CONGRESS.

A Proposition in the Senate Looking Toward a Reduction of Taxation.

Discussion of the Ku Klux Bill in the Senate.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Bill Characterized as the Most Infamous One Ever Sent from the Senate.

President Grant's Action Severely Criticized by Mr. Niblack.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1871.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, offered the following:—

That the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed, during the recess of Congress, to carefully examine the existing system of taxation, with a view to propose such amendments to the bill of the House repealing certain taxes, now pending in the Senate, as will simplify and reduce both the internal taxes and the duties on imported goods now in force, and in such manner that the aggregate of such taxes shall not exceed the sums required to execute the laws relating to the public debt and the current expenditures of the government administered with the strictest economy, so that the taxes may be distributed to impose the least possible burden upon the people.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., asked to have the resolution lay over until to morrow.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., hoped the committee would include in their examination a repeal of the income tax. He did not suppose there would be any objection to the resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN said the resolution represented the views of every member of the Finance Committee. The income tax, he thought, was already covered by it. It would give the committee jurisdiction of a subject with which they would naturally be charged at the next session.

Mr. CASSERLY did not think there would be any objection to the resolution, but desired to have until to-morrow to consider it.

The resolution was accordingly laid over.

THE RECENT NEW YORK CUSTOMS APPOINTMENTS—MR. CONKLING MAKES A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., obtaining leave to make a personal explanation, caused to be read the Washington despatch in the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 8, relative to the recent New York appointments and supposed doings and votes in the executive session of the Senate, and then made the following statement:—The same journal of the two preceding days published Washington despatches touching the same subject which were also widely incorrect and which gave speeches erroneously supposed to have been made in executive session. I will not detain the Senate by reading them. Were these reports unfounded only in particulars relating to me I should, as usual, allow them to pass in silence. But the other day when a newspaper stated editorially that I attempted by disorderly vociferations and clamor to arrest the proceedings of the Senate, I call attention to them, however, on account of their general statements. We have a rule which forbids the disclosure of the executive proceedings of the Senate, and, therefore, I cannot as explicitly as I would show how wide the reports are from the facts. The rule, however, makes inviolate only what does occur in executive session, not what does not occur. I may say, therefore, that the acts, utterances and proceedings thus related did not take place, and also that the vote and the classification of Senators are alike erroneous. This, perhaps, is as far as the rule will permit me to go. I wish I were at liberty to state affirmatively what was said and done; and doubtless the correspondents who relied upon information so mistaken will be glad to make note of this denial, now made in the hearing of the Senate.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY BILL,

passed yesterday by the House, was received from that body, read twice and laid on the table.

Mr. ROBERTSON, (rep.) of S. C., gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the bill before the session of Congress ended.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt.—Then I give notice I shall object.

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that he intended to see whether there was a majority of the Senate disposed to object.

THE HOUR OF MEETING.

The hour of meeting hereafter was fixed at eleven o'clock.

BLODGETT AND GOLDTHWAITE LAID ON THE TABLE.

The resolution to admit Messrs. Blodgett and Goldthwaite coming up in order was, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, laid on the table—yeas 19, nays 17—and

THE KU KLUX BILL WAS TAKEN UP.

Mr. EDMUNDS explained that the amendments reported from the Judiciary Committee were not designed to enlarge the scope of the bill, but to perfect it so as to stand the test of the courts, while making it more specific. The change of the limit for suspension of the writ of habeas corpus from June 1, 1872, to the end of the next regular session of Congress was agreed upon by the committee as a measure of prudence. If left to expire at the time indicated the minority might be bulldozing to prevent an extension of the provision. The committee had thought best to take the bill substantially as it passed the House, though he himself preferred a more stringent measure.

Mr. AMES, (rep.) of Miss., spoke in verification of his statement of the condition of his State and in reply to certain remarks by Mr. Blair, which he regarded as personal to himself and his late colleague, Mr. Revels.

Mr. JOHNSTON, (rep.) of Va., called attention to the deplorable financial condition of the South under radical rule, the bad personal character of the radical officials there and the onerous federal taxes, which had almost ruined that people.

Mr. STOCKTON, (dem.) of N. J., delivered a lengthy argument in review of the revolutionary and unconstitutional features of the bill and the arguments upon which it was assumed to justify them.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., opposed the amendments reported from the Judiciary Committee, as making the bill obnoxious to the objection made to it in the House, that it went to the extent of punishing persons for violating State laws without any reference to the constitution or laws of the United States. He did not think that even the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) would assume that Congress should pass a general criminal code for the States of the Union. It was understood by the members of the House that the bill as passed by that body went no further than to protect persons in the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of the United States, and did not undertake to authorize one citizen of a State to assert his rights in the federal courts or in any other way against another citizen of the same State. That such was the purpose of the bill was now urged as the pretext for the proposed amendments. After referring to the extent to which the bill had been enlarged by the committee, Mr. Trumbull went on to combat the theory that under the recent constitutional amendments our government had become centralized and its principles changed. He denied that the fourteenth amendment conferred any rights of citizenship not contained originally in the constitution, while that amendment enabled Congress to protect a citizen from a discrimination against his rights by a State. It did not allow Congress to exercise police power to the destruction of State authority. Congress had no right to substitute the federal for the State courts. The latter were nearer the people, and the purer the administration of justice between man and man was brought to the people themselves, the safer would be their rights to person and property. When the federal government took to itself the entire protection of the individual citizen of the State in his person and property there would be an end to the State government, resulting in an unwise change in our governmental system. He then criticised each of the amendments and alluded to the danger to be apprehended in unnecessary and unjustifiable suspensions of the writ of habeas corpus.

Without a vote upon the bill the Senate at half-past five adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1871.

MINISTER SCHENCK'S SALARY.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., the Senate bill to pay to Robert C. Schenck his salary as Minister to England was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE TENNESSEE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Mr. McCRARY, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring that the election for members of Congress held in Tennessee on the 8th of November, 1870, was held on the day fixed by law, and was therefore not void, which was adopted.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL LYON.

On motion of Mr. WELLS, (dem.) of Mo., the Senate bill donating condemned cannon for the erection of a monument to the late Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon in Missouri was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The House then proceeded to a consideration of the Senate amendments to

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., proceeded to explain the amendments and the action of the select committee to which they had been referred. He said that he himself had introduced the bill originally by the absence of an Appropriation Committee, from which it could not have been reported. It contained one item of five thousand dollars voted at the close of last session to a member of the House who was not entitled to a dollar, and some other items rendered necessary by the action of Congress in its last hours. For instance, Congress had created the office of Assistant Attorney General, but had made no appropriation to pay the salary. It had also granted pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, but had made no provision to pay them. These, with one or two other items, made up the bill as introduced by him and passed by the House. In the Senate other legitimate items were added to it, and if the Senate had stopped there there would have been no occasion for a lengthy debate; but in addition to those amendments there were other amendments, covering almost all the defeated appropriations of the last session—projects, some of them corrupt, and some simply extravagant and profligate, which had been strangled at the last session. To those had been added several new schemes, because the longer Congress was in session the greater would be the number of such schemes. The genius of the Senate was fertile, and his inclination prompt to be ever to be at work in devising new schemes of plunder on the public treasury. If Congress remained in session a week or a month the last day would be as fruitful as the first in new plans and schemes for spoliating the treasury. There was another class of amendments in the bill that was of a very serious character, and which was generally styled independent legislation. The committee had recommended non-concurrence in them, and he urged the House to endorse that recommendation. One of these amendments was for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue, from Fifteenth street to Georgetown, a work which would cost the government ninety-four thousand dollars, and would cost the property owners two hundred thousand dollars. He recommended that instead of that proposition there should be an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to put the present pavement in repair. Another of the Senate propositions was to establish a magnificent public park in Washington, with splendid bridges and sparkling fountains and grand obelisks, sweeping out of existence the filthy canal, full of dead men's bones and other uncleanness. Mr. Dawes exhibited to the House a plan of the proposed park and caused much laughter by his Claude Melnotte description of it. Another proposition was for the reprinting of the national currency, but as the House, at the last session, had laid on the table a bill for that purpose the committee recommended non-concurrence.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., addressed the House in condemnation of all deficiency bills, as they were the result of extravagance and of a bad system of revenue. Deficiency bills were proofs of mutiny; they were frauds on the people. Frugality required neither large surplus nor deficiency. The war legislation had led Congress into extravagances. Let the surplus remain in the people's pockets and not for Treasury leeches to suck at. He was opposed to pay off the debt in such a hurry. They should recruit their energies, and thus the National credit will be preserved best. He was for revenue tariff only. It was bad enough to pay revenue for heavy outlays. It was worse when the burdens were badly distributed. He referred to the tea and coffee repeal, and the damaging attempts to abolish the internal revenue system in order to raise more means by the insidious and disguised robberies of a protective tariff. But since the vote yesterday he was sighted that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) was not in a minority. While only five democrats voted against the revenue tariff resolution, only twelve republicans voted for it and all the rest voted with their party. The democracy was for reform and the republican party against it. Why should the democracy relieve the people? When they asked for such relief they were answered by a Ku Klux howl; but this issue of a revenue tariff made by the New York State Convention would be the issue of 1872.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., explained the necessity of some of the items of the bill. He condemned, of course, the extravagant action of the Senate in increasing the amount from $50,000 to $1,500,000. But there were two items not alluded to by Mr. Dawes which he wished to call attention to. One was an item of $250,000 to feed five bands of Indians. He did not know how the House could get clear of that appropriation without the danger of an Indian war. Another was an item of $200,000 for the life-saving stations on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts, and the House could not get clear of that.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., remarked that the government was now raising a surplus revenue of $100,000,000 beyond what was necessary for the expenses of the government, and that the natural result was to tempt the House and the country and the lobby to demand erroneous appropriations. He held it to be the duty of the House to look at the revenue and the resources of the country and at the public debt, as statesmen should do, and to diminish the sufferings of the people by reducing taxation to the amount of that $100,000,000 surplus revenue. He proceeded to show in some detail the effect of the present tariff law in respect to various articles of importation. He calculated the expenses of the current year at $271,000,000, and there would be a surplus revenue of $97,867,296, supposing the internal revenue to yield only $134,000,000 instead of the $145,000,000 which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue expected to get during the present fiscal year. He held that the ordinary expenditures of the government should not exceed $80,000,000 a year. To that should be added $28,000,000 for pensions and $3,400,000 for Indian expenses and $115,000,000 for interest on the public debt, so that there should be appropriated in 1871 only $225,952,394. He had prepared two bills—one to reduce taxation and the other to provide for the resumption of specie payments, which he would take pleasure in presenting to the House if the committee were organized.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., suggested to Mr. Brooks to let the bills be introduced and printed.

Mr. BROOKS said he preferred to submit them to a regularly organized committee—the Committee of Ways and Means—as there was no possibility otherwise of having any action upon them.

Mr. KELLEY remarked that the country should have an opportunity of studying the bills.

Mr. BROOKS repeated his reply and proceeded with the argument. While giving the Secretary of the Treasury due credit for his reduction of the public debt, he reminded the House that for every dollar of revenue that reached the Treasury the taxpayer had paid a dollar and a half, so that when the debt was reduced one hundred million dollars the people had paid three hundred million dollars for it. The tariff and revenue laws should be revised and taxation reduced. He could point out two hundred and nineteen articles on which import duties were levied from which the government only received two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. All these articles should be put on the free list. Congress should also, before the adjournment of this session, abolish the duty on coal; reduce largely, if not abolish, the duty on salt, and abolish the duty on hides and leather, lumber and potatoes. Above all, Congress should take action to restore the American flag on the ocean by an utter abolition of the duty on all articles that enter into the manufacture of ships and on ship stores, so that the gallant sailors of the United States should be enabled to maintain the honor of their flag from the Arctic to the Antarctic, from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. It was a shame, a crime and a disgrace that except on the seacoast of the United States, the American flag no longer floated on the ocean, but was driven off by the flags of the weakest countries of Europe—not merely by the flags of England and France, but by the flags of Sweden and Norway, and Italy and Egypt. As to the matter of internal revenue, he would accept the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) in the main, as voted yesterday by the House. There was no need of the income tax. It was an unnecessary imposition on the people. He would abolish all internal taxes except those on whiskey, fermented liquors, tobacco and spirits. With such a reduction of import duties and internal taxation the country, now so prosperous, would be lifted from its burdens and float like a balloon in the air. He thought that Congress ought to do all this before it adjourned; for unless it did so at the present session the reduction of taxation could not go into effect before the 1st of January, 1873.

Mr. FRANKENBURG, (rep.) of Mo., appealed to the House to take a decided stand against the profligate extravagance of the Senate.

Mr. RANDALL made a like appeal, and characterized the bill as it came from the Senate as one of the most infamous bills that had ever been sent from the Senate to the House.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., also opposed the Senate amendment, and discussed the political question in connection with the new territorial government for the District of Columbia, accusing the President of appointing as members of the Council none but members of the dominant party. He believed that the administration was debasing its powers by using them in such a manner. The appointment of Governor Cooke had been recognized by the whole country as an excellent one; but even Governor Cooke had recently entered a convention of small, contemptible politicians, and had gone down in the dust like a worm and crawled for the purpose of ingratiating himself in their favor.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that Governor Cooke had had favors enough from the government to induce him to crawl anywhere. (Laughter.)

Mr. NIBLACK, resuming his remarks, said that anything done, or attempted to be done, by Congress during the present session had been done according to the smallest and meanest party standard ever set up in the country. In this connection he referred to the effect of the President's special message on Southern outrages, in inducing republicans to vote for the Ku Klux bill who at first had resolved not to do so. He was facetious on the resignation of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, as Presidential favor, after hard work and long repentance. In reference to the appropriation for promoting civil service reform, he criticised severely the action of the President in forcing the resignation of Secretary Cox, because he had striven to defend his clerks from political assessments, and said it was supremely ridiculous to appropriate money for this administration to be used for promoting civil service reform.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., made some remarks, and submitted an amendment on the subject of the claims of Southern loyalists.

General debate on the bill was then closed, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments. The various items for the officers of the territorial government for the District of Columbia were agreed to, with a proviso that no person shall be entitled to draw a salary as a member of the Board of Public Works who is paid a salary for the discharge of the duties of any other office under the government of the United States.

Mr. RANDALL moved an appropriation of $15,000 for the expenses of the commission on the Sutro tunnel in Nevada.

Mr. BURCHARD made the point of order that the appropriation was not in pursuance of law, and the Speaker sustained the point.

Mr. SCOCUM, (dem.) of N. Y., moved an appropriation of $20,000 to test a seacoast rifled gun.

A point of order being raised the amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. BROOKS of New York, opposed the Senate amendment appropriating ten thousand dollars to repair the damage caused by fire in the Cadets' Barracks at West Point, on the ground that, according to a statement in the New York *Tribune*, the War Department has not obeyed the orders of the House in regard to the three cadets who were expelled by the first class some months ago, the President characterizing the resolutions of the House as of no more authority than those of a town meeting.

The amendment was then concurred in.

Without proceeding further on the bill the House, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday was fair, and there was much inquiry for eligibly situated property, both improved and unimproved. Five auctioneers were busy for a time, and, while none of them had large offerings, each obtained satisfactory prices. A good business is expected to be done in country real estate this season. Appended is a report of the sales made yesterday:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY F. H. LUDLOW AND CO.

House and lot No. 48 West 29th st., lot 25x82 ..... $34,750
House and lot No. 345 West 31st st., lot 18.8x98.9 10,350

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SONS AND CO.

House and lot 115 East 59th st., 20x50x103.5 19,000
House and lot No. 231 East 60th st., 20x50x100.5 21,100
House and lot No. 248 East 60th st., 20x55x half a block 25,700

BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.

House and lot No. 106 Amity st., lot 21.11x115 15,700

BY ROBERTS AND M'GUIRE.

House and lot No. 406 East 57th st., between 1st and 2d avs., 17.10x45x100 12,150
House and lot No. 408 East 57th st., between 1st and 2d avs., 17.10x45x100 12,000
House and lot No. 410 East 57th st., between 1st and 2d avs., 17.10x45x100 12,850
Leasehold property on West st., 122.3 ft. n. of Barclay st., Rhinelander lease, 21 years, from May 1, 1855, with one renewal at valuation; rent $1,000; size 19.9x81.5 ft. 10,200

BY JOHNSON AND MILLER—BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

Five lots on Heyward st., Brooklyn, commencing 80 ft. e. from Wythe av., each 425

THE CAREY CASE.

The Mysterious Murder on St. Patrick's Day.

Coroner Schirmer, in the absence of Coroner Keenan, resumed the investigation yesterday in relation to the death of John Carey, from injuries received on the evening of the 17th of March, at No. 34 Bethune street, at the hands, as alleged, of Collins, McGovern, Shaughnessy and Broderick, the last of whom keeps the liquor store where the occurrence took place.

John H. Kershaw, officer of the Ninth precinct, testified—On the night of March 17 he was told there was a disturbance in Bethune street; went there and saw a crowd dispersing; saw Carey (deceased) there, and took him to the corner; he said that he and McGovern had a fight, and he got McGovern down and got the best of him, and while he had him down some one kicked or struck him with brass knuckles, couldn't tell which; he didn't want any one arrested; saw him ten minutes afterwards at his own door; he had blood on his face; saw him a day or two after and he said he was getting along very well, and would be right in a few days; he was going to see a doctor; saw McGovern on the night of the fight going into Broderick's store, and saw O'Conner at the corner of Washington street.

Other witnesses were called, but, as at the previous investigation, neither of them knew anything about it. Captain Wasnburn of the Ninth precinct police, stated that he had done all he could to obtain testimony in this case, but had not succeeded. He thought Broderick knew all about it, but he understood he had left the city.

The jury found that deceased came to his death from injuries received at the hands of some person or persons to them unknown, and Collins and McGovern were discharged from custody.

LONG ISLAND OYSTER BAYS.

A Conspiracy Discovered—How the Yankees Tried to Legislate on the Oyster Question.

The question of possession of the bays is again prominent with the people of Long Island. A bill has been drawn which the people say is in the interest of the Connecticut pilferers and squatters. The bill insinuates that the towns have no jurisdiction over the bays, and asks the Legislature to authorize the trustees to lease the lands. The trustees contend that they now have this power. No person can lease more than 100 acres, which would give the Connecticut oyster men almost exclusive possession of the bays, as the natives could not lease so many acres, nor afford to pay as high prices as the monopolists. The bill also recognizes the right of the foreigners now in possession of the lands, and creates a special tribunal outside of the courts to determine disputes. The matter has created intense excitement, and it was only by accident the bill was discovered. It is everywhere conceded as a sharp Yankee trick, concocted by some local politicians and the New England dealers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, April 11—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was irregular in the several grades, but generally higher, in sympathy with an advance in the Liverpool market, and more active. Cotton was steady and quiet.

MONEY FIVE TO SEVEN PER CENT.

The best rate for money was seven per cent on miscellaneous stock collaterals, which was modified to six to seven per cent as the quotation for business in the afternoon. On governments the rates were five and six per cent.

Prime commercial paper was quoted 6 a 7 per cent discount, with sales at 6½ a 7 per cent.

Foreign exchange was quiet and unchanged.

THE NEW LOAN.

The additional subscriptions to the new loan reported to the Treasury Department up to noon today amounted to $500,000, making the total subscriptions to date $56,433,750.

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME.

The Treasury programme for the current week contemplates the purchase of two millions of five-twenties on Wednesday, and the sale of two millions of gold on Thursday.

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending April 11, 1871, were $3,867,399.

GOLD STAGNANT—110¼ A 110⅜.

The Gold Room was nearly deserted to-day, and its usually noisy precincts were almost silent. The speculative interest has left it for the temporarily more attractive scene of the Stock Exchange, and transactions are limited to the filling of a few orders here and there on mercantile account or for the bullion dealers. The relaxation in money was reflected in a sympathetic relaxation of the carrying rate, which, in a few instances, descended to "flat"—a condition of the loan market exhibiting the continued presence of a considerable short interest standing over from last month, when so much faith was placed in the prospect of heavy gold sales in April by the Treasury Department. The diminished exports of the week just ended might serve to afford a pretext for a brief speculation just now, were it not that the advancing wheat market in Liverpool will, doubtless, lead to heavy exports right away, while the London quotation for five-twenties shows no weakness, such as to threaten a return of even a moderate amount of bonds.

GOVERNMENTS FIRM.

The government list naturally responded to the steadiness of gold (for the latter was steady and strong as well as dull) and to the quotation 92¾ a 92⅞ for 62's in London, not to speak of the immediate local influence of the easier situation of the money market. The average price of the 62's here was 112⅞, which was only ¼ a ⅜ per cent below par in gold. The currency sixes were quiet and barely steady.

STOCKS RAMPANT AND ACTIVE.

The stock market was excited over a further remarkable advance in prices, which, in many of the leading shares, were the

HIGHEST OF THE SEASON.

The "bull" cliques discovered that, owing to the relaxation of money, they were losing too much stock by their fictitious sales, and hence joined in the general scramble for stocks. The successful negotiation of the new loan of the Ohio and Mississippi Company, which means a third track and narrow guage connection with the Baltimore and Ohio and other narrow guage lines, advanced the price of the stock to 50¼. Western Union Telegraph, the movement in which was lying dormant pending the question of monetary activity, was taken in hand afresh by the Vanderbilt party, and rose to 59¼. Reading, which is once more under the manipulation of its old friends—the Moses Taylor party—sold at 108¾. Lake Shore, under the revival of the operations of the Vanderbilt branch combination, advanced to 103. Rock Island touched 112¾. Wabash, which is under the care of still another branch of the Vanderbilt party, brought 61¾. The recent rise in Union Pacific and Central Pacific securities is attributed to an important and very valuable discovery of coal and iron mines at Elko, Nevada, adjacent to the line of the railroad. The only weak spot was Harlem, which ran down to 127 on the announcement that the stockholders at their meeting to-day had authorized the issue of $2,000,000 more stock, making the capital $10,000,000. The vote stood—128,364 shares for and 770 shares against the proposition. The increase will be 40,000 shares—Harlem being "half-stock," or $50 a share at par.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	97	95¾
New York Central and Hudson Scrip	93	92¼
Harlem	128¾	127
Erie	21½	20¾
Reading	108¾	108¼
Lake Shore	103	102¾
Wabash	61¾	61¼
Fittsburgh	115	114¾
Northwestern	89	88
Northwestern preferred	97¾	97
Rock Island	112¾	111¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	62	61¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	80	79¾
Ohio and Mississippi	50¼	49¾
C., C. and I. C.	23¾	23½
Union Pacific	29½	28¾
Western Union Telegraph	59½	58¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¼

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The following were the closing street prices for the government list:—United States currency sixes, 115¼ a 115⅝; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 116¼ a 116½; do. do., coupon, 116⅜ a 116⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109¼ a 109½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¾ a 112⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112¾ a 112⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112¾ a 112⅞; do. do., registered, January and July, 111⅜ a 111¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 111⅜ a 111¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111⅜ a 111¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112 a 112⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅞ a 108¾; do. do., coupon, 108⅞ a 108¾.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was generally dull. The Louisianas were heavy on the publication of a circular purporting to come from the merchants of New Orleans, denouncing the manner in which the State debt was created—the movement being similar to that recently initiated at Charleston against the bonds of South Carolina. The North Carolinas and Tennessees were strong and higher. The following were the final street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 66 a 74; do., new, 66 a 66½; Virginia, ex coupon, 68 a 70; do. new, 72 a 73; do. registered stock old, 55 a 55¾; Georgia sixes, 84 a 88; do. sevens, 90 a 92; do. sevens, old, 92 a 95; North Carolina, ex coupon, 48 a 48½; do. funding, 1866, 37 a 39; do. do., 1868, 30 a 32; do. new, 24½ a 26; do. special tax, 18¾ a 19; Missouri sixes, 92¾ a 92½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91¼ a 91¾; Louisiana sixes, 68 a 70; do. new, 63 a 65; do. levee sixes, 72 a 75; do. do. eights, 88 a 90; do. Penitentiary sevens, 72 a 76; do. railroad eights, 75 a 80; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 102 a 104; do. railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 80; do. new, January and July, 60½ a 61; do. do., April and October, 55 a 60; do. registered stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 55 a 60; do. sevens, 50 a 62; Mobile and Ohio sterling, 88 a 90; do. interest eights, 80 a 82; do. second mortgage eights, 65 a 66; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 82 a 86; do. second do. eights, 75 a 79; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 88 a 90; do. second do., 75 a 80; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 88 a 92; do., second mortgage, 78 a 80; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed South Carolina, 57 a 60; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed Georgia, 72 a 75; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 55 a 56; Memphis city sixes, 55¾ a 57; Savannah city sevens, 82 a 84; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 76; do. issue railroad sixes, 71 a 75; do. new sevens, 72 a 74.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The fluctuations in the price of gold during the day were as follows:—

10 A. M.	110¾	2 P. M.	110¼
10:30 A. M.	110⅞	3 P. M.	110¼
11 A. M.	110¾	4 P. M.	110¼
12 M.	110¾	5:30 P. M.	110¼ a 110⅜
1 P. M.	110¾		

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	$24,373,000
Gold balances	924,883
Currency balances	1,079,598

The Panama steamer brought $64,000 in specie. The specie engagement for Wednesday had reached $160,000 this afternoon.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, April 11—10:15 A. M.

$32000 US 6's, '81, r	116⅛	100 shs West U Tel b3	58⅛
102000 do	116⅛	1000 do b c b3	58⅛
3000 US 6's, '81, c	116¼	1200 do c	58⅛
5500 US 5-20, c, '65	112¾	400 do c	58⅜
20000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	111⅛	200 Mariposa pf	9⅛
150 00 US 5-20, c, '67	111¾	200 do	10
3000 do c	111⅝	1000 do b call	10
175000 do b3	111⅝	600 do	10⅛
3000 US 5-20, c, '68	112	100 Quick M Co b c	12
5000 US 5's, 10-40, c b3	108¾	400 do	12⅛
10000 U S 6's, currency	115⅛	100 Pac M SS Co	43⅛
10000 Tenn 6's, old	68	143 Wells-Fargo Ex	43
5000 do	65⅞	136 Am M U Ex	49
14000 do	65¾	15 do	49½
16000 Tenn 6's, new	61⅛	600 N Y C & H R RR b c	96⅛
2000 Va 6's, old	68⅜	200 Erie RR a3	21
3000 Geo 7's, gold bds	91¾	1200 Harlem RR b c	128⅛
5000 N C 6's, new	25	200 Reading RR s10	108⅝
15000 do b call	25⅛	100 do a3	108¾
5000 N Car 6's, o b	48	200 do b c	108⅞
28000 N C Fund act, '66	28	800 L S & M S RR	102⅛
12000 S C 6's, Jan & Jy, n	61	200 do b3	102¼
2000 Missouri 6's	92⅞	50 do	102¼
1000 do b c	92⅞	900 do b c	102⅛
25000 N C 6's, sp tax s15	18⅝	2300 do	102⅛
1000 N Y 7's, b l, c	108¼	500 Un Pac RR	29⅛
1000 B'klyn 6's, w l	94⅜	200 do	29⅛
1000 do	94⅜	400 do a3	29⅛
1000 N Y Cen 7's, '76	101	1000 do b c	29
1000 Buff, N Y & E 1st m	89	200 do	29⅛
1000 Mich So 2d mtge	99	300 do	29⅛
5000 Alb & Sus 2d m	91½	400 do	29⅛
6000 do	92	500 do c	29
2000 Harlem RR con bs	90	500 do	29⅛
1000 Cen Pac gold bds	95⅞	500 Cleve & Pitts RR	114¾
3000 do	96	200 C, C, Cin & I RR	88⅛
1000 U Pac RR 1st m	84⅛	100 do	88⅛
1000 do	84⅛	10 do	88⅛
2000 U Pac 7's, land g b	73⅛	100 Ch & NW RR b c	84¾
10000 do	74	100 N J Central RR	106⅞
5000 T & W 1st, S L d	85⅞	100 do	106⅞
2000 Great W 1st, '88	90	400 Chic & R I RR	112¾
2000 Un Pac 10's, inc	70	200 do	112⅞
1000 S C & Ea 2d m	61⅛	50 do	112
1000 N J Cen, n b	101¼	100 do b c	112⅛
6000 Ohio & Miss con b	90	500 Mil & St P RR	61⅛
10000 Col, C & I C 1st b30	84	100 Mil & St P pfd	79⅛
30000 do	84	100 Tol, W & W RR	61⅛
8000 Mich So s f bds	102⅛	50 do b c	61⅛
2000 Long Dock bds	85⅛	8 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	99⅛
6000 Am D & Im C, 7's	98	12 do	99⅛
11 shs Ninth Nat Bank	110	661 Del, Lack & W RR	109
5 Bk of Comm'wth	39	200 Ohio & Miss RR	49⅛
100 Merchants' Bk	118	1200 do	49⅛
20 Corn Exch Bk	128	75 St L & I M RR	57⅛
20 Cent Nat Bk	109	200 Morris & Es RR	91⅛
50 shs Del & Hud Canal	117½	200 Mar & Cin 1st pf	29⅛
100 American Coal	42	400 do	29⅛
200 Con Coal of Md	37	100 Mar & Cin 2d pf b c	10
100 do	37⅛	100 St L & St Jo RR	38
200 West U Tel	58⅞	500 Col, C & I C RR	23⅛
13 do	58⅞	25 Dub & S C RR b c	79
73 do	58⅞		

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

$11000 US 5-20, r, '62	109¼	$10000 US 5-20, c, '67 b3	111⅛
10000 US 5-20, c, '62	112¼	10000 US 5-20, c, '68	112
10000 do b3	112¼	25000 US 6's, 10-40, c b3	10 ⅞
50000 US 5-20, c, '65	112¾	30000 do	108¾

One o'Clock P. M.

$2000 Tenn 6's, n	65⅞	600 shs L S & M S b c	102⅛
10000 do	66	1400 do	102⅛
10000 S C 6's, July	19½	200 Panama RR	66
10000 H & St Jo 8's, con b	10⅛	300 Un Pac RR	29
100 shs Con Coal of Md	36⅛	200 Clev & Pitts RR	114¾
200 Maryland C Co	32½	100 Chic & N W	88⅛
200 Quick Min pref	19½	50 C & N W pfd	97⅛
100 West Un Tel b c	59	200 Pitts, Ft W gtd	99⅛
500 do	58⅞	12 C, C, C & Ind RR	88⅛
400 Mariposa pfd b c	10¼	1200 do b10	88⅛
100 do b c	10⅛	200 do	88⅛
200 Pac M SS Co	43⅛	500 do	89
400 N Y C & H R RR b c	95⅛	100 do	89⅛
500 do	95⅛	100 N J Centra RR	106⅛
100 do b3	95⅛	125 do	106⅛
700 do	95⅛	100 do	106⅛
100 do b3	95⅛	200 do	106⅛
900 do	95⅛	30 do	106⅛
350 do	95⅛	200 do	106⅛
20000 N Y C & H R RR cf	92⅛	200 Chic & R I RR	112
10000 do b3	92⅛	200 do b3	112
100000 do b c	92⅛	100 Bos, H & Erie RR	1⅞
30000 do b c	92⅛	200 St L & I M RR	57⅛
1000 Erie RR b c	21⅛	200 Harlem RR	128
800 Reading RR	108⅛	21 Morris & Es RR	9⅛
1000 do	108⅛	200 Tol, Wab & W RR b c	61⅛
400 L S & M S RR	102⅛	300 do	61⅛

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel	58⅞ a 58⅝	Northwestern	88¼ a 88⅞
Mariposa pref	10⅛ a 11	Northwest'n pf	9 ⅞ a 9⅞
Pacific Mail	43⅛ a 43⅛	Rock Island	111⅞ a 112
N Y Cen con	96⅛ a 96⅞	St Paul	61⅛ a 61⅞