are Meigs' wharf, nearly a mile, and Alcatraz light, nearly a mile and a quarter distant. Hell Gate is a narrow passage, not more than 800 yards from Hallett's Point to Ward's Island. Vessels could avoid Blossom Rock, while Hell Gate is often crowded with sail, so that the masts resemble a forest. Last August I counted ninety-six vessels passing through this narrow channel within a single hour. Blossom Rock was five and a half feet only below the surface at low tide, comparatively level and uniform in surface, and a porous friable sandstone, easily penetrated. No currents other than an ordinary tide swell in a space so broad and open. In Hell Gate the rock is a granite, with heavy seams of quartz, and in some places partaking of the texture and hardness of gneiss.

A current sweeps over these rocks, rough, jagged and seamy, at a rate of eight and a half miles an hour, giving the appearance of a huge mill-race as the water dashes in whirls and eddies over and beyond the rocks. The depth of this fierce current over most of the channel rocks is from fourteen to twenty feet at low water. Now, even were it possible, on one of these ragged rocks, at such a depth and with such a current, to place an iron cylinder or coffer dam and fasten and calk it to the rock so as to exclude the water from the inside, how long is it reasonable to suppose it would stand there before some vessel would come in contact with it? And if twenty to fifty men were excavating the shaft within such a cylinder would not the slightest collision make a watery burial for every soul of them? Does the public wish such a calamity? This plan of removing submarine rocks is really not a novel one with San Francisco. As early as November, 1868, the writer discussed with General Newton the feasibility of such a plan for Hallett's Point. This is the most practicable if not the only practicable place in Hell Gate for such a procedure. Here we have a promontory running out from the land and dipping down under the waters of the channel. A wooden coffer dam has been constructed against the shore upon the part of the rock bare at low water. Within this dam the rock is being excavated the same as quarrying on land. When a level corresponding to twenty-five feet below low water has been reached it is proposed by General Newton to try how far galleries for a powder mine under the remainder of the reef can be made available or economical.

As to the time and cost of removing subaqueous rock by this method, it is certainly much slower and generally twice as expensive as drilling and blasting in detail in situations where both processes are admissible.

The removal of Blossom Rock shows this in part. In the early part of March, 1869, Colonel Williamson, United States Engineer at San Francisco, sent me a detailed plan and profile drawing of Blossom Rock, with a view of obtaining a bid for its removal. Bids were to be opened April 15, 1869. The matter passed out of mind until it was announced that the great blast would take place in April of this year. If I am correctly informed there was available for the removal of this rock $150,000. It is stated that 40,000 cubic feet of rock were excavated from within the coffer dam, making 1,482 cubic yards, and that five months were consumed in doing it. Six months of time previous to this, or from the 15th of May, 1869, must be added for preparation. This amount of rock has been removed from Hallett's Point in a period of six weeks, and it is certainly within the compass of a single apparatus, in detail drilling and blasting, to throw out and pick up from fifteen to twenty-five feet under the water 1,000 cubic yards per month, even under the unequalled difficulties of Hell Gate and at a cost per cubic yard one-half that of Blossom Rock. This economy of operations will save to the government at least $2,500,000 in carrying out the immense work of improving Hell Gate and the East river. SIDNEY F. SHELBOURNE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, May 5—6 P. M.

The various markets were comparatively quiet to-day, with considerable irregularity in the course of prices.

STOCKS STRONG.

The stock market was moderately active, with the principal dealings in Lake Shore, which advanced to 98¾ in the face of heavy sales, one house formerly prominent in the manipulation of the stock and a disastrous loser by it in the panic last September being the reputed purchasers of about five thousand shares. Other large amounts, ranging from a thousand shares upwards, changed hands, and the dealings during the day were hardly less than twenty-five or thirty thousand shares. Harlem was more steady and firm. The excitement concerning it appears to have died away. The Vanderbilt securities were active and advanced about one per cent. Erie was dull and heavy in sympathy with the London quotation which came 18¾. The market was quiet in the forenoon, but developed activity as the day progressed and prices rose for the whole list, Wabash, the Northwest stocks and Rock Island taking a prominent part in the upward movement. New Jersey Central in this rise touched 110¼, and Boston, Hartford and Erie 6. Ohio and Mississippi was again the rival feature of Lake Shore and advanced to 38¼. After the Boards there was a sudden decline, particularly for St. Paul and the Ohios, on sales to realize the advance in prices; but the market rapidly recovered, excepting for Reading, and closed strong but at a lower range than the highest quotations of the day, excepting for Lake Shore, which advanced to 98¾ in final street transactions. Western Union and Pacific Mail were the features of the miscellaneous list, and were higher. The annual election of St. Paul directors (only four to be chosen under the classification act) occurs May 10. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 71¼ a 73; Consolidated Coal, 28 a 29; Western Union, 32¼ a 32½; Quicksilver, 9¼ a 9¾; Mariposa, 8 a 9; do., preferred, 17¾ a 17½; do., certificates, 50; Pacific Mail, 42¾ a 42⅞; Boston Water Power, 18 bid; Adams Express, 63¼ a 63½; Wells-Fargo Express, 17¾ a 17⅞; do., scrip, 2½ bid; American Express, 41 bid; United States Express, 45 bid; Merchants' Union, 6 bid; New York Central, consolidated, 98¼ a 98⅜; do., scrip, 94¼ a 94½; Harlem, 142 a 142¾; do. preferred, 141½ a 142½; Erie, 22 a 24¼; Reading, 102⅞ bid; Michigan Central, 123 a 124½; Lake Shore, 98¼ a 98¾; Illinois Central, 142¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¼ a 107½; Chicago and Northwestern, 81 a 81¼; do. preferred, 91¼ a 91½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 79¾ a 80; Rock Island, 122¼ a 122½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 64⅞ a 65¼; do. preferred, 78¼ a 78¾; Toledo and Wabash, 54 a 54½; Fort Wayne, 94 bid; Alton and Terre Haute, 35 a 38; do. preferred, 65; Delaware and Lackawanna, 110 a 111¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾ a 110; Chicago and Alton, 113½ a 114¾; do. preferred, 114½ a 115; Morris and Essex, 92 bid; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 110¼ bid; do. preferred, 110 a 110½; Dubuque and Sioux City, 107¾ bid; Iron Mountain, 44½ a 45; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 5¾ a 6; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19¼ a 19½.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative stocks were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	98¾	97⅞
New York Central & Hudson scrip	95	93⅞
Harlem	142½	141¾
Erie	24¼	24
Reading	103	101⅝
Lake Shore	98¾	97⅞
Wabash	54⅞	52½
Pittsburg	107	106½
Northwestern	81¼	81
Northwestern preferred	91¾	90½
Rock Island	122½	122¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	65¼	64½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	78¾	78¾
Ohio and Mississippi	38¼	37⅞
New Jersey Central	110¼	109⅞
Western Union Telegraph	32½	32¼
Pacific Mail	43¾	42¼

GOLD DULL AND LOWER.

The gold market was exceedingly dull in the absence of speculative interest. With the early weakness in exchange the price declined to 114¾, between which point and 114⅝ it was steady all day. The lower ruling of the premium is due, in a measure, to the clearing up of the stories regarding the action of the Prussian Stock Exchanges with reference to American securities. One private despatch says:—

BERLIN, May 5, 1870.

Merchants' Board cautions against railroad bonds of which interests are not warranted by the United States government.

Another despatch is more explicit:—

BERLIN, May 5, 1870.

Seniors of the Berlin Stock Exchange warn the public about as follows:—We are informed by reliable sources that, to the prejudice of the German public, the introduction of unsafe American securities on still larger scale than heretofore is intended. This induces us to caution the public against the purchase of American securities, especially of American railway mortgage bonds, if not guaranteed by the United States government.

The course of the gold market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	114⅝	2 P. M.	114⅝
11 A. M.	114½	3 P. M.	114½
11:30 A. M.	114¾	4 P. M.	114½
12 M.	114½	5:30 P. M.	114⅜ a 114½
1 P. M.	114⅝		

Holders of gold paid from 4½ to 6 per cent to have their balances carried. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$42,556,000
Gold balances	1,050,687
Currency balances	1,217,955

MONEY EASY.

The money market was easy at five per cent on stocks and at four to five per cent on governments. The banks are again embarrassed with a glut of national bank notes, which they are selling at a discount of seventy-five cents on the thousand dollars for greenbacks, or, which is equivalent, offering free of interest for five to seven days, to be returned in a check or greenbacks. Commercial paper was quoted at 6 to 7½ per cent for prime double name acceptances.

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

Despite the large purchase by the government and the limited offerings at the Sub-Treasury the government list was weak, and under a large sale on Boston account declined a quarter to a half per cent, the 6's touching 113¾. The bonds sold on Boston account had been held in that city over the 1st of May to enable the owners to escape local taxation. The market closed steady at the decline as follows:—United States currency sixes, 112¼ a 112½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 116 a 116¼; do. do., coupon, 116¼ a 116⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110¼ a 110¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1864, do., do., 110¾ a 110½; do do., 1865, do., 110¼ a 110⅜; do. do., 1865, do., January and July, 112¼ a 112¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113¼ a 113¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113¼ a 113¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 105½ a 106¾; do. do., coupon, 107⅜ a 107¾.

THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The Assistant Treasurer bought two millions of five-twenties for the special fund in the Treasury. The offerings were about $4,800,000. The accepted lots were as follows:—

$2,000 '64, cou.	110.59	$25,000 '65, cou, new.	110.79
500 '64, reg.	110.59	25,000 '65, cou, new.	110.89
2,200 '65, cou, new.	110.59	1,250 '65, cou, new.	110.72
2,000 '65, reg, new.	110.59	1,900 '67, cou.	110.72
3,800 '67, cou.	110.59	66,000 '65, cou, new.	110.72
15,500 '67, reg.	110.59	20,000 '65, new.	110.67
1,000 '68, cou.	110.59	30,000 '65, cou, new.	110.94
10,000 '65, reg.	110.65	1,500 '62, cou.	111.04
15,000 '65, cou, new.	110.75	2,150 '64, cou.	111.04
5,000 '67, cou.	110.85	3,350 '65, cou, old.	111.04
7,000 '64, cou.	111.10	6,000 '65, cou, new.	111.04
1,500 '65, cou, new.	110.26	12,000 '67, cou.	111.04
2,400 '65, cou, old.	110.26	27,500 '65, cou, new.	110.98
1,000 '65, reg.	110.26	42,500 '67, reg.	110.98
8,000 '67 cou.	110.38	20,000 '65, cou.	111.02
50,000 '65, cou, new.	110.42	1,600 '62, cou.	110.56
13,000 '62, cou.	111.10	1,000 '64, cou.	110.56
15,000 '64, cou.	110.42	1,000 '65, cou, old.	110.56
10,000 '64, cou.	110.35	13,700 '65, cou, new.	110.56
5,000 '64, reg.	110.35	1,000 '65, reg, new.	110.56
1,000 '65, reg.	110.35	800 '65, cou.	110.56
15,000 '65, cou, new.	110.23	10,000 '67, reg.	111.10
20,000 '67, cou.	110.67	3,900 '64, cou.	111.00
21,000 '65, cou, new.	110.79	2,000 '64, cou.	110.74
20,000 '65, cou, new.	110.86	5,000 '65, cou, old.	110.74
25,000 '65, cou, new.	110.91	6,000 '65, reg, old.	110.74
17,000 '65, cou, new.	110.13	12,000 '65, cou, new.	110.84
74,000 '65, reg.	110.15	4,000 '67, cou.	110.84
17,000 '67, cou.	110.15	13,000 '65, reg, new.	110.90
4,000 '62, reg.	110.82	17,000 '67, reg.	110.95
25,000 '67, reg.	110.74	2,000 '68, reg.	110.95
25,000 '67, reg.	110.79	25,000 '65, cou, new.	110.55
22,000 '67, cou.	110.70	20,000 '65, new.	110.88
25,000 '67, cou.	110.75	1,000 '65, reg.	110.65
25,000 '67, cou.	110.80	17,000 '64, cou.	110.68
25,000 '67, cou.	110.85	20,000 '65, cou, new.	110.88
25,000 '64, cou.	110.92	20,000 '65, cou, new.	110.78
900 '65, reg, old.	110.72	20,000 '65, cou, new.	110.98
80,000 '65, cou, new.	110.75	14,200 '65, reg.	110.70
50,000 '65, cou, new.	110.85	10,000 '65, reg.	110.75
6,200 '65, cou, new.	110.85	10,000 '65, cou.	110.79
3,050 '67, cou.	110.85	10,000 '67, cou.	110.85
41,400 '65, reg, new.	110.89	3,000 '68, cou.	110.70
27,900 '62, reg.	110.91	2,150 '62, reg.	110.70
3,100 '65, cou, new.	110.90	1,750 '64, cou.	110.70
1,000 '65, reg, old.	110.90	3,400 '65, cou.	110.70
5,140 '65, cou, new.	110.90	30,250 '64, cou.	111.00
6,650 '67, cou.	110.90	1,000 '62, cou.	111.04
3,500 '68, reg.	110.90	11,000 '65, cou, new.	110.28
500 '62, cou.	110.90	90,000 '65, reg.	110.75
3,000 '67,	110.88	35,000 '62, reg.	111.03
27,000 '65, reg, old.	110.79	10,000 '67, cou.	111.08
70,000 '64,	110.92	3,000 '65, cou, new.	111.03
108,000 '65, new.	110.54	4,000 '65, cou.	110.60
59,000 '65, cou.	110.98	75,000 '64, cou.	110.99¾
50 '64, cou.	110.99	50,000 '65, new.	110.60
100 '65, cou, old.	110.99	50,000 '65, new.	110.99
4,700 '67, cou.	110.93	41,800 '62 reg.	111.11
27,000 '65, cou, new.	110.99		

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was dull and generally steady. The Tennessees were heavy and lower. The following were the latest street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 59¾ a 60; do. new, 55¼ a 56¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 69 a 69½; do. new, 69 a 69½; Georgia sixes, 88 a 90; do. sevens, 94 a 95; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 47¼; do. special tax, 23½ a 23¾; Missouri sixes, 92 a 92½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 75 a 75½; do. sevens, 78 a 80; do. eights, 85 a 87; do. levee sixes, 72½ a 73; do. do. eights, 91 a 91½; Alabama eights, 100 a 103; do. fives, 72½ a 74; South Carolina sixes, 90 a 92; do. new, 81 a 82; Arkansas sevens, 75 a 75½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Foreign exchange was weak in early business, but closed firmer on the basis of 109¼ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 109⅞ for sight bills.

At a meeting of the National Trust Company held yesterday Darius R. Mangam was re-elected president, and B. L. Solomon and B. F. Bancroft first and second vice presidents.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city.

General balance yesterday	$89,575,089
Gold receipts	1,582,889
Gold payments	1,472,794
Gold balance	77,271,217
Currency receipts	1,371,527
Currency payments	492,089
Currency balance	4,111,906
General balance	91,116,556
Customs	503,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, May 5—10:15 A. M.

$4000 U S 5-20, c, '62	111¼	100 shs N Y C & H R RR	98⅛
3000 US 5-20, c, '65	110¾	400 do	97⅞
37500 do	110⅞	100 do s60	97¾
10000 US 5-20, c, '65, n,b3	113	100 do	97¾
5000 do	112⅝	60000 N Y C & H R RR c	94¼
50000 do	112⅝	20000 do	94⅛
5000 do	112⅝	10000 do	94⅛
1000 US 5-20, r, '67	113¼	200 Harlem RR	142
85000 US 5-20, c, '67	113¼	200 do	142⅛
50000 do s3	113¼	200 do	142
18000 US 5-20, c, '68	113¾	1200 Reading RR	102¼
5000 Tenn 6's, ex c	69¼	1400 do	102⅞
10000 do	69¼	10 L S & M S Rk	98
20000 Tenn 6's, n	55½	1850 do	98⅛
10000 Va 6's, ex c	69½	2600 do	98⅜
12000 N C 6's, n	23¾	100 do	98⅜
20000 do	23¾	300 do b c	98⅜
5000 Ark 7's, to L R & Ft Smith R C	75½	500 do	98⅜
2000 Mo 6's	92½	88 Cleve & Pitts RR	109
2000 Erie 3d m	88¾	100 Chic & Alton RR	114
4000 Erie 4th mtg	84½	53 Chic & N W RR	81
1000 Chic & NW c con b	87¼	100 do s15	81
2000 Chi & NW 1st m	91	200 do s60	80
3000 Tol & Wab 2d m	83¼	500 do	81¼
500 Alt & T H 1st	95	100 do	81½
2000 Tol & Wab c con b	79½	1100 C & N W pref	91¼
1000 C & R I & P R 7's	99½	800 do b cash	91½
6000 Mor & Es 2d m	86	100 do	91
1000 Cleve & Tol s f bds	101	200 do	91½
1000 Chic & Alt 1st	103½	100 N J Central RR	109½
5000 Ohio & Miss 1st	98	1000 do	109¾
5000 O & Miss con b	87	100 do	109⅞
2000 Mil & St P 1st m	93½	200 Chic & R I RR	122½
5000 C, C & Ind C 1st	83¾	200 do	122½
1000 do	83½	250 Mil & St P RR	65
12000 do	83¾	100 do	65¼
25000 do	83¾	500 do	65¼
1000 Lake Shore div bs	93	100 Mil & St P pref	78¾
20 shs Cent Nat Bk	111	300 do	78¾
20 Bank of S of NY e d	105	100 do b c	78¾
25 Park Bank	168	154 Tol, Wab & W RR	53¾
100 West U Tel	32½	200 do	53¾
200 do b c	32¾	400 do	53¾
400 Mariposa pref	17	100 do b call, s20	53¾
200 do b c	17¼	25 Pitts, F W & C, gtd	94½
200 Boston W P	18	600 Ohio & Miss RR	37⅞
100 Pac M SS Co	42¾	8300 do	37⅞
1100 do b c	42¾	20 do	37¾
100 Con C of Md b c	27½	10 Ohio & Miss pref	76
100 do	28	300 Del, Lack & W	112
10 Cumb Coal & L b c	45	100 Mor & Ex	32¼
15 Am Mer U Ex	41	40 do	32⅞
50 N YC & HR RR	97¾	600 Rost, Hart & Erie	5¾
300 do	98⅛	80 N Y & N H scrip	140
600 do	98	30 H & St Jo RR pf	39
1800 do	98⅛	200 Dub & S C RR	108
250 do	98¼	200 Col, C & I C RR	19½
1000 do b c	98⅛	200 do	19¼
300 do	98		

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

$6000 US 5-20, r, '62	110¾	$500 US 5-20, c, '65, n	112¾
1000 do	110	10000 US 5-20, c, '67 b3	113⅛
4000 US 5-20, c, '63	111¼	10000 do	113½
10000 US 5-20, c, '64	110¾	35000 do b3	113¾
20000 do	110¾	10000 do s3	113¾
500 US 5-20, c, '65	113	5000 do	113¾
10000 do	110¾	40000 do b3	113¾
10000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	112¾	1500 do	113¾
500 do	113	2000 do	113¾
20,000 do	112⅞	10000 do b3	113⅞

One o'Clock P. M.

$50000 N Car 6's, n	23½	20000 shs NYC & H R R b c	94¾
10000 Missouri 6's	91⅝	200 Reading RR	102¾
2000 do	92½	2200 do	102⅞
4000 U Pac RR 1st m	85	2300 do b c	103⅛
1000 Rome & W 1st m	100	1200 do	103
1000 W U Tel 7s bds	90	60 Mich Cen RR	123½
10000 Chi & NW c c b	87	200 L S & M S RR	98⅜
4000 Col, C & I C 1st m	83½	23 do	98⅜
38 shs Bk of Commerce	130	50 do	98
200 W U Tel	32¾	100 do b c	98⅜
10 do	32¾	100 Chi & NW RR pf b c	91¼
300 Mariposa pref	17½	400 Chic & Rock I RR	122¼
500 Pac Mail SS Co b c	43	200 Mil & St Paul RR	65
100 Am M U Ex	41	1000 Tol, Wab & W	54
300 U S Express Co	45	100 do	54½
200 N Y C & H R RR	98¼	200 Ohio & Miss RR	37⅞
100 do	98⅜	100 do	38
600 do b c	98¼	50 do	38⅜
50000 NY C & H R c	94½	200 O & Miss RR pf	74⅞
50000 do s60	94¾	300 C, C & I C RR	19¾
30000 do	94⅝	200 Rost, Hart & Erie RR	5⅞

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	32¼ a 32⅜	Chic & NW	81⅜ a 81½
Pacific Mail	42⅞ a 43⅛	Chic & N W pref	91⅛ a 91½
Boston wat pr	18⅛ a 18¼	Rock Island	122 a 122¼
N Y Central con	98⅛ a 98¼	St Paul	64⅝ a 64⅞
N Y Cen scrip	94⅛ a 94½	St Paul pf	78⅛ a 78⅜
Harlem	141¼ a 142	Tol & Wabash	54 a 54⅜
Erie	24 a 24⅛	Ohio & Miss	37⅞ a 37¾
Reading	102⅜ a 102⅝	N J Central	109¾ a 110
Lake Shore	98⅛ a 98¾	Bos, Hart & Erie	5⅞ a 6

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, May 5—6 P. M.

BREESWAX.—There was a moderate demand at steady prices. Sales 3,060 lbs. Southern for export at 37½c.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, the demand being light; but holders were firm in their views, demanding full prices for all grades owing to the small stock. For other descriptions there was some demand, but the high views of holders checked business. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 15c. a 15½c.; fair do., 16c. a 16½c.; good do., 17c. a 17½c.; prime do., 18c. a 18½c.; extremes for lots, 15c. a 19c.; Java, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 15½c.; Costa Rica, 16c. a 20c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 16c. a 17½c., all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was dull, the demand from all sources being light, but prices were unchanged, holders refusing to sell below yesterday's figures. The sales were 952 bales, of which 389 were for export, 238 for spinning, 25 on speculation and 300 were in transit. For future delivery the business was small, the sales being confined to 300 bales basis low middling for June at 21½c. a 21¾c. and 100 do. for July at 21¾c. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17½	18	18½	18½
Good ordinary	20	20½	20½	20¾
Low middling	21¾	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝
Middling	22¾	23⅛	23⅜	23½
Good middling	24	24¼	24½	24¾

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 9,631 bbls. flour, 750 bags corn meal, 25,940 bushels wheat, 14,000 do. corn, 25,882 do. oats, 26,876 do. barley and 1,000 do. malt. The market for State and Western flour was quiet and scarcely so firm, though prices were not quotably lower. The sales were about 10,000 bbls. at prices within the range of our quotations appended. Southern flour was only moderately dealt in, but held with firmness at former figures. Rye flour was in fair demand, and, the supply being small, prices were firm. Sales 200 bbls. Corn meal, though quiet, was steady at our quotations. Sales 100 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 60 a $4 85
Superfine State	4 85 a 5 00
Extra State	5 00 a 5 25
Choice do	5 25 a 5 75
Superfine Western	4 85 a 5 00
Extra do	5 00 a 5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a 6 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 20 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a 7 00
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a —
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 50
Southern choice and family	6 00 a 9 25
Southern superfine	4 80 a 8 00
Rye flour	4 25 a 5 50
Corn meal, city	4 75 a —
Corn meal, Jersey	4 75 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 75 a 5 85

—Wheat was steady, with a moderate demand, small parcels selling at extreme figures. The sales (part last evening) were 100,000 bushels at $1 16½ for No. 2 Chicago spring, delivered; $1 18 a $1 19 for choice Milwaukee, in store and delivered in small lots; $1 30 a $1 31 for amber winter, in store; $1 24 a $1 25 for No. 1 spring, in store—the latter price for small lots. Corn was quiet for new, but firmer for old. The sales were about 45,000 bushels at $1 15 for old mixed Western, in store; $1 10 a $1 13 for new do., delivered; $1 09 for do., on track. Oats were dull and lower. The sales were about 55,000 bushels at 62½c. a 64c. for Western, in store and delivered; 68½c. a 69c. for Ohio and State, delivered. Rye was dull and nominal at $1 03 a $1 10. Prices of State and Western barley and barley malt the market was dull at former figures.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet but rates were quite steady, especially for grain, the offerings of which were moderate. For vessels for charter there was a less demand, though rates were unchanged. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 550 bales cotton at ½d., 30,000 bushels wheat at 4d. To Antwerp, 2,000 bbls. flour at 2s. and a small lot beeswax at 30s. To Trieste, per steamer, 500 bags coffee on private terms. The charters were:—A bark to Valparaiso, general cargo at £4,250; a bark to Egypt and back, general cargo; a brig, 250 tons, to Charleston, general cargo; a brig to Leghorn for orders, with 2,000 barrels petroleum, and a brig, 300 tons, to Cork for orders, with grain, on private terms; also a bark from Philadelphia, with petroleum to a port in the Russian Baltic, at 5s.

GUNNIES.—Cloth was quiet, but firm, at former prices. Of bags, 900 bales were sold on private terms.

HAY.—The demand was moderate and prices were steady at the quotations published in our last issue.

HEMP.—No sales were reported. Prices, however, were steady, at 14¾c., gold, for Manila; 5½c. a 6¾c., do., for jute; 12c. a 12½c., do., for Sisal, and 7c. a 7½c., do., for Tampico, in bond. Of jute butts 2,000 bales, to arrive, were sold at 5c.

HOPS.—Only a moderate business was transacted, the firmness of holders checking sales. The few sales made were at prices ranging from 15c. a 22½c. for new.

MOLASSES.—The market was dull and rather heavy for all grades except good and prime, which were in moderate demand and held for full figures. We quote:—

	New Crop.	Old Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	30c. a 35c.	30c. a 32c.
Clayed	30c. a 35c.	32c. a 35c.
Muscovado, refining	38c. a 40c.	— a —
Muscovado, grocery	40c. a 45c.	— a —
Porto Rico	40c. a 65c.	— a —
English Islands	30c. a 50c.	— a —
New Orleans	70c. a 95c.	— a —

Stock to-day 16,614 hhds. Cuba, 1,713 do. Porto Rico and 1,589 do. English Islands.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was dull, the demand being light and only for small lots, and prices continued to favor buyers. At the close merchantable and shipping lots were quoted at 43½c. a 44½c. There were sold 110 bbls. (in lots) at 44c. a 45c. on dock and in store. Rosin—The low grades were quiet, but held for full figures. Other kinds were dull and nominal. The sales were