A SCIENTIFIC AFTERNOON.

Reception of the Trustees of the Museum of Natural History.

What Has Been Done During the Past Year—Improved State of the Collections—The Third Annual Report—Monday and Tuesday, for the Future, Reserved Days.

In spite of the and rain wind which swept through the street's and turned umbrellas inside out, and laid the foundation for many a protracted cold and rheumatic ache and pain, there was quite a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen yesterday afternoon at the complimentary reception and private view of their collections given by the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, in the Arsenal building. Among the distinguished visitors General Sherman was, of course, the central figure, and he expressed great pleasure at the noble character of the work already accomplished. A band of music discoursed gay strains on the top floor, and the scene within, with the glittering cabinets filled with birds of rare plumage and animals of gaudy-colored furs, the trustees exultant over the compliments lavished upon them from all sides, and a select company of delighted visitors, was, indeed, a bright contrast to the view without, which, partially hid by driving mist and rain, showed still plainly enough the traces of the wild work of early winter. Although the

ADDITIONS OF SPECIMENS

during the past nine months have not been very considerable, the trustees and their employés have not, by any means, been idle. A year ago the building was a chaos of confused preparations for a museum—only that and nothing more. The spoils already captured in the way of specimens and curiosities were huddled together with scarcely the faintest attempt at order or arrangement, and the lower floor was still used as a home for monkeys and Guinea pigs, and hogs, and all sorts of unsavory, though interesting, creatures, whose fragrant odors permeated the entire building. The upper stories, also, were but imperfectly prepared for their future uses.

Now all is changed. The building has been

THOROUGHLY CLEANSED;

improved arrangements have been made for warming it, and the grand nuisance of living animals has been abolished by their transportion to more suitable quarters. A large part of the collection has been perfectly classified—the animals into their various orders of quadrumanous, carnivorous, herbivorous, marsupial, &c., and the birds, insects and reptiles in cases of nearly allied families. Much also has been done in the way of improving the general appearance of the Museum. The ceilings and walls are now spotlessly clean, and huge banks of flowers pleasantly fill up the centre of the floors. It is astonishing that the trustees should have done so much in so short a space of time, and they deserve the warmest thanks of the community for having shown so unmistakably that they are thoroughly in earnest about giving us at the earliest possible date a worthy museum of natural history. Of course the collection is as yet deplorably defective in many of its features, but this will easily be amended by

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

from American travellers and merchants. No people are more variously scattered over the wide world, and it need only to be known that a national repository exists, where proper care will be taken of donations, for specimens to flow in with constant liberality. The trustees are now endeavoring to acquire Mr. Jay's collection of shells, embracing 50,000 specimens. Mr. Jay offers to present this valuable collection gratuitously if the Museum will purchase from him his library on conchology at the price it has cost him, $10,000.

But even as the Museum now stands a visitor may spend many an hour, with profit as well as amusement, in looking over its accumulated treasures. The cases of monkeys, for instance, are respectably rich, if still very far from perfect. The specimens are all admirably stuffed, and the fur is as smooth and the glass eyes gleam out as brilliantly as though the poor little

TROGLODYTES

were still alive. Some idea of the wondrous fertility with which nature works out a single grand type of life may, therefore, certainly be gleaned from even a cursory study of these cases. Hundreds of variations in size and color are brought before the eye at a single glance. Their educational value in forcing upon the mind a fair conception of the marvellous diversity of nature is proportionately great. There is also a supplementary case, devoted almost entirely to the monkey skeletons.

THE BIRD COLLECTIONS

seem comparatively the richest. There is one case appropriated almost exclusively by humming birds. Some of them are scarcely larger than a bee, while others rival in weight the sparrows that flit about the parks. They are all, however, exquisitely beautiful, and even the long slender beak, though it is, no doubt, a departure from the ideal standard of bird beauty, grows, when attentively studied into becoming an attraction rather than a blemish. And then the variety and marvellous beauty of the gaudy plumage of these charming little creatures cannot fail to strike even the dullest eye that gazes upon them. It is no slight advantage for society to have its less worthy members thus tutored into something like an adequate conception of at least one side of the world we live in, while it is more than likely that a free museum such as this will do more in cultivating a sentiment of kindness and gentleness towards the lower creation than all the tracts of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The knowledge of the wonderful perfection of created life once stamped indelibly upon his mind, a man, however brutal and degraded, hesitates ere he destroys such a marvellous and beautiful example of animate handiwork.

One of the most interesting cases is that of

THE BIRD SKELETONS.

The specimens range from the pelican to the sparrow, and are prepared with admirable skill. One upper shelf is occupied exclusively with the smaller birds, and the skeletons look like so many intricate aggregations of spider web, so airy and delicate and complex are the extremities and ramifications of the grand parts of their osseous framework. Merely as examples of patient and careful dissecting, this case deserves special notice, particularly when the peculiarly hollow character of the bones of birds is remembered.

THE INSECT COLLECTIONS

are also very respectably extensive, at least in certain limited fields, and their arrangement is admirable. They also bear striking witness to the skill of the entomologists who have prepared them. In a few glass boxes there are hundreds of small moths, whose outspread wings in many cases would not stretch across a man's taumb nail, and whose bodies are scarcely thicker than the pin that fastens them to the cork flooring. To have caught these gossamer-like little beings and deprived them of life and stretched them out without breaking one of their thread-like limbs or brushing off the film of colored plates that coat their wings, must indeed have been a task requiring consummate skill and infinite patience.

ONE ADORNMENT

of the highest floor is a life-like Asiatic hunting scene, good enough to be described. A native Asiatic—a Hindoo, apparently, by his dress—mounted on a camel, has been overtaken by a male lion with shaggy mane, whose spouse he has just killed and is now lying dead on the earth. The beast, with glaring eyes and opened mouth, has just sprung upon his intended victim and has fastened one of his cruel claws in the flesh of the camel, while another tears the leg of the man. He is on the eve of consummating his revenge, while the Hindoo, his face distorted with fear, has raised his sabre for a last despairing stroke at his infuriated assailant. The group has been arranged with artistic skill, and it possesses real dramatic interest. Many a schoolboy in the generation or two before us will gaze upon it with wondering attention, and it will do more to familiarize him with a certain aspect of Asiatic life than all the books, however attractively written, in the school library.

The following is the third annual report of the trustees:—

The trustees of the American Museum of Natural History have the pleasure of presenting this, their third annual report, with copies of their charter, constitution, bylaws, the letters received—presenting property to the Museum—and the report of the treasurer. The remaining part of the Vermeasen collection, purchased in Paris, which was delayed by the Franco-Prussian war and subsequent seizure of the French capital, has been received in perfect order and safely deposited with the other Museum property in the Arsenal building on Central Park.

The most valuable donation which the Museum has received during the year is the great auk, now extinct, presented by Mr. Robert L. Stuart. It is the rarest specimen in our large collection of birds.

A large collection of the corals of Florida has been purchased of Captain Medary, United States Army.

The cases for exhibiting the Museum specimens, commenced last year by the Department of Public Parks, were completed in the spring and a temporary arrangement of most of the collections was made and a reception, to which our subscribers were invited, was held on 27th of April, and though a severe storm occurred on that day so large a number of our prominent citizens were present that the hearty interest of all classes in the prosperity of the institution was assured at its very opening. Since that date the Museum has been open every weekday to the public, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays it has been literally thronged by hundreds and even thousands, not only of our own citizens, but by visitors from every land to our metropolitan city. The attendance on many days may be safely estimated at over 10,000.

The exhibition cases first completed proving insufficient for the proper display of the extensive collections of birds and mammals, the department built similar cases around the octagons at the corners of the building, increasing the exhibition space for such specimens in the second story nearly two-thirds, and in the upper story one third, and giving both halls a pleasing effect of completeness. This work was finished on the 1st of August, and since that time the large collections of birds and mammals have been entirely re-arranged, and the specimens not previously exhibited have been placed in their proper families. The birds are divided into four principal groups, according to their geographical distribution. On the second floor are the birds of South America and of Africa; on the third floor those of North America and of Europe, and arranged according to the system of Professor Lilljeborg, each family having a large label containing its scientific and common name. The North American birds have each a label with its scientific name, sex and habitat, and its common name in large type; and this system of labelling, alike acceptable to the scientific and curious observer, will be extended as rapidly as possible throughout the collections on exhibition.

The Curators have been greatly assisted in their work by the kindness of the Superintendent, the Superintending Architect, and other executive officers of the department at the Arsenal.

A letter, endorsed by a large number of our leading citizens, has been addressed to the department, asking, in accordance with our original agreement with the Park Commissioners, "that Monday and Tuesday of each week be reserved for the Commissioners of Parks, the trustees of the Museum, all persons contributing or desiring to contribute money or specimens, those wishing to examine the museum specimens for the purpose of special study, the teachers and pupils of public schools and the inmates of charitable and benevolent institutions of the city, the admission on those days to be by tickets issued by the trustees, in accordance with a plan to be approved by the department," in order that the Museum may be used for educational purposes as well as to afford recreation for the public. These propositions, which will combine both of these desirable objects, have been agreed to by the department, and a special notice to that effect has been posted at the Arsenal building, informing the public that tickets for those days can be obtained by calling at the office of the Department of Public Parks, 830 Broadway, or of the Secretary of the Museum. A similar notice has been sent to all the Natural History societies in the country. This arrangement, by furnishing opportunities to teachers to explain the specimens to their classes, will make the Museum an important part of the educational system of our city, and afford facilities for students from other places.

The Museum is constantly receiving offers of specimens and books at very reasonable prices, among which we would refer to the very important letter annexed, from Dr. John C. Jay, of Rye, offering to present his celebrated collection of shells, containing over fifty thousand specimens, when our institution can purchase his library at its cost.

A very important collection of the fossils of South Carolina, from the Pleiocene and Post-Pleiocene periods, has been offered, and large and choice collections of minerals, also rare mammals and skeletons; and the fact that one of the largest private collections of birds and rare works on ornithology in the world is soon to be offered for sale in Europe, compels us to ask that our present subscription list of $25,000 be increased to $100,000 at once. The privileges which subscribers will hereafter enjoy are stated in the first bylaw, and the importance of this institution in promoting the study of natural history in America, is now beginning to be manifest. The trustees confidently appeal to all who have at heart the interests of our city and country for the means to enable it to accomplish its important mission.

JOHN DAVID WOLFE, President.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1871.

ART SALE.

Artists' Chicago Relief Fund.

The efforts, to which we have already called attention, made by the artists of this city to help their unfortunate brothers of Chicago, have resulted in the collection of a number of pictures of rare merit, which will be offered for sale to the public on Thursday next. It is not often that a collection of pictures presenting such uniform merit can be met with in an auction room, and, indeed, the appearance of Mr. Leavitt & Co.'s art rooms in Clinton Hall, where the works are on exhibition, offers a striking contrast to even the National Academy of Design. There is not to be seen here the same inequality of merit, or, rather, the contrast of good work with rubbish, which is so striking a feature of the Academy exhibitions, and intending purchasers can buy with confidence that the works in the collection possess unusual merit. The artists have certainly done their part in a large-hearted and generous manner, and it only remains for the public to come forward and crown the work of charity. We will remind intending purchasers that the present undertaking deserves especial support, for the reason that the whole proceeds will be devoted to the cause of charity, and that there will neither fees nor percentages taken out of the fund. The artists give their pictures without reservation, and Messrs. Leavitt & Co. the use of their gallery, &c., free of all charge.

We would like to be able to notice a number of the paintings, but space will not allow us to more than name a few works taken almost at haphazard. Mr. Brevoort contributes a view, "Inside Gloucester Harbor," which is delightfully painted. The mass of rock, with trees interspersed, in the foreground, is capitally studied, and the tranquil water, green, transparent, and the glossy texture which is seen on warm days when the water is scarcely ruffled are splendidly reproduced, and display the artist's power in landscape. "A Sunset," by McCord, breathes very pretty sentiment. The artist has managed with great judgment his color effects. One of the prettiest little genre pieces we have seen for some time is a little child seated in a crimson armchair nursing; the action is natural and the composition original and strong. In point of color it is strong, but nicely balanced. James W. Hart sends a landscape, with cattle, excellently treated and full of delicious pastoral sentiment. A group of strolling players in a storm, by Beard, deserves particular attention; he has caught the expression of hopeless dejection in the group most happily, and the bear looks sad as his companions. These are but a few out of some hundred and fifty paintings of unusual merit, and we hope the lovers of art will mark their appreciation of the considerable sacrifices which the artists have made by seeing that no picture is bought below its real value. This is a duty they owe to the unfortunates for whose benefit the sale takes place. Let the buyers remember that every dollar they may gain by driving hard bargains will be taken out of the pockets of the suffering Chicago artists. This thought alone ought to make every lover of art act generously and outside all mere commercial considerations on Thursday (to-morrow), when the sale takes place.

THE ALLEGED O'BRIEN HOMICIDE CASE.

Not a Case of Intentional Violence—Discharge of the Prisoner.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest in the case of John O'Brien, the man alleged to have been fatally beaten at the foot of Twentieth street, East River, last Friday morning, by Edward McGrorey, as previously reported in the HERALD. Below will be found a brief synopsis of the testimony adduced, from which it will appear that there was no culpability attached to McGrorey; that he and deceased had a quarrel, when the latter was pushed over, but not heavily. Probably O'Brien fell on his head after getting up and passing away.

James Gorman, a lad, living at 422 East Fourteenth street, deposed that he assisted deceased in his business of peddling sand; on Friday morning deceased and prisoner met on the pier foot of Twentieth street, East River, and there had a difficulty about some sand in the office, and the prisoner (McGrorey) struck deceased about the head and knocked him down, he falling on his back; deceased lay there some time on the ground, when the prisoner kicked him in the side; deceased was somewhat intoxicated, but could walk pretty straight.

Robert McEvoy, of No. 292 avenue A, deposed that on Friday morning deceased entered his liquor store apparently staggering; said he had been to a wake; felt bad, and wanted to lie down and have a sleep in the back room; in two hours or so afterwards O'Brien was found to be dead.

Henry Murphy, of No. 324 East Thirty-fourth street, was acquainted with prisoner and deceased; saw them have a quarrel, and deceased was pushed or fell over, when the prisoner gave him a shove with his foot, but not hard; deceased got up, and they had another scuffle, and O'Brien fell again, but, getting up, walked away as though nothing had happened.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified that deceased died of compression of the brain, the result of an injury; as nearly two hours elapsed from the time deceased had the difficulty till he entered Murphy's place it is probable that he fell on his head before reaching there.

The case was then given to the jury, who found "that deceased came to his death by compression of the brain, probably caused by an accidental fall, November 9, 1871. They find no evidence against the prisoner, Edward McGrorey, implicating him in the death of said John O'Brien."

The accused was accordingly discharged by Coroner Keenan, and left the Court with his friends.

DOUBLY EUCHRED.

Newark's Contribution to Yesterday's History of Crime.

John Ford, a Warren street saloon keeper, can well afford to avoid playing euchre, at least under certain circumstances. On Monday night he played several games with Patrick Burns, John Graham and Andrew Meidrum. Besides playing the party also drank freely. Ford's companions got up a row among themselves, into which Ford was drawn. After the scuffle was over and the trio had left Ford found that he was minus $230 in cash and a gold watch and chain worth $200. Yesterday morning, about half-past two o'clock, Meidrum was caught by a policeman in the act of committing a burglary. Burns was with him but managed to slip the officer. Subsequently he and Graham were captured. The three were recognized as Ford's companions, and Graham was identified as the person who on the 6th of November, a year ago, assaulted on a horse car in a most atrocious manner one William Dutcher. Graham bit off a piece of his nose. Since then until lately he kept clear of the city. Ford's property was not found.

William S. Jaques' clothing store in Mulberry street was also entered by burglars early yesterday morning and robbed of about $150 worth of goods. This is the sixth time his place has been robbed.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday Jane Madden, as administratrix of John Madden, brought suit against the Staten Island Railroad Company to recover $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Westfield, on Sunday, the 30th of July last. The deceased was a deputy sheriff, and a well-known resident of the Eastern District. He left five children. On the part of the defence all negligence was denied, and the defendants claimed that they could not be held liable, as the deceased violated a law of the State by travelling on Sunday. Counsel for defence also objected to the trial of the case before the Court, on the ground that it had no jurisdiction, but Judge McCue overruled the objection and the trial proceeded. Case still on.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was strong, but inactive. The cotton market was unchanged.

MONEY FOUR TO SIX PER CENT.

The money market was quite easy, and borrowers were readily supplied at five to six per cent. Toward three o'clock there was some pressure to secure employment for balances over night, and transactions occurred at as low as four per cent, making a counterpart and counterbalance to some exceptional loans earlier in the day to small houses on miscellaneous collaterals at seven per cent.

There was also a better inquiry for prime paper, which was quoted at 8 a 12 per cent discount.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE HIGHER.

A decline in gold brought in large orders for foreign bills, and the demand was active enough to induce the leading drawers to advance their rates, which were accordingly altered to the following standard:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¼ a 108½; good to prime bankers', 108¾ a 108⅞; short sight, 109¾ a 109⅞; Paris, sixty days, 5.42½ a 5.37½; short sight, 5.33¾ a 5.32½; Antwerp, 5.30 a 5.25; Switzerland, 5.27½ a 5.23½; Hamburg, 35¾ a 36; Amsterdam, 40½ a 40¾; Frankfort, 40⅞ a 41¼; Bremen, 78¼ a 78¾; Prussian thalers, 71¾ a 72¼.

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending November 14, 1871, was $4,793,905.

GOLD LOWER—111¾ A 111.

The gold market was weak during the forenoon and a pressure of sales carried the price down to 111. From this point it reacted to 111¾ on the sharper inquiry for cash gold, which conveyed a suggestion that the market had been oversold; but it failed to hold the advance and closed dull at the intermediate figures of the day's business. The course of prices is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111¾	2 P. M.	111¾
10:08 A. M.	111	2:34 P. M.	111⅞
10:33 A. M.	111¾	3 P. M.	111¾
11 A. M.	111⅞	4 P. M.	111¾
12 M.	111⅞	5:30 P. M.	111¾ a 111¾
1 P. M.	111⅞		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 5 per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$38,385,000
Gold balances	1,495,860
Currency balances	1,786,804

The European steamer took out $75,000 in specie.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was strong, but without important change in prices outside of the currency sixes, which, as a further reflection of the decline in gold, were strong and higher. The leading dealers report a good investment demand and a not too plentiful supply of bonds on the street. The following were the closing quotations this evening:—United States currency sixes, 113¾ a 113½; do. do., 1881, registered, 115¾ a 116; do. do., coupon, 117¼ a 117½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111¾ a 111½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111½ a 111¼; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111¾ a 111⅞; do. do., registered, January and July, 114 a 114½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114½ a 114¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114¾ a 114⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 109¾ a 110; do. do., coupon, 109¾ a 110.

STOCKS DULL AND LOWER.

The stockmarket was dull and, with one brilliant exception, lower. The exception alluded to was Western Union Telegraph, which was rampant, and sold at as high as 67¼ against 65¾, the price early in the forenoon. The rest of the list was heavy, and, by dint of hard labor, succeeded in so paralyzing the example of Western Union as to get down an average of about one-half per cent, although it had a hard struggle against the missionary efforts of that active leader. Finally, when Western Union itself fell off toward the close the whole list got in line on a reaction ranging from one-quarter to three-quarters per cent. Quicksilver, in the miscellaneous shares, was active, with sales at 21. We give below the annual (or semi-annual, the last being published in May) statement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The valuation of the several steamers and other property of the company is as usual so purely fanciful that the reader may compute these assets as pleases himself. The important item of $3,000,000 cash, or its equivalent, has suggested a rumor that the new directors will divide it to stockholders and "make" the stock down to about thirty. On the other hand, were this money applied to a reduction of the capital it would serve to cancel about 60,000 shares at fifty per cent, and bring the capital down to the vicinity of $10,000,000, which many contend should be the basis of business. The annual election comes off to-morrow, but excites very little interest, as the to-be successful parties know fully what is in preparation, while the street will await any such developments as have been above indicated.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	92¾	91⅞
New York Central scrip	87½	87
Harlem	123¼	123
Erie	31¾	31¼
Reading	111	110¼
Lake Shore, new	86¾	85¾
Lake Shore scrip	80¼	79⅞
Wabash	63¾	62⅞
Pittsburg	124¾	124
Northwestern	61⅞	60⅞
Northwestern preferred	90	89¾
Rock Island	103	102¼
St. Paul	56¾	56¾
St. Paul preferred	78	77¼
Ohio and Mississippi	40⅞	39¾
Union Pacific	25	24¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	57¼	56¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	68¼	68
Western Union Telegraph	67¼	65¼
Pacific Mail	47¾	46¾

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	90¼	Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	93
New York Cen 6's, 1887	91	Tol & W 1st m, St L div	86⅞
New York Cen 6's, r c	81	Tol & Wab 2d m	89½
New York Cen 6's, sub	86	Tol & Wab equip cfs	80
New York Cen 7's, 1876	102	Tol & Wab coup cons	85¼
Erie 1st m, ex	86	Han & Naples 1st m	85¾
Erie 7's, 2d m, '79	92¼	Gt West 1st m, 1888	92
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	88	Gt West 2d m, 1893	84
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	85¾	Ill & South Iowa 1st m	87
Erie 7's, 6th m, '82	80	Gal & Chic extended	101
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	92	Chic, R I & Pacific	101
Long Dock bonds	89¼	Morris & Essex 1st m	102
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	102	Clev & Tol s f	101
Mud R 7's, 3d m, '75	99	New Jersey Cen 1st, n	102¼
Harlem 1st m 7's	102	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	105
Harlem con mtge s f 6's	90	Pitts F W & Chic 2d m	101
Alb & Sus 2d bds	92¼	Clev & Pitts 2d m	97
Alb & Sus 3d bds	92	Clev & Pitts 3d m	95
Mich So 7 p c, 2d m	95½	Clev & Pitts 4th m	85
Mich S & N I 1 7 p c	100	Chic & Alton s f	88
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	99¾	Chic & Alton income	90¼
Central Pac gold bonds	102	Ohio & Miss 1st m	101¼
Union Pacific 1st m bds	89¼	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	39
Union Pac ld grant 7's	76¼	Peninsular RR bonds	85
Union Pac income 6's	60	St L & Iron Mt 1st m	92
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	104	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	105
Galesville & Ld 1st m 8's	97	Mil & St Paul 1st m	94
Alton & T H 1st m	80	Jol & Chic 1st m	106
Alton & T H 2d m pref	65	Col, Chi & Ind Cen 7's	89
Alt & T H 2d m inc	76	Col, Chic & Ind Cen 2 m	69
Chic & N W s f	98¼	Tol, Peo & W, R D	90¼
Chi & N W int bds	91	Tol, Peo & W, W D	87¼
Chic & N W con bds	81	Tol, Peo & War 2d m	76
Chic & N W 1st m	97	N York & N Haven 6's	97
Del, Lack & W 1st m	100	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	83¼

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was generally quiet and steady if not strong, excepting for the South Carolinas, which, on the newspaper despatches from Charleston intimating that the next instalment of interest would not be paid, fell to 31. The following were the closing quotations for the Southern bonds generally:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 68¼ a 69; do. new, 68¼ a 69; Virginia, ex coupon, 59 a 60; do. registered stock, old, 50 a 52; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 62 a 63; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 27¾ a 28¼; Georgia sixes, 75 a 80; do. sevens, 87 a 92; do. sevens, gold, 91; North Carolina, ex coupon, 38 a 40; do. funding, 1866, 25 a 30; do. do., 1868, 22 a 25; do. new, 19¼ a 22; do. special tax, 15¼ a 16; Missouri sixes, 97¾ a 98; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 95; Louisiana sixes, 64 a 69; do. new, 56 a 62; do. levee sixes, 69 a 62; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 70 a 78; do. Penitentiary sevens, 60 a 65; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 67 a 70; do. eights, 99 a 100; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufala Railroad, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 71 a 75; do., new, January and July, 31 a 31¼; do. do., April and October, 28 a 29; Arkansas sixes, funded, 50 a 55; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 84 a 88; do. interest eights, 77 a 79; do. do. second mortgage, eights, 69 a 72; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, sevens, 82 a 85; do. second mortgage, eights, 72 a 75; New Orleans and Jackson, first mortgage, 84 a 87; do. do., second mortgage, 73 a 76; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first mortgage, 80 a 85; do. do., second mortgage, 75 a 80; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 50 a 55; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 68 a 70; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad eights, 53 a 55; Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad sevens, 50 a 56; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 75 a 80; Memphis city sixes, 55 a 56; Savannah city sevens, 82 a 86; New Orleans consols, old, 68 a 74; do. issued to railroads, sixes, 68 a 74; do. sevens, 63 a 67.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company for the first week in November, 1871, were, in

1871	$42,256
1870	31,944
Increase	$10,312

And from January 1 to November 8 in

1871	$1,362,927
1870	1,138,613
Increase	$224,314

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The following is the statement, under date of November 1, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as it will be submitted to the annual meeting of the stockholders to-morrow:—

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and call loans		$630,416
Time loans		242,100
$835,000 United States 5-20 bonds, cost		981,067
$775,000 United States 10-40 bonds, cost		838,025
$100,000 United States 5 per cent, new		100,000
Cash in hands of agents and pursers		120,903
Total		$3,052,506
27,143 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company's stock (being also a liability for the same amount)		2,714,900
1,668 shares California Dry Dock Company, San Francisco		100,315
44,496 tons coal ($11 77 per ton)		523,908
Outfits and supplies		270,929
		$6,671,177
Payments on steamers building		103,234
Real Estate—		
San Francisco, including wharf and franchise	$931,819	
Warehouses, San Francisco	133,230	
Benicia	25,649	
Oregon	2,267	
Hong Kong, with wharf, storehouses, &c.	170,941	
Yokohama, with storehouses and coal sheds	62,317	
Shanghae	8,256	
Elogo	991	
Tabago Water Works, &c.	40,000	
Islands (Bay of Panama)	25,000	
Aspinwall, iron wharf, house, warehouse, &c.	559,677	
Canal street wharf	25,000	
		1,785,982
Steamers—		
Colorado	$750,000	
Sacramento	600,000	
Constitution	600,000	
Henry Chauncey	600,000	
Arizona	600,000	
Rising Star	600,000	
Montana	600,000	
Oregonian	500,000	
New York	500,000	
Costa Rica	400,000	
Ocean Queen	380,000	
Golden Age	300,000	
St. Louis	75,000	
Arielo	75,000	
America	1,017,942	
Great Republic	1,038,254	
Japan	1,064,434	
China	1,006,282	
Alaska	864,138	
Ancon	187,502	
		11,843,534
Lighters		105,022
Sundry unsettled accounts		35,403
Total		$20,542,846

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$20,000,000
Freights on coals in transitu	118,504
Unsettled accounts	3,695
Balance to credit of profit and loss	420,646
Total	$20,542,846

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Nov. 14—10:15 A. M.

$1000 U S 6's, '81, c	117	700 shs West U Tel	66
$500 US 5-20 c, '62	111	1500 do	65¾
10000 do	111¾	100 Md Coal Co b c	23¾
500 do small	110¾	200 Quick M Co	20
1500 US 5-20, c, '64	111¾	100 Quick M Co pfd b c	25⅞
1000 US 5-20, c, '65	111⅝	75 Penn Coal Co	220
6000 US 5-20, c, 65, n	113¼	120 Adams Ex	86¾
113000 U S 5-20, c, '67	114¼	100 Pac M SS Co	47½
8500 US 5-20, c, '68	114¾	400 do b c	47¾
700 do	115	600 do	47⅞
10900 US 6's, cur'y	113¼	1500 do	47¾
10000 do	113½	400 do	47½
20000 Tenn 6's, old	68¾	200 do	47
30000 Tenn 6's, new	68	400 do	47¼
16000 Va 6's, def	23	100 U States Express	53
30000 N Car 6's, old b	38	50 do	57¾
10000 SC 6's, n, Apl & Oct	31	900 N Y C & H R RR b c	92¾
2000 Missouri 6's	97¾	100 do	92½
2500 N Cen 6's, '83	91	6 do	92¾
1000 do	90½	100 Erie RR b c	31¼
2040 Harlem 1st mtg	102	200 Reading RR b c	110½
1000 Cen Pac gld b	103	100 L S & M S RR b c	86¾
10000 do	102⅞	100 do	86¼
6000 Union Pac 1st m	89¾	100 L S & M S RR scrip	80¼
4000 do	90	100 Chic & N W RR pf	90
3000 Un Pac 10's, inc	60	200 New Jer C RR	108
9500 T & W 1st m, S L d	87	100 Mil & St P RR pf	77¼
1000 Tol & Wab 2d m	83¾	100 T, W & W RR	61¾
2000 Ala & Ter Haute 1st	98	100 do c	63¾
5000 Gt West 1st, '88	92	20 P, Ft W & C gtd	95¼
2000 Mil & St P 1st	94¼	200 H & St Jo RR	55¾
1000 Col, C & I C, 1st m	88¾	100 H & St Jo RR pf	68¾
20 shs Am Ex Bank	113	100 do	69¾
100 Canton Co	71	30 Morris & Ess RR	95
100 Con Coal of Md	43¼	34 do	95¼
300 do b c	43¼	100 Ohio & M RR	40¼
2 West U Tel	65½	600 do b c	40¾
300 do b c	65½	900 do	40½
500 do	65⅞	12 Chic, B & Q RR	125¼
600 do	66	10 N Y & NH RR	160
400 do	66¼	100 Del, Lack & W RR	108

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

$5000 U S 6's, '81, r	115⅞	$4500 US 5-20, c, '64	111¼
8000 US 6's, '81, c	117¼	8000 US 5-20, c, '65	111⅞
3500 US 5-20, c, '62	111¼	65000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	114
8000 do	111¼		

One o'Clock P. M.

10000 Tenn 6's, n	68¼	100 shs N Y C & H R	93
2000 SC 6's, n, Apl & Oct	31¾	100 do b c	92¾
20000 do	31	100 Mich Cen RR	122
31000 Missouri 6's	98	10 do	122
10000 U Pac RR 1st	89¾	100 Erie RR	31¾
3000 Gt West 2d m bds	84	400 L S & M S RR	86¾
100 shs Canton Co	71	100 Un Pac RR	24⅞
100 Pac M SS Co	47¾	100 do b5	25
200 do b c	47¾	100 C & N W RR b c	61¾
100 West Un Tel	66¾	30 New Jer Cen RR	107¾
100 do b3	66¾	100 Han & St Jo RR	57
500 do b c	66¾	100 do	57¼
100 Quick Mil Co	20¾	200 H & St Jo RR pref	68¾
100 Quicksilver M pf	26¾	60 Morris & Ess RR	95
100 Md Coal Co	23	100 Chic & Rk I RR	102¾
100 Adams Ex Co b c	86¾	100 Mil & St P pfd	77¾
100 N Y C & H R con	92¾	100 Chic & Alton RR	116⅞
200 do b3	93¼		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Western Union	66¾ a 66⅞	Northwest'n pf	90 a 90¼
Quicksilver	20¾ a 20¾	Rock Island	102¼ a 102½
Pacific Mail	47¼ a 47¾	St. Paul	56¾ a 56⅞
N Y Cen con	91¾ a 92	St. Paul pref	77¾ a 78
N Y Cen scrip	87 a 87¼	Wabash	62¾ a 62⅞
Erie	31¼ a 31½	Ohio & Miss	39¾ a 39¾
Reading	110¾ a 111	Union Pacific	24¾ a 24¾
Lake Shore	85¾ a 85⅞	Bos, Hart & Erie	2 a 2¾
Lake Shore sc'p	79¾ a 80	Han & St Jo	56 a 57
Pittsburg	124¾ a 125	Han & St Jo pf	64 a 69
Northwestern	60¾ a 60⅞	Col, C & Ind Cen	18¾ a 18⅞

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES.—