INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of the State Legislature, Mr. John M. d, chairman, appointed to look into the condition of the tenant houses of New York, met again on Saturday, at 10 A. M., at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, City Hall. With the exception of Mr. Cur. to, of Westchester county, a full committee was in at bendance. There was also a numerous attendance of handlords and tenant house builders and others interested in the muject, whose presence had been requested by the committee. The Chairman announced that it was necessary he should absent himself in order to return to Albany, may he should absent numerical erect to return to Albady, where important business demanded his presence. Mr. Beed thereupon left, when it was decided among the re-maining members of the committee, in accordance with the arrangement of the previous day, for a portion to remain and hear further statements of parties desiring to be heard as to the best plan for the future construction of meant houses. The others, meanwhile, would look brough some of the tenant houses in the Eighth and th wards. This latter arrangement was agreed upon, as Mr. Brevoert desired to make a personal inspection of some of the tenant houses, not having been with the committee on their previous tour of inspection. Mr. Buganne, of New York, accompanied Mr. Brevoort,

We give first what was said before Mr. shea.

Mr. R. O. Syrphen's was the first party appearing. He mid that he owned the four story brick tenant house No. 48 Birter street. He complained, in the cutset, of the inscrivationes and abuses he had to suffer from those living in adjoining tenements, and he wished some ast to be passed compelling proper respect by the occupants of every house to the comfort and health of parties occupying premises adjacent. Houses of ill fame were untortunately next to his building, and he wished to know if it was not part of the committee's business to effect the breaking up of such localities.

Mr. Shira said the committee in their present official character, had nothing to do with such places.

Mr. Stripmes repeated that the proximity of these posts made it nearly impossible for him to keep his yard in a cleanly condition, as rubbish and garbage were con-

a s cleanly condition, as rubbish and garbage were con stantly being thrown from their yards into his.

Mr. Sura suggested as the best remedy that Mr. Ste-mens buy the a joining houses and convert them into

might compet him to extend his purchase over a large area of the city. (Laughter.) Mr. Stephens, after this preface, proceeded at length to speak of his own house. building 31 by 45 feet in dimensions, four stories

preface, proceeded at length to speak of his own house. It a building 31 by 46 feet in dimensions, four stories, with two families on a flor, each family compying a roam and two bedrooms. The iterior, he said, was not clean, sut this he at ributed jointly to the infectious influence of bat example, and the natural fifthy habits of the poor of large cuties. He said that he did all he could to enforce cleanlines, but to ensure it a preservation may length of time, it was necessary that a police officer and health officer should be in constant a tendance. As this however, could not be cone, he urged upon the committee that they introduce a clause in their bill, as to tenant houses, giving to every landford the power of a health officer. He claimed that in no other way could cleaniness be maintained. The occupants of tenant houses were mainly the poorest of the pior; besides many of them were emigrants, whose natural element was seemingly filth. They were those who, from powerty, losing their self-respect, soon lost all idea or care of cleaniness.

Mr. Samuen Werker next appearing, said that he owned a large number of tenant houses in the city, situated respectively in Pell, Elizabeth, Mot, and Mulberry streets.

Desides attending to his own buildings, he kept an office for the general renting and supervision of tenant houses. He had grown up with the business, and knew what it was; he had been engaged as a landlord for tenant houses. He had it is present magnitude. At present he bad, in addition to his own, the letting and supervision of ten requiatr tenant houses, besides a number of old buildings remed to tenants, but not modern built tenant houses. He built his own building expressly to accommodate the poorer class of people, these getting salaries from 58 to 170 a week. Ten years ago he built his first two houses. He built his own building expressly to accommodate the poorer class of people, these getting salaries from 58 to 170 a week. Ten years ago he built his first two houses. Nos. 47 and 48 Mots street, t

would say it was mone of his business if he interfered.

Mr. Sinza asked if he had no a rict rules regulating the bitting of his apartments and the order they should be bept in?

Mr. Winness said he always inquired as to the charater of his senants, morally as well as pecuniarily, but he frequently got taken in. Under the present ordinances the landlord had not enough power. He employed a man to take general charge of each building, and as soon as he had cleaned out the yard, the tenants would again sill it with garbage and obstructions. They would do it purposely to give his man something to do. They seemed to delight in doing it. By the present laws, if a tenant paid his rent it was difficult to eject him. It frequently happened that a drunten man would get in his apartments, and it was very difficult to eject disorderly characters without the present exorbitant expense. Mr. Weeks, in conclusion, recommended as the best plan for a tenant house, a let 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, so as to build a front and rear house thereon, each 28 feet deep, allowing an interval of forty seet between, and leaving the feet space in the rear of the rear house. These buildings he would erect five stories high, with tweirs inch walls; each building to accommoda e ten families. The suit of apartments for each family would be a room and bedroom. The main room li by 10 feet, and bedroom's by 9 feet. The bedrooms would each have windows, and be ventilated from the yard. Bush buildings could be built at an average expense, for both buildings, of six thousand dollars, exclusive of costs of lot. The rent would vary from \$5 to \$6 a month. Mr. Weeks denounced as rivisions all the fine spun notions a scut air chambers and all that. Poor people were poor people, and had to get along poorly. The difficity was not knotories, but tenants. Mr. Weeks said he would not turn out a poor respectable family because they could ret pay their rent. The business of house letting was not now as good as in former years, though he managed even now to m

profession, but he had ideas, and I was only to give these acterance that he appeared. His principle regarding the poor was duke a table.

Mr. Thomas Phillips followed. He said he was a builder, and had build a large number of tenant houses, of various plans and dimensions, for nimself and others. He had been engaged in the business thirty-five years. He objected in the first place to the erection of rear fenance houses. It was impossible to keep the yard clear of impurities, and especially the alleyways leading to the rear fenements. A single house, on a stagle lot, could, in his view, with proper care and attention on the part of the landlord, be kept clean, adequate venulation could be afforced, and health ensured to the occupants. He recommended that under no circumstances less than two rooms, with proper ventilation, hould be allowed for a single tandly, and fine more than four rooms for a family. Went they to have more rooms they would either use them is a coal and woodhouse or else underlet them to other tenates. The halt of every tenant house should be from faur to six feet wide at the front entrance, and from seven to eight feet where the stairs are. The sellings should be from eight to aims feet higs, with paces for ventilation inserted in the wall of each apartment near the selling. Alarge skylight should be placed on the roof to light the halt, with a large vestilater in the roof. The selling halt had been person in a locate to see that every tenant locates of the poor tenants occupying them. In soundation, Mr. Phillips asked the committee to visit his tenant house at No. 36 Santon street, as built upon the sag gestions he had just made, and showing what might be effected by procer vestilation and sleanliness.

Mr. James Wenn said has had been a practical builder or thirty years. The main difficult with tenat houses, as at present come ruse of the uniform what houses had not be allowed. There was a rear house in Primes street, between Thompson and Sallivan sirrets, air stories high, on a lot twenty-

sheed spans who exercise to the remarks of the sale spans who he parages of the bill proposing to be of red to the Legislaure for the appointment of five Balling Commissioners of New York, whose duly it should be to supervise the plans and specifications of each new house to be sreeces.

The state of the state of the proposing the sale of the state of the sale of

-Letter from Commander Boutwell, United States Navy.

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD UNITED STATES SHIP JOHN ADAMS, BAY OF PANAMA, March 7, 1856.

I take the liberty, through the columns of your paper, Railroad to convey to the cities on this coast and the islands of the Paping Opean all the necessaries and luxuries of life that Europe and North America may be willing to dispose of. A man of common understanting and wi hout prejudice, has only to pass over this road three or four times (as I have done, accompanied by nine hundred or a thousand passengers, baggage, freight, &s., and without accident,) to be convinced of the firmness, stability, and comfort of this road. Indeed, it will compare very invorably with most of our roads at home.
The order and system with which the road is conducted commands my admiration.

The managers, from the Superintendent down, are po-

lite and obliging gentlemen. In connection with the road on each ocean, the finest steam vessels in the worl! are in waiting to convey passengers to San Francisco and New York. The punctuality of their arrival and departure, the safety and expedition of the embarking and disembarking of the passengers, do great credit to the gen-tlemanly agents on each side of the Isthmus. The impetus given to trade in the Pacifis, the expedition with

embarking of the passengers, do great credit to the gentlemanly sgents on each side of the Istimus. The longetting given to trade in the Pacifis, the expedition with which passengers and the mails are now conveyed to California Oregon, Chill, and Peru, are winde fall. There is however, one or two things more to be done. The first, and of the most importance, is to establish a line of steamers to Australia, calling at the Society, Friendly, and Feejee Islands. A sailing ship can make the passage in forty dived say, and a steamer ought to make it to tentry. The next most important route on which to place a line of steamers, is that from San Francisco to Canton, to connect with the Passama inte, and a third to the Sandwich Islands. Whaleships running into those islands for supplies, would find it advantageous to ship their oil in these steamers to Panama. The wear and tear of ships doubling Cape Horn, the lipiny their cargoes are liable to sustain, ought of itself to deter men mem ricking their property around that stormy cape when they have the advantage of the Panama Railroad—putting out of the question the loss of time from Europe and North America to the Pacific Ocean via Cape Horn. Without any other interest except that of wishing well to my feliow men. I present to the public the views of one disconnected with this great measure, but with the hope that they may assist in some small degree to draw attention to the advantages now offered by the Panama Railroad.

As an American, I feel proud of this great work, because it is wholly Americas. And I trust in God that if England cannot be coavinced of the importance of a line of steamers from Panama to Australia, that my enterprising countrymen will take it in hand, and add one nacelink to the great chain that must connect the commerce of the two great oceans, via Panama. The gold of Australia, the products of and the supplies for, the Feejes hand gas over the lathmus on the Panama Railroad. In treating this subject philosophically, I beg to the surple shade of Po

PROTECTION OF SLAVE PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA.—Governor Wise has tendered to Dr. J. J. Simpxins, of Norfolk, the appointment of Inspector General of all vessels leaving the waters of Virginia, in virtue of the law passed by the Virginia Legiclature to protect slave property.

New York Executive Approximate.—Commissioners in other States for taking acamo vicelyments of ceeds, &c.:—Cha les Demend, Buston, Mass., vice John A. Belles, removed from the city.

Thomas M. Stateon, New Belfard, Mass., vice Walter Mitchell, removed from the State.
Roger Welles, St. Paul, Minnesota Territory.
S. Henry Chase, Newada, California.
James W. Grewen, Newada, N. J.
John N. Barter, Barlington, Iowa.
Lorer so Fairbanks, Davenport, Iowa.
Wm E. Sheffield, Dixon, Lee County, Ill.
Wm. M. Pend eton, Norfolk, Va.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MOREY MARKET

SUNDAY, March 30-6 P. M. During the past week the stock market has been comparatively quiet. Quotations closed yesterday without much variation from those current at the close of the previous week, and we see no more indications of a speculative movement than appeared in the middle of winter. We are not disappointed in his. It has for sometime past been our opinion that there would be no speculation in stocks of any importance before the month of May. During the early part of the spring there is usually an active demand for money outside of Wall street. The mercantile classes at that time have heavy payments to make, and find active employment for all their capital. During that time they cannot engage in stock speculations, but on the contrary are gene-rally forced to sell stocks previously purchased. This is calculated to depress prices in Wall street, and concentrate stocks in the hands of brokers. March and April are the two worst months in the early part of the year for the stock market. As soon as May opens and business begins to fall off, capital accumulates in the hands of outsiders, and the dispo-sition to speculate in the street daily increases. As this extends the market begins to show signs of more activity, until the number of outside purchasers becomes large enough to absorb stock rapidly. Then the speculative movement commences, and the brokers, relieved of the burden which rested upon them, at once put all the machinery for an inflation in motion, and an expansion rapidly follows. We cannot look for much activity in the stock market until all these influences have commenced operating. Until the merchants are relieved from the pressure of business and the pressure of payments there will be no outside demand for stocks of sufficient importance to put up prices. We cannot expect that before May, but then it will without doubt come upon us with a force equal to anything of the kind experienced for years. The money market is in a favorable position. We have not had a pinch during the whole of the present month, and the supply now is so great that the rates are gradually settling down, and there is a growing demand for first class business paper. The Park Bank commences operations on the first of April, with a capital of \$2,000,00. and we must expect after that date to see a rapid increase in bank loans. Several old banks contemplate an increase of capital. We shall, beyond a doubt, have an important expansion of bank credit

The exportation of specie from this port last week

Total, 1856......3,802,578 19

The steamship Fulton, at this port from Havre, brought \$86,000 in specie. The California steamer arrived early in the week with one and a quarter million of dollars. The banks will not show much increase in the specie department in the returns for the last week. There has been a drain upon this point in other directions than across the Atlantic.
We give in another part of this day's (Monday)

paper a portion of the annual report of the Erie Railroad Company. The whole of the report forms a pamphlet of one hundred pages, and will not be cady for general distribution before the latter part of the week. We have not space to-day for more than the synopsis of the President, two or three tables exhibiting the operations of the most important departments, some extracts from the Super-intendent's report relative to future expenditures on construction and past expenses of the operating department. This report has been anxiously looked for by stockholders and others. It will be seen that Mr. M'Cullam, the Superintendent, proposes an expenditure, during the present fiscal year, of about \$270,000, but says that it is not absolutely necessary that the whole of that amount be expended at once. It is required, but the company can get along without the whole of it. Mr. McCallum is a means. It will be for the interest of the company to give him all he asks for construction. The efficiency of the road will be best secured by such a course We have only hastily glanced over the report, but we have seen enough to convince us that it is one of the most thorough, comprehensive documents ever issued by any railroad company in this country. This report will be a starting point for all time in the history of this road. The past is disposed of effectually, and the sooner it is forgotten the better. The 30th of September, 1855 is the time from which all future estimates of its productiveness, &c. must date. The ten years previous should, if possible, be blotted out from the public mind. The company is now, we believe, free from all these difficulties which hung like a millstone about it during the whole of that period, and the report just made is the first wherein it was possible to show that the road was a dividend earning property.

A. H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday,

at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. It has been reported that the steamships of the Nicaragua Transit Company would soon run regularly to Aspinwall on this side, and Panama on the other, thus forming a new line by that route between San Francisco and New York. There is no truth in this report whatever. By an agreement between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Nicaragua Transit Company, the former pays the latter \$40,000 per month, whether the latter company runs its steamers or not. The interruption in the operations of the Transit line, enables that company to lay its steamers up, and make money in so doing. With its steamers doing nothing, the company will receive \$480,000 per annum, a sum equal to six per cent on its entire capital stock, or equal to about fifty per cent on its present market value, or about twenty per cent on the stock at \$30 per share, the price at which it was issued to Mr. Vanderblit in payment for the steamers purchased by the company of him. in January, 1853. If any stockholder or party interested have any doubts relative to the existence of such an agreement, all the necessary information can be obtained at the Company's office. It thus appears that the Nicaragua Company is not so bad off, and that the community at large on both sides of the continent have been injured more by the lawless acts of the Walker-Garrison-Morgan-Randolph Company than the Transit Company. The perpetrators and instigators of the act annulling the Transit charter and seizing its property, should be execrated by all honest men, and we have no doubt will be when the particulars of the combination are presented to the public mind.

The Comptroiler of this State has appointed John N. Wyckoff, of New Jersey, late President of the Hanover Insurance Company; Joseph A. Savage. late President of the Knickerbocker Bank of New York, and Daniel B. Wheeler, counsellor at law. Commissioners under the act to examine into the condition of all the insurance companies in this city

and Brooklyn.

The Buffalo Commercial of the 27th instant

ly advancing to wards its completion. It is now open as lar as logansport, les miles from Toledo. On the lat of May it will be ready for trains to run to Lafayette, 37 miles for ther, making 238 miles. The line from Lafayette to Danville is being rapidly completed. Danville is the

terminus of the lake Brie, Wabash and St. Levi Rull-road, of which Mr. George H. Burrows is the caperia-tencent. From Davelle to St. Louis a railread is building, which will be completed about the time that the castern end is finished. Persengers can now go through by rail to St. Louis from Toledo, via Fort Wayne, Hautington, Wabash, Peru and Indianapolis. With the completion of the two links cast and west of Danville, there will be an air line route from Toledo to St. Louis.

A few days since the Assembly of this State passed a resolution appointing a committee to investigate Consolidation." That iniquitous scheme is now, we believe, in a fair way of being laid bare, and all the

believe, in a fair way of being laid bare, and all the fraud perpetrated under the act of consolidation exposed. The resolution is as follows:—

Whereas, under the act of the Legislature of 1853, an thorizing the consolidation of certain rations' corporations between the cities of Albany and Buffalo, the commissioners appointed to carry out such act allowed the introduction of certain rationals into the consolidation at rates which were manifestly to the deriment of stockholders of other roads entering into suan consolidation; And, whereas, it is publicly stated, and never contradicted, that some of the promittent capitalists engaged in promoting that enterprise made large purchases of stock in said companies at were not remanastative, and turned such stock into said consolidation at enormous advances, and at great inequality of valuation; therefore

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the manner and mode of said conscidation, and all matters pertaining thereto.

Mr. Northrop, of Washington county, was made

the chairman of this select committee. At their first session, Mr. Reynolds appeared before them in behalf of the directors of the New York Central Railroad Company, and Judge Parker in behalf of the stockholders, the parties aggrieved. Before proceeding directly to an examination, the committee saw fit to require that definite and specific charges should be preferred. They regarded them as indispensable to direct them in their investiga-tion. The following specifications were accordingly

charges should be preferred. They regarded them as indispensable to direct them in their investigation. The following specifications were accordingly presented to the committee:—

First—That the passage of the act entitled "An Act to Authorize the Unschlichten of Cer'ain Railroad Companies," pased April 2, 1883, was obtained and produred by and through fraud and corruption.

Second—That in the proceedings under the act of April 2, 1883, aforesaid, the directors of the seweral companies which entered into consolitation by their mutual sgreement to and with each other, executed on the 17th day of May, 1883, introduced and allowed, and agreed to put into consend its and the stock and property of certain railroads, and the stock and property of certain railroads, and at rates and prices which were manifesty to the destribute of the stockbolders of the other railreads so entering into consolitation, and in fraud and contravention of the spirit, true interest and meaning of the act of the Legislature aforesaid.

Third—That certain of the said directors of the said several companies, which entered into consolidation had, shortly before the fact of consolidation, directly or indirectly largely interested in the stock and property of sertain railroad companies, which were market value, and not remunerative, and at low rates and prices; and being such purchases of, and had become and were directly or indirectly largely interested in the stock and property of sertain railroad company, namely, tre New York Central Railroad Company, as interested as aforesaid, the said directors then put in and consolidated he said stock in which they were as interested as aforesaid, the said directors then put in and consolidated and in fraud and contravention of the spirit, true intent and meaning of the act of the Legislature acrossaid.

Fourth—That certain of the said directors, parties to the aforesaid spreement, while acting as such directors, and being to fact true sees for stockholders, have been resilized, received and taken, alrec

port during the week ending and including Friday, March 28, 1866, was. \$1,097,958 Specie 158,607 The imports in the same time were

Excess of imports over exports...... \$3 261 208 The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from the commencement of the year to March 27:-

1855. 1856. Increase.

Cetton. \$2,857.356 2,771.595 414.239
Floor. 1,145,580 3,319.011 2,173,431
Corn med. 72,304 69,600 —
Wheat 67.938 1,536,753 1,468,815
Corn. 1,134,064 746.806 —
Bef. 627,744 856,404
Pork. 870.140 1,146,873 276,733 387,198 62,340

destination of exports, appears in the annexed COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK. EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

LIVERPOOL.

Plops. Value.

Cotton bales 2 837 2127 882 Sn. turn bbs. 26 \$430

and imported during the week, showing also the

Cotton bales 2 837	\$127 RR2	Sn. turn bhis. 05	\$430
Flore bbls 980	8 968	Turnontine 1 840	R 785
Wheet has 66 730	40 000	Paris Foo	6,765
W. Cat, Dus. 20, 130	40,022	Rosin 500	0 942
Cotton, bales. 2.857 Flour, bbis 980 Wreat, bus. 26,738 Corn	40,022 40,133 11,746	Sp. turp, bbis. 25 Turpentine. 1 640 Rosin 500 Tar 165 Timber, tons. 180	495
Bacon, 15s.115,586	11,746	Timber, tons. 180	500
Pobacco, hhda 6	671	A STATE OF THE STA	
Pobacco, hhds 6 Logwood, tns. 253			\$243,058
Deal 1814 00	LON	DON.	****
Pork, bois 81	\$2,090	Les diote, en. 6	\$572
Bacon, 104.139,899	10,103	1009000, 18.28,080	5,051
Turpt'e, bols.2,844	10,114	Hats, cases 2	460
Rosin2,108	3,837	Staves4,200	703
Sp. turpt'e 500	8.082		
Pork, bbls 87 Bacon, lbs.129,999 Turpt'e, bbls.2,844 Rosin2,108 Sp. turpt'e 500 Odcake, tons. 286	12,700	Lea aloth, es 6 Tobacco, lb.28,080 Hats, cases 2 Staves4,200 Total	\$53,368
Cotton, ba 983 Corn, bus 9,461 Rye 3,358 Tobacco, hhd. 18	\$40,000	Beeswax, Pos. 2,296	\$632
Corn, bu 9,401	7,000	Furs, Cs 1	420
Rye 3,358	3,897	Rosin, bbls 1,090	1,541
Tobacco, hhd. 18	1,296	Rice, tes 134	3,937
Basen, Ibs 66,727	6,686	Logwood, tens 45	839
Lard	575	Potasbes, bals 77	1,776
Coffee, bgs 5 894	82,008	Cocoa, bgs 50	841
Ex logw'd bx. 100	570	Staves 6 000	450
Basen, lbs. 56,727 Lard 6,628 Coffee, bgs 5,894 Ex. logw'd, bx. 100 Hardware, cs. 7	250	Beeswax, Fos. 2,296 Furs. cs. 1 Rosin, bbls. 1,999 Rice. tes. 134 Log good, tens. 45 Potanes, bals. 77 Cocoa, bgs. 50 Staves. 6,000	
10001			*****
	BAV	RE.	** ***
Cotton, ba2,486	\$170,194	Cocoa, bags 385	\$5,983
Flour, bbls1,993	14 064	Paper, cases . 1	600
Pork 520	9,813	Jewillrs' ashes 51	5,400
Becon, Ibe 77.335	5,890	Pearl do., bbl. 10	357
Fiams 4 234	491	Pot do 289	8.717
Hone bales 9	950	Hone belos 60	900
Sanara cares 0	120	Chrome cre 144	2 016
Desire, cases.	970	Silver man as 1	500
Drogs 1	0 800	Codes les 1	7 460
Bains 17	2,893	Cedar, 10gs 390	1,400
Bronze pwdre 1	500	Hosin, obla 100	175
Books 1	150	Cocoa, bags. 386 Paper, cases. 1 Jewirs' ashes 51 Pearl do, bbl. 10 Pot do. 290 Hops, bale: 60 Chrome ore. 144 Silverware, es 1 Gedar, logs. 390 Rosin, obls. 100 Total.	2020 002
race, Merces . 176	0,516	10:M1	200,200
		ion. 46,000	
	BRE	uww	- 177
-	#100	Polesten bales 45	****
egars, cases. 1	1120	Tobacco, bales 17	\$750
Druge 1	130	watches, bis. 1	1,500
Fursanceking 8	4,065	Model 1	1,000
In. rub. goods. 1	1,100	The state of the s	_
Segars, cases. 1 Drugs 1 Furs and skins 8 In. rub. goods. 1 Boots 1	243	Watches, bis. 1 Model 1 Total	\$8,908
	GAI	77%	18100
Beef, bbis 15 Pork 10	2146	Staves67,200	\$2,606
Pork 10	146		- A CON
Total	********		\$2,897
		ERICAN COLONIES.	1205-27
Flour, bbls. 1 328	\$9,592	Tobacco, Ibs. 27, 114	\$3 8 37
Rye, bush 80	380	Rice, tierces., 26	672
Meal, bbls 380	1.340	Bost 1	326
Paef 27	490	Leather, sides, 200	1,020
Port 995	6.000	Saleratus bes 50	158
Wages the	624	TODACCO, Iba. 27, 114 Rice. tierces. 26 Boat	200
FIAME, 1060,110	0.47	Ten ab	690
Lard2,193	241	104, Cheste 18	1,237
Bread, bols 50	300	Course, bags 50	978
Oakum, bales, 330	1,272		
Total		STINDUS. Schoes, cases	\$28,467
	PETTINE WI	est inding.	****
Fionr, 6918 644	\$0,302	Mines, cares 6	₹398 1
Corn, bushels, 220	182	Wine 10	109
Meal, bbla 36	128	Lard cil,gals.1,040	988
Beet 18	407	Bucking bxs 6	165
Hame, 1ts 2.918	391	Drugs boxes, 200	365
Butter 3.110	925	Mouldings, es. 6	499
Candles bowen 813	2,607	Furnishre 20	7/8
Ten about	112	Onlone bale of	7.00
Des ble 100	9.850	Wicking balon 110	0.00
Pork, bbit186	1,000	Water Service, 112	220
1.ard, 1bs 14,872	2,000	Diener Charge	230
Tobacco, bales. 34	370	Paper, reams 263	1/9

2244 Cr. shawls 18 9,468
2244 Cr. shawls 18 9,468
476 Drogs 102
1,461 Fire crk'rs, bz 4 201
188 Buttons 1 146
350 Cakum, ba 40 180
727 Paper, rms. 1,463 429
2 887 Turp'tire, bbl. 10 173
1043 Coal, tonn. 61 320
134 Sait, sacks 190 256
693 Codish, lbs. 5 000 162
123 Shookschie 2 409 9,688
135 Lumber, ft. 24,000 432
215 Sandlery, cs. 2 300
387 Gin. 2 125
190 Als, bbls 24 378
4,892 Carriage 1 140
4,754
1,070 Total \$47,676
GLASGGW. GLASGOW.

Cotton, ba... 265 \$14,051 Bacon, lbs...45,000 \$4,000 Fleur, bbls... 500 \$4,060 Rosen, bbls... 2,142 \$3,509 Lard oil, gals 1 700 \$1,040 Rice, tcs... 25 950 Total \$3,8,506 Meal, bbls... 10 Hams, les... 9,563 Pork, bbls... 100 Lard, lbs... 33,583 Butter... 3,115 Cheese... 7,218 Candles, bxs... 426 Flour, bb/s. 100 Meal. 20 Pork. 24 Heef. 70 \$12,772 \$220 1,017 Corn, bush... 991
Powder, kegs. 238
Drugs, bas... 169
Candies... 80
Rope, colls... 5
Hardware, cs. 82 659 218 840 114 430 119 260 500 618 350 Boat..... Soap, bxs.... Bread, bbls.. MEXICO. \$900 Don \$00 Salk 950 mention, ba. 393 \$34,684 5, 08..... 3 100 Hardware, es. 9 Furniture, cs. 50 Combs, es... 2 Total.....\$37,134 | Domest. bals.1 600 | \$78,439 | Machinery.cs. | \$ 270 | Lead, pigs... 700 | 5.253 | Total | \$83,962

84,000 Pepper, bags. 20 1,292 Powder, kegs. 350 165 Domest., bis., 50 390 F. crack., bis., 50 205 Hais, cs., 14 460 Shooks., 248 175 S. turpentine. 10 | BRABIL | B CENTRAL AMBRICA.

\$700 Clothing, cs. 13
1,425 Drugs, cases. 51
650 Whiskey, cs. 41
1,426 Shirts, pkgs. 31
193 Boots, cases. 16
276 Hats, cases. 5
2,741 Crockery, cs. 5
112
Tobacco, cs. 15 3177 Rum, bbls.... 200 209 Dry gcods, os. 14 188 Boots, cases... 2 120 Lumber, ft.120,000 8,364 Fleur, bbls. 20 \$177 Rum, bbls... 200 \$3,668 Butter, lbs... 770 209 Dry g.cods, cs. 14 854 Lard, lbs... 900 188 Boots, cases... 2 400 Fread, bbls... 30 120 Lumber, ft.120,000 1,000 Tobacco, hbds 40 8,364 Total \$34,930 ### Appears | Ap

60 621 Sreet. 2,633 11,68
6 648 Tubes. 150 1 618
8 20,891 Wire. 4 311
10 3,739 Lead, pigs. 1,714 11,78;
nts, &c. Needles. 19 3,972
7 3,733 Platina 2 1,016
7 7,367 Steel. 1,175 27,689
6 518 Saddlery. 13 2,449
5 22,566 Tinplate. 4,927 62,582
6 10 276 Tin, biock. 190 18,439
2 2,914 Chains. 48 3,734
6 6,288 Old metal. 536
6 1325 Machinery. 500 5,392
2,634 Molasses 1,157 41,798
Papr. 13 1,240
Rabinery. 15 3,216
11,436 Perfumery. 15 3,216
12,123 Plants. 182 12,487
773 Spices. 1,676 3,751
145,172 Spooges. 1,576 3,751
145,172 Spooges. 1,576 3,751
145,172 Spooges. 1,676 3,751
17,348 Stationery. 34 6,697
17,348 Stationery. 34 6,981
20,546 Tea, chests. 7,810 598,236
849 Watches. 59 95,200
849 Watches. 59 95,200
30,454 Wines. 68 7,78
2,789 Champagnes. 260
1,200 Wahogan. 4,655
3 150 Rose. 17,943
23,962 Willow. 64
8,841
420 Total \$2,283,966 Lemons.... -Oranges..... Farthenware. 1, 100
Furs. 217
Fish. —
Fancy goods. 109
Fire crackers. 800
Glass. 3, 200
Do. ware. 84
Do. plate. 308
Mirror do. 38
Hemp. 112
Hafr. 6
Do. cloth. 5
Fat goods. 57
Hancy 280

80 sbs Ward 0 & 1.53 4434 200 Gardiner Gold ... 1 40 100 do ... bl0 454 200 do ... bl5 1 40 100 do ... bs 45 50 Hiwasels ... 0 34 100 co ... bs 576 100 co ... bl5 5 00 300 Franklints ... 5 76 100 do ... bl0 1 95 CITY COMMENCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, March 29—6 P. M.

Ashes.—Sales of 50 bbls. were made at 6c. for pots, and

de at 65c., and 9,000 buches superior yallow, which was no fair criterion of the market at 67c. Western mixed was nominal. Rye—The market was firm, at 111c. a 112c. for Northern. Oats were in fair demand, with sales at 41c. at 2½c. for State, and 42c. a 46c. for Chicago.

COPRE.—Sales of 800 bags of Rio were made at 11½c. a 12c; 100 mats Jaya at 15c. a 25c. do. at 14½c., and 150 bags Luguayra at 12½c. The shook of Rio in this market was sestimated at a bout 26,000 bags.

COTION.—The market continued active. The foreign news had no effect of moment on prices. The sales embraced about 4,500 bales, chiefly in transitu. The news from the South acted Javorably upon prices. Middling uplated and Florida were steady, at about 10½c.; Mobile do., 10½c.; and New Orteans, at 10½c.

FIREGUIT.—Rates for grain to Liverpool were again firmer, and about 30 000 a 4,000 bushes of cornwere engaged at 8d. a 8½d. in bulk and bags, included in which were also 2,500 bushes in bags as 6d., 200 boxes of cortion, at 12c., and 30,000 bushels of grain at 11d. A ship was engaged to take a cago of 10g. wood for the Baltio at p. t. and a bark of 500 bane for Cubs and back at 40c. and 85 for molesses on deek. To Harriway. 200 bace of cotton, at 1½c., and 30,000 bushels of grain at 11d. A ship was engaged to take a cago of 10g. wood for the Baltio at p. t. and a bark of 500 bons for Cubs and back at 40c. and 85 for molesses on deek. To Havre, cotton was at 1½c. grain 120. and ashes 9c.

Hay was steady, with sales of 300 a 400 bales at \$1 12c. a \$1.18½c.

Bubes.—The market is very firm, with but little doing to-day. The arrivals continue quite limited. Sales of Buenca Ayres at 27c. 180 Grande at 59½c. Jangestura and Maraceibo at 22c. The stock is 41,000, including 6,850 Buenca Ayres 7,200 Rio Grande, 12,500 Augustura, 2,500 Buenca Ayres 7,200 Rio Grande, 12,500 Augustura, 2,600 Buenca Ayres 7,200 Rio Grande, 12,500 Augustura, 2,600 Buenca Ayres 7,100 Rio Grande, 12,500 Augustura, 2,600 Buenca Ayres 7,100 Rio Grande, 12,500 Augustura, 2,600 Buenc

Alulis, 158; children, 253; makes, 213; females, 206; colored persons, 10.

DISCARSES.

Abscess, lumbar . 1 Heart, disease of . 7
Albuminaria and Bright's . 1 Heart, disease of . 3
disease of kidney's . 2 Inflammation of bladder . 2
Anemia . 1 Inflammation of bladder . 2
Anemia . 1 Inflammation of bladder . 2
Appipexy . 3 Inflammation of heart . 2
Appipexy . 3 Inflammation of lumps . 36
Bleeding from lungs . 1 Inflammation of lumps . 36
Bleeding from lungs . 1 Inflammation of stomach . 2
Bowers, disease of . 1 Inflammation of stomach . 1
Bronchitis . 11 Inflammation of womb . 2
Burned or scalded . 1 Inflammation of womb . 2
Cancer of the liver . 2 Intuscusception of intesting . 1
Casualty (by a fail) . 1 Lockiew, (infantile) . 2
Convulsion of the brain (by a fail) . 1 Lockiew, (infantile) . 2
Convulsions, mfantile . 4 Maiformation of brain . 1
Convulsions, mfantile . 4 Maiformation of heart . 2
Debitity, infantile . 2 Old age . 3
Delitium tremens . 3
Palsy . 2

Croup.
Debiity, adut.
Debiity, infantile
Deli-lum tremens...
Diarrhos Palsy.
Poison, by eating sau-

RECAPTULATIOS—DIREASIS CLASSED.

Bones, juints, &c. 1 Sullborm and premature birth 30 Generative organs 4 Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs. 60 Lungs, throat, &c. 124 Uncertain seat and generative seat and generative

Total......421

Total

PURILC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Bikwill's isl. 2 Prat'y Hosp'l, Bik's isl.

Ballevus Hospital. 10 Randsil's Is. Nur. Hos. 2
City Hospital. 1 R. C. 'Prphan Asylums. 1
Colored Home Hospital. 1 St. Vincent's Hospital. 1
Lunstic Asylum, Bik's isl. 2 Ward's isl. Emig't Hosp. 6
Lunstic Asylum, Bik's isl. 1
Lying-in Asylum. 1

Total. 82

WARDS.