THE COURTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE SECURITY LIFE.

The Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company became bankrupt in 1876 and William H. Wickham was appointed receiver. In December, 1881, he presented his accounts for the approval of the Court and Justice Donohue appointed Samuel B. Hamburger referee to examine them. Mr. Hamburger was also to report whether or not the receiver should be allowed to charge for his services a percentage on the premium notes in his hands. Justice Donohue in February, 1878, had granted an ex parte order allowing Mr. Wickham for fees as receiver 5 per cent of the moneys received by him. The referee found that the accounts were correct in every respect, and that 5 per cent upon the amount received by Mr. Wickham was enough for his services. Hamilton Cole, the attorney for Mr. Wickham, is said to be entitled to $3,250. A motion to confirm the referee's report was made yesterday by Mr. Cole, who asked that the accounts of the receiver might be corrected in some trifling respects. He also asked the Court to order the receiver to declare a dividend of 1 per cent. Several attorneys for policy-holders opposed the motion. They said that Mr. Wickham had charged $48,446 63 for office rent and clerk hire, which was at least $30,000 more than he had a right to charge. The work for which Mr. Wickham had paid out $31,000 had been done in the case of the Continental Insurance Company for $1,200. It was also declared that Mr. Wickham had no right to charge 5 per cent for his fees and that he should receive no more than administrators are allowed. Decision was reserved.

ANXIOUS TO RECOVER A STOLEN BRIDE.

Justice Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus directing Miss Liberia Cerullo to produce her daughter, Mione ina Anneciino, in court this morning. The writ was issued on the application of Carmine Anneciino, the husband of Michelina. It is alleged that on May 7 Michelina Cerullo, a girl of about eighteen years, became Mrs. Anneciino, the marriage ceremony having been performed by Alderman Alexander B. Smith. The parents of Michelina's parents was first only sought and obtained. The marriage took place in the early part of the day, and Mr. Anneciino, having taken his bride back to her parents' home in Mott-st., went to perform his usual daily duties of a barber. At night he was told that Mr. and Mrs. Cerullo had changed their minds in regard to their daughter's marriage, and would not recognize it. Mr. and Mrs. Cerullo had taken his daughter to Brooklyn. Mr. Anneciino has since discovered that his stolen bride had been brought back to New-York and was kept in close custody in her father's home.

VALUE OF A WIFE'S AFFECTIONS.

William J. McManamny has begun an action in the Court of Common Pleas against Herman Hoefer to recover $20,000 as damages for alienating his wife's affections. A motion was argued yesterday before Judge J. F. Daly for an order for the examination of the defendant as a witness before trial. The plaintiff wishes to learn all the times, means, ways and circumstances of the wrong alleged to have been done him by the defendant. The motion was opposed on the part of Mr. Hoefer, whose attorney declared that the plaintiff had within the past six months brought five similar suits, the aggregate amount of damages asked for in them being over $75,000. The present suit was declared to have been begun for blackmailing purposes. Judge Daly reserved his decision.

CIVIL NOTES.

Judge Barnard in the United States Circuit Court yesterday directed a verdict for the plaintiff in the suit of Anne Maria Deem against William M. Wilson to recover rent and damages for the use of the house No. 4 East Twenty-first-st. A similar suit was begun in 1873 in the state courts, and the matter has been in litigation ever since. The verdict was for $12,026 87.

The argument on the motion to continue the temporary injunction restraining the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company from transacting any further business and for the appointment of a receiver was adjourned yesterday until this morning, the company having promised to furnish security for the payment of all its debts.

COURT CALENDARS—MAY 17.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Donohue, J.—Nos. 51, 55, 56, 64, 84, 70, 71, 72, 73, 136, 137, 138, 140, 171, 194, 245, 261, 265, 270, 299, 305, 307, 310, 314, 327, 344, 346, 349, 354, 355, 364, 370, 371. An assessment calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Lawrence, J.—Nos. 708, 716, 718, 734, 162, 226, 228, 618, 929.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—Before Barrett, J.—Case on—Stewart agt. Huntington—No day calendar.

PART II—Before Van Vorst, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.—Nos. 123, 128, 131, 135, 73, 98, 56, 57, 82, 84, 86, 89, 98, 124, 75, 79, 91, 76, 134, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141.

PART III—Before Lawrence, J.—Nos. 695½, 2516, 665, 1880, 1890, 1938, 4121, 4118, 4319, 2522, 4088, 3701, 2565, 1453, 4480, 4304, 4424, 4318, 3741, 170, 1678½, 2424, 2419, 242, 2421.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, S.—Motion calendar at 11 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before O'Gorman, J.—Nos. 36, 52, 42, 9, 33, 46, 47, 5, 4, 15, 44, 56, 10, 38, 53.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Before Freedman, J.—Nos. 609, 750, 775, 798, 1101, 1059, 756, 853, 657, 760, 434, 827, 605, 845.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Before C. J. Van Brunt and Beach, JJ.—Nos. 69, 74, 75, 90, 3, 23, 29, 38, 65, 50.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Before Van Hoesen, J.—Nos. 1318, 2599, 2084, 937, 2737, 2802, 2149, 2146, 178, 2120, 2110, 2141, 2146, 3148, 3151, 3152, 3168, 3170, 3172, 2110, 2243, 2345, 2201, 2700, 2284, 2420, 2031, 3128, 2093, 1039.

PERRIN H. SUMNER ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH DEFRAUDING DANIEL M. DAVIDSON BY FRAUDULENT MINING SCHEMES.

Perrin H. Sumner was arrested yesterday in a civil suit brought against him by Daniel M. Davidson to recover $15,000, the damages which Mr. Davidson says he has sustained through the fraudulent schemes of Mr. Sumner in connection with mining and other enterprises. The action was brought in the Superior Court, and Judge O'Gorman granted the order of arrest, on the application of C. H. Williams, the plaintiff's attorney. The bail was fixed at $10,000. After Mr. Sumner's arrest his counsel appeared before Judge O'Gorman and asked him to have the bail reduced, stating that the amount was so large that, in case it was not lessened, his client would have to go to jail. Judge O'Gorman said that he would not reduce it on an ex parte application, but he granted an order to show cause why such reduction should not be made, returnable at 12 o'clock to-day.

The affidavits accompanying the complaint on which the order of arrest was granted are voluminous. Mr. Davidson avers that he is a gentleman by birth and a mechanical engineer by trade. He came to America in 1881 to locate lands for the establishment of a Scottish colony in West Virginia. The project proved a failure and he returned to New-York with about $5,500 in cash and a note for about $2,500, made by Jessie R. Irwin, which was all the property he had. He made the acquaintance of Mr. Sumner through the latter's advertisement of a mining enterprise. Mr. Sumner learned his business, his prospects, the amount of money in hand and that the deponent was interested in the mining enterprises. Mr. Sumner represented to him that he had paid $7,500 for a quarter interest in certain mining claims in Custer County, Col.; that he and James A. Austin, his associate in the ownership of the mine, had expended $10,000 in developing the mine; that it contained a vein of galena ore of uncommon richness two feet in thickness; that he had with difficulty persuaded Austin to sell to John Hoyt, son another quarter interest in the property for $7,500; that the stock could be sold at a great advance in Europe, and that Mr. Davidson should be chief engineer of the company at a salary of $500 a month. Mr. Davidson, persuaded by these representations, paid about $5,000 in cash. All of these representations Mr. Davidson says he now finds were false and fraudulent. In reality the mining property consisted of undeveloped claims which had been purchased by Mr. Sumner through a New-York broker in November, 1881, on an agreement to pay $500 in money and $500 in stock, and only $100 and in fact been paid; that no money had been spent in developing the mine; that the specimens of galena ore shown to Mr. Davidson as coming from the mine had in reality been purchased by Austin at the Astor House for the purpose of exhibition to him. The papers also set forth a scheme to carry out the fraud upon him through the sale of some Long Island lots of land.

In April, 1882, Mr. Davidson further states, Mr. Sumner told him that Austin would not organize a company to work the Colorado mine; that he (Sumner) was going to exchange his interest in it for stock in the Index Gold and Silver Mining Company, and he persuaded Mr. Davidson to do the same and to take 15,000 shares of the latter company from Edward Webb, the vice-president, for his interest in the other property. The Index Company, the plaintiff now says, was not a "live company," its stock had no market value and the representations which Mr. Sumner made to him that he could get the position of engineer to the company at a salary of from $300 to $500 a month was absurdly false. Mr. Davidson's averments are corroborated by the affidavit of Mr. Austin, who frankly acknowledges the deceptive part he took in the affair, and by other affidavits.

SETTLING A DEBT AT HALF PRICE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 16.—A special dispatch from Helena, Ark., to *The Gazette* says that the creditors of that city have agreed to accept a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar in twenty-year bonds at 4 per cent interest for five years and 6 per cent interest for the remainder. The total debt is over $500,000 and the taxable value $900,000.

INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON EXPOSITION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 16.—The World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition was chartered and organized yesterday. Under act of Congress the President of the United States is to appoint seven members of the Board of Management on recommendation of the subscribers, and six members on recommendation of the National Cotton Planters' Association. The names selected by the subscribers are Albert Baldwin, E. A. Burke, Duncan F. Kenner, W. B. Schmidt, Gus W. Breaux, Simon Hernsheim and John V. Moore, and by the Cotton Planters' Association, Colonel Edward Richardson, Frank C. Morehead, Thomas Hardeman, Governor R. M. Patton, of Alabama, Samuel H. Buck, E. M. Hudson and A. Finance. An Advisory Committee, composed of forty of the wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens, has been appointed, and as soon as the appointments of the Board of Management shall have been approved by the President, the work of preparation will begin. The president of the organization is Colonel Edward Richardson, the largest cotton planter and cotton factor in the world.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY.

REMARKABLE DEPRAVITY OF A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 16.—The attempted murder by the poisoning of the Rev. Dr. Fletcher's family, at Franklin, Mass., is of a much more serious nature than was at first described. It was a diabolical attempt to take the lives of five persons for no reason that appears at present.

About two months ago the Rev. Dr. Fletcher took to his home in Franklin, from an intelligence office in Providence, a colored girl named Hattie Wesley, about twenty-three years of age. For a few weeks she proved all that was desired, doing her work neatly and quickly. Then the family noticed a change; there was a certain slackness in the way she performed her duties. She objected to any interference and sought seclusion. The daughter, Mrs. Brackett, was accustomed to doing some of the cooking; but the girl thought she was intruding upon her domain.

From this stage she apparently laid her murderous plans with the coolness of a hardened criminal. About two weeks ago Mrs. Brackett was suffering from a severe headache, and at her request the girl prepared some gruel. Soon after eating it she was taken violently ill and vomited. This relieved her, but she did not recover for some time. A few days afterward her little girl got some gruel prepared by the servant and she too was taken sick, vomiting freely. The servant urged her to take some more gruel, but the mother prevented it. Another attempt was made to kill the family by putting poison in a loaf of gingerbread, but the cake was so strongly flavored that it was thrown away. On Monday, without assigning any good reason, the girl suddenly left the house, when the family found abundant evidence of her malicious disposition and murderous character. Cloaks, sacques, dresses, capes and hats had been cut with scissors and knives. Valuable books were torn and besmeared with ink. This wanton destruction of property was supposed to be the extent of her work, but on Monday it was discovered that before leaving she had made preparations to poison the whole family. Paris green had been plentifully mixed with the spices, the chocolate and the flavoring extracts. Pieces of the pork in the cellar had been poisoned sufficiently to kill a whole household. A large quantity of a white powder was found in the sugar. This has not been analyzed, but it is supposed to be arsenic.

The police of Franklin are inclined to think that there was a conspiracy to kill Dr. Fletcher's family and that the girl was simply the instrument of others. They cannot discover where she procured the poison, and base their opinion on this fact.

THE PARKER'S CREEK DISASTER.

FREEHOLD, N. J., May 16.—In the trial of Alexander Kier to-day, several workmen were examined as to the way the switch was put down and the manner in which the cars went off the bridge. The men corroborated Kier in every particular. Matthias Gulick, a witness for the defence, advanced a new theory as to the cause of the accident. He was walking on the southbound track on the bridge when the accident happened. He said that before the train reached the bridge he noticed the third car from the rear rocking very much and thought there was something wrong with it. The train passed the switch and when about in the middle of the bridge the truck on this car gave way or ran crosswise of the track, throwing the car into the creek and causing the other two cars to follow it. His theory is that the accident was caused by some defect in this car and not by the switch. Seventeen witnesses for the defence have testified that the switch constructed under Kier's supervision was properly and safely constructed and was in the same good condition after the accident as. The evidence is closed and counsel will begin summing up to-morrow morning.

A LONG RUN WITH HIS DOG.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 16.—Joseph F. Wallace, age thirty-two, who kept a branch meat market for F. S. Andrew & Co., went from his home a week ago Sunday, telling his wife that he was going to take a run of fifteen minutes with his Irish setter dog. He has not been seen since. His wife claims that he is the victim of foul play, as he had fifty or sixty dollars with him. It is stated at the office of F. S. Andrew & Co. that Wallace embezzled funds of the firm.

HEAVY DECLINE IN PORK.

A FALL OF FIFTY CENTS IN ONE DAY — CONDITION OF THE OTHER CHICAGO MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 16.—A fifty-cent decline in pork per barrel is enough to exhaust the margins put up by ordinary traders, and to create a good deal of a stir among the people who, either in person or through their agents, frequent the provision pit. Since yesterday morning pork has declined just half a dollar a barrel. There were at the yards this morning, so it was reported at the opening on 'Change, 16,000 hogs, and as the day wore away these figures grew somewhat. By night-time the receipts were put at 17,000 head. The arrival of this little detachment of porkers at the Union Stock Yards is no great circumstance. Under other ordinary circumstances there should naturally arrive as many as this, and even more, each day at this season of the year; but just now the "other circumstances" are not ordinary. Last week only 2,000,000 pounds of lard and of bacon were exported. The packers are, because of the absence of a foreign demand, virtually prohibited from making anything besides short ribs. The jobbing trade in hog products is by every body pronounced miserable. These are some of the reasons why the appearance of so small an army of hogs produced so much alarm.

There are other things which explain the decline. Armour evidently wants pork to go down for the notice. He talks very "bearishly," and says the jobbing trade was never worse at this time of the year. He and his fellow-packers, it is known, not infrequently at this season of the year engineer a decline in products for the purpose of depressing the price of hogs. Besides, there has been such general alarm over the manipulation apparent that the speculative and legitimate demands for the kind of goods Mr. Armour makes and controls have wonfully fallen off. "Hog products, I predict," says a commission man, "will decline. The market will be 'bossed.' The little speculators will be all crowded into going 'short.' Then there will be a quiet turn and the figures will go up so fast as to make heads swim. Mr. Armour will worry the boys. Whether the figures go up or wander their drop down, he will worry them." The Armour concern helped along the down-hill movement to-day by very heavy selling.

The weakness in pork is going to make Mcleonal's task, the "bulling" of lard, a very arduous one. Lard was supported firmly to-day, but in course from this on will be anxiously watched. "With pork and ribs selling cheaper and cheaper," says a packer, "and with lard cheaper and cheaper," says a packer, "and with hams and shoulders no cheaper, there will be lots of it made. The hogs are turned into hams, sweet ribs and lard now. Bacon is not made. The hams are trimmed very close too, and all the fat goes into the tanks, together with the gut trimmings, ends and ends, and no end of tallow, dressed and unscraped. It is easy to conceive of a situation where it would pay the packers practically to dump the whole hog in the vat. Meanwhile it is not likely to be a happy one unless the price out on lard again, and takes it back at a lower figure." Pork for May closed at $19 47½; for June at $19 70, and for July at $19 70. May lard stopped at $11 87½; June at $11 87½, and July at $11 95.

Wheat dropped 1 cent to-day, and corn ¼ cent. The market for the former is to-night fully as sensitive and wavering in buoyancy as twenty-four hours ago; but the situation is now a good deal changed. By the 3 cent drop to the price few days trading ships seem lumbered up. The whole world is not now on the "bull" sale. Buyers can get all the grain they want, and more too. Shrewd jobbers are of the opinion that there will not be more than ½ cent further decline before the reaction occurs. The May option stopped at $1 11, June at $1 12¼ and July at $1 14⅜.

Charters for over 1,000,000 bushels of corn have been made in this city the last three days, and it is very strong. David Dows & Co. are shipping large quantities of it, and are advising their friends to buy. May stopped at 55, June at 56, and July at 58.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

The petroleum market to-day was active and excited, the transactions at the two exchanges aggregating nearly 11,000,000 barrels—an amount which represents about one-third of the visible supply of crude oil. Fluctuations were frequent, but in the early trading $1 05 was reached by the price. The event of the day, however, was the rapid decline of the market in the last half hour from $1 03⅞ to $1 00⅞. No news about wells caused the break, and the best-informed operators assign the cause to a "bear" raid. Near the close the market rallied to $1 01⅞ against $1 01⅝ last night, but the close was nervous and unsettled. Reports from Oil City and Pittsburg indicated that brokers who are popularly identified with the Standard Oil Company were free sellers of oil. Undoubtedly an enormous amount of "long" oil has been sold yesterday and to-day, but the publicity given to the "selling of the Standard" generates a suspicion as to its real character. To-day's reaction occurs after a rise of about 15 cents, and yet traders are almost panic-stricken over it. If the situation justifies "dollar oil" such a reaction cannot fail to be healthy for a "bull" movement.

The range of prices and the total dealings in New-York were as follows:

	N. Y. Pet.	Cons. Ex.
Opening	102½	102⅞
Highest	103	103
Lowest	100⅞	100½
Final	101⅞	101⅝
Sales, bbls.	5,084,000	5,895,000
Clearances, yesterday	4,019,000	6,071,000

There was a further advance in the refined market of ⅛c. to 7⅞@7⅞c. per gallon in New-York.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

MAY 16, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. O'p'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Final.	Closing Bids. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.
B. Air L. pref.	83	83	83	83	83	85	5
C., St. L. & P.	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	20¾	21	187
C., St. L. & P. pf	56½	57⅜	56½	56⅞	56½	57	1,887
Canada Pacific	62	62⅛	*61⅛	61½	61½	61¾	4,000
Can. South.	66	66	65¾	65¾	65¾	66	2,900
Central of N.J.	78¾	78¾	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	78	7,000
Cent. Pac.	74¼	74⅜	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	5,100
Chic. & Alton.	133½	133½	133½	133½	132	133	6
C. & N. W.	132⅝	133	132¼	132⅝	132⅝	132⅞	3,060
Do. pref.	139	139	138⅞	139⅞	139	139⅞	250
C., M. & St. P.	103⅝	103⅞	103¼	103¼	103¼	103⅞	12,000
C.,St.P., M. & O.	47⅞	47⅞	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¾	500
Do. pref.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞		230
C. B. & Q.	123⅞	123⅞	123½	123½	123½	123⅞	1,632
Cin. San. & C.	40	40	40	40	39	41	100
C., C., C. & I.	69	69	69	69	*68¾	69	100
Col. & H. coal.	60	60	60	60	65	68	400
Del., L. & W.	124¾	124⅞	124	124¼	124⅛	124¼	55,800
D. & H. Canal.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅞	1,000
D. & Hud.	49⅞	49⅞	48¾	49	48⅞	49⅛	9,200
E. T. Va. & Ga.	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	8⅞	9¼	500
Do. pref.	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19⅞	6,700
Ill. Cen.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	100
H. & St. J. pref.	93	93	93	93	95	96	10
E. coal. & Tex.	75	75	75	75	73	77	100
Ill. cent.	144¾	144	143¾	144	143⅞	144⅞	800
L. R. & W.	28	28⅛	28	28	27⅞	28⅞	8,300
Lake Shore.	109½	109¾	109⅛	109¼	109⅛	109¼	300
L. S. & M. S.	28	28	28	28	27⅞	28⅞	200
Long Island.	68	68	68	68	67½	68	200
Louis. & Nash.	49⅞	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	9,200
Man. Beach.	22	23	21	23	23	24	400
Man. & Chat.	40	40	37	38	38	39	1,200
Met. El.	80	80	80	80	79	80	100
Mich. Cen.	85⅞	85⅞	85	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	955
M. L. S. & W.	44	44	44	44	43	44	100
M. & St. L.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	27	200
M. K. & T.	30⅞	30⅞	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	7,310
Mo. & Pac.	103⅞	103⅞	102	103	102⅞	103	5,300
N. Y. Central.	121⅞	121⅞	121⅛	121¼	121⅛	121⅞	6,420
NYC. & St. L.	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	10	11	200
NYC. & St. L. pf	25	25	24⅞	24⅞			300
N. Y., L. E. & W.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	5,400
N. Y. O. & W.	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27	1,625
Norf. & West.	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	40⅞	40⅞	200
Nor. Pac.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	6,405
Do. pref.	87⅞	88	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	4,420
Oregon Imp.	81	81	81	81	79	81	200
Ohio Cen.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12	200
O. R. & N.	139	139	139	139	134	140	100
Ore. Trans.	83	83⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	83	8,100
P. D. & E.	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	20	100
Phila & Read.	54	54⅛	54	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	4,000
P. P. Car Co.	128	128	127½	127½	127½	128	200
Rich. & Dan.	63½	64	63½	64	61	62½	1,500
R., D. & W. P.	35	35¼	35	35¼	35	35¼	5,000
Roch. & Pitts.	29⅞	31	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	5,000
St. L. A. & T. H.	69	69	68	68	67½	70	400
St. L. A. & T. H. pf	90	90	90	90	89¼	91	100
S. L. & S. F.	33	33	33	33	33	34⅞	100
St. P. & D.	38	38	38	38	38	39½	100
St. P. M. & M.	127	127¼	127	127	127	127⅞	700
Tex. & Pac.	38⅞	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	13,300
Union Pac.	95⅞	95⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	95⅞	37,000
Va. Midland.	91	91	91	91	90	92	100
Wabash.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27	7,000
Do. pref.	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43½	42⅞	43⅞	29,000
Amer. Cable.	68	68	68	68	66½	67½	100
W. U. Tel.	82⅞	83⅞	81⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	15,168
W. F. Ex.	125½	125½	125½	125½	124	125½	15
N. Y. & L. I.	8½	8½	8½	8½		8½	100
Pac. Mail.	41	41	41	41	40⅞	41	700
Col. Coal & I.	35	35	35	35	34½	35½	100
Homest'k Min.	16	16	16	16	15⅞	16⅞	100
Total sales of the day							292,141

* Seller 60 days. † 90 seller 60 days. ‡ Ex dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 6s Registered 10,000	103⅝	U S 4s Coupon 20,000	119¾

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Merchants Bank		Min & St L 1st	
5,000	110¼	Iowa Extension	
Fourth N Bank		4,000	118
20	130	1,000	119½
9	130	Mo Pac 3d	
Tenn Compromise Bonds		2,000	114⅞
8,000	44	N Y L E & W 1st	
Alton & T Haute		10,000	70½
20 preferred		10,000	70¾
1,000	106¾	65,000	70⅞
Buffalo N Y & Phil		5,000	70⅞
20,000	102	27,000	71¼
Burl Cedar R & N		5,000	70⅞
500	101½	1,000	80
Col Coal and Iron		10,000	70⅞
1st pfd		10,000	70¾
20,000	85	5,000	70⅞
5,000	86½	2,000	70⅞
Canada S 1st		1,000	70⅞
Guaranteed		Nor & W R R 1st	
3,000	97½	1,000	102
Central Pacific	37¾	1,000	102
1,000	114⅞	2,000	101⅞
Chic Rock Island		25,000	101¾
2,000	128⅞	10,000	101¾
CCNO Paid Min		N Y Lac & West	
5,000	109⅞	1,000	119
and O con		N J Central 1st	
5,000	109⅞	2,000	86⅞
Lex & Hunter 1st		5,000	93
consol		10,000	93
5,000	98½	New Central Ad	
5,000	98⅞	bonds	
4,000	98⅞	5,000	104⅞
4,000	98⅞	3,000	104⅞
10,000	98⅞	1,000	104⅞
Elizabeth'n Lex &		North Pac 1st coup	
Big Sandy 6s		5,000	109⅞
1,000	95	10,000	109⅞
Erie 2d Mortgage		4,000	109⅞
4,000	104	2,000	109⅞
Eastern Ill 1st		North Mo 1st	
5,000	100¼	1,000	120
5,000	100¼	Northwest S F 2s	
Gulf Colo and S F 1st		Coupon	
5,000	113	10,000	101
Ind Bloom & W 1st		Norfolk & Western	
1,000	87½	15,000	100
Eastern div 6s		Ore & Trans 1st	
10,000	99½	5,000	85
Ind Bland West 2d		5,000	94⅞
500	22	7,000	94⅞
Kan Pac 1st con		Penn Coal 4½ coup	
5,000	99	1,000	96½
10,000	99	Richmond & Dan	
Louis & Nash 2d		5,000	69⅞
10,000	100	15,000	69⅞
M & St Paul 1st		5,000	69⅞
Ch & Pac W Div		10,000	69⅞
2,000	95	5,000	69⅞
10,000	95⅞	St Paul M & M 1st	
5 Minn Division		1,000	106⅞
4,000	106⅞	Dakota extension	
Metropolitan El 1st		10,000	108
7,000	90⅞	1,000	108
Mo Kan and T		St L and I M 1st	
Sinking 6s		2,000	108
2,000	83	Utah So Exten 1st	
15,000	83⅞	2,000	101
5,000	83⅞	22,000	101¼

Texas Pacific 1st			
R G div			
15,000	33		
5,000	33⅞		
2,000	35¼		
Union Pac 1st			
3,000	110⅞		
1,000	110⅞		
5,000	110¼		
Union Pacific 1st			
1,000	114⅞		
1,000	114⅞		
Wabash R & Pac			
Toledo P & W 1st			
5,000	10½		
Den & Rio G 1st			
1,000	75		
E Tenn Va & Ga			
1,000	75		
2,000	75		
Metropolitan El			
1,000	95		
Mo Kan & Tex coll			
7s			
1,000	107		
1,000	107		
10,000	107		
Midland O Tex 1st			
1,000	110		
10,000	80		
Mil & L S & W div			
1st			
1,000	103¼		
Mo Pac 1st consol			
5,000	104⅞		
N Y Lake E & We			
New 2d consol			
5,000	93⅞		
10,000	93⅞		
Oregon Imp Co 1st			
1,000	95½		
Virginia Midland			
Income			
4,000	63		
1,000	63		
Atlantic & Pac 1st			
5,000	30⅞		
Ches & Ohio 1st			
9,000	6		
Chicago Bur & Q			
Den div 4s	102		
16,000	85½		
1 Tenn V & Ga 1st			
10,000	2		
10,000	2		
5,000	2		
5,000	2		
Gt Western 2d			
2,000	100		
Han & St Jo Sec con			
5,000	109⅞		
Mil L S and W 1st			
2,000	99		
Michigan Cent 7s			
2,000	123¼		
Tex Pacific 1st L G			
1,000	33		
Toledo & Wab 2d			
2,000	99⅞		
5,000	99		
5,000	98⅞		

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 16, 1883.

	Yesterday.	To-day.		Yesterday.	To-day.
Water Power	3½	3½	N Y & N Eng 1st	34	31⅞
Boston Land	6¼	6¼	Old Colony	140	141
A & Tem 1st 7s	110	110	Atlantic M Co. 5s	2	2
A. & R. R. 6s	110⅞	110⅞	Calumet & Hecla	254	254
R. I. & N. 6s	111⅞	111⅞	Franklin	87½	70
B. H. & E. R. 7s	91	...	Franklin	10	10¼
N Y & N Hav 7s	110⅞		Pewabic	4	
A & Tenn R.	82⅞	82⅞	Quincy	43	42⅞
Bos & A R R.	187	182	Silver Lake	4	5
Boston & Maine	157	157	Western R R pr	92½	
Concord & Gov.	127½	127½	Water Pr & Marsh	99⅞	99⅞
Con. & Pass.	19	18	Osceola	21	20
Eastern R.R.	42		Huron	1½	1½
Flint & Pere Mar.	21	21			

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

[Furnished by Drexel, Morgan & Co., 17 Wall-st.]

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
City Ks. New	138	143½	North Pac pref	87⅞	87⅞
Penna R.R. N J 1st	56⅞	56⅞	North Cent. 6s	96⅞	96⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅞	56⅞	Lehigh Nav	43⅞	43⅞
Reading	27⅞	27⅞	Bud. N. Y. & Pa	15	15⅞
Reading gen'l mt	82⅞	85	Do. Preferred	22⅞	23
Lehigh Valley	56⅞	56⅞	Hunt & Broad Top	14⅞	14⅞
Catawissa, pref	61	61	Philad & Erie	19⅞	19⅞
North. Pac. com.	50⅞	50½			

WEDNESDAY, May 16—P. M.

The stock market this morning opened with a rush to buy stocks. At the fall of the chairman's gavel at 10 o'clock there was tumultuous bidding for shares in all parts of the Stock Exchange boardroom. The occasion of the excitement, which proved to be only momentary, was the almost universal faith in the points distributed last evening at the uptown places of resort to the effect that a sharp advance of two or three per cent had been arranged as the speculative programme for to-day. In less than two minutes from the beginning of business the excitement subsided, and the very first prices recorded, with few exceptions, proved to be the highest of the day. That the market was dull is shown by the fact that 292,141 was the total number of shares bought and sold during the whole day. Six stocks contributed to that total 161,700 shares—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 53,800 shares, and it closes ¾ l