HAYTI.

A Red Flaming Protest Against Annexation.

Addresses to President Saget—Ta'l Talk by the Haytien Niggers—Sumner's "Bloody Dance"—Annexation of St. Domingo to be Prevented by Force of Arms—The Black Fire-Eaters Threaten to Repeat the Horrors of 1804.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 7, 1871.

The following addresses against annexation were handed by the President of Hayti to our special correspondent, and have been translated from the French for the HERALD. They teem with floral phraseology, and give an exaggerated view of the shady side of the St. Domingo annexation scheme:—

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY—REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

ADDRESS OF THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF THE COMMUNE OF DESSALINES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI:—

ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT—The foreign newspapers have announced that the American Commissioners appointed and sent to St. Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic, are instructed to get the necessary information with regard to the annexation of that part of the island to the United States of America.

Mr. President, in the face of the high importance of this question and the serious complications which it may entail it is the paramount duty of all those Haytiens who have at heart the independence of this beautiful country, our beloved mother, and the only refuge of the descendants of the African races—the worthy sons of those immortal heroes of 1804—to meditate seriously upon the grave consequences which may ultimately ensue if this pretended voluntary annexation of the Dominican people should ever take place. But no, it will be otherwise. The Marchiavellism of the infamous and perjured Buenaventura Baez and his accomplices will be unveiled. Justice, reason and the common right must triumph, whatever may be their odious manœuvres.

Mr. President, we state with just indignation that the implacable enemies of the Haytien nationality have had the audacity to say in their slandering and lying writings that the republic of Hayti herself desires annexation to the United States of America. This guilty thought alone suffices to make our souls burn with shame. We solemnly protest against this assertion and its vile and execrable authors. The people of Hayti know their interest too well to commit such an act. They prefer to bury them even in the ruins of their republic rather than incur the malediction of their illustrious forefathers, who have sacrificed their lives to leave us the glorious heritage of independence.

The proposition to annex the Dominican territory of the island will be a dangerous precedent for our nationality. It may be the precursor of a bloody dance, as the illustrious Senator Sumner very judiciously expressed it in his speech in the Senate of the United States on December 21, 1870.

This annexation President would eighth infallibly conjure up such complications as would in the future bring great misfortunes on Hayti. From personal motives the mercenary and ambitious traitor, Baez, persists in his order to sell St. Domingo, in defiance of the Dominican constitution, which proclaims that the island must never be transferred to any foreign Power.

Shame upon Baez, the perjurer and violator of the constitution which he swore to the Dominican nation to maintain and observe faithfully! Hatred and curses upon this heartless renegade, this unnatural and unworthy son of his country, who, blinded by sordid cupidity, wishes to destroy the independence of the soil upon which he first saw the light, and in which rest in eternity the venerable ashes of the illustrious defenders of that part of the island, such as Don Juan Sanchez and Ramiers, and so many honored patriots, who have poured out their blood in order to expel from that territory their oppressors, who made the attempt to conquer and plunge them into horrible servitude. And yet such are the designs of this adventurous monster, Buenaventura Baez, the enemy of the African race, he who will be handed down to the most remote posterity to be execrated by future generations of his countrymen. Mr. President, this is a solemn moment. In view of the grave events that might arise out of this dark scheme of Dominican annexation, we wish to assure you by these presents of our never-failing loyalty, and to tell you what we apprehend from this detestable design, which foreboding much evil to our nationality. And we conjure you to bear well in mind in order to protect the inalienable rights of the people of Hayti, whose destiny is in your hands.

If you do this all the philanthropists of civilized nations, friends of that justice which is of divine origin, will aid your efforts, for they yet have never failed in their glorious mission of defending persecuted humanity, in protecting the rights of the weak against the encroachments of the strong. President of Hayti, deign to accept the respectful homage of the undersigned.

[Here follow the signatures of civil and military dignitaries and prominent citizens.]

Another protest against annexation:—

CAPE HAYTIEN, Feb. 21, 1871.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CITY OF CAPE HAYTIEN TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI:—

PRESIDENT—A dark rumor has been circulated in this city. It has penetrated into the interior of our country and on all sides the question is asked by enraged hearts whether it be true that the national independence is menaced. We, who have received this news, as we ought to do, with calmness and dignity; all of us, we say, have sworn to give the sequel to our brethren of the interior when the moment will have arrived. And thinking of you, Mr. President, in whom we have placed our highest confidence, we determined to transmit to you the sentiments of our burning hearts.

We care not, Mr. President, whether this rumor be the result of a mistaken idea which people may have with regard to our national sentiments, or, whether it be the expression of the determined will of a foreign Power to subject us to their domination, we, the children of 1804, will remain true to our past. As soon as the first shot will give the signal of alarm we shall remember that cities must disappear in order that the nation may be upheld.

We believe, Mr. President, that you will be always worthy of your high mission. You will not forget that the grand soul of Dessalines stands foremost in the history of Hayti. You will have but one thought, but one will—to protect the independence of Hayti if it should be really menaced. Inspired by the noble conduct of your valiant father you will be the first to raise your voice for the defence of our nation.

For the present we solemnly protest against the imputation that we would renounce our birthright. Referring to the period when exceptional measures were taken to conquer our country, we declare that we shall accept the responsibility and are disposed to renew the acts of that period against all those who, forgetting the price of blood and tears that we have paid for our independence, would deprive us of the glorious heritage which we have the intention to hand down to our remotest posterity.

Mr. President, you will remain faithful to your duty. The people of Hayti will remain faithful to you. With the expressions of these our deep convictions and our patriotic sentiments, which we have no doubt are shared by you, we remain your devoted and respectful fellow citizens.

[Here follow the signatures of St. M. Dupuy and A. Lox, Deputies of the Cape, and others.]

And another:—

TO THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI:—

[Address dated February 25, 1871, and signed by the inhabitants of the commune of St. Marc.]

We have learned with deep emotion the opinions which have been expressed for the last two years during the discussions of the Senate and House of Representatives, as well as in the press of the United States, with regard to the social and political state of the two sister republics of the island of Hayti. We are equally informed of their desire to annex them to the Union, and believe that annexation is neither to the interest nor to the taste of the populations of the island, and that the last proposition of Baez with regard to the eastern portion is the work of a single man and party that in no way represent the opinions of the inhabitants in whose names they pretend to act.

Unfortunately those few American statesmen who are favorable to the scheme of Baez form their opinions from the invented or exaggerated theories of this man. Among other assertions of evident falsity, they have alleged that Cabral, the chief of a numerous and powerful party, who is opposed to Baez, was equally desirous of annexation, and that the Haytiens in this matter shared the views of the Dominicans.

If, therefore, the statesmen of the North American Union have been misled by political adventurers, natives as well as foreigners, who favor annexation from motives of ambition or personal gain, or party spirit, it is the duty of all honest and loyal citizens of Hayti to make efforts to protect the honor and independence of the two sister republics of Hayti.

Believing that morality and justice cannot preside over the relations of the chiefs of the Union among themselves, unless these two virtues also preside over the relations of their government with the neighboring friendly nations, we are convinced that the American people, who have grown powerful and great by the constant practice of public liberties and their faith in republican institutions, will not forsake the path of true glory and cause the violent and immoral absorption of neighboring peoples.

We therefore hope that a public exposition of the true sentiments of the Haytien people will be taken into consideration by the partisans of annexation themselves. As far as our people are concerned we set forth our views as follows:—

In 1804 our fathers conquered their liberty and independence with arms in hand. This soil of Hayti, upon which their Ethiopian masters and their love of liberty caused them to pour out so much sweat and blood, has been left to us as a legacy, with this thought, the redemption of black humanity from the triple yoke of slavery, ignorance and prejudice. Our fathers refrained from any attempts to propagate insurrection in the States, where our brethren still groan under the yoke of tyranny. They were, however, not influenced by any selfish thoughts in this. The war, with its cruel necessities and the uncertainty of fortune, was not the safest means of hastening their deliverance. With a legitimate pride our fathers thought to have proved that the black race is capable of the most heroic actions in the defence of liberty.

With admirable good sense they said to themselves that they had better devote their energies to the works of peace, in order to prove that the black race, under the guidance of God and its conscience, is capable to conquer a place at the banquet of civilization.

Thus these men, whose hatred was as powerful as their arms, put their masters to death and set the burning torch and the demolishing axe to all houses, as if their new dignity as freemen did not suffer them to let stand the buildings which had been erected by their enslaved hands. In founding the second republic of America—the first republic of the black race—these men had a vast foresight; they were men of peace and love. The present generation honors, loves, and venerates them, and inspired by their example will continue their work. The present generation accepts the heritage of 1804, not with thoughtless enthusiasm, but with faith, based on reason and a knowledge of the obstacles which are in the way. The Haytiens of the eastern portion of the island separated themselves from Hayti in 1844, and since that time civil wars have raged in both republics and caused the destruction of so much life and property. The faults of the Haytiens have been great, their misfortunes still greater; but greatest of all are the resources of their soil and their genius, and above all their fidelity to the faith of the heroes of 1804.

These are the thoughts of the present generation, and it will not recoil before the magnitude of the task. It will close the era of revolutions, spread education and introduce progress in all its forms. The Haytiens demand of their brethren of the eastern portion of this island the execution of a treaty of peace and union, concluded between the two sister republics. Some venal men of the city of St. Domingo, who reject such a union as contrary to their personal interests, prefer to barter the honor of their country and found their fortunes on the ruins of the Dominican nationality. Such were, in the first instance, Santana and a few other citizens of St. Domingo, and a terrible insurrection was necessary to prove that they were traitors—such is the present case are Baez and his party. No doubt they alone have now their say in St. Domingo, and their words carry much weight with the American statesmen who are the patrons of annexation.

The love of independence may yet engender heroes and martyrs in Hayti; but this sentiment has become less exclusive and less defiant. After sixty-seven years' independence, and now that the majority of the black race on the American Continent is in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, the hatred of foreigners, with which the colonial injustice of certain nations had inspired our forefathers, has gradually disappeared from our hearts. To-day we sympathize with all civilized nations who are our instructors in the career of civilization, and chiefly so with the American people, with whom our relations are of the most friendly nature. And this, we may say, is owing to the signal though tardy justice rendered to three million blacks and the generous policy inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln toward the republic of Hayti. This policy, of which Senator Charles Sumner is the ablest champion was so wise and just that the Haytien people became accustomed to the thought that it would never be changed. To its beneficent influence may be attributed the extension of our commerce with the United States.

When we contemplate the losses which Hayti and the United States may incur, not only by the absolute cessation of their international relations, but also by the change of existing relations; when we consider that this change must necessarily be the consequence of annexation—for already fear and defiance are spread in our homes and villages at the announcement that the traitor Baez is about to deliver our brethren of the east to the foreigner—we deplore the step taken by the present government of the United States in entering on the strength of Baez's lying *pronunciamu* upon the course of territorial conquest.

If the government and people of the United States think as we do, that the idea of the nineteenth century is to confide to the most civilized nations the mission to hasten the retarded advance of less fortunate peoples by respecting their multiplied and varied forms of government which constitute the different nationalities; if we say the American people regard the matter from this standpoint, the annexation of the Dominican portion of the island will be rejected by the Senate or Congress of the United States.

We solemnly proclaim that the Haytien people desire to live in peace and amity and develop their commercial relations with the republic of the United States. Now that Hayti is rid of a corrupt and cruel government, she will seek to heal the wounds made by civil war, and does by no means renounce her idea to prove the aptitude of the black race for self-government. To do this she will remain independent of foreign countries. The Haytien people protest against any act which, inspired by bad faith, would spread the belief that the Haytiens desire annexation.

They have renounced the idea of bringing about a union of government with the Dominicans, but they desire the union of the two sister republics under the principle of the independence of Hayti. We are sorry to state that annexation impairs this principle, and we also fear that the Dominicans, with their different ideas, habits and religion, will never adapt themselves to the Americans, and attempting to reject annexation after it had become an accomplished fact, will force the United States to conquer the people and keep up a large military force in St. Domingo. This state of things would be the source of great expense and of quarrels with the neighboring people, who, under a sense of their weakness, could only find a remedy in acts of despair.

Desiring, therefore, to preserve the government and people of the American Union from the consequences of injustice and oppression, we have embodied our thoughts and wishes in this address to our venerable chief, President Nissage Saget, who may make such use of it as he deems proper.

Here follows a long list of signatures.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

An article which appears in your impression of the 6th February, in reference to the amendment to the Ocean Telegraph Cable bill, reported to the Senate by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, making it unlawful for two or more cable companies to consolidate or unite their interests, has attracted much attention in commercial circles in London.

The consolidation of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company with the French Atlantic is dwelt upon by the writer of the article as an example of the advantages which flow from such a measure, having special reference to economy in management. Some of those who are acquainted with the history of both companies and of their present arrangements are not at all satisfied that any such material reduction in expense has been effected as has been indicated. The repairs of the cables of 1865 and 1866, which have been silent for so many months, were undertaken by the "consolidated" companies in a ship built originally for the French Atlantic Company and with their own staff. The expedition turned out to be a failure, and ultimately, at a very much increased expenditure, they have employed the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company to do the work. This was one of the economies of "consolidation." Again, with the exception of a few reductions in the offices in the way of clerks, there has been no substantial decrease in the working cost of the lines. There are two traffic managers in London, whose salaries have not been diminished; but very well the consolidated companies can afford to pay these, for they have doubled their tariff since the accident to the cables of 1865 and 1866. The public are promised a recurrence to the reduced tariff which sprung out of the wholesome opposition of the French cable, but it is more than probable that the united management may find excellent reasons, with the full concurrence of the shareholders, for adhering to the present rates. So much for consolidation!

You are aware of the project known as Lord Dudley's cable, which has schemed to go direct from England to Rhode Island. We had it before us here, not publicly, but in a half-and-half sort of way, last year. The concession for landing in America, it is said, is now in the hands of Hooper's Telegraph Construction Company, under whose new and vigorous auspices a project is being endeavored to be launched, Mr. Chadwick, M. P., the principal of a well known firm of accountants in the city of London, having taken it under his financial wings. The promoters of the North Atlantic Telegraph Company, earnest and business-like in purpose, as Dunes always are, have joined purse with Mr. Chadwick in financing, on the understanding that if they should next year, or in any future time, lay a cable from the Faroe Islands to Iceland, and so on, through the Straits of Belleisle to Gaspé Head (having peculiar statutable rights from the Canadian government), that both companies should join in the receipts, and be "consolidated," like the Anglo-American and French companies.

With this contemplated arrangement I would ask you whether the American public are likely to get a reduced tariff? I think you will find no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that they will not.

Cable making is very expensive, and so is cable laying—some £300 a mile between both—and until they are cheapened you are likely to pay as much, if not more than you do now, for your messages to and from England. The days, however, of this dear process, as well as those of the consolidated monopoly, are numbered; for patents have been taken out by two of the most distinguished of English electricians for the manufacture of a cheaper form of cable which, before long, will be submitted for the consideration of American capitalists, who will be asked whether they will lay a cable of their own to England for about half the price of the existing lines. People in London begin to think that it is high time for New York to originate and carry out an independent cable company, for England has done her part already, and I believe, for one, it a well-devised project be properly put before commercial men in America they will support it.

With all your well known inventive and practical power in America, how is it that a telegraph construction company of your own has not sprung up in one of your coast manufacturing towns? Is it possible that gutta percha and India rubber can be imported only into England? and is it to be for one moment credited, with a great mercantile steam marine like yours, and with such sailors as you have, that you cannot lay and pick up a cable as well as we can?

I hope, sir, that this statement will receive consideration from the thoughtful parties who are supporting the amendment, and that it will strengthen them in their views.

I shall watch with great interest any discussion which may take place on the subject, and if you will permit me I propose, in a subsequent letter, to tell you about the new form of cable to which I have alluded, upon the successful submergence of which will come increased telegraphic facilities, and, above all, a real reduction in the tariff.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871. X. Y. Z.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SATURDAY, March 18—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was quite active and firm. The cotton market was quiet and lower.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The decline in cotton the past few days in the face of a decline in the receipts of the week is due to the more general calculation of the crop up to date, which is so largely in excess of that for the corresponding period of last year as to warrant the belief that the receipts for the present cotton year will be over four millions of bales. Last year the crop was about 3,200,000 bales. The excess in the receipts up to the present time is nearly 900,000 bales; so that if the balance of the crop should be only the same as last year we must have over 4,000,000 bales. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 102,484 bales, against 136,533 bales the previous week. The total receipts since September 1, 1870, are 3,158,517 bales, against 2,303,872 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of 849,645 bales in favor of the present crop. The exports from all the ports for the week were 103,690 bales, against 94,897 bales the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 2,070,827 bales, against 1,402,940 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 644,882 bales, against 499,197 bales for the same time in 1870.

THE NEW LOAN.

A despatch from Washington states that the total subscriptions to the new loan, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $15,993,000.

THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports other than dry goods and specie for the week ending March 17, 1871, were $3,905,442.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending March 16, 1871, were $3,388,450.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is very unfavorable and reflects the operation of artificial influences to assist a monetary crisis in connection with the natural outflow of money to the rural districts at this season, when the country banks draw on New York for funds to be employed in the "April settlements." The banks themselves seem, however, to regard the occasion as devoid of any cause for alarm, and in view of the interests which they have at stake their reflectination is not likely to be hasty or devoid of sagacity. There is an immense short interest in the stock market, and some powerful operators are leagued to produce a decline. They must succeed now or go to the wall. Should the 1st of April once go by without a break in the stock market they will be overwhelmed by the enormous summer rise which may be looked for in the Stock Exchange. With peace in Europe and with the Secretary of the Treasury determined to make the money market easy, even if it requires him to part with every available dollar of gold in the Treasury in exchange for bonds, the speculative spirit is thoroughly aroused and will lead to marked results before the close of the year. The changes since last week in the bank statement are:—

Increase in loans	$3,223,010
Decrease in specie	1,105,431
Decrease in circulation	40,355
Increase in deposits	1,021,059
Decrease in legal tenders	1,422,239

The totals this week compare with those of last week as follows:—

	March 11.	*March 18.*
Loans	$289,353,394	$292,576,404
Specie	23,769,176	22,663,745
Circulation	31,055,071	31,006,215
Deposits	229,921,584	230,942,643
Legal tenders	57,043,884	55,623,645

The loss in reserve is $2,527,670, and is the surplus over the legal reserve $2,779,470. The banks continue to hold $12,649,575 in excess of the legal reserve.

MONEY EASY.

The money market was easy at four to five per cent.

Prime commercial paper was quoted 6½ a 7 per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady.

GOLD WEAK—111¼ A 110¾.

Our bonds in London continue to advance in face of the announcement of the new French loan, and '62's went up to 92½. The gold market was heavy, and finally became weak, with sales toward the close at 110¾. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111	2 P. M.	111¼
10:20 A. M.	111¼	3 P. M.	111¼
11 A. M.	111	4 P. M.	111
12 M.	111¼	5 P. M.	110¾
1 P. M.	111¼	5:30 P. M.	110¾ a 111
1:20 P. M.	111		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from three per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$95,763,000
Gold balances	1,811,885
Currency balances	2,063,436

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The steamers took out to-day nearly $425,000. The exports during the week were in detail as follows:—

March 13—Brig Morning Light, Arroyo—	
Spanish gold	$5,100
American gold	10,000
American silver	5,000
March 14—Steamer Westphalia, London—	
Gold bullion	51,400
March 14—Brig Margaret Ponce—American gold	30,000
March 14—Schooner Ricardo Barras, Mantanzas—Spanish gold	3,504
March 15—Steamer China, Liverpool—	
American gold	600,000
Silver bars	291,767
Gold bars	42,015
March 15—Steamer Hansa, Southampton—	
American gold	250,000
March 15—Schooner Keokuk, Arroyo—Spanish gold	24,000
American silver	30,219
March 16—Steamer Alepo, Liverpool—	
American gold	110,000
Gold bars	79,275
March 16—Steamer Missouri, Havana—	
American silver	500
Spanish gold	960
March 16—Bark Yues, Maracaibo—American gold	29,000
March 18—Steamer Deutschland, Southampton—American gold	75,000
Gold bars	11,000
Silver bars	14,700
Foreign silver	136,339
March 18—Steamer City of Brussels, Liverpool—Foreign gold	34,212
American gold	75,000
Silver bars	188,534
Total for the week	$1,993,517
Previously reported	9,863,924
Total since January 1, 1871	$11,857,441
Same time 1870	6,257,275
Same time 1869	7,439,836
Same time 1868	14,653,291
Same time 1867	5,853,174
Same time, 1866	5,354,453
Same time, 1865	4,480,659

THE CITY BANK SHARES.

The following were the bids to-day for the city bank shares:—New York, 157; Manhattan, 155; Merchants', 115; Mechanics', 135; Union, 140; America, 150; City, 230; Phœnix, 110; North River, 85; Tradesmen's, 152½; Fulton, 160; Greenwich, 200; Butchers and Drovers', 145; Mechanics and Traders', 135; National, 120; Merchants' Exchange, 102½; Leather Manufacturers', 200; Seventh Ward, 106; State of New York, 113; Commerce, 119¾; Mechanics' Banking Association, 115; Broadway, 290; Ocean, 92; Mercantile, 124; American Exchange, 115½; Pacific, 175; Chatham, 136½; Bank of the Republic, 112½; Bank of North America, 104½; Hanover, 102½; Irving, 120; Metropolitan, 132; Citizens', 120; People's, 145; Grocers', 116; East River, 114; Market, 125½; Nassau, 109; Shoe and Leather, 160; Corn Exchange, 125; Continental, 94; St. Nicholas, 114½; New York County, 225; Importers and Traders', 160; Park, 158; Manufacturers and Merchants', 100; Central National, 107; Fourth National, 110; Ninth National, 110; Tenth National, 120; Oriental, 160; Gold Exchange, 70; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 100.

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

The following were the bids for the railway mortgage bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	93½	Tol & W cons conv	83
New York Cen 6's, 1887	91	Hamb'l & Naples 1st m.	82½
New York Cen 6's, r c	90	Gt West 1st m, 1888	103
New York Cen 6's, sub	91	Gt West 1st m, 1888	88
New York Cen 7's, 1876	100	Gt West 2d m, 1893	83
N Y Gen 7's, con, 1876	100	Quin & Tol 1st m, 1890	82
New York Gen 7's, 63-76	100½	Ill & so Iowa 1st m	80
Erie 1st m, ex	98	Gal & Chic 2d m	95
Erie 1st m, end	94	Chic, R I & Pac	98½
Erie 7's, 2d m, 1879	92	Mor & Essex 1st m	102
Erie 7's, 3d end, '83	89	Mor & Essex 2d m	95½
Sul, NY & E 1 mtg, 1877	88½	Clev & Tol sink fund	101½
Erie 7's, 4th div, '80	86	N J Cen, new bds	102½
Hud R 7's, 2d m, 5 fd, '85	102½	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	102
Harlem lst m	105	Pitts, F W & Chi 2d m	97½
Alb & Susq 2d bds	93½	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m	93½
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	115	Clev & Pitts con, s f	93
Buf, Bur & Q 8 c 1st m	110½	Clev & P 2d m	96
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	98	Clev & P 3d m	97
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	101¼	Clev & P 4th m	81
Pac RR 7's, gtd by Mo	98	Chi & Alton 1st m	103
Cent Pac bds	95½	Chi & Alt income	95
Union Pac 1st bonds	84½	Ohio & Miss 1st m	98
Union Pac l g 7's	76½	Ohio & Miss con	89½
Union Pac income 10's	69	Dub & Sioux C 1st m	94
Ill Cen, 7 p c, 1875	106½	Pennsylvania RR bonds	90
Alt & T H 1st m	93½	St L & Iron M 1st m	89½
Alt & T H 2d m pref	85	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	106½
Alt & T H 2d m inc	75½	Mil & St P 1st m, 7-10	94
Chic & N W s fund	98	Mil & St Paul 1st	94
Chic & N W int bds	94	Mil & St P, I & M d	87½
Chic & N W ex bds	87	Joliet & Chicago 1st m	106
Chic & N W 1st m	94	Col, Chic & Ind 1st m	85½
C & N W cons 7 p c con	88½	Col, Chic & Ind 2d m	61
Han & St Jo con	106½	Tol, Peo & W, E D	85
Lack & West bds	100	Tol, Peo & W, W D	83½
Del, Lack & West 1st m	100½	Tol, Peo & W, 2d m	58
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	95	N York & N Haven 6's	100
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	89½	Rost, Hart & E std	20
Tol & W 2d m	87½	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	82
Tol & W equip bds	79		

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was generally dull and without feature. The following were the latest prices on the street this evening:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64 a 64¾; do., new, 63¾ a 64; Virginia, ex coupon, 67½ a 69; do., new, 69 a 70; do., registered stock, old, 53¼ a 53¾; Georgia sixes, 81 a 82; do. sevens, 91 a 92; do. do., old, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 46 a 48; do. funding, 1866, 38 a 39; do. do., 1868, 28 a 30; do., new, 25 a 26; do. special tax, 19 a 21; Missouri sixes, 91¾ a 92; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90 a 91; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 70; do., new, 63 a 65; do. levee sixes, 74 a 76; do. do., eights, 85 a 88; do. Penitentiary sevens, 72 a 75; do. railroad eights, 80 a 82; Alabama fives, 68 a 72; do. eights, 100½ a 101; do. railroad eights, 94 a 98; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 79; do. new, January and July, 66¼ a 66½; do. do., April and October, 67 a 68; do. registered stock, old, 65 a 70; Arkansas sixes, 56 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was strong, owing to the semi-official announcement in one of the morning papers that the Secretary of the Treasury may possibly exercise his privilege of redeeming a portion of the five-twenties with the surplus gold balance of the Treasury, preliminary to offering the new loan. The decline in gold helped the currency sixes, which were the strongest feature in the list. The following were the final street prices:—United States currency sixes, 114¾ a 115¼; do. sixes, 1861, registered, 115¾ a 116; do. do., coupon, 115¾ a 116; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112¼ a 112¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¾ a 112¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112¼ a 112¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112¼ a 112¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1867, do., do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111¼ a 111¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 108¼ a 108¾; do. do., coupon, 109 a 109¾.

STOCKS IRREGULAR AND LOWER.

The stock market was strong and generally higher, with considerable activity before the appearance of the bank statement. The great loss in reserve in this exhibit started a selling movement and a sharp decline ensued, from which there was a rally at the close upon the discovery that gold had gone off to 110¾. The Pacific Mail subsidy item in the appropriation bill is explained by despatches to-day from Washington. The $500,000 mentioned therein is the original annual subsidy voted the company years ago; but the amount must be, it seems, specified every year in the annual appropriations. Hence the official, whose letter was shown on the street yesterday, was led into the mistake of interpreting the item as being in addition to the regular subsidy. The stock fluctuated between 43 and 44. The leading feature was Western Union, which advanced to 57¾, the highest point of the season.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading active stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	96	95½
New York Central scrip	95¾	95¼
Erie	27¼	26½
Reading	101¾	101¼
Lake Shore	96¾	95¾
Wabash	55½	54½
Pittsburg	114½	113½
Fort Wayne	80¾	79¾
Northwestern preferred	95½	95
Rock Island	114½	113½
St. Paul	56	55¼
St. Paul preferred	77¾	77
Ohio and Mississippi	48¼	47½
Union Pacific	27	26½
Western Union	57¾	56¾
Pacific Mail	44	42¾

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The approximate earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati road for the second week of March were in:—

1871	$30,311
1870	22,101
Increase	$8,210

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, March 18—10:15 A. M.

$1000 US 6's, '81, c	115½	100 shs Mariposa pfd	10
10000 US 5-20, r, '62	112½	6 Wells-Fargo Ex	42½
15000 US 5-20, c, '62	113	20 Wells-Fargo scrip	2
11000 US 5-20, c, '64	112½	100 Pac M SS Co b 0	44
20000 do b c	112½	100 do b 0	41
6000 do c	112½	100 do 5	45½
1000 US 5-20, c, '65	112½	50 do	43¾
11000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	111½	100 do bet call	43½
18000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	111½	100 do b3	44
10500 do	111½	100 do	43½
10000 do b3	111½	200 do	43½
2000 US 5-20, r, '67 c	111½	100 Adams Ex Co	70
35 00 US 5-20, c, '67	111½	5 Am Mer Un Ex	48
1000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109½	200 N Y C & H R RR b c	98½
2000 do b3	109½	100 do	98½
5000 US 6's, currency	114	200 do b c	98½
1000 Va 6's, new	69½	1000 do b 0	99
5000 do	69½	1000 N Y C & H R c	99½
5000 do	69	500 do	99½
2000 Geo 7's, gold bds	94	33000 do b c	99½
10000 do b c	93½	800 Erie RR	26½
1000 N C Fdg Act, '68	37½	100 do	27½
5000 do	38	200 Reading RR	101½
10000 SC 6's, n, Jan & July	66	100 N J Central RR	106½
3000 do	65½	50 do	106½
5000 Missouri 6's	92	100 L S & M S RR	99
2000 Cen Pac gold bds	91½	600 do b3	99½
10 0 Pac RR 1st m	84½	100 do	99½
20000 Un Pac 7's, l g bs	76½	100 do b c	99½
20000 do	76½	1100 do f	99¾
1000 Mich So 8 Tnds	101½	50 do	99
10000 Great W 1st, '88	85	100 Panama RR	71
6000 C & R I & P 7's	92	500 Un Pac RR	27
500 Mor & Ess 2d m	95½	70 Hd Cen R R	155
1000 Clev & Pitts m	97½	200 Clev & Pitts RR	112
1000 Chic & Alt 1st	102	200 do	112½
2000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st	107½	100 do b c	112½
4000 Long Dock bds	85½	100 Ch & N W RR b10	86½
7 shs Con Nat BK	107	200 do b3	80
50 Continental Bank	98	100 C & N W pfd	92½
17 Fourth Nat Bank	110	200 do	93½
60 Chatham Bank	136	200 do	93½
100 Mi Coal Co	38½	300 do b c 63	93½
100 American Coal	44	50 C, C, C & Ind RR b3	83½
200 do b c b30	45	100 do b c	83½
200 Canton Co	80	58 do	84
200 Boston Water P	82	100 Chic & R I RR	111½
110 Con C of Md	34	500 Mil & St P RR	59½
100 do	34½	7 do	59½
300 do	34½	400 do b60	59
20 W Un Tel	67	200 MR & St Paul pf	77½
100 do	67½	400 do b c	77½
1000 do	67½	200 Tol, Wab & W	52½
800 do	57½	100 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	97
200 do b c	57½	100 Rost, Hart & Erie	19½
1000 do	57½	300 Ohio & Miss RR	48½
1000 do	57½	500 do b c	48
300 do	57½	50 Ohio & Miss pf	73½
700 do	57½	300 Morris & Ess RR	89½
2000 Brunswick land b3	8½	117 N Y & N H RR scrip	140
100 do b cash	8	100 Col, C & I C RR	21½
200 Mariposa M Co	6		

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

$19000 US 6's, '81, c	115½	$500 US 5-20, c, '65	112½
750 U S 5-20, c, '62, sm	112½	2500 US 5-20, c, '67	111½
2000 US 5-20, r, '64	112½	20000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109½

One o'Clock P. M.

$500 Va 6's, new	69	100 shs Erie RR	20½
4 00 Va 6's, reg, old	53	100 Reading RR	101½
1000 Georgia 6's	81	100 L S & M S RR	98
4000 do	80½	100 do b c	98½
7000 Ga 7's, g bds	94½	200 do	98½
4000 S C 6's, Jan & July, n	66½	200 Cleve & Pitts RR b c	113
200 Clev & Pitts 2d	92	500 Union Pac RR b c	26½
1500 Pac 7's, gd by Mo	97	200 Chic & N W RR	89
1000 Ill Cent bonds	109	100 do b c	89½
10000 Chi & N W con	89	100 Chi & N W pf	93½
10000 Erie 4th mtg	86	500 do b c	93½
30000 U Pac RR 1st m	84	100 Col, C, C & I RR	85½
1000 U Pac 7's, land g b	73½	100 do	84
5000 do	76	200 Chic & Rk I RR	114
2000 Cen Pac g