AN AVALANCHE OF CRIME.

THE MISSING SCISSORS GRINDER OF ALBANY.

The House in Catskill where he Spent his Last Night Evidences of Murder—Blood Stains on the Bed and on the Floor—Arrest of the Waltz Family.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 17.—On the 1st inst. Harmon Hulcher, a German scissors grinder, arrived here from Albany, and left for Rondout the same day. He stayed in Rondout all night, and on the following morning sailed for Catskill on the steamer Eagle. After remaining in Catskill three or four hours he started for the house of a German named Waltz, about a mile beyond the toll gate. He has not since been seen. The house was visited on the following morning, and the head of the bed lounge on which Hulcher slept was found besmeared with blood, which had trickled through the crevices and formed a pool upon the floor. An ineffectual attempt had been made to remove the stain from the lounge by daubing them with phenic, and to obliterate the stains on the floor by sowing them off.

These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the missing man's mother and son-in-law had arrived in the village in search of him, led to the arrest of the old man Waltz and his son. The arrest was effected yesterday, and the prisoners were taken before Justice Rissell of Catskill. At the preliminary examination Waltz and his son showed no signs of guilt. They testified that Hulcher reached their house on the night of May 2, and retired in the room referred to. In the night the old man was awakened by a noise, and called out to his son as stated to know what was the matter. The son slept in the next room to Hulcher, a thin partition only dividing the rooms. The son replied that Hulcher was vomiting. Neither father nor son visited Hulcher's room to see what was the matter. The next morning Hulcher, they said, was gone with his scissors-grinding machine, and had also taken a blanket and pillow with him, which old man Waltz charged that Hulcher stole, and asked a constable to arrest him. The prisoners were sent to jail to await further developments.

Since their arrest search has been made about Waltz's premises for Hulcher's body. In the house a blanket was found, which had evidently been washed to remove spots of blood, but some of the stains were yet visible. Afterward the vomiting party were directed toward a stone wall by marks of blood on stones leading to it. The top of the wall was somewhat crumbled and torn away, as though the stones had been tumbled off. One pile of stones on the wall was partially covered with dirt, stained with blood, and here and there hair was visible. Prodding irons have been made and it is the intention to prod through every foot of earth on Waltz's premises in search for the body.

The story of the above incidents was canvassed in almost every house in Catskill, and various opinions were formed. One was that the old man Waltz didn't know anything about the murder; that one son perpetrated the deed, and then the father, wishing to shield the son, helped the latter to dispose of the body from the house up to and over the stone wall, and then they buried the remains. The son, upon being informed of the stone-wall mystery, said a wood-chuck had been shot there, which would account for the blood and hair. The son's name is Louis Waltz and he is about 25 years of age.

It is known that the scissors grinder had between $130 and $200 on his person when he dropped at Waltz's house, and if he has been murdered money was no doubt the motive. On the morning man's mother visited Waltz's house she asked Waltz if her son left anything behind. He replied, "Yes, his bell," but that he would not give it up until the pillow and blanket were paid for. Finally, however, he gave it up after it, but the latter did not turn his organ till he was arrested.

A GYPSY MYSTERY.

Sudden Death of a Beautiful Young Woman in a Wagon—Flight of the Gypsies—The Coroner's Investigation.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 18.—There is a painful mystery surrounding the death and burial of a gypsy girl on Monday last near Cold Spring, Putnam county. The investigation which is progressing shows that these roving bands disregard all law and decency in the matter of caring for the members of their tribe when misfortune overtakes them. On the day in question two wagons containing three young men, one old woman, one young girl, and two children arrived at McKeel's Corners, not far from Cold Spring. One of the young men hastened to Dr. Griffin's residence and pressed him to come quickly to the wagons. The Doctor did so, and there found the young girl in a dying condition. She was very beautiful. Her attire was of the most scanty kind. Dr. Griffin thought she had been drugged. When he demanded of the other occupants of the wagon what they had been giving her, one of them replied that Dr. Schloson of Bedford, Westchester county, had prescribed pills for the girl; that she had been complaining for several days, but that she had not been very sick till the day previous. Dr. Griffin asked the poor girl if she would like to have some water, but she made no audible reply. He then, in order to test her strength, led the water toward her and asked her to raise her head; but she could not. He then raised her head and poured a little water in her mouth, but she did not swallow any. The Doctor then hurried into a house near by to get other aid, but when he came back the young girl was dead.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day her body was handed over to the owners of the wagon, and she was at once buried in the old burial ground near by, without prayer or any service whatever.

Her wandering companions took their departure immediately after unquestioned and seemingly uncared for. Nothing is known of the unfortunate girl was, nor where she came from, nor the names of any of her companions.

As soon as the facts became noised abroad, the people in the vicinity felt that a great wrong had been perpetrated. A mystery seemed to surround the whole affair which it was their duty, if possible, to clear up.

Coroner Belleck, of Cold Spring, took hold of the case, and ordered the body to be exhumed. Dr. Murdock then made a post-mortem examination of the remains. A coroner's jury was empanneled, and the inquest commenced on Saturday.

Dr. Murdock testified to having made the post-mortem examination. He said that there were marks upon the body which showed that the poor girl had died from the effects of violence. The investigation was postponed in order to obtain such evidence as would convict the guilty parties. If the jury implicate the gypsies, every effort will be made to effect their arrest.

SHOT BEFORE BREAKFAST.

Bloody Fight Between two Farmers—Shot in the Presence of his two Sons—Settlement of a Feud of Long Standing.

Correspondence of the Sun.

DETROIT, Mich., May 16.—Two French farmers named Thomas Trombley and Hubert L'Esperance have for many years dwelt on adjoining farms on the Canadian shore of Lake St. Clair. A feud has long existed between their respective families, and two years ago Trombley was severely beaten by L'Esperance and his two sons. Early last Thursday morning L'Esperance and his sons again quarrelled with Trombley in front of the latter's house. The story of the fight differs widely as related by the different parties, but Trombley ended it by going into his house and bringing out a shot gun, which he discharged at L'Esperance at a distance of two paces, tearing a great hole in his left breast from which he will probably die.

The sons carried their father home, and Trombley took a canoe and paddled across the lower end of Lake St. Clair to Lighthouse Point, not to avoid an arrest, but to escape the vengeance of the sons. He was arrested that evening by two United States detectives, and taken to Windsor, opposite Detroit, where he was committed to jail on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The examination was deferred until May 22, by which time L'Esperance will probably be either dead or in a fair way to recover.

Both the principals were Catholics and totally attentive to their religious duties. L'Esperance was fifty-five years of age, and Trombley sixty-six. The latter had no wives with the exception of a quarrelsome nature. He protests that he did not mean to kill L'Esperance, but fired without premeditation through fear of mortal violence from his three enemies. He is a tall, fair looking man, with an eye as keen as a hawk's.

A YOUNG HEIRESS'S PERIL.

The Mysterious Letter that was Found in her Window—A Warning from the Man who was Hired to Kill her.

From the Greenup (Ky.) Independent.

We have received the following letter with request to publish, and do so, not vouching, however, for the truth of the statements contained therein. It was handed us by a highly respect ble gentleman, who believes the statement:

LYNS P. O., Greenup Co., Ky., April 21, 1873.

MR. EDITOR: Please put this note in your paper. It is concerning the attempt to murder Miss Emma O. Smith, daughter of John Smith, now a resident of Greenup county, Ky. Her father lives on Tygart creek, about eleven miles from Portsmouth, near Bennett's mills, she being the only child remaining at home.

Saturday morning of the 12th of April her parents found her in her bed. She had been chloroformed and tied hands and feet with the sheet and wound up in the bed clothes. A pillow was laid on her face and an iron wedge laid on the pillow and it was with some difficulty that she was brought to her senses. She said she had no knowledge of what had happened during the night, but said she had been fully satisfied that some one had been at her window a few nights before, but she could not convince her parents of the fact. All the knowledge of the cause of this outrage is what we can gather from a writing left in her window by the villain. It reads as follows:

If yer wants save yer self yer better lave these digins. I kin tirch to do job here cum lots ov miles, ben here at yer winder four times and in yer room wunce, but yer looked like an angel and I can't do it but sum one will for the villains have found out yer sheepcots and will kill yer for yer fortune what is left yer by a feller that yer lefriended when he was on the cars sick, he died and left all he had to yer if yer was alive on the first of June, if yer was dead it was to go to two gther fellers, and if yer don't give them the slip there sartin to kill yer before that time. Farewell.

The girl says she remembers once giving a sick man a drink of water when she was on the cars. He was a stranger to her. He asked her name and where she lived. The girl will be kept out of the reach of danger. X.

A Family Fracas—Lively Shooting in a Lawyer's Office.

From the Hillsboro (Mo.) Democrat.

For some weeks past a feud has existed between the members of the family of Lem. Wideman, of Big river township. The family seems to have been about evenly divided against itself, the old man and his sons-in-law on one side, and the old lady and her sons on the other. What first disturbed the pleasant relations that existed for so long between the old folks, we do not know, and in fact do not care to know. At any rate they separated, the old lady and her sons retaining possession of the farm. Mr. Wideman resided or gave the farm to his two sons-in-law, Alfred Williams and Dick Royal, and then a strife began for the possession of the farm. The first regular engagement occurred about two weeks ago, but the only weapons used at that time were hoop-poles, and nobody was very seriously hurt. The party that got worsted in this engagement made some violent threats, and the other party, in order to secure his own life, had his belligerent brother-in-law arrested on a peace warrant. The trial was had at Hillsboro last week, and resulted in the acquittal by the jury of the prisoner.

The next regular engagement occurred last Saturday at the office of Squire Pound on Big river, whither one side had taken the other to have matters settled by law. While the constable was off on the hunt for a jury the belligerents kept up a war of words, until finally one of them got worked up to the fighting point, when, drawing a pistol, he proceeded to empty its contents at the opposition. In the crowd were three six-barrelled pistols, which were all emptied in a space of time.

The casualties, as far as we have been able to learn, were: Old Mrs. Wideman, shot in the arm, a pretty bad wound; James Wideman in the leg, flesh wound, not serious; Alfred Williams in the side, a severe wound, but not such as to disable him; Frank Wideman, struck on the head with a club, not known how badly he is hurt yet; Dick Royal, supposed to have received a ball in his hip, but the officers have not been able to get him; and Isham Williams, a bystander, shot in the head. The ball entered the temple, and passed round and made its exit at the back of the ear.

An Arkansas Feud The Last Male Member of a Family Killed.

From the Hot Springs (Ark.) Courier.

We are informed by a gentleman direct from Polk county that John Flynn, the last male member of the family, is killed. It will be recalled that about one year ago a trouble arose between the Wymberlys and Flynns about a horse race; that is, one of the Wymberlys whipped one of the Flynns at the race, and the next day two of the Flynns—father and son, the former ex-Sheriff and the latter then acting Sheriff—went to Wymberly's house and called for Wymberly. Wymberly returned the fire, and succeeded in killing both of them. Blackwell, a son-in-law of Flynn, Sen., then took out letters of administration on his father-in-law's estate, and the Flynns were opposed to his selling the property and shot Blackwell. The Flynns were then arrested and one of them imprisoned, while the other proved an alibi, but was shot as he was coming out of the Court-house. John Flynn, the last one, broke jail about Christmas, and had been lying around and making trips back and forth in the Indian Nation. On Saturday last they heard of his being in the neighborhood, and procured a warrant for his arrest and went in search of him. They came upon him about daylight last Sunday morning. He drew his weapons and made fight, and then the posse fired upon him, shooting him through the body and through the head.

An Attempt to Blow Up a Freight Train with a Torpedo.

From the Chattanooga Democrat.

Last Sunday the nitro-glycerine magazine of Roberts & Co., near Scrubgrass, was entered and robbed of a three-part torpedo. This was laid across the track of the Allegheny Valley Railway, with the view, probably, to throw the approaching through freight off the track for the purpose of plunder. The cowcatcher struck the torpedo, and threw it off the rail. An explosion followed which lifted one side of the locomotive clear of the track. It is likely that a little of the contents of the torpedo which had been spilled on the rail caused the explosion. The tender and first freight car passed the track, but jarred it down against the rail in such a position that the flange of the wheels of the second car crushed and exploded it. The effect was to break the wheels of the car to finders, to tear a great rent in the boiler tank of the engine, and to send the engineer, fireman, and brakeman to the kingdom come.

The detective force of the road arrested in Scrubgrass Lafayette Scott and Geo. Miller, who were taken to Oil City and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. It is said the evidence is amply sufficient to convict them. Scott is twenty years old, and lives about a mile from Scrubgrass. Miller is only eighteen, and is the son of a widowed mother living in Scrubgrass.

The Next Hanging in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Tom Wright, under sentence of death for the murder of Ri ganal, will be hanged on May 30, by the District Supreme Court, in General Term, sitting as a Criminal Court of Error. The illegal ruling to prove an alibi to the satisfaction of the jury.

The Whipping Post in Delaware.

NEWCASTLE, Del., May 17.—To-day was whipping day here. The following were flogged: Hamilton Curtis and James Reed (white), and John Manvering, George Taylor, Elijah and John Fergus, and James Collins (colored), to the number of twenty, twice for larceny. Greenville Allison stood in the pillory an hour for cutting his wife's throat, being part of his sentence.

THE BILL-POSTER'S FUNERAL.

Baxter Street Thronged with Mourners—The Last of Michael Nixon.

Long before the time announced for the funeral a crowd began to gather yesterday around Nixon's house, at 41 Baxter street, and when the hour had arrived the street, from Leonard to the Five Points, was a jam, and every window in the neighborhood was filled with spectators. The crowd, which included many women, was well behaved, and there was but little conversation. Captain Kennedy, supposing that a great rush would be made to see Nixon's remains, had sent Roundsman Covert, with a section of policemen, to preserve order, and only Nixon's relatives and intimate friends were permitted to enter the alley leading to the house of death.

To the friends were distributed white satin badges, with a black border. On each was printed the figure of a woman weeping over a tomb, while in the back stood a drooping willow, whose branches protected a grave. Under this, in large letters, were the words:

We mourn our loss.

Mrs. Nixon and her children stood weeping near the head of the coffin, which was covered with floral wreaths and crosses.

At 2 o'clock a hearse, with six large black and white plumes, and drawn by four white horses, each with a black plume, was driven up in front of the alley. The lamentations were audible outside the house as the six pall-bearers bore the coffin out, and when it reached the hearse the crowd rushed toward it. The police had much trouble in keeping them back. About twenty carriages followed the remains to Calvary Cemetery.

JACK CANTER'S RESIDENCE LOST.

The End of a Lucrative Term of Imprisonment in Sing Sing.

On Saturday Jack Canter, the counterfeiter, finished his ten years' sentence in Sing Sing, and was turned loose upon the world a most unhappy man. Jack Canter, although only fifty years old, has served twenty-nine years in Sing Sing prison. He has been convicted of nearly every crime in the calendar. His last offence was the making of counterfeit fractional currency in Mount Vernon. Three years ago Jack, who in all his former terms was clerk in the prison, was assigned to duty in the wash room. As clerk, Jack had charge of the time book of convicts, and being an expert penman and mathematician, he performed nearly all of the duties of the chief clerk.

It eventually dawned upon the minds of the warden and the clerk that convicts were going out of the prison more rapidly than they were coming in. Investigation showed that Canter had for years been systematically shortening the terms of convicts on the books at terms of $100 each. The average reduction made in time was about one-half, some more, and some less. Thus a ten year man, if he had $100, could get off with only five, six, or seven years, just as the prominence or obscurity of the convict might suggest. On the discovery of this trick Jack lost his situation. From that time he filled a very prominent place in the prison, and yearned for the expiration of his time. But when the great iron door closed behind him with a clang, and he was a free man in the busy world again, he sat down on a stone and wept aloud.

WHO SHALL RULE THE CITY?

THE ALDERMEN PREPARING TO CORNER MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

A Combination to Draw Out the Names of the Police Commissioners—Less Sophistry and More Sterling Common Sense Wanted on the Criminal Bench.

The fact that Gov. Dix had signed the Police Justices' bill was made known in the Mayor's office early Saturday afternoon. For a week previous the Governor's action on the bill had been a leading topic among the politicians who frequent the City Hall. The chances of his approval or his veto had been considered so nearly equal that even as late as Saturday noon even bets were made on the result. The intelligence that it had been signed spread rapidly, and before two hours had elapsed several new applications for Police Justiceships were filed in the Mayor's office. Among the new candidates are the Hon. Marcus Otterbourg, formerly United States Consul to Mexico, Mr. Samuel J. Sporrs, and Assistant United States District Attorney Thomas Simons. Mr. Simons is urged by Mr. Sherman, one of District Attorney Bliss's clerks. Another candidate is the Hon. Bernard Biglin, Assemblyman and champion carsman. Mr. Biglin's success is doubtful, as his backers, ex-Collector Murphy, Mr. John I. Davenport, and other leaders of the Custom House Radicals are not well thought of by the Mayor. Nearly all the applicants for the positions thus far are young lawyers.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, the father of the bill, and other influential members of the Bar Association have, it is said, told the Mayor that it is necessary for the proper administration of justice in this city that the Police Justices should be lawyers.

COMMON SENSE, NOT MERE LAW.

The Mayor is said to be inclined to the opinion that the qualities most needed by a Police Justice are good judgment and common sense, and that a man need not be a lawyer to possess these. No nominations for Police Justiceships are to be sent to the Aldermen for some time as no time is fixed by the bill within which they must be made. The Mayor attaches great importance to the position, and will not decide upon his nominees until he has thoroughly canvassed the merits of all the applicants.

It is expected that the Mayor will send to the Aldermen to-day his nominations for the Chamberlainships and the Park Commissionerships. It is doubtful whether he will send in the nominations for the Police Commissionerships. The twenty days within which all the nominations must be made do not expire until to-morrow. Thus far the policy of the Mayor has been not to send in new nominations until those previously sent in had been confirmed.

KEEPING THEM IN SUSPENSE.

If he adheres to that line of action, he will probably withhold the nominations for Police Commissionerships until to-morrow. His action, however, will depend greatly upon the action of the aldermen to-day. If his friends in the board should not be strong enough to pass a vote to adjourn to-morrow, he will be compelled to send in all the nominations at once. Otherwise, under the construction which has been given to the section of the charter which provides the manner of appointing the heads of departments, three departments for which the nominations of the Commissioners have not been made will be left vacant.

It is said that the aldermen who are opposed to confirming the Mayor's nominations simply because they are his nominations have received from their democratic friends and will present to-day a united front against the Mayor. It was rumored yesterday that at a caucus held on Saturday evening they determined to vote to adjourn over to-morrow unless all the nominations to be made were sent in to-day. It was said that they thought that the Mayor, to withholding his nominations until those which he had previously sent in were confirmed, had been discourteous to them, and had manifested a determination to force them to confirm all of his nominees. They are said to be

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT,

and to have determined to resort to any and all parliamentary measures to make the Mayor take the back track. A city official who carries in his breast the secret designs of several of the Aldermen said to a gentleman yesterday that this rumor was likely to be true. He was sure that the meeting of the Aldermen to-day would be stormy. He thought that if the nominations for Police Commissioners were not sent in to-day, an effort would be made to prevent the possibility of sending them in hereafter the twenty days had expired. But he added, even if they are sent in, there will be a bitter fight over their confirmation.

"Is it known what names are to be sent in for Police Commissionerships?" inquired the gentleman to whom he addressed.

"It is not known for a certainty," replied the official. "But I learned last night from a semi-official source that the Mayor had decided to nominate Hugh Gardner, Robert B. Roosevelt, John R. Fussell, and either Gen. Alexander Shaler or Gen. Abram Duryee." He added that there was little or no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Russell, and Gen. Shaler or Gen. Duryee would be promptly confirmed. But he was certain that a fight would be made on the confirmation of Mr. Gardner. He knew that many of the Aldermen were desirous of having

MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK

in the Police Board, and that they would do their best to put him in office. "Why," said he, "that combination which succeeded for a time in checking the Mayor was the work of Mr. Shook's friends. They wanted to know whether the Mayor intended to send in his name, and they got up that combination of the Aldermen, at first formed, to compel him to give a yes or no answer. The Mayor's friends in the Board saw the game, however, and frustrated it by sending in the nominations for the Police Commissionerships. The twenty days within which all the nominations must be made do not expire until to-morrow. Thus far the policy of the Mayor has been not to send in new nominations until those previously sent in had been confirmed.

"Yes, I believe, repeated the official. "But they have recovered from their demoralization, and you will see that they will make a fight—and a good one, too—unless Mr. Shook is nominated. I am told that seven of the Aldermen prefer him to Mr. Gardner, and that the latter will be easy work for them to block the Mayor's little game for a time, at least.

It was known on Saturday that facts had come to light seriously affecting the personal character of several of the gentlemen who have been confirmed as city marshals, and that the votes by which they were confirmed would be reconsidered to-day.

THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

Serious Charges against Miss Pamela Cunningham, the Vice-Regent.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—At the meeting of the Board of Vice-Regents of the Mount Vernon Association, held at the Imperial Hotel last Wednesday evening, the books and reports of the officers were examined. While this was being done Dr. C. P. Howland preferred charges against the association and officers, as follows:

I charge the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association with unlawfully receiving fifty-six and a quarter cents from those visiting Mount Vernon, when they should only receive twenty-five cents, and of not allowing the old steamer Arrow to land passengers at Mount Vernon at any rates. I charge the Vice-Regents with allowing Miss Pamela Cunningham to receive money for the house without giving a proper account of the same. I charge the Regent, Miss Cunningham, with being an habitual drunkard, and of being intoxicated four days together, and incapable of attending to the business of Mount Vernon, and with being in the habit of being seen improperly dressed. I charge the Vice-Regents with allowing the Regent, Miss Cunningham, thus to be a public scandal and disgrace to the Board. From Mount Vernon I visited a public dinner of our consul, or an effort to depose her and appoint another Regent in her place.

This, of course, raised a breeze, and an animated discussion followed. The Chairman of the Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor of Virginia stated that they had critically examined into the workings of the Society, and were prepared to state that they found everything correct. He warmly eulogized them upon the labor of love and heartily endorsed their action in regard to the charges imposed as tolls and wharfage, as the only regular source of revenue open to them. He declared that he had full confidence in the Association, and had failed in a critical examination to discover any foundation for the charges preferred. He did not favor an investigation because he thought that was the province of the Vice-Regents.

The Vice-Regents held a meeting at the Imperial Hotel yesterday, at which they mutually congratulated themselves upon their successful management. To-day they held another meeting, but refused to give any information to the public. It is understood that they were considering the charges preferred against themselves. Dr. Howland asserts his ability to make good his charges if an opportunity is offered him to submit his proofs. He does not want a secret star chamber investigation, but one that is open to the public.

A Life which a Dog Tried to Save.

On Saturday night the brothers John and Louis Bossler slept in a small apartment adjoining their workroom at 508 East Eleventh street. John, who had retired early, was partially awakened by the little black and tan terrier owned by his brothers, which had jumped upon the bed and was scratching his face. Pushing the dog away, he turned to resume his sleep, but the vacacious animal continued to scratch his face, and began to bark and whine. He then arose and looked into the workroom, which was lighted, and there he saw Louis hanging, with a white handkerchief tied over his face, and clothed only in pantaloons and shirt. John sprang for the body and cut it down, but he was a minute too late. Louis was already dead. Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday. Bossler was a native of Switzerland, eighteen years of age.

Weekly and monthly payments for furniture and carpets at B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.'s, 130 Chatham street.—Adv.

For wire screens for doors and windows, go to E. S. and J. Torrey's, 165 Fulton street, near Broadway.—Adv.

Get rid of a cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a certain cure for all pulmonary and bronchial affections.—Adv.

Clothes wringers of all kinds repaired promptly by Metropolitan Washing Machine Co., 83 Cortlandt st., New York.—Adv.

The old reliable Hall's safe, 315 and 317 Broadway, New York. The best in the world.—Adv.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, May 17—P. M.—The advance in the Bank of England discount rate from 5 to 6 ½ cent. was the controlling influence in Wall street to-day, and the stock market consequently opened weak and lower, while gold was active and higher. This action on the part of the governors of the bank had been for some days anticipated, and the effect therefore upon our markets was in a degree previously discounted; the general steadiness of the London market also, as the day wore on, having given assurances that no new disturbing element had appeared. The stock market, however, was heavy and depressed on the first flush of early European advices, which was more fully developed at the first session of the board and also in the subsequent transactions, until about 1 P. M. the lowest prices of the day were established, the general market afterward becoming less active, and in a majority of the stocks positively dull. The favorable bank statement, however, added to a general desire on the part of the shorts to cover their speculative contracts at a flattering profit, caused a turn in the speculative current, and in the final hour of business the entire list of leading shares was active and buoyant, the highest figures having been recorded near the close. Western Union represented the larger trade, and opened at 84¼, but sold down quickly to 84⅛, after which it assumed more strength, with a rise to 85¼. From this point it weakened to 84⅛, but subsequently advanced to 85¾, and closed at 85¼. Pacific Mail rapidly fluctuated between 45½ and 47½, and this afforded very profitable opportunities for losses or profits, according to the versatility of the speculators in their attempts at following the current. Lake Shore dropped to 89¾, but subsequently rallied to 90½; and New York Central, after touching 99½, receded ⅛ ⅌ cent. to 100½. Besides the above, the active stocks were Ohios, Erie, Union Pacific, C., C. and I. C., and Rock Island, the extreme fluctuations in which will be found in the comparative table annexed.

The total number of shares dealt in amounted to 163,653, of which Western Union represented 34,900; Lake Shore, 24,300; Pacific Mail, 20,330; N. Y. Central, 15,500; Erie, 12,400; Union Pacific, 12,000; Ohios, 9,800; C., C. and I. C., 6,510; Rock Island, 5,900; St. Paul, 2,800; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 900; Wabash, 800; Harlem, 700; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 600; Pacific, 400; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 350; Northwestern common, 300; Atlantic and Pacific preferred, 100; St. Paul preferred, 300; and Quicksilver, 100.

The gold market was very active and excited in the early trade, with large purchases both for speculative account as well as to cover short contracts; the heavy transactions having been induced, as already alluded to, by the advance in the discount rate of the Bank of England. The advance in foreign exchange also contributed an upward impulse to the market, which for a few weeks capitalists having lurked in the attitude of purchase of first-class mercantile acceptances of 5 and 6 months' date, which had to be sold at 7 ⅌ cent. Since then rates were reduced the merchants have been of fresh lines of paper, which during the stringent money market were altogether withdrawn. The weekly exhibit of our banks was favorable, the latter showing a gain of $2,206,300 in the total reserve, against an increase of $4,095,275 in the total liabilities. The reserve of the city banks now stands at $6,850,300 in excess of the 25 ⅌ cent. required by law.

The following are the comparative totals:

	May 10.	May 17.	Difference.
Loans	$274,647,100	$275,71,400	Inc. $1,064,300
Specie	20,504,900	20,451,600	Dec. 47,300
Circulation	23,323,500	23,189,300	Dec. 134,200
Deposits	204,243,100	205,931,300	Inc. 5,688,200
Legal tenders	31,303,400	31,154,600	Inc. 151,800
Total reserve	52,807,900	52,601,600	Inc. $1,906,500
Circulation	23,323,500	23,189,300	Dec. 134,200
Deposits	204,243,100	205,931,300	Inc. 5,688,200
Total liabilities	230,784,300	228,325,200	Inc. $4,288,300
25 ⅌ ct. reserve	57,696,075	57,081,300	
Excess over legal	$4,911,825	$4,520,275	Dec. $391,525
Excess	$4,693,290	$4,970,275	Inc. $276,985

A further analysis shows that the national banks are 27,340 in their relation to the 25 ⅌ cent. reserve required by law, while the state banks stand 24,34, or so much below the legal requirement as applied to the national banks.

The Government bond market was active and higher in sympathy with the advance in gold, as well as a increased demand from the foreign bankers for bonds for export. The inquiry from home investors also local speculators, continued to add to the improvement in the price of the bonds. The total sales at the Stock Exchange for the day were $1,187,000, which sold at 112¼, 6's, 1881, coupon, being quoted at 112¼ ⅌ 22 and now 112 ⅌ coupon at 112¾. We note sales of coupon 1867s, at 114¾ ⅌ 22 and now 114¾ ⅌ 22; coupon 1868s, at 115¾ ⅌ 22 and now 115¾; coupon 1865s, at 116¼ ⅌ 22 and now 116¼; and 10-40s, coupon, at 109¾ ⅌ 22 and now 109¾. The following were the closing prices:

U. S. cur. 6s	115¾	116	5-20s, 1865, coup	115¾ 116
6s of 1881, reg	112¾	113	5-20s, 1867, coup	116¼ 116¾
6s of 1881, coup	112¾	113	5-20s, 1868, coup	115¾ 116
5-20s, F. M. A.	108¾	108¾	10-40s, reg	109
5-20s, 1862, coup	110¾	110¾	10-40s, coupon	109¾ 110
5-20s, 1864, coup	115¾	116¼	6s of 1881, coup	112¾ 113
5-20s, 1865, reg	114¾	115¼	6s, cur. F. & A. bds	108 108¾
5-20s, 1865, J. & J.	113¾	113¾		

In state bonds there was a light trade, the only recorded transactions having been Missouri 6s at 84; Missouri 6s, Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, 91½; Alabama, 5s, 1886, N. S.; and South Carolina 6s, January and July, 16½. We note sales of Nassau Bank at 108½; German American, 100; and American Exchange Bank, 108½. Business in railroad bonds was restricted, the afternoon call being always omitted on Saturdays. The following were the principal transactions: Union Pacific 1st's, 107; Union Pacific 7s, land grant, 94; Union Pacific 7s, Sinking Fund, 97½; Illinois Central bonds, 110; Alton and Terre Haute 1st's, 100; Alton and Terre Haute 2d's, preferred, 88; Chicago and Northwestern consolidated 7s, 85½; Chicago and Northwestern sinking fund 7s, 89½; Chicago and Northwestern 1st's, 101; Morris and Essex 2d's, 100; Ohio and Mississippi 2d's, consolidated S. F., 80; New Jersey Southern 1st's, 67; Milwaukee and St. Paul 1st's, 105½; C., C. and I. C. 1st's, 85; C., C. and I. C. 7s, sterling, 91½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago 2d's, 102½; Milwaukee and St. Paul 1st's, La Crosse division, 75.

The highest, lowest, and 3 P. M. closing prices of stocks to-day were:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing: Bid.	Closing: Asked.
Atlantic and Pacific tel	22¼	22¼		
Boston, Hartford and Erie	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
Chicago and Northwestern	77¾	77¾	77	77¼
Chi., Rock Island and Pac.	108	107¾	107¾	108
Col., Chi. and Ind. Cent.	9¼	9	9	9¼
Del., Lack. and Western	102¾	101¾	102¾	102¾
Adams Express	95½	95½	95	95
American Express	67½	67½	67½	68
United States Express			71½	74
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	83½	80½	80½	81
Erie	61¾	61¼	61¼	61¾
Hunt.	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Hannibal and St. Joseph	37½	36	36½	36¾
Lake Shore	90½	89¾	90¼	90½
Mil. and St. Paul	54¼	53½	54¼	54¾
Mil. and St. Paul pref.	71¾	71¾	71¾	72
N. Y. Central	100¼	99¾	100	100¼
Ohio and Mississippi	42	41¾	41¾	42
Pacific Mail	47¾	45¾	47¾	47¾
Pacific Mail	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
Quicksilver	38	38	38	38½
Quicksilver preferred	47	46	47	48
Toledo, Wabash and West	68¾	68¼	68¾	69
Union Pacific	30¾	29	30½	30¾
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	84¼	85¼	85¾

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street, New York.

Deposit accounts of Mercantile firms and Individuals received, all facilities and accommodations granted consistent with City Banks; in addition thereto 4 per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of Exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent; Travellers' and Mercantile Credits issued available throughout the world.

Real Estate Market.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. will sell by order of trustees, on Thursday, May 22, 101 lots on Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-fourth, and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Eastern Boulevard and Avenue A, with valuable water fronts on Avenue B. As this is desirable business property, and must be sold, it will excite much interest.

The suburban season was opened by Jere. Johnson, Jr., first at Inglewood, Queens, L. I., with low priced property which realized about $90 per lot, and then at Hunter's Point, where the average was $340 per lot. As a test of the prospective tone of the market, these sales are regarded by suburban dealers as satisfactory.

The numerous suburban sales announced show the confidence of dealers in the theory that the class of persons who invest in cheap suburban lots are not those who are affected by Wall street financial games in any degree. For the coming week we have several offerings of really first-class suburban property.

To-day, Monday, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sells 150 choice lots belonging to the Messrs. Stevens, centrally and desirably situated in the popular and rapidly improving suburb of Astoria, in Long Island City.

A. D. Mellick, Bro. & Co. sell by order of the executors of James Carter, deceased, 100 lots in the very popular and accessible precinct of Bayonne City, N. J., one of the most desirable of the suburbs, 30 minutes from Wall street, by 50 trains daily.

On Tuesday O. H. P. Pecu sells 100 eligible lots and two cottage houses at Wyoming, N. J.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., makes the first grand auction sale of lots on Thursday, in Westbrook, L. I., adjoining Stewart's Garden City. This pretty suburb is accessible by three railroads, and the impetus given to improvement by Stewart's great enterprise has increased the population from 2,000 in 1870 to over 4,000 now. Stewart's lots are not for sale, so those who desire to own their homes must buy elsewhere. The property to be sold is 450 lots belonging to A. M. Brinckerhoff, Esq., in the village and adjacent to all the stations. The great sale of the Brinckerhurst estate will also be held on Tuesday at the Exchange.

On Wednesday A. D. Mellick sells 229 superior lots adjoining Paterson, N. J. These lots are on good avenues and command fine views of the city and the Passaic Valley. On Thursday the same house sells 75 select building sites near the brick church and Junction Stations at Orange, N. J.

Muller, Wilkins & Co. sell at the New York Exchange by order of the Williamson Land Association, by direction of Geo. W. Van Siclen, 464 lots in Whitestone, L. I.

Hugh Camp sells 112 lots on Staten Island on Thursday. The usual number of legal sales at the Exchange are also announced, and the week bids fair to be a busy one. Offerings at private sale are unusually numerous and attractive, for which we refer to our advertising columns.

The building record for the week shows seventy new buildings proposed, comprising forty-nine tenements, eight stores, four first-class dwellings, three factories, two stables, and four miscellaneous.

New York Markets.

SATURDAY, May 17.—FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour was scarcely so firm in the low grades, under the prospect of a large supply of Western, which, however, Western extra sold at $5.25, but bakers of family brands remained very firm, though closing quiet. Wheat was quiet on the spot, but firm for future delivery, including fresh. No. 1 spring to arrive in the first half of June at $1.31. Corn opened at 63c. for new mixed, and closed at 62c. for. Oats moderately active at 51c. for prime Western mixed, 52c. for white, and 55c. for white.

COTTON.—Dull and nominal on spot; for future delivery the following prices were made after the close of the official report: Sold including India 1-16c. for May, 18½c. for June, 18¾c. for July, 18¾c. for August, 17½c. for September, and 17½c. for December.

GROCERIES.—Coffee and sugar have both taken a downward tone, and in the latter there was a decline of ¼c. with a limited business at 7¾@8c. for fair to good refining; molasses fairly active; grocery Porto Rico sold at 42c., and prime at 45c.; Cuba, 40c. for fair.

PROVISIONS.—Pork rather house down, with a sale of new mess for June at $17.50. Bacon was also lower, with 8¾c. for Western long clear at sc. Put meats were more active, but otherwise at about previous prices, also a fraction lower, especially for loins. Several thousand tcs. of western sold at 9½c. for June, and 9¾c. for July, delivered, and 9¾c. for the short clear, city sq. edge. Dressed hogs lower at 8¾@9c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Eggs easier at 19½@20c.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk, 8c. refined, in b