NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Celebration of the Anniversary—The Doves Take Issue with the Fifteenth Amendment—Dame Stanton's Vow—Her Opinion of the McFarland Verdict—A Rookery Disturbed.

The anniversary of the National Woman's Suffrage Association was held yesterday at Apollo Hall. There was a large attendance, including the usual complement of lanky advocates of women's rights, spectacled ladies and scores of umbrellas. Mrs. Cady Stanton presided with her customary ease and confidence. The platform was graced by the presence of a number of veterans, whose rigid expression showed that their determination was not a whit abandoned. But little beauty was to be seen anywhere in the room. Indeed, almost every female participating in the proceedings could have gone to a hundred polls without fear of molestation.

Having called the meeting to order, Mrs. Stanton introduced the Rev. Mrs. Hanaford, who said prayers, in the course of which she hoped that the cause for which they had assembled would prosper.

MRS. STANTON'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Stanton then delivered her opening address, stating that they had assembled to consider the progress of the cause throughout the country and the best mode of pressing forward the work in the future. She was glad to announce that delegates from many States were ready to report what had been done in their several localities. The call contained one point of great importance, to which she would invite serious consideration. The Executive Committee recommended the friends of woman's suffrage throughout the country to concentrate their efforts on a sixteenth amendment to the federal constitution rather than by special action in their several States. There were two ways in which the women of this nation can secure the right of suffrage. One was to urge the measure, step by step, year by year, before State Legislatures, demanding amendments to their several constitutions. The other way was to besiege Congress at once, making woman suffrage a disturbing element in the councils of the nation until politicians should be compelled to make it a party question, and thus secure its success. By the first method they should not only have the labor of going into every school district, town and ward, to teach ignorant, unthinking women that they needed the ballot and the men of their class how to use it, but they should place educated, refined women, such as graced the platform to-day, in the humiliating position of suppliants at the feet of serfs, peasants, slaves, paupers, drunkards, knaves—all the ragged, ignorant riff-raff, native and foreign, in the country—praying them at their good pleasure to grant the mothers, wives and daughters of this republic the rights, privileges and immunities of American citizens. By the other method in doing the national work they should hold protracted conventions in Washington, with hearings before joint and special committees, have their demands considered by the picked men of the nation, such as Sumner, the Conklings, Trumbull, Pomeroy, Thurman, Carpenter, Butler, Eldridge, Brooks, Bingham, Lawrence. They should have their rights debated on the broad principles of justice, on the true theory of our government, not tried by the traditions and prejudices of the great unlettered and unwashed masses. Mrs. Stanton then proceeded to review the question of woman suffrage, and concluded by stating that she wished to say a word in favor of Susan B. Anthony and herself against the complaints of Boston friends. They said they were injudicious at times in word and deed, saying many things that should not be said, doing many things that should not be done, to all of which they pleaded guilty, and asked what man or woman who had done anything in this world must not honestly make the same confession. But in the twenty years of faithful service in the cause of woman who can point to one duty left undone, one deadly breach not filled, one point of attack not seen and met? True, they oftentimes rushed into the battle unarmed and unequipped with the legislatures, the pulpit, the press, temperance associations, educational conventions, agricultural fairs, national labor congresses, persistently maintaining the right of women to an equal place and voice in all those assemblies. Mrs. Stanton concluded by alluding to the progress which the movement had made in England.

MISS PHOEBE COZZENS' ADDRESS.

Miss Phœbe Cozzens, of Missouri, was introduced, and came forward amid applause. She is a nice looking young lady of thirty, was dressed to perfection, and, moreover, is a well to do lawyer. A stranger would never imagine her to be an advocate for woman's suffrage. She made a pretty little speech.

MRS. STANTON'S VOW.

Mrs. Stanton gave the audience a bit of her mind on the subject, and enlightened her auditors once more on the suffrage question. She contended that women did want to vote. "For myself," she added, "I am determined never to go to the kingdom of heaven disenfranchised." (Sensation.)

Miss Anthony then announced that a business meeting would be held at three o'clock and that the session would be resumed at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Evening Meeting—Mrs. Stanton's Opinion of the McFarland Verdict.

Apollo Hall was about half filled last night with about three hundred people, two-thirds of whom were ladies of various ages. The platform was occupied about eight o'clock by Mr. Theodore Tilton, who took the chair as president of a new woman's association, that had been inaugurated at a private meeting in the afternoon. There were also on the platform Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Griffin, Miss Phebe Cozzens, the Missouri lawyer; Dr. Halleck and Mrs. Halleck.

The meeting was mainly occupied by listening to a characteristic address by Mr. Tilton, and was rather startled by a wordy protest from the venerable Mrs. Stanton against the verdict of the jury in the McFarland trial.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON thanked the meeting for the honor that had been done him by appointing him the President of the "Union Woman's Suffrage Society." In the name of the new society he announced that the great question for the future of this nation was to be "woman." Woman would go to the law makers and demand the sixteenth amendment, and if not given would reply that she did not live in a republic. After referring to the disabilities of woman and her natural rights he said that the whole air was thick with many questions, but the chief question was woman—woman's wages, woman's education, woman's development, woman's destiny; but these questions were all tied in a golden sheaf, in one comprehensive question, and that is woman's enfranchisement. The ballot gave her an opportunity of settling many of these questions, and especially that of divorce, that gave woman the power and the right to separate herself from a man whose bones were eaten up with vice. It gave her a voice in the building of the prison wall, the poor house and the public school. This new society demanded the coequal status as man in the family, in the church and in the State. We were not willing to lose woman's peculiar influence out of the family and out of the church, and yet so many are willing to lose that influence out of the State.

Miss COZZENS, from St. Louis, gave a few interesting items from Missouri of the unsuccessful endeavors of a number of public people to raise an antagonistic movement against woman suffrage, which Miss Cozzens described as very lamentable failures.

Mrs. STANTON said that she simply rose to announce the news that the jury had found McFarland "not guilty," and that of course made Mrs. McFarland guilty. It next followed, of course, that by the laws of the State of New York to-day woman is bound to such a man as McFarland was, no matter how brutal soever her marriage relations may be. No woman will hereafter, in this State, be able to protect herself and children from such foul relations as this woman was obliged to submit to in her relations with McFarland. In 1861 she went before the Legislature of New York to plead for a divorce law, by which women might be released from such obligations, but she never recommended any woman to do anything that was outside of law, but to obtain a power by which such relations as these could be sundered. That could only be obtained by woman suffrage.

The speech was received with applause and mingled hisses.

An Appeal from the Women Typos.

This morning a petition signed by a large number of the women compositors will be presented to the Directors and Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, asking that the doors of the society's composing rooms be opened to female workers, so that they may have at least an equal chance with men in the struggle of labor for bread. The petition is accompanied by a letter urging the claim of the women typos, signed by Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Susan B. Anthony, "Jennie June" Croly, Fanny Fern and other prominent persons. It would certainly seem as though this was a field which would be peculiarly fitted for the occupation of women compositors, so long as women are engaged in that branch of labor.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following bills were approved by Governor Hoffman on Monday, and are now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:—

Bloomfield and Rochester National Gas Light Company.

For relief of Lucien S. Smith and Christian Rapp.

For paying an award under chapter 617, Laws of 1869.

Cities and villages to acquire property for burial purposes.

Sale of Newburg and Ellenville plank road.

Incorporating Wallkill Valley Railroad—amending act.

In relation to Rio de Janeiro Street Railway Company.

Roadways over Bushwick creek, Brooklyn.

Charter of Cambridge.

In relation to highway from Wilmington to North Elba.

Canal tax—extraordinary repairs, &c.

Canal tax—awards of appraisers and deficiencies.

Relative to Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company.

Toll bridge over the Hudson.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
TUESDAY, May 10—6 P. M.

The earlier portion of the session at the Stock Exchange this forenoon was occupied by the announcement in detail of the result of

THE BALLOT FOR OFFICERS.

The successful candidates made complimentary and humorous speeches in acknowledgment of the honor done them, and for a short time the members indulged in the usual merriment incidental to any interruption of the strictly business proceedings of the board. The inspectors reported that they would be unable to announce before to-morrow the successful candidates for membership in the Governing Committee. The vote in detail was as follows:—

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Seymour	476
Alexander Taylor	272
Scattering	3
Blank	1

FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

M. A. Wheelock	680
George Henriques	27
Scattering	14

FOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

James Mitchell	742
Scattering	7

FOR TREASURER.

D. C. Hays	752

FOR SECRETARY.

R. O. White	731
E. F. Goodwin	11
Scattering	4

It should be stated that the votes cast for Mr. Henriques were intended as a compliment to that gentleman, and as a recognition of the former Open Board, of which he was the energetic first vice president. In this view of the election the choice of Mr. Wheelock was unanimous.

THE MONEY MARKET EASY.

The money market was again extremely easy and in the earlier portion of the day lenders were anxious to insure the employment of their balances at four to five per cent. Toward the close of banking hours, under a better demand for money to carry stocks purchased in the further expansion of business at the Stock Exchange, the rate was fully five per cent, particularly where the collaterals were of a miscellaneous character. The government dealers were abundantly supplied at four per cent. Commercial paper was in fair request at six to seven per cent for prime double name acceptances.

GOVERNMENTS BUOYANT AND ACTIVE.

The quotations for governments, which have been so strong on purchases by capitalists and banking institutions, were sharply advanced by large speculative purchases to-day on the report, which is not discredited, that Secretary Boutwell will buy twelve millions of bonds the current month, or twice the amount advertised in the original programme—a policy to which he is induced by the heavy currency balance at his disposal under the prompt collection of the internal revenue taxes. It was reported later in the day that if his currency balance warranted him in doing so he would make a very extensive enlargement of his purchases in the programme for June, selling at the same time a larger amount of gold, in order to close the fiscal year with a handsome reduction of the national debt. These reports influenced so rapid an advance in governments that the 67's threatened to overtake the price of gold, above which the 81's and 62's have been selling for a considerable time. They were also felt in the stock market, as will be seen by the report below. The government market closed strong at the following quotations:—United States currency sixes, 112¼ a 112½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 116¾ a 117; do. do., coupon, 116¾ a 117; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¼ a 112½; do. do., 1864, do do., 111¾ a 111¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111¾ a 111¾; do. do., 1865, do., January and July, 113¾ a 113¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114¼ a 114¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114½ a 114¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 107 a 107¼; do. do., coupon, 108¼ a 108½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FIRM.

The foreign exchange market was firm in the presence of to-morrow's steamer and upon a limited supply of commercial bills, the large cotton receipts of the past few weeks seeming to have been followed by light exports. At the same time there are no bond bulls making, as the European quotations for five-twenties do not allow shipments.

GOLD DULL AND STRONG.

The dealings in gold were again on a limited scale, but showed traces of buying on the part of some of the cliques. The firmness of exchange is the secret of the firm undertone to the market, and the foundation on which the speculators for a rise have been buying. The sharp advance in governments to-day precludes shipments of our national securities, and gold, in consequence, rose from 114¾ to 115. The apprehension that Secretary Boutwell will greatly increase his gold sales in the interval to the close of the fiscal year checked the rise, and the speculation later in the day was hesitating. The course of the market is shown in the following table:—

10 A. M.	114¾	2 P. M.	114¾
11 A. M.	114¾	3 P. M.	114¾
11:12 A. M.	114¾	3:05 P. M.	115
12 M.	114¾	4 P. M.	114¾
1 P. M.	114¾	5:30 P. M.	114¾ a 115

Holders of gold paid four, four and a half and five per cent to have their balances carried over. The European steamer to-day took out $28,000 in specie. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$21,176,000
Gold balances	1,747,062
Currency balances	1,434,154

STOCKS STRONG AND ACTIVE.

The news from Washington, referred to above, led to a very active and buoyant speculative movement in the railways, and prices sharply advanced for the Vanderbilt shares and the leading Western favorites, Northwest common touching 83¾ on the exhibit of a decrease of only $4,000 in the earnings for the first week in May. In the forenoon the market had been irregular, owing to the weakness of Lake Shore and New Jersey Central, the cliques in which have unloaded to the street. Lake Shore in the morning declined to 99¾ and New Jersey Central to 168¾. The former subsequently reacted to 100¼ being buoyed and sustained by the excited advance in the general list attending the announcement concerning Secretary Boutwell's plans for the ensuing fifty days, during which the operations of the Treasury Department are expected to be very favorable to continued extreme ease in the money market. Lake Shore, when abandoned by the original clique, who have since taken hold of Wabash, passed into the hands of a party of operators who are repenting of their bargain and are seeking to unload to the public, whom they are furthermore endeavoring to seduce into selling it "short." It will be found perhaps, at no distant day, that when the original powerful clique return to this stock they will come to buy it at much lower prices and will sell it down out of the weaker hands now holding it. Meantime the present owners would like to see the formation of a "short" interest in it. Hence the danger of speculation in it either way, "long" or "short." As the day wore on the general market "cut loose" from Lake Shore, which followed limping in the general upward movement at the close, when New York Central was bought at 100¼ very freely and Ohio and Mississippi at 30½. The table of comparative prices below will show the extreme prices touched in this eleventh hour revival of the bullish tone of the market. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 71¼ a 72; Western Union, 32¼ a 32¾; Quicksilver, 9¼ a 11; Mariposa, 8½ a 9½; do. preferred, 18¾ a 18½; do. certificates, 46¾ a 50; Pacific Mail, 42¼ a 42½; Boston Water Power, 18¼ a 18¾; Adams Express, 66¾ bid; Wells-Fargo Express, 16 a 17; do. scrip, 2¾ a 3; American Express, 42¾ a 43; United States Express, 48¾ bid; Merchants' Union, 8 bid; New York Central consolidated, 99¾ a 99¾; do. scrip, 95¾ a 96; Harlem, 145¼ a 145¾; do. preferred, 145 bid; Erie, 23¼ a 23¾; Reading, 102¾ bid; Michigan Central, 124 bid; Lake Shore, 99¾ a 100; Illinois Central, 141 bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾ a 106¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 82 a 82¾; do. preferred, 91 a 91¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 79¼ a 80; Rock Island, 124¼ a 124¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 66¼ a 66¾; do. preferred, 81¼ a 81¾; Toledo and Wabash, 57¾ a 58; do. preferred, 73 a 76; Fort Wayne, 94¾ bid; Alton and Terre Haute, 36¾ bid; do. preferred, 64; Ohio and Mississippi, 38¾ a 38½; Delaware and Lackawanna, 108 a 111; New Jersey Central, 108¾ a 108¾; Chicago and Alton, 113¾ a 114; do. preferred, 115¼ a 116; Morris and Essex, 92¼ a 92¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 110¾ a 111¾; do. preferred, 108 bid; Iron Mountain, 44¾ a 45; Dubuque and Sioux City, 107¾ a 108; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 6 a 6¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 18 a 18¾.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The extreme fluctuations in the leading speculative shares were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	100½	99
New York Central & Hudson scrip	96¾	95¾
Harlem	146	145
Erie	23¾	23¼
Reading	102¾	101¾
Lake Shore	102½	99½
Wabash	58¾	57¾
Pittsburg	106¾	106½
Northwestern	83¾	82
Northwestern preferred	91¾	90½
Rock Island	124¾	124
Milwaukee and St. Paul	67	66¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	82¼	81½
Ohio and Mississippi	39½	38¼
New Jersey Central	109¾	108½
Western Union Telegraph	32¾	32½
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¼

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS DULL.

The active speculative feeling so prevalent in Wall street still gives the go-by to the Southern State bonds, which, have been unusually dull in contrast to the movements in other departments of the Stock Exchange. The only activity is in Tennessees, which were weak to-day, but without important change in price, on the report that the Legislature, which has reassembled at Nashville, will take steps to discover at what price the bonds issued to the railroads of the State were sold by the speculating officials and thereupon issue an equivalent of new bonds, at par, for the sum that was so obtained. The new North Carolinas were steady and firm. The April issues of the new South Carolinas have been weak and declined to 80. Otherwise the Southern list was quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway during the first week in May:—

1869	$257,773
1870	252,973
Decrease	$4,800

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, May 10—10:15 A. M.

$1000 U S 5-20, c, '63	111¾	200 sha S Ex	s60 46¾
10000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	113	100 do	s30 46¾
35000 US 5-20, c, '67	113¾	100 do	bet cash 46¾
1000 US 5-20, c, '68	113¾	300 N Y C & H R	99¾
5000 Tenn 6's, ex coup	60¼	200 do	b c 99¼
16000 do	60¼	200 do	99¾
25000 Tenn 6's, n	59	200 do	99¾
10000 do	c 55½	10000 N Y C & H R R c	95¾
55000 do	54¾	10000 do	95¾
10000 do	s30 54¾	20000 do	95¾
10000 do	54¾	80000 do	b c 95¾
2500 Va 6's, new	63	30000 do	95¾
10000 N Car 6's	48	80000 do	96
21000 N Car 6's, n	28¾	1500 Erie RR	23¾
10000 do	24	50 do	24
20000 S C 6's, n, April Oct	70	400 Harlem RR	145¾
1000 Mo 6's, H & St J is	93	200 do	145¾
4000 La 6's	76	200 do	145¾
4000 Ark 7's, is to L R & F S RR Co	75½	200 do	b c 146
2000 N Y C 6's, 1868	99	1000 Reading RR	102¾
12000 U Pac Rd 1st m	86	400 L S & M S RR	100¼
2000 Del, Lack & W 1st	97½	200 do	100¼
10000 Quin & Tol 1st, x in	81	50 do	100¼
2000 Morris & Essex 1st m	100	200 do	b c 100¼
4000 Mor & Es 2d m	97½	300 do	b10 100¼
4000 Alt & T H 2d m pf	85¼	100 Illinois Cen RR	141
2000 M & St P 1st	94	20 Cleve & Pitts	106
1000 Mil & St P 6's, 1st	105½	100 Chic & NW RR	b c 82¾
4000 St L & I M 1st m bds	88¾	200 Chi & NW RR pf	b c 91¾
8000 G, C & Ind C 1st	83¾	300 Chic & Rk I RR	124¼
10000 C, C & I C 2d	62¾	800 do	124¼
5000 Ill East inc bds	41¾	100 Mil & St Paul RR	66¾
1000 Am D & Im C, 7's	95¾	400 do	66¾
10 shs Am Exch'ge Bk	112	600 do	67
10 Continental Bank	94	500 do	s60 66¾
7 Park Bank	106	100 do	b c 66¾
5 Tenth Nat Bank	125	500 do	66¾
40 Gen Nat Bk	112	700 do	67
20 Del & Hud Can	124¼	75 Mil & St P pref	82
100 do	b c 124¼	100 do	82¾
100 West U Tel	32¾	400 do	82¾
240 Mariposa pref	18¾	100 do	b c 82¾
100 Pacific Mail	42¾	100 do	82¾
100 do	42¼	100 Tol, Wab & W RR	58¼
100 Canton Co	b c 72	400 do	58¾
825 Adams Ex	66¾	100 do	58¾
400 do	66¾	14 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	94¾
50 do	66¾	600 Ohio & Miss RR	38¾
200 Wells-Fargo Ex	16¾	100 Chic & Alton RR	114
50 do	16¾	500 Host, Hart & Erie RR	6¾
100 do	16¾	300 do	6¾
100 Wells-Far Ex scrip	3¾	100 Han & St Jos	11¾
100 U S Express Co	46¾	100 Col, C & I C RR	19¾
100 do	47	25 New Jersey RR	120

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

$10000 US 6's, '81, c	118¾	$6000 US 5's, 10-40, r	107
1500 US 5-20, c, '62	112¾	76000 US 5-20, c, '67	s5 113¾
10000 US 5-20, c, '64	111	50000 do	b30 113¾
10000 US 5-20, c, '65, n, '65	113¾	250000 do	113¾
25000 do	113¾	5000 do	113¾
10000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	113¾	51000 do	113¾
2000 do	113¾	25000 do	s5 114
40000 do	s3 113¾	7000 US 5-20, r, '68	113¾
10000 do	s5 113¾	7000 do	114
15000 US 5's, 10-40, c	b5 108		

One o'Clock P. M.

$4000 Tenn 6's, ex c	60¼	325 shs Reading RR	102¾
1000 do	60	200 L S & M S RR	100
25000 Tenn 6's, n	55	400 do	99¾
5000 do	54¾	50 do	99¾
15000 N Car 6's, n	24	500 do	b c 99¾
10000 S C 6's, n, Jy & Jy	81½	100 Chic & N W RR	92¾
15000 S C 6's, n, Oct & Apl	80	200 Chic & N W pref	91¾
2000 Chi & N W 1st m	93¾	170 N J Central RR	108¾
8000 Col, C & I C 1st m	83¾	10 Chic & R I RR	123¾
16000 Mar Tr 10's, c, s10	46	400 Mil & St P RR	66¾
200 sha Mariposa pref	18¾	300 Mil & St Paul pf	81¾
100 do	18¾	100 do	81¾
100 Am M U Ex	42¾	500 Tol, Wab & W	58
50 Wells-Fargo Ex	16¾	100 do	b c 57¾
100 U S Express Co	48¾	100 Pitts, F W & C, gtd	94¾
100 do	48	100 Chic & Alton	114
100 N Y C & H R RR	99¾	100 Ohio & Miss RR	38¾
200 do	99¾	100 do	38¾
8000 N Y C & H R R, b c	99	100 C, C & I C RR	19
100 Erie RR	23¾	100 B & St Jo RR	110¾
200 Harlem RR	145¾	100 N Y & N H RR	192

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	33¾ a 32¾	Chic & N W pref	91¾ a 91¾
Pacific Mail	42¾ a 42¾	Rock Island	124¾ a 124¾
S S Express	48 a 48¾	St Paul	66¾ a 66¾
N Y Central con	100¾ a 100¾	St Paul pf	82¼ a 82¾
N Y Cen scrip	96¾ a 96¾	Tol & Wabash	58¼ a 58¾
Erie	23¾ a 23¾	Ohio & Miss	39¾ a 38¾
Reading	102¾ a 102¾	N J Central	108¾ a 109
Lake Shore	100¼ a 100¾	Host, Hart & Erie	6 a 6¾
Chic & NW	83¾ a 82¾		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, May 10—6 P. M.

BEESWAX was dull and we heard of no sales. We quote:—Western and Southern, 36½c. a 37½c.

CANDLES.—The demand for all kinds was very light, and prices were heavy, though not quotably lower. We quote:—Adamantine (Western and city), 15c. a 20c.; sperm, 47c. and patent 35c. a 37c.

COCOA was dull but unchanged. We quote:—Guayaquil, in bond, 12c. a 13c., gold, and Maracaibo do., 29c. a 30c. do.

COTDAGE was dull and nominal at 22c. a 23c. for Manila, 17c. for tarred Russia and 20c. for bolt rope Russia and Sisal rope.

COTTON.—Though the demand was less active than yesterday, a fair business was consummated, and rather higher prices were realized, the market closing strong at our quotations appended. The sales were 2,055 bales, of which 853 were for export, 696 for spinning, 505 on speculation and 200 were in transit. There was considerable demand for future delivery, and a heavy business was transacted, the prices realized being generally ¼c. above those current yesterday. The sales were as follows:—800 bales basis low middling for May at 22½c.; 400 do. do. at 22 11-16c.; 700 do. do. at 22¾c.; 1,600 do. for June at 22¾c.; 400 do. do. at 22 11-16c.; 300 do. do. at 22¾c.; 500 do. do. at 22¾c.; 100 do. for July at 23½c.; 1,600 do. do. at 22¾c.; 400 do. do. at 22¾c.; 300 do. do. at 23c., and 100 do. for May 10 to June 30 at 23c., buyer's option. We append the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
Good ordinary	20½	20¾	21	21½
Low middling	22½	23	23¼	23½
Middling	23½	23¾	24	24½
Good middling	24¾	24½	24¾	25

COFFEE.—There was a fair demand for Rio at about former prices, and sales were made of 600 bags ex Lafayette, 4,560 do. ex Feliz, 186 do. ex Saxonia, and 5,360 do. ex Germania, at Hampton Roads, on private terms. For other kinds the market was quiet, but steady. Sales 1,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 15c. a 15½c.; fair do., 16c. a 16¼c.; good do., 17c. a 17½c.; prime do., 18c. a 18½c.; Extremes for lots, 15c. a 19c.; Java, 29c. a 32c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Jamaica, 16c. a 18c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Manila, 19c. a 19c.; Costa Rica, 18c. a 20c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c., all gold, duty paid.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—The demand was fair at the following quotations:—Sugar shooks, 28 inch heads, $5 a $3 05; do., 26 do., $2 40 a $2 75; molasses do., 32 do., $2 20 a $2 70; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; box do., $60. Hoops, 14 feet, $45 a $50; do., 12 feet, $40.

FREIGHTS.—The market was less active, the offerings being light, but rates were generally steady. The chartering business was quiet, though for some kinds of tonnage there was more demand. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 7,500 bushels wheat at 4d., and per steamer, 1,500 bushels wheat at 4¼d., 1,200 bales cotton at ½d. and 700 bbls. flour at 1s. 6d. To London, 2,000 bbls. flour at 1s. 8d. To Bremen, per steamer, 20,000 lbs. whalebone at ½c. The charters were:—A bark to Antwerp, with 3,000 bbls. petroleum, at about 4s.; a bark to Copenhagen, with 2,800 bbls. do., at 4s. 3d.; a bark to the Baltic, with about 2,800 bbls. do.; a Swedish brig, to adirect port on the Continent, general cargo; a bark (now at Portland), from St. Mary's to the River Platte, lumber, on private terms; also a schooner to Queenstown for orders, with 1,500 bbls. rosin, at 2s. 3d., and a brig from Cow Bay to New York, with coal, at $2 75.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 4,762 bbls. flour, 600 bags corn meal, 42,277 bushels wheat, 16,061 do. corn, 24,658 do. oats, 450 do. barley and 850 do. malt. The flour market was buoyant and firmer under a good inquiry for low grades for export, and in some cases prices were 5c. a 10c. higher. The sales were about 12,000 bbls., including 4,000 a 5,000 bbls. extra State at $5 15 a $5 25 for export. For Southern flour the market was quiet, but prices were firm. The sales were 600 bbls. Rye flour was in fair request and the supply being light prices were firm. Sales 275 bbls. Corn meal was quiet but steady. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 70 a $4 90
Superfine State	4 90 a 5 10
Extra State	5 15 a 5 40
Choice do	5 50 a 6 00
Superfine Western	4 90 a 5 10
Extra do	5 15 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 80 a —
St. Louis fair 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 75
Southern superfine	4 75 a 5 00
Rye flour	4 25 a 5 50
Corn meal, city	4 75 a —
Corn meal, Jersey extra	4 75 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 70 a 5 85

—Wheat was in better demand and prices advanced 2c. a 3c. per bushel, the market closing firm at the improvement. The sales were about 100,000 bushels, at $1 20 for prime No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 24 a $1 23 for do. Milwaukee, $1 28 for Nos. 1 and 2 mixed, $1 29 for No. 1 do. in store, $1 33 a $1 34 for amber winter in store; also including small lots delivered; $1 35¼ a $1 39 for Illinois winter, $1 12 for No. 2 spring. Corn was in fair demand and firm. The sales were about 80,000 bushels at $1 16 a $1 18 for old mixed Western in store and delivered, $1 13 a $1 16 for new do. delivered, $1 16 a $1 18 for yellow and $1 07 for damaged Southern. Oats were firm, with a fair demand. There were sold 65,000 bushels at 65c a 68c. for Western and 68c. a 70c. for Ohio and State. Rye was quiet at $1 05 a $1 10 for State and Western. Barley was steady, with sales of 7,800 bushels at 81c. for two-rowed State and Canada, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Bags were in demand and firm; the sales were 250 bales at 18½c., and 200 do., for future delivery, at 19½c. Cloth was quiet, but steady.

HEMP was still dull, and we heard of no sales; prices were steady at 14½c. a 14¾c., gold, for Manila; 5½c. a 6¾c. for jute, 12c. a 12½c., do., for Sisal, and 7c. a 7½c., do., for Tampico, in bond. Of jute butts 5,000 bales (part to arrive) were sold at 5c. a 5½c.

HIDES.—The market was dull, the demand for all kinds being light, and prices were heavy. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 23 a 23½c.; do, 20 to 23 lbs., 22c.; Montevideo, 21 to 21 lbs., 21½c. a 22½c.; Corrientes, 21 to 23 lbs., 21c. a 21½c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 22c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 21c. a 21½c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 20½c. a 21c.; Central American, 18 to 21 lbs., 19c.; do. not trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 19c.; Matamoras and Mexican, 22 to 24 lbs., 18½c. a 19c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 19½c.; Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 19½c., gold. Total stock hides May 10, 1870, 9,900; corresponding date last year, 97,400.

HAY.—The demand was moderately active and prices were without especial change, closing at 80c. for shipping, $1 a $1 20 for retail lots, $1 a $1 05 for long rye straw, and 80c. a 85c. for short do.

HOPS.—There was only a moderate degree of activity in the market, the sales being confined to small lots new within the range of 12c. a 22c. Business was still restricted by the firmness of holders.

LEATHER.—Hemlock.—The market was fairly active and firm for all kinds except light of Buenos Ayres, and inferior of common hides, which were slow of sale and freely offered at our quotations. The receipts are fair but the stock remains light. Union crop was slow of sale, the demand being light, but prices were quiet and steady. Rough was dull and nominal. We quote:—

	B. A. & R. Gde.	Hemlock. California.	Orinoco, &c.	Union Crop.
Light	25c. a 26c.	27c. a 29c.	26½c. a 27½c.	
Middle	29c. a 30c.	28c. a 29	27½c. a 28½c.	
Heavy	29½c. a 29c.	21½c. a 28c.	26c. a 27½c.	
Good dam'ged	25½c. a 26½c.	25c. a 26c.	24c. a 25c.	

Poor damaged, all kinds, California, 20c. a 22½c.; rough, light, do., 30c. a 33c.; middle and heavy, Orinoco, 30c. a 32c.

	City Slaughter.	Foreign Hide.
Light	33c. a 4½c.	34c. a 38c.
Middle	3 c. a 4½c.	34c. a 38c.
Heavy	38c. a 39c.	33c. a 35c.

Beeves, 29c. a 32c.; Oak rough—Light, 32c. a 37c.; middle and heavy 32c. a 37c.

MOLASSES.—There prevailed a fair demand for the good and prime grades which commanded full prices. Other kinds were slow of sale, the demand being light, and prices favored buyers. There were sold 450 hhds. Porto Rico at 61c. and 50 do. old clayed on private terms. We quote:—

	New Crop.	Old Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	30c. a 32c.	29c. a 29c.
Clayed	3 c. a 33c.	22c. a 28c.
Muscovado, refining	36c. a 40c.	— a —
Muscovado, grocery	40c. a 42c.	— a —
Porto Rico	40c. a 62c.	— a —
English Islands	30c. a 50c.	— a —
New Orleans	70c. a 90c.	— a —

METALS.—Iron—For Scotch pig the market was a trifle more active, and prices were very firm. There were sold 50 tons Garbherrie at $28 and 200 do. Glengarnock to arrive on private terms. American was slow of sale, the demand being light; but holders were unwilling to make any concession from former prices to effect sales. No. 1 was quoted at $32 a $34 and No. 2 at $31 a $32. There were sold 65,000 bushels at 65c a 68c. for Western and 68c. a 70c. for Ohio and State. Rye was quiet at $1 05 a $1 10 for State and Western. Barley was steady, with sales of 7,800 bushels at 81c. for two-rowed State and Canada, on private terms.

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