THE DE MELI DIVORCE CASE.

BOTH WIFE AND HUSBAND ON THE STAND.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WIFE'S DIARY—MR. DE MELI'S TESTIMONY.

The attendance in the suit of Mrs. Florence M. De Meli for separation from her husband, Henry A. De Meli, was as large yesterday as the Special Term room of the Supreme Court would allow. The examination of the plaintiff was concluded. Many of Mrs. De Meli's friends was present. The plaintiff was a little pale, as the fourth day of her examination had begun to weary her slightly. Still she gave her testimony with composure. Mr. McClure occupied most of the morning session in reading from Mrs. De Meli's diary her letters to her husband while he was in South Africa in 1880, and other letters to him, besides one from the Baron von Geyso to Mr. De Meli, just before his departure for South Africa. One part of the diary was written while the newly married pair were at the Clarendon Hotel, in April, 1870. Under the date of April 27, Mrs. De Meli wrote:

We went to a fair in the Everett rooms, where there were lots of people I knew. As bad luck would have it, who should be there but those horrid girls whom Henry cut up as with in Berlin just before we were married. They both came rushing up to speak to us, but, of course, I, as well as Henry, cut them dead after their horrid behavior. Henry's "beloved," as I call him, is very nice, and they are great friends, but he is awfully fast and a "very dangerous" sort of fellow. I think he has a most excellent heart and will make a good husband. He says he wants to get married, as Henry is so nicely fixed. I hope he will, for it would be better for him. H. thinks so too, as his friend is too fond of his petite amours.

The Baron Heim von Geyso wrote to Mr. De Meli, from Dresden, on September 20, 1880, just before the departure of Mr. De Meli to Africa. The communication began with: "My dear Mr. De Meli." In it the Baron thanked Mr. De Meli for sending him some pocket chess, "as a mark of your friendly remembrance." The Baron adds:

I am aware that by your lady you are most zealously informed as to everything here. When returning from Frisbury, I found a great weeping salt-pillar in place of the little woman. Gradually she has crystallized into a lively conglomerate. I believe your sea-voyage will be of great benefit to the little grass-widow. She has already so far recovered that at the last party she could slap the cards about my ears and knock the cigar out of my mouth; and I have no doubt, if you stay away long enough, the well being of her ladyship will be increased to such a degree that on one occasion she will smash the mirrors, upset the stove and empty the wine bottles over her head. But why have you been so incautious not to leave behind a phonograph to be placed upon the gaming-table at our card parties, while in your voice would lisp in winning tones every five minutes: "Flossy!" and every quarter of an hour would sound: "Flossy, behave yourself properly!" This want of precaution on your part may become the cause that on your return you may find me with a crushed nasal bone, ear torn off, and mustache likewise.

The letters of Mrs. De Meli to her husband while he was in South Africa were full of little family matters and were affectionate in tone. Mr. Parsons, after the reading of the letters by Mr. McClure, took up the re-direct examination.

Mr. Parsons—What became of the $3,000, your share of your mother's estate?

Mrs. De Meli—It was handed over to my brothers, who put their own share with it to pay up the incumbrances on the estate. The Philadelphia property gave me then as now $11 11 a year. This was the subject of frequent controversies with my husband. Mr. De Meli did not informe me that he could not marry me without his mother's permission until he had obtained my consent. I was then fifteen years old, and he twenty-six. On one occasion I tapped my husband on the shoulder with a hair-brush, and he asked me if I did not know that it might be brought up against me in court. He has referred to it frequently, and has kept it green in my memory.

At 2:30 p. m. Mr McClure finished his cross-examination and Mr. Parsons said: "Mrs. De Meli, I am very much obliged to you." The witness stepped composedly from the chair and took a seat among her friends.

Mr. Parsons then read the depositions of people in Franzensbad relative to Mrs. De Meli's conduct while at that watering-place in the summer of 1881. The deposition of Count von Zedwitz, age seventy-three, of Castle Schönbach, near Franzensbad, who was acquainted with the plaintiff and the defendant, and the Baron von Geyso, a distant relative of the deponent, set forth that the Count saw Mrs. De Meli every day, as a rule. They met in the park, he being with his niece, the Countess Olga, and she with her little daughter. Mrs. De Meli always appeared to him as a lady of the highest character. Mr. Parsons then called Henry A. De Meli to the stand. Mr. McClure asked, that as arrangements had been made to adjourn the suit for several weeks, the examination of Mr. De Meli might not begin until the whole testimony could be given connectively. Justice Rumsey said he saw no necessity of this. Mr. De Meli accordingly took the stand. He crossed his arms when not referring to a memorandum which he held, on which various dates bearing on the hearing were written. He is a heavily built man, with iron-gray heavy Burnside whiskers and mustache. He testified as follows:

Mr. DeMeli—I was first at Eger on August 28 or 29, 1882. I was at Franzensbad first on October 29, 1881. I stayed at Franzensbad from evening until the next day, at the Hotel Grisella. I did not see Johann Richter at the hotel. I saw Anna Peter and Johann Richter at Franzensbad. I examined the police records there. I have no copies of the notes I took. I was at the Hotel Zur Post, Franzensbad, on August 23, 1882. My little girl is now at home, in Dresden, with her brother, the tutor and my mother. I left Dresden in October 13. Eger was a place of importance in the middle ages, whither people go to see the spot where Wollenstein was assassinated. It was a railroad centre until about a year ago. I was formerly acquainted with the American colony in Dresden. We have not been in society for about eight years. The proceedings against Mrs. De Meli for divorce on the ground of adultery were begun on February 11, 1882.

Mr. Parsons—Who is Dr. Lehman?

Mr. De Meli—My counsel in Dresden.

Mr. Parsons—From whom did he get his information on which the suit against Mrs. De Meli was begun?

Mr. De Meli—From me.

Mr. Parsons—Will you describe the property belonging to your mother?

Mr. De Meli—The Peter G. Hart estate embraces two lots in Sands-st. and two others in Brooklyn; two at Park Row and Beekman-st. this city, one in Liberty-st., one near Fulton Market, a house and lot at Greenburg, a lot at Myersville, a small farm near Statertown; all this is in charge of the trustees of the estate; it is not a large property.

Mr. Parsons—You wrote a letter to the Baron von Geyso, saying that you exonerated him from all charges of improper relations to your wife. Did you sign it with pleasure?

Mr. De Meli—I did. I thought it no more than right, as I had no positive proof. It is wrong to suspect a person unless there is positive proof. I had none then; and so I signed it with pleasure. I could not do it now.

Mr. Parsons—The letter states that you had never suspected the Baron of improper relations to your wife.

Mr. De Meli—I had no proof and so I could not suspect him longer. It was a pleasure to do what was right, and so I did it, and signed the paper. I had entirely suspended my endeavors to prove anything against my wife. I found that the Baron von Geyso had not been in Franzensbad with my wife. My little girl had told me he had. I found from other people in Franzensbad that the Baron had not been there.

Mr. Parsons—Did you call frequently on the Baroness von Geyso?

Mr. De Meli—I did.

Mr. Parsons—Did there not come a time when she shut the door upon you?

Mr. De Meli—Never. The last time I attempted to see Mrs. von Geyso she was sick, and I had a pleasant chat with her daughter.

Mr. Parsons—Did Mrs. von Geyso not refuse to see you?

Mr. De Meli—She did not.

Justice Rumsey—We will suspend the trial until January 21.

ACCUSING PROFESSOR DWIGHT.

A TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL IN THE MARIÉ-GARRISON SUIT—PEACE RESTORED.

The Marié-Garrison suit was continued yesterday before Referee Dwigit. On one side of the long table sat Roscoe Conkling, William A. Beach and M. W. Tyler, the counsel for the plaintiffs, and on the opposite side Judge Comstock, Henry L. Clinton, Wm. B. Parsons and M. C. Day, counsel for the defence. General Clinton B. Fisk said that when the Missouri Pacific was leased to the Atlantic and Pacific, the outstanding stock was $6,782,400 in 67,824 shares. The whole amount of stock issued at the time of the lease was $7,200,000. The difference between this amount and the amount of outstanding stock was for two certificates of the County of St. Louis, which were convertible into stock. A resolution was passed by the stockholders authorizing the issue of the bonds at a meeting of the stockholders held subsequently to the annual meeting.

At this point a question was raised upon which the ruling of the referee was asked for by the defence. As soon as Professor Dwight had announced his opinion, Mr. Clinton sprang to his feet and said: "The decision made by the referee is directly opposed to one he has already made in this case. When the proper time comes I desire to submit evidence to show that, on several occasions since this suit was begun, Professor Dwight has been decidedly and inexcusably partial in his rulings."

Mr. Beach—(Excitedly) Your Honor, since the gentleman has taken occasion in several instances to question your veracity, your honesty, and your sense of justice, I move you that he be made to force his charges or be compelled to withdraw them. If he has any decency or respect for this court he will bring forward his proof.

Mr. Clinton—I wish—

Prof. Dwigat—I do not wish to hear this matter discussed further to-day. I will see that it is disposed of to-morrow.

Mr. Clinton—I did not intend to say anything imputing your honor, Professor Dwight.

Mr. Beach—You said things that were insulting and indecorous.

Mr. Clinton—If I had made one one-hundreth of the insulting remarks that you have made since this suit began, I should be worthy of the contempt of my colleagues.

Mr. Beard—He's done it again and again, and he knows it.

Mr. Clinton—(Turning red in the face) I think a venerable blackguard is no better than a younger one.

Prof. Dwigat—I should think it would be more decorous——

Mr. Clinton—(Interupting) Your honor, I deny the right of that man to interject his remarks into my speech, and I protest against it. I have hitherto excused it on the ground of a defective memory, and nothing else. All I have to say is that he must stop.

After a few moments Professor Dwight managed to establish peace. Mr. Clinton asked permission to state that he did not wish to question the justice of any of the referee's decisions. When he said that at a proper time he would bring forward certain testimony, he simply meant that he could not then stop to find the page of the evidence which contained the facts he wished to present.

At the close of the afternoon session, Mr. Clinton, addressing the referee, said: "Your honor, there were certain remarks made by Mr. Beach and myself this morning, which we both desire to have stricken from the record. There is no desire on my part to have the pleasant relations which have always existed between us, severed by words uttered in the heat of debate. Mr. Beach, has now, as he always has had, my respect and good will."

Mr. Beach then arose and said he was heartily sorry that he had allowed himself to make such remarks as had greeted the ears of the counsel.

Professor Dwight suggested that all might learn a lesson by what had taken place, and in future avoid all personal criminations. The counsel shook hands all around, and then moved to adjourn.

DI CESNOLA'S TESTIMONY FINISHED.

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE SHOWS ABOUT THE SURFACES OF STATUES, ETC.

General di Cesnola concluded his testimony yesterday. In the morning a letter was read which had been received by Hiram Hitchcock from the witness in October, 1872; in it the writer stated that he needed about $15,000 to save his collection. A letter by Thomas Newton referred to an offer of £10,000 made by the British Museum for the Curium treasures, about one-tenth of the entire collection. The witness said that he derived the title of Count from his family. Mr. Choate afterward put in evidence official papers signed by Cavour, Prime Minister of Italy, which conferred honors on the witness and addressed him as Count. In support of the proposition that General di Cesnola had at one time gone under another name, Mr. Bangs produced a file of *The Herald* and pointed out an advertisement of the witness's school of languages, dated in February, 1865, which was signed L. Palmer. General di Cesnola said it was a typographical error and Mr. Choate pointed out that the mistake was corrected two days later, and the same advertisement signed L. Palma di Cesnola.

Mr. Braeman, the president of the New-York Microscopic Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society of England, testified:

I have used the microscope for thirty years. I have studied the general subject of rock surfaces. Dr. Barnard asked me last spring if I would undertake the microscopic examination of the surfaces of the statues in the Cesnola Collection. I spent two hours a day in examining them during April and May; I spent a week during the summer and about five hours a day since October 10 last. I am able to distinguish between a surface freshly cut and a surface that has been corroded by burial.

Mr. Bangs objected, and Mr. Choate replied that he wished to show that the differences between an ancient and modern surface were not matters of opinion, but were susceptible of mathematical proof. The witness resumed the testimony. The witnessed continued:

The Cypriote stone whereof these statues are sculptured is a cellular, calcareous tufa. The cells are minute and crowded. There are about 1,500 to the square inch. They are spherical in shape, and about 1-100 of an inch in diameter. When freshly cut, it will be found that the walls of some cells are harder than the walls of others. The hard walls resist the effect of the atmosphere with more success than the softer ones. During exposure these soft spaces sink first, and leave the hard ones standing like craters on the face of the moon. The soft spaces sink into dome-like shapes and small orifices indicate that the atmosphere has begun to affect them. Then the caps thus formed are carried away, the hard projections toll off in small globes and the process recommences. Each process occupies several centuries. In the case of buried objects in Cyprus the water filtering through the ground makes a deposit on them more or less thick, of carbonate of lime. I have given seven or eight hours to the microscopic examination of the statuette of Venus and it is susceptible of scientific demonstration that the surface of the so-called mirror and the surrounding surface are ancient. On the mirror are eight stipples of carbonate of lime, deposited in the way I have stated, which are an integral part of the ancient surface and would not appear on a freshly cut surface. These evidences of antiquity could not be taken away without breaking the stone. They fill the cavities whereof I have spoken. They appear on the surface of the drapery within three-sixtenths of an inch of the mirror's outline. My microscope would have disclosed cement 1-1000 of an inch in thickness.

The case will go on next Wednesday.

A QUESTION OF SALVAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Argument was heard to-day in the United States Court in Admiralty upon the libels of Edward H. McDonald, master of the towboat Storm King, of Boston, and Captain L. W. Brown, of the ship Mary L. Cushing, of Newburyport, Mass., for salvage for having rescued the schooner Ephraim and Anna and her cargo of coal. It was shown that the towboat Storm King contracted for the sum of $1,000 to tow the Mary L. Cushing from Boston to Philadelphia. When off Barnegat Light on June 15, 1883, a schooner in distress was sighted and the Storm King went to her assistance and towed her to the Breakwater. The distressed schooner proved to be the Ephraim and Anna, the owners of which agreed to pay $1,200. Now the question arises whether the ship or the towboat is to receive the money, or what or it shall be divided. Decision reserved.

GENERAL GRANT'S LONGSTREET'S NOTES.

General Royer A. Pryor appeared as counsel for General James H. Longstreet, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice Larremore. In 1877 General Longstreet bought 600 bales of cotton on margins of Bliss & Bennett, cotton brokers, of this city. Cotton fell rapidly, and General Longstreet gave the brokers two notes, one for $1,549 34 and the other for about $1,600. He finally told the New-Orleans agent of Bliss & Bennett to telegraph to them to sell the contract. This was done. Bliss & Bennett raised the money on the two notes, pledging them with the Tradesman's National Bank. The paper was protested and the bank brought suit to recover on the notes. General Longstreeth alleged in his defence that the transaction was a gambling arrangement. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, the total amount being $4,523 37. Niles & Falls appeared for the bank.

BOTGER MAKING GOLD.

R. M. Brundige has on free exhibition at his store, Union Square and Sixteenth-st, some handsome copies upon porcelain of the pictures in the Royal Gallery at Dresden, representing Bötger in his laboratory prison at the Castle of Meissen in 1704. He had promised Alfred the Strong that he would make gold for him, and was imprisoned by the King to secure the performance of his promise. A second picture shows Bötger presenting to King Alfred a beautiful red porcelain which he had produced instead of gold, which led to the establishment of the famous Meissen Factory in the old Castle of Meissen, in 1706, of which Bötger was the first director, and where china was first made in Europe. Many varieties in novel styles of Dresden and French and English china, glass and fancy goods for holiday presents may also be found at Mr. Brundige's store.

THE LATE DR. T. S. KIRKBRIDE.

From The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Dec. 17.

Dr. Thomas Story Kirkbride died last night, at his residence at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, after a lingering illness of more than nine months' duration. Thus has closed, quietly and peacefully, a long life, singularly devoid of notable incidents, yet unsurpassed in the bright record of faithful devotion to the peculiar ministry to which it was called in its early manhood. More than fifty years ago, Dr. Kirkbride entered the medical profession, and for forty-five of those years he has ministered to the mind diseased, the one great interest and purpose of his life. How he has discharged his life's work is known wherever the hospital treatment of the insane is known. Singularly manifested is the praise of men, he has become familiar to succeeding generations as a beautiful type of all that is lovely in the character of the good physician, with the tenderest sympathies for the afflicted, he blended a gentle firmness with an exhaustless and compassionate patience. The noble institution upon which his individuality has been so strongly impressed that, despite all his modest reputation to personal notoriety, it is everywhere better known by his own proper name, stands not only as the grand monument of his professional ability, but as the scene of action upon which a worthy good man has conscientiously and nobly lived out a life whose whole benevolent purpose has been to minister and minister to the saddest of all forms of human infirmity and suffering. Of all the thousands who have been committed to his care, very few have been so insane as not to recognize through the disturbed vision of their disturbed minds the kindly, sympathizing character of the man whose chief joy in his long life has been akin to that that we are told is set among the joys of the Heavenly Jerusalem—a repenting sinner; the joy of seeing the wandering mind coming back to its own place, of sending back to family and friends and happiness those who had suffered the loss of reason.

Dr. Kirkbride's character was one of exquisite simplicity. His integrity was spotless; his standards were all high and pure. He loved peace, but was courageous in all his convictions and never swerved from maintaining them when called on for their defence. He lived for and in his duty, and was always happiest among his patients and in the promotion of their welfare. All else was habitually subordinated to this one great interest of his life. He was ever the friend of the insane, and his constant aim was to educate the public mind to a better understanding of the rights and relations of insanity, as a disease to be cured and not as a human infirmity to be ashamed of. The labors of Dr. Kirkbride's life rarely knew any relaxation. He did not care for rest; he was content to wait for it until the end. The results of his work could only be summed up by the records of thousands of lives led back by him to the enjoyment of reason; of thousands of homes made happy by his good offices. The death of such a man leaves one of those rare vacancies that are not to be filled. Unaffected in his religion, in his profession, in his friendship, beautiful in all the more sacred relations of his domestic life, Dr. Kirkbride goes to his rest and his reward, leaving a great circle to mourn his loss and to remember his many virtues.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; sales, 9,000 bush. No. 1 Hard Duluth at $1 15; 3,200 bush. No. 1 White Winter at $1 10; 3 cars do. at $1 10½. Corn steady with a good demand; sales, 1,500 bush. Old High Mixed, in store, at 60c; 4 cars New Kansas at 60c; 5 cars Sample High Mixed at 59c; 2 cars old rejected at 60c; 3 cars Sample New at 59c. Barley in good demand; sales, 21 cars Sample at 92c; 8 cars No. 2 Minnesota at 92c; 19 cars No. 2 Nebraska, on track, at 70c. Railroad freights to New-York steady. Railroad receipts—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bush.; Corn, 33,000 bush.; Oats, 9,000 bush.; Barley, 8,000 bush. Railroad shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bush.; Corn, 33,000 bush.; Oats, 9,000 bush.; Barley, 8,000 bush.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

DECEMBER 21, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. Op'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Final.	Closing prices. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.
Canada Pacific.	55⅝	55⅝	54	54¼	54¼	54⅝	8,000
Can South	54⅝	54⅝	54	54	54	54½	200
Central of N. J.	84½	84½	*84½	84½	84	84½	20
Cent. Pacific...	66½	66½	66½	66½	65½	66	20
Ches. & Ohio...	14⅞	14⅞	14	14	14	14⅜	200
C. & N. W.....	119¼	119¼	117½	117½	117½	117¾	11,700
do pref.....	142¼	143¼	142¾	142¾	142½	143	505
C. M. and St. P.	96¼	96½	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	67,510
do pref.....	116	116	116	116	115¾	116½	400
C.St.P. M & O..	34¾	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34¾	500
do. pref.....	96	96½	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95¾	1,000
C. B. & Q.....	120¾	121¼	120½	120¾	120½	120¾	4,807
C R I & P.....	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	110½	410
C C C & I.....	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	68½	100
Del. L. & W.....	116⅝	117⅛	116⅝	117⅛	116⅝	116½	19,900
D. & H. Canal..	104¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105⅜	105½	100
D. & Rio G.....	25½	26	25¼	25½	25½	25¾	1,614
E.T.Va & G.....	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6½	800
do. pref.....	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12½	700
Ill. Cent.....	135⅜	135⅜	133⅝	133⅝	135	135½	228
L. E. & W.....	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	19½	20¼	400
Lake Shore.....	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99½	4,300
Louis & Nash...	45¼	45½	44⅝	44¾	44⅝	44¾	7,725
Mich. Cen.....	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90½	91	200
M & St L. pref..	35	35	35	35	33	...	400
M. K. & T.....	23⅛	23¼	23	23¼	23⅛	23¼	1,125
Mo. Pacific.....	93½	93½	93	93	92	93¼	2,300
N. Y. C. & H. R.	114¼	114¼	114	114	113⅞	114	1,290
N Y C & St. L..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞	400
do pref.....	18	18	18	18	18	19	200
N.Y.L.E.& W..	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	2,310
do pref.....	79	79	79	79	79	80	200
N Y & E.....	19½	19½	18½	19½	19½	20	2,602
N Y O & W.....	17⅛	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17	2,300
Nor & West, pf.	43¾	43¾	42½	42½	42½	42¾	600
Nor Pacific.....	26⅝	27	26	26	26	26¼	5,328
do pref.....	56¼	56¼	55	55¼	55⅛	55¼	9,180
Or Imp.....	58	58	58	58	58	60	50
Ohio Cen.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2⅜	2½	1,100
Ohio & Miss.....	25½	25½	25	25½	25½	25⅞	500
O R & N.....	102	102	*101	101	101	101½	1,562
Ore Trans.....	35⅞	35⅞	34⅝	34⅞	34½	35	39,500
P D & E.....	15	15	15	15	14½	15	100
Phil & Read.....	55⅞	56¼	55¾	56	55⅝	56	1,900
P P Car Co.....	120½	120½	120	120	120	120½	400
R & W. Pf.....	28½	28½	28	28½	28	29	490
Roch & Pitts....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15¾	205
St L & SF Istpf.	89	89	89	89	87	90	10
St P M & M.....	99	99	98½	98½	98½	99	1,200
Tex & Pac.....	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	20	20¼	260
Tol & Pac.....	76¾	76¾	75¼	76¼	76⅛	76⅜	106,700
Wabash.....	19⅞	19⅞	19	19	19	...	800
do pref.....	32¾	33⅜	32¼	33⅛	32¼	32½	1,640
Bank of M.....	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119⅝	120	300
W U Tel.....	76⅝	76⅝	76½	76⅝	76½	76¾	1,300
W & P Div.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	5
Pac Mail.....	41¾	42	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	300
Sales for the day.....							318,130

*82⅝ seller 60 days. 49⅞ seller 60 days. 170 seller 60 days.

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 3s Registered 25,000.....	101⅜	U S 4s Coupon 1907 100,000.....	124⅜

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

District Columbia 3-65s coup 3,000.....	112¾	Louisv & Nash City Clifton branch 20,000.....	105
Louisiana consol 25,000.....	75	Mil & St. Paul 1st C & P W div 1,000.....	95¾
Tennessee 6s old 5,000.....	39½	Wis M div 10,000.....	94
Louisiana consol 7s 25,000.....	75	L C & Dav Div 10,000.....	94
At & Pac W'n d 1st 4,000.....	96⅝	Mo Pac 1st consol 3,000.....	102¼
Atlan & Pac mo 10,000.....	23½	Mo Pacific 3d 1,000.....	113
A & P W 1st 5,000.....	96½	Mutual U Tel 6s 5,000.....	81½
Bur C R & N 1st 2,000.....	124½	Morris & Essex 1st con 2,000.....	124½
Ch Bur & Q deb 5s 20,000.....	91	Mich South & F 2,000.....	104
2,500.....	91¼	Mo Kan & T con 10,000.....	68½
Lake Shore 30,000.....	91	Mo Kan & Tex 2d 4,000.....	108½
C & A 1st series R 4,000.....	97	Mo Kan & Tex 2d 10,000.....	67½
10,000.....	97	N Y W S & Buffalo 105,000.....	68
Ches & Ohio cur'cy 1,000.....	48	5,000.....	68⅞
1,000.....	48	40,000.....	68⅝
Central Iowa 1st 4,000.....	107	12,000.....	68⅝
Col Hock V & T 1st 3,000.....	79	175,000.....	68¼
Del & Hudson 1st Pennsylv comp 1,000.....	127	10,000.....	68⅝
Del & Hud reg '91 6,000.....	116	5,000.....	67½
4,000.....	116	1,000.....	68¼
Eliz Lex & Big Sandy 6s 1,000.....	101⅞	10,000.....	68⅝
1,000.....	101¾	1,000.....	68⅝
Erie 7s consol gold 1,000.....	127½	47,000.....	68⅞
2,000.....	127½	62,000.....	68¾
E T V & G 5s 10,000.....	95	37,000.....	68⅞
H & st J 8s con 5,000.....	104⅞	37,000.....	69
10,000.....	104¾	31,000.....	68⅞
Ind Bloom & West 2d 3,000.....	71½	42,000.....	69
Kan Pac 1st deb 5,000.....	96	1,000.....	108
Lake Shore coup 2d 2,000.....	119	80,000.....	68⅞
Laf Bloom & Mun 1st 1,000.....	93	1,000.....	109
L N A & C 1st 1,000.....	101½	N Y Lac & W 1st 7,000.....	100⅞
		1,000.....	114¾
		North Pac 1st coup 10,000.....	95¼
		1,000.....	105⅝
		5,000.....	105¼
		N Orleans Pac 1st 4,000.....	88⅞
		N Y Cent 1st M'ge coup 15,000.....	133
		Oregon Trans 1st 5,000.....	79¾
		Oregon Short L C's 1,000.....	92½
		Oregon R & N 1st 7,000.....	107½
		20,000.....	107
		Ohio Cent 1st 7,000.....	66½
		1,000.....	66¼
		Rome Wat'n & Og ex 5's 12,000.....	68
		5,000.....	67½
		5,000.....	67
		Richm'd & A'y 1st 2,000.....	67
		1,000.....	67
		St P Min & Man 1st con 6s 2,000.....	102½
		2,000.....	103
		Dakota exten 1,000.....	103
		St P M & M 2d 2,000.....	108¾
		St L Kan C & Nor Real Estate & R'ds 1,000.....	109
		St Paul & S C 1st 1,000.....	114¾
		Toledo & Wab 1st 10,000.....	101
		Texas Pac R Grde 5,000.....	74⅛
		Union Pacific 1st 1,000.....	117¼
		Utah South Gen Mtg 7s 1,000.....	105

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1883.

	Yesterday.	To-day.		Yesterday.	To-day.
Water Power	2⅜	2⅜	Lit R'k & F'ds	1⅛	15
Boston Land	2½	2½	N Y & N Eng	20¼	20
Bos & Alb 7s	122	122	Old Colony	130	130
do. Land Gt. 7s	115	115	Calumet & Hecla	238	238
Eastern RR 6s	111	111	Franklin	12	12
N Y & N E 7s	...	99¾	Pewabic, new	2	2
A & Top. RR	80	80	Quincy	47	47
Boston & Maine	161	160	Tamarack	2	2
Chic Bur & Quy	121	120¾	Flint & P. Marq. pfd.	100	99½
Eastern R R	38½	38	Huron	1½	1½
Flint & Pere Mar.	29½	29½			

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., 17 *Wall-st.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1883.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	131	131½	North'n Cent. RR.	60	61
United RR., N J	195½	195 ed	Lehigh Nav	44½	44⅝
Penny'va Railr.	58	58½	Buffalo, N Y. and Erie, com	11⅞	12
Reading	27⅞	28	Buffa. N. Y. and Phila., pref	24	26
Reading, gen'l mt	100½	100¾	Hestonville Ry	16½	17½
Lehigh Valley	71	71½	Phila. and Erie	18⅞	19
Catawissa, pref	56	57			
North Pac., com	25⅞	26			
North'n Pac., pref	55	55⅝			

FRIDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

The general drift of such news or guesses as were published this morning, concerning the probable action of the Northwestern and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy companies, regarding the acceptance of the terms proposed by the tripartite alliance, generally was interpreted in favor of a peaceful solution of the Northwestern Railroad problem, and therefore favorable to higher prices in the stock market. Such being the case, board-room traders were more disposed to buy than to sell, and the effect was shown in a small improvement in prices all over the list in the opening dealings. But there was a full supply of stocks at the advance, which did not seem to be dimished by the later, and in some instances important, declines. Union Pacific led the morning's advance, but rather followed in the afternoon's decline, although its final figures show as large a loss from last evening's prices as any stock in the list. It opened at 78¼, rose to 79, fell back to 78, again rose to 79½ and closed at 76¼, or 2¼ per cent lower than a week ago to-day. Renewals of borrowed Union Pacific generally were at 1-64@1-32 per cent per diem for use; and later new loans were made as high as ¼ per cent. In the morning there was some talk of buying in "under the rule" such stock as should not be promptly delivered, but no purchases under the rule were made. Transactions, seller 60 days, were made at 1¾@2 per cent below the regular price of the stock. The total transactions in the stock (106,700 shares) amounted to one-third of the day's total business. Next in interest was St. Paul stock, which was dealt in to the extent of 67,500 shares at prices ranging from 96¼@96½ to 94⅝. Oregon and Transcontinental, with 39,500 shares, was the third in amount of transactions, and it declined from 35½@35⅞ to 34⅝@34⅞. Only two other stocks—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 19,900 shares, and Northwestern 11,700 shares—contributed as much as 10,000 shares to the total business. Yet Northwestern after 119⅛ closed at 117½, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy after 121¼ sold at 120½@120¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western recovered to 117⅛ and ended at 116¾@116½. More than usual trading was done in Canadian Pacific: it opened up ⅜ at 55⅜ and declined to 54@54¼. Northern Pacific preferred was dull, but declined from 56¼@56½ to 55@55¼. The trunk lines were quiet and only small fractions lower, as also was the general list of Southwesterns. The market closed weak.

Business was fair in Government 3 and 4 per cents, at full figures; but the final bids for the 3s were ⅜ off. Annexed are the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4s 1891, reg.	114⅜	114⅝	U.S. cur. 6's, 1896	130	....
U. S. 4s 1891, cou.	114⅝	114¾	U.S. cur. 6's, 1897	132	....
U. S. 4s 1907, reg.	123⅜	123½	U.S. cur. 6's, 1898	134	....
U. S. 4s 1907, cou.	124⅜	124½	U.S. cur. 6's, 1899	135	....
U. S. 3 per cents	101	.....	Dist. Col. 3-65s	112¾	....
U.S. cur. 6's, 1895	128	.....			

In State bonds, Louisiana consols were active at 75, and Tennessee 6s sold at 38½. There were no transactions in city bank stocks.

Only a small general business was done in railroad bonds, and prices usually were soft. West Shore and Buffalo 5s continued to be exceptionally active and declined from 69⅜ to 68, and later recovered to 69@68¾. The transactions amounted to $830,000. There were no sales of Erie second consols; the quotation for them was 93@93¼.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s declined 3 per cent to 67. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, series B, rose 1 per cent to 97, and currency 6s were steady at 48. Central of New-Jersey debenture 6s sold at 87½@88. Ohio Central firsts were ¼ lower at 66¾. Central and Hudson consol 7s were firm at 133, but the debenture 5s were ⅞ lower at 102⅝. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s were off ¼ at 91. Northern Pacific firsts were about steady at 105½@105¾.

The business of the Sub-Treasury for the week ended to-night includes receipts of $8,622,019, and payments of $8,489,766, leaving the general balance at $123,526,531, against $123,394,298 December 14, showing an apparent gain of $132,233. But deducting from the receipts $1,530,000 and from the payments $1,135,000, for certain items of transfers which only affect the Sub-Treasury's account with the General Treasury, its loss, as affecting the banks, is $262,747—a loss of $565,213 coin less a currency gain of $202,466. But deducting further from the receipts $1,755,000 gold coin received in exchange for silver certificates paid out at Southern and Western sub-treasuries, the General Treasury's loss at New-York for the week is $2,017,747. To-day's operations covered: Receipts, $987,120; payments $1,115,756; currency balance $6,751,466; coin balance $116,775,065.

There is no change in the local monetary situation, except it be toward a