AMONG BARNUM'S RIDERS.

THE MYSTERIOUS RECESSES OF THE HIPPODROME.

Some Startling Celebrities Arrived from Every Country—Tricks from the Emerald Isle and Arabs from Orange County.

One of the most touching death-bed utterances that we remember was that of the daughter of a widow who mournfully remarked when dying, "Who will take the boys to the circus when I am gone?" And it added in no small degree to our admiration for the man who capped Atlanta to learn that he is in the habit of fraternizing with a prodigal liberality entrance to the menagerie and circus for all the luckless, homeless waifs who but for such as he would be compelled to content themselves with stolen glimpses of the "ends of the circus" from outside.

Who of us does not remember the magnificent pageantry that for blind weeks beforehand, the coming of the circus to the county town; the impatience with which we awaited its arrival; the breathless suspense on the eventful morning; the thrilling emotions inspired by the first notes of the band on the outskirts of the village; the train of attendant admirers that followed the gorgeous chariot until the last note was blown and the horses were put up at the tavern; the increase of respect for the village hamlets on whose line the clown's motley was displayed; the marvellous growth of the amphitheatre with its dingy canvas, within whose charmed circle all that was entrancing and ravishing to the sight was soon to be exhibited? We were none of us *blasé* then; all the men were heroes with a mysterious charm, all the women were fairies of inimitable grace, and we delighted to do them honor.

Perhaps the boyish feeling lingers still, for we cling to the Hippodrome in crowds, and seem never weary of the pageant and parade. Here is the very acme of circusdom. The great show in still has his great moral show travelling through the country; but in the New York circus, pardon the Roman Hippodrome is concentrated all that is preeminently celebrated in the business, regardless of cost. Seven rings of men and women, and some 30 horses fill the Hippodrome tanbark, and a glimpse behind the scenes shows a body of veterans who created into popular favor many years since, and who in the worldling of time and "the dog-eat-dog" business has not deprived of their hold, though many of them bear honorable scars in white.

OLD ACQUAINTANCES.

Here is Nixon, whose name has been identified with the business as manager and proprietor since 1850, who has taken his circus across the Atlantic, down at Salt Lake, among the Indians of Nevada, Colorado, and on the Pacific side of the Rocky Mountains, away down to Texas. He has studied the wild Indian life from the genuine article, and when, from such contact with the world and its inhabitants, knows a man when he sees him. Outside, he enters the arena in his carriage, and he Mercury in top boots, which is a little too large for him.

Here is Dan Castello, the finest vaulter of his age, perhaps, in the world, universally known, a first taker, and the coolest head in the ring of work. Frank Whitt, acer, the Nestor of the ring, an old stager of over fifty years' continuous service in the circus line, who knows the history of every man, woman, child, and horse in the circus ring, and will tell them with never failing interest in his genial way, the first minstrel who overturned his face, in the country, the original Bob Lee (negro minstrel), promoted now to an old crown in the Congress of Nations. Tom Rivers, a faithful coworker with her husband, who has served in many a southern western flat-boat show, and now a queen in a land of monarchs, and a host of otters.

Served by Mr. Hord, the touch of whose "little finger" is the world in miniature obeys, we were told at court behind the scenes. Here, in a mass of angelic loveliness, is Miss Lucy Lee, the Lady of the Lake, the jumble of elements resolve themselves into perfect forms, and it is soon apparent that every man and horse knows his place, and fits into it without a jar. Mr. Orton, Sandy from the Emerald Isle; Sylvester Hahnum, from Orange and Sullivan counties; Cardinals, Archdukes, and a Pro Deo from Massachusetts; an emperor from Jefferson Market, Chinese from Hoboken, Brian Boru from Harlem, queens from the Sixth Ward, and kings from the Third; Russians, Italians, Egyptians and Spaniards, with from the varied climates of the people, in various stages of preparation for the grand entree, all speaking the same language, the circus of the earth before Babel, so jubilant in shocking attitudes, and displaying a case of hereditary hatred of race, color, condition.

THE STABLES AND PROPERTY ROOM.

The place is thick with horses, each with a mind of his own, intelligent, kind, and docile, perhaps, more than their human brethren. Most of them are broken to move about, only waiting for the heels of the thoroughbred Arab. All of them mind with a word, and most of them answer a call like a spaniel. No wonder there is a mutual attachment between the man and their horses.

Now come up to the property room and take a look. A man can come into the building with his dog without registering its contents, that is, ownership. What he takes out may be determined; and here, awaiting their turn at the property man's office, are the long lines of our friends, the equestrian ones, the superintendent, in undress, with their bundles of unclaimed under their arms which they pass in, with their nationality and number, and receive in return their purple and the linen, every article of which must be given back before any property of their own less valuable raiment is received by them. They sing in chorus with a shrug, gaze at a stranger with interest, do a little good-natured chaffing, and at the window of the office one hears something like "Number two, here you are;" "Number six, here's a rag on you;" "Number six, [illegible] Here, too, are the plucky girls who do negro minstrelsy, promoted now to an old crown in the Congress of Nations. Tom Rivers, a faithful coworker with her husband, who has served in many a southern western flat-boat show, and now a queen in a land of monarchs, and a host of otters.

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THE MONKEYS GO ROUND AND ROUND.

"Ah! here are the monkeys! Good evening, Madame Pompadour. Poor old lady, this isn't much of a pleasure ride, is it? You see, sir, they don't like carriage springs, but riding horseback don't hurt 'em; they rather enter into the spirit of it. They know enough to vote, those big ones do, and like to come in ahead. So do we, don't we, Pompadour? We have to hold them to make them spare the horses. But, Lord bless you! it don't do no good. If Jane sees Maria ahead Jane means to pass her, and the horse has got to do it if it's in him. They're at it now." The girls fly by like a whirlwind, so that one fancies that the monkeys must be frightened at a broken strap or a stumbling horse. After the race Mr. Whitteker is sent for. "A girl hurt," the boy whispers. He goes instantly and soon returns. Was she badly hurt? "Yes, sir; pretty painful; but she wouldn't show it. Oh! they're plucky, sir. Why, she had an image to sit on her horse you wouldn't know it until she got onstage. There's the behemoth," (pointing to the audience). "We give them our fairest and best, and they take them all. Now, this little girl has a stitch in her side and palpitation of the heart whenever she rides, and she most often wins. Tonight she gets fourth money. Jimmy Irwin's two horses. The sires of them English race horses are like boards. The riders have three pommels, and they can't get free if anything happens.

"Now here comes the madam; see how she takes her four horses and chariot round the ring. Stand there, sir, and face her as she comes down the long stretch; isn't that a fine sight? That woman is worth her $100 a week, and she is a kind, good lady," and so on to the end. Astonishment is the word; the lights in the great auditorium are out, the crowd is gone, the gaudy trappings are put aside, and with kind and courteous words the men and women, who, perhaps, have risked their necks and limbs to afford an evening's amusement to an audience disperse. Leaning heavily on the arm of a sister performer, and sobbing with pain, comes our little friend who bore the pink and white streamer to the fore in the first race. With a fatherly tenderness Mr. Whitteker wraps her shawl around her shivering form and says caressingly, "Never mind, pettie; you'll be all right in the morning; don't mind a little hurt;" and then to her friend, "Don't leave your partner, Jenny; she'll do her good; they are gone.

"Good night, madam." "Bon soir, Monsieur Vittekere," and our handsome Pythoness with her two little adopted children are on their way to their lodgings. We pause a moment in Mr. Nixon's room to look at the dead bull of Bashan, who died August 15, 1848, at St. Hilier's in the Isle of Jersey, at which performance poor Aymar, "the great American rider, in his famous leap upon the act of throwing three commandments in mid air," ended his career with a broken back, and then we bid our courteous entertainer and the Hippodrome good night.

INDIANS CHASING MONTE MEN.

Shang and his Gang Firing into a Railroad Train—A Run Over the Bluff—Capture of Two of the Swindlers.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, June 26.

The three card monte men are still at it. It was mentioned last week in these columns that they had swindled a Swede out of $130 on the Northern Pacific road, and no sooner did that story go forth to the world than the scamps made their appearance at Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Scarcely had they found themselves detected on the Northern Pacific they evidently started for the hippodrome and appeared to have struck it at Minneapolis last Friday, when they played their little game, and for the same offence were arrested, but not proceeded against very severely. They evidently thought there was money in Indians, and they had not undertaken a description to follow it that came near resulting in a serious encounter with the circus men. It appears that they were put off the cars soon after the train left Minneapolis on its way to this city, and in the putting off the gentlemen of chance had a tussle with the conductor, who, notwithstanding they were ejected from the cars they made their way to this city, evidently thinking there was a rich field here for their business.

Nothing was heard of them all day Saturday and Sunday. Sunday night, however, they developed themselves in the evening, as the train that was to convey Buckley & Co.'s hippodrome to Mankato was about leaving the depot, at the foot of Robert street, the agent of the circus went through the cars to see if any one not belonging to the company was concealed therein, and the search was not without a result. They found the missing men, four in number, concealed in one of the cars. These men they recognized as the same ones they had the trouble with at Minneapolis. They were very unceremoniously put off the train, and no sooner were they ejected than they commenced throwing stones at the train, one of which hit one of the men on the head, injuring him quite severely. Some of the men on the train jumped off and gave chase to the scamps, and followed them up as far as the Merchants' Hotel, where they lost all traces of them and returned to the train. The train was delayed for some time, but finally started for Mankato.

Upon reaching the bridge the engineer noticed four or five men standing on the track. Thinking there was more difficulty ahead he whistled down brakes, and no sooner was this order complied with than the discharge of a revolver was heard, and the ball whistled alongside, followed by several other shots. The matter got to be business like by this time, and the Indians backed off and the train started out after the miscreants, sounding a good, husky war whoop. The way the men then clinched over the bluff and left that locality was highly interesting to see. If those Indians could have met them and taken off three of our scalps, there would have been a goodly number of people in this vicinity that would have joined in the rejoicing. They chased them up Third street to Washington, where they lost sight of them. The manager laid the matter before the police authorities, who detailed a couple of officers to accompany him in a search after the miscreants, which would have resulted in a goodly number of them being given up and the train proceeded to its destination.

Shang and Jarvis, the two leading monte men, were afterward captured by the police.

A PRINCESS MILLINER.

Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte and His Wife Enjoined.

On June 11 an application was made to Vice-Chancellor Malins by Mr. Bristow, Q. C., in behalf of a Mrs. Turner, for an injunction against Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte and the Princess Justina Eleanor Nina Bonaparte, his wife. It appeared by the statement of counsel that about the close of the year 1872 the Princess was, owing to the political changes in France, residing in this country, and, with the consent of the Prince, carrying on the business of a milliner at 97 New Broad street. Being desirous of extending her business she entered into a contract in writing with the plaintiff, Mrs. Turner, a milliner at 91 New Bond street, for the purchase of her business and stock in trade and furniture, and as a security for the purchase money, amounting to £336, the Princess deposited with Messrs. Morant & Co., of 91 New Bond street, certain pictures, consisting of a painting of "St. George and the Dragon," by Raphael; a painting of "Rome after Snow," by Velasquez; a portrait of a lady, by Moro; and a group of figures, by Gennaro, all of which had come into the possession of Prince Pierre on the death of Prince Lucien Bonaparte. The Princess thereupon entered into possession of Mrs. Turner's business, so purchased by her, and continued to carry it on for her sole and separate use, as permitted by the law of France. The plaintiff recently ascertained that the Princess had entered into a contract for the sale of the business, and was about to leave England for Belgium without paying the purchase money. Mrs. Turner accordingly made this motion for an injunction to restrain the Prince and Princess and their agents from selling or parting with the business and stock in trade and also the pictures, and from receiving the purchase moneys therefrom until payment of the amount due to the plaintiff. The Prince is at present residing at Recnfert, in Belgium, and had not been served with the notice of motion.

A temporary injunction was granted by the Vice-Chancellor.

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at Pomeroy's, 744 Broadway, for $4.—Adv.

Weekly or monthly payments. Furniture, carpets, bedding. B.M Cowperthwait, 155 Chatham st.—Adv.

FIVE THOUSAND DIVORCES.

WHAT ADVERTISING HAS DONE FOR A NEW YORK LAWYER.

A Couple Divorced from each other Twice—The Practice of New York as Compared with that of Other States—How and Why the Spirit of the Law is not Respected.

The sentiment of the legal profession in the city of New York is strongly against the practice of advertising for divorce business; in fact, many of the old school of lawyers are opposed to any kind of advertisement except the usual reports of law cases in the local columns of newspapers. Not withstanding this prejudice one lawyer in this city has built up an extensive and lucrative business by advertising to procure divorces "without publicity and no fee in advance." Rumors have been rife as to the way in which these divorces are obtained, though charges, except in one or two instances, have never taken definite shape.

Many divorces, if not the majority, not only in New York, but in all the States, are procured by collusion or mutual understanding between the parties. As a rule, people who are divorced desire to be divorced. Provided a divorce is legal, they care but little whether the law is followed to the spirit as well as in the letter. The law requires a notice to the defendant, either personally or in advertisement, and it is by putting up advertisements in some obscure newspaper that the law is nominally evaded. This is not done, however, so often from a wish that the suit shall escape the notice of the defendant as to escape the payment for costly advertising in a newspaper of large circulation.

A SUCCESSFUL LAWYER'S EXPERIENCE.

I DIVORCES LAWYER'S EXPERIENCE.

"I have never separated any," was the answer. "I have procured about five thousand divorces, but in nearly every case the parties were already separated."

Q.—Have you ever known one married pair to be divorced twice? A.—I have had but one such experience. A number of years ago a young woman applied to me to obtain her a divorce from her husband, one Samuel Brown. I secured her a decree. A few months afterward she called on me for a divorce from the same person. I obtained it for her, and a short time after I happened to be in an uptown hotel and saw the old man. He was already preparing to marry. It was another young woman, both wealthy and beautiful.

Perhaps the strangest experience I have ever had in the divorce line was with a very stylish, magnificently dressed lady, one of the handsomest women that ever came into my office. She wanted a divorce from a sea captain. She not only had enough evidence to procure the divorce, but said that her husband would come to the office personally to have the papers served upon him. He came, and the divorce was regularly granted. When stepping from my office he said: "I would like to have you attend to another matter for me." I consented, and he added: "I want to get married this evening and want you to go with me."

A STRANGE STORY.

It was arranged that I should meet him on the steps of the Roosevelt mansion, Broadway and Fourteenth street, at 8 o'clock. We met, and a carriage drove up, occupied by two ladies. One was the divorced wife, and the other was her sister, also a stylish, good-looking girl. We entered the carriage to drive to a minister's residence. We had proceeded but a short distance when the former wife beckoned to the driver to stop, and said: "I'll go no further until he (meaning her ex-husband) gives up that revolver." The weapon was surrendered to my care, and we drove on. The bride was anxious to be married in New York city. I suggested that it was not legal for the Captain to be married in New York, and that they must be married in New Jersey. She insisted, however. I told the first minister at whose house we called of the condition of affairs, and he refused to unite them. Knowing this they said positively that they would not go to New Jersey. They found another minister in New York, and the ex-wife and myself gave away the bride.

Q.—From what sort of people do applications for divorce most frequently come? A.—In the first place from the rich and the middle class. The poor have not the money to pay a divorce. When a very poor couple can no longer endure each other's company they separate without any forms of law.

THE CRIME OF BIGAMY

is very common among the poor. To-day a poor Irish working girl told me a pitiful story. Her people in Ireland forced her to marry a rich old man of seventy. After a few days of cohabitation she fled from him and came to the United States. In this city she was married about $300. A man who had known her in Ireland and was acquainted with the facts of her marriage courted her, and succeeded in persuading her to marry him. She was duly married to him by a priest. Then husband No. 2 got possession of her $300, with which he started in the liquor business. Then he deserted her, and married another woman. Now the girl wants her money back. Of course nothing can be done for her as her second marriage was illegal. Such cases are of frequent occurrence. People who cannot afford to pay for a legal separation, but don't like each other, will separate anyhow.

As to age, the majority of applications for divorce come from old men who have married young women, and who find that their wives do not like them. Divorces having no children are more likely to apply for divorce than those who have. Many a time an applicant says, "I would have applied years ago but for the children." Married wives and mothers frequently bear patiently with their husbands until their children are grown up and are able to take care of themselves.

DIVORCES ARE MOST COMMON

in the States where the divorce laws are easiest. Gambling is carried on by the sale of divorces, Connecticut and Rhode Island are far more liberal than New York city. In South Carolina no divorces are allowed, and the divorce statute of New York is almost prohibitory except as to one cause. The practice in our courts is, however, easier than in some States, though Connecticut is easier still. Illinois has a very easy divorce. It is about State to go to for divorce, though a good State to get married in after divorce. Of course, under the Federal Constitution, a divorce legally granted in one State is to be respected throughout the Union, so that the proportion of divorces in New York city, which is filled with New Hamburgers, a great number of Roman Catholics in it. That religion is strongly opposed to divorce.

Q.—Do you advertise to procure divorces? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—The rules of the Court of Appeals there shall be no publicity, at least that the records of divorce cases shall not be shown except to parties interested. If personal service can be made on the defendants we do not advertise.

ADVERTISING.

Q.—But when you do advertise the purpose of the advertisement is frequently negatived by printing it in an obscure newspaper? A.—That is true. The advertisements do sometimes appear in obscure newspapers, but prominent journals like THE SUN and *Herald* charge so much a line that the cost of a divorce would be greatly increased by advertising in them. For instance, suppose that I receive $150 to procure a divorce. The Court orders that the notice and summons to the defendant be printed once a week for six successive weeks. In THE SUN or *Herald* it would cost perhaps $50, whereas a paper of small circulation prints it for one-tenth that amount.

Q.—How is it that you, residing and practising in New York, advertised to procure divorces in all parts of the Union? A.—It does not follow that because a couple reside in Arizona New York may not have jurisdiction in a suit for divorce by one of them. The several states have different laws on that subject.

I owe my success in the divorce business to advertising. Other lawyers occasionally try it in a covert, sneaking way (here he showed the reporter one advertisement in the *Herald* offering to procure divorces in any State in the Union, signed with a Latin word). They make nothing by such sports as that. I have more business than I can attend to, and frequently send cases to other lawyers.

Reporter—Are divorced husbands at all regular in the payment of alimony? A.—No. In all my experience I never knew any woman to get a living by alimony. If a woman talks about alimony and divorce I tell her to give up any hope of the former. The result frequently is that they go back home again.

How the Hon. Michael Norton Thrashed a Scoundrel who had Insulted a Lady.

From the Jersey City Chronicle, June 27.

A couple of days since Mr. Charles Lang of this city, accompanied by his wife, made an excursion to Coney Island, and the occurrence related below is what he witnessed:

Among the bathers was a lady from New York, accompanied by her husband, who is an invalid. Also among the bathers was a party of New York gamblers of the thimble-rigging, three-card-monte class. One of the latter seized hold of the lady and insulted her, when she immediately went ashore and notified the superintendent of the bathing houses, who sent word of the occurrence to ex-Senator Michael Norton, proprietor of the hotel. Mr. Norton came down to the shore, and as the ruffian who had offered the insult came out of the water and was pointed out, Mr Norton proceeded to administer to him a tremendous thrashing, cutting the fellow's face severely, and it will be many days before an will occupy a presentable condition. The ruffian's companions came up and demanded to know who had been doing this. Mr. Norton stepped forward and said, "I did, and I am ready to serve you in the same way. I don't want you thieves about here at all, but if you do come you must behave yourselves or I will make you." The fellows knew better than to meddle with Mike, and slunk away.

Since metal spring trusses are superseded by the comfortable Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, the dupes and fellows advertise their worthless rupture belts and bogus elastic trusses. Beware of them.—Adv.

Send 25c. to G. P. Rowell & Co., New York, for pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3,000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.—Adv.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH KNIVES.

War to the Hilt Between Negro Desperadoes—A Policeman Drops Dead while Hastening to the Scene of the Fight.

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 16.

There occurred about 5 o'clock last evening a difficulty on Dryades street, near Delord, among colored people, in which one man has already lost and three more will probably lose their lives.

From the different statements in the case, all of which are more or less contradictory of each other, the following appear to be about the facts:

A colored woman named Emily Hamilton, alias Perry, resided in a sort of hovel on Dryades street, near Delord, which was divided into a tenement house, in the back portion of which resided another colored woman named Lucy Thomas, alias Jonnson. A colored man named John Perry was the husband of Emily Perry, who lived in the front room, and he, coming in about 4:30 o'clock last evening found his wife and a colored man named Sandy Thomas, the son of the woman who lived in the rear, playing cards. This he immediately told his wife was against the rules he had established for the better guidance of his family relations, and the couple stopped playing, Sandy going into the rear room where his mother resided, and laying down on the bed. While there, conversing with his mother, he heard Mrs. Perry beating her husband, and got up, saying: "I wonder what the fuss is about?" at the same time going out into the alley toward the front of the house, his mother endeavoring to dissuade him from going.

Walking into the alley he missed Perry, who almost at the same instant entered the room he had just left, and asked where Sandy was. His mother said he was out in the yard, and he therefore immediately followed, and seeing there a young man named Henry Wright, also colored, who was getting a drink at the cistern, thought he was Sandy, and striking a war whoop, rushed at the unsuspecting Wright, who was stooping at the time, and stabbed him twice in the back. Wright immediately falling, and shouting, "I'm stabbed, I'm stabbed," Sandy, who was standing at the alley door by his time, seeing that Perry meant blood, drew out his knife, and called out to Perry to tackle him, saying, "I'm the man; I'm the man; come hit me, and don't go round hitting women." Perry accepting this defiance, rushed forward, and the two men met half way, when a desperate battle with knives and fists ensued. Both are noted desperadoes, having been engaged in many an affray, and their only effort appears to have been to deal as many blows as possible, without thinking of defence. Sandy, it appears, got his first cut, his left wrist being taken from Perry's right hand, which fell powerless by his side. He, however, quick as a flash, changed his knife into his left hand, and dealt with it a blow at Sandy which took that individual in the forehead, over the eye, the latter at the same time running his knife into Perry's left side in the abdomen. They then clinched, Perry receiving three terrible gashes in the left arm, and Sandy one in the left shoulder and arm, which severed the bronchial artery and caused the blood to spurt all over the yard. In an instant, weakened from the loss of blood, Perry fell, and Sandy rushed at him, though the wound in the abdomen also caused him to stumble, and falling on the pavement within a few feet from Sandy, lay as if stunned. Then Sandy crawled up with what feeble strength was left, dealt Perry three wounds in the back, near the spine, from the last of which he could not extricate his knife.

In the mean time neither Lucy Johnson, alias Thomas, nor Emily Hamilton, alias Perry, had been idle, they seizing sticks and striking the two fighting men over the head, inflicting severe if not also dangerous wounds. Perry's scalp was almost torn off over his left temple from a circle made by a stick of wood, and Sandy received a gash over the right eye, from which the blood flowed freely. Pending all this Henry Wright, who had been mistaken for Sandy Johnson, and had received a dangerous stab in the back, had revived sufficiently to rush from the scene of bloodshed and reach the house of whom were in the immediate vicinity at the time.

Officer E. Keating of the First Precinct, however, who happened to be on Rampart street, near Julia, hearing of the disturbance, repaired to the scene with all speed, the moment he entered put up his hand to his head and fell dead on the banquette, and before assistance could be summoned was dead.

Other policemen having by this time heard of the row, rushed in and secured all parties, conveying them to the station, where the wounded men were attended to by Dr. Simon, of Jewel street, who, in consideration of not being able to get a living by alimony. If a woman talks about alimony and divorce I tell her to give up any hope of the former. The result frequently is that they go back home again.

Horse Cars—Wanted to Know.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: Is there a horse car line in this city that enforces the rule of "No smoking" upon the front platform of cars during the summer months? We had thought that this rule was enforced upon the Broadway and Sixth avenue lines, but we find that the rule is a dead letter, and the offensive fumes of the conductors' pipes are in good working order particularly after dark. Twenty-five lines do not pretend to enforce the rule. Can the Sixth Avenue do it?

ONE WHO OBJECTS TO SECOND HAND CIGAR SMOKE.

American watches reduced 20 to 40 per cent. No money in advance. Catalogue mailed. N. H. White, Newark, N. J.—Adv.

"Jennie, the Book Folder"—Poor girl! Read the *New York Family Story Paper*, out to-day.—Adv.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, June 27—P. M.—There was a lively speculation at the Stock Exchange, and under the leadership of Lake Shore, which advanced from 74½ to 76½—the entire list of native stocks became strong at an advance of ½ to 1½ per cent—the highest prices having been generally established in the final trade. There was an active covering of short contracts throughout the day, while the combination operating for a rise in Lake Shore were assisted by the revival of rumors of a lease of this road to the New York Central, as well as by a general buoyancy imparted to the stock market in view of the early release of over $6,000,000 greenbacks now held as a reserve on circulation, and alluded to further on. Western Union, Wabash, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Erie, Northwestern, New York Central, and St. Paul were also prominent features, the extreme fluctuations in which are given in the comparative table. The following reflects the opening, highest, and lowest sales of the principal stocks during the past week, together with the total aggregate of shares dealt in, which it will be observed is largely increased over the previous week:

	Sales of Shares.	Open-ing.	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic and Pac. pref.	2,428	16½	16½	15½	15	15½
Atlantic and Hartford	400	50	50	50	—	—
Bos., Hartford & Erie	1,500	1	1	1¼	75	—
Chic. & Northwestern	69,347	38	43¾	36¾	42¾	43
Chic. & Western Ind.	5,300	55½	62¼	55½	60½	61
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.	36,243	91½	98¾	91½	98¾	98¾
Col., Chic. & Ind. Cent.	7,575	16½	19½	16½	19½	19¾
Cin., Sol., Cin. & Ind.	905	72½	72½	72	72½	—
Cleveland and Pitts.	265	87½	87½	87½	87½	87¾
Chicago and Alton	255	104	104½	104	104½	105
Consolidation Coal	750	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	—
Canton	300	55	55	55	55	—
Del., Lack. & West	6,771	105½	110½	105½	109¾	110
Adams Express	221	101	101¾	100	100	101
American Express	225	63	63	61	61	62
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	200	79	79	79	79	—
Erie	101,175	29½	33	30	32½	33
Harlem	1,050	129¾	131	127	127	128
Han. & St. Joseph	5,000	25½	28½	25½	25½	26½
Han. & St. Joseph pref.	400	36½	37½	36½	37½	38
Illinois Central	270	97	97½	97½	97½	97
Lake Shore	305,263	69½	76½	69½	76½	76¾
Michigan Central	661	73½	76	73	76	76
Morris and Essex	265	94	94	94	94	95
Mil. & St. Paul	76,357	34	36¾	33	35¾	35¾
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	5,275	54½	56½	54½	56½	54½
New York Central	34,921	92¾	98¾	92¾	98¾	97¾
New Jersey Central	1,000	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Ohio & Mississippi	18,910	22¾	25¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Pacific Mail	118,890	41¾	44½	41¾	44½	44½
Panama	415	110	111	110	111½	—
Pacific of Missouri	1,000	40	41½	40	41½	—
St. Louis & I. M.	200	25	25	25	25	26
Toledo, Wab. & West	117,760	31	36¾	30½	36¾	36½
Union Pacific	107,700	26	27¾	25¾	27¾	27¾
Western Union Tel.	255,024	71	76¾	70¾	76¾	76½
Gold	—	111¼	112	111¼	112	111½

Total for the week.. 1,445,913

The total number of shares dealt in to-day was 216,024, of which Lake Shore represented 66,26; Western Union, 30,600; Wabash, 22,300; Union Pacific, 22,400; Pacific Mail, 12,100; Erie, 12,230; New York Central, 10,910; Northwestern, 10,855; St. Paul, 8,100; Ohios, 1,650; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1,528; Atlantic and Pacific preferred, 628; St. Paul preferred, 1,600; Cc., C. and I., 650; C., C. and I. C., 625; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 600; Pacific of Missouri, 500; Northwestern preferred, 300; Illinois Central, 270; New Jersey Central, 100; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 50; Adams Express, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 120; and Chicago and Alton, 100.

The trade in gold during the regular business of the Exchange was on a very moderate scale, and all of the official sales were recorded at 111¼, but subsequently in the street operations business became more lively under a renewed display of speculation among the shorts to cover their speculative contracts, and the price advanced to 111⅝. There was considerable discussion in street circles respecting the probable gold programme of the Treasury for July.

In gold loans the rates paid for the use of gold were flat, 1-64, and 1 ⅛ cent., and for carrying 1 ⅜ cent., with final negotiations at 1 ⅛ cent. and flat.

The total clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $24,815,000; gold balances, $1,711,406; currency balances, $1,082,337; the gross exchanges of the week having been fair and amounting to $169,296,000. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $38,000 in coin interest on the public debt, and for the week $198,000; having redeemed $38,000 in called bonds, which during the week aggregate $256,000, receiving during the same period in coin for customs $1,081,000. The following were the principal quotations:

10:00 A. M.	11½	12:30 M.	11½	3:00 P. M.	11¾

The day's business at the United States sub-Treasury was: Gold receipts, $812,178; gold payments, $2,824,000; gold balance, $46,166,302; currency receipts, $978,000; currency payments, $255,347; currency balance, $3,564,159; Customs, $113,000. Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, $7,187,000.

The Treasury balances at the close of business in Washington were: Currency, $13,780,000; gold, $80,715,000; including $29,800,000 coin certificates. The bullion in the Bank of England was decreased £23,000 to-day.

Foreign exchange ruled quite dull but steady at $4.88¾ and $4.91 for time, and opening rates respectively, with cancellations of gold shipments in active trade.

The exports of specie from this port during the past week amounted to $1,229,150,56, and since Jan. 1, $24,670,810, as against $26,238,136 during the same period of last year. The exports of domestic produce, current exclusive of the week ending Tuesday last were $6,120,025, and since Jan. 1, $137,781,023, as compared with $135,840,030 during the same time last year, and $99,000,000 in 1873. The imports of dry goods, gold valuation, at this port for the week ending to-day amounted to $1,134,068, and of general merchandise $3,016,182, a total of $6,150,250, and since Jan. 1, $141,155,356, as against $133,195,000 same time last year, and $221,000,000 in 1872. The receipts of cotton coastwise and by rail for the past week footed up 11,780 bales, the total receipts since Sept. 1 were 1,292,164, and receipts at all of the ports since Sept. 1 amounted to 3,671,188, an increase of 259,000 bales over the corresponding period of last year.

The money market continues to good borrowers at 3@4 per cent on call, and discounts remained quiet at 4@5 per cent for prime endorsed names.

The weekly exhibit of the Associated Banks was made on Saturday, and reflects to the operations of the new Currency bill, and reflected again in the total reserve of only $893,700, against an increase of $5,168,775 in the total liabilities. The net reserve of the banks was reduced $1,475,425, and they now stand according to this report they now hold only $17,777,375 in excess of the twenty-five per cent. held for redemption of their circulation and deposits, and assuming the coming week over $6,000,000 of reserve to the above surplus. The loans were increased $3,724,000.

The following shows the relation of the total reserve to the total liabilities:

	June 20.	June 27.	Differences.	
Specie	$19,031,200	$19,124,700	Dec.	$93,500
Leg'l tenders	6,503,000	6,525,000	Inc.	$18,000
Total reserve	$81,777,500	$82,637,200	Inc.	$893,700
Deposits	$227,619,500	$232,020,900	Inc.	$5,368,700
Circulation	25,577,000	25,511,000	Dec.	141,000
Total liabilities	$254,371,800	$259,540,600	Inc.	$5,168,775
25 per ct. reserve	$63,592,950	$64,885,125	Inc.	$1,292,175
Excess over legal reserve	$18,204,850	$17,777,375	Dec.	$427,475

Speculation in Government bonds was moderate throughout the week, and the tendency of prices was tending in opposite directions, among the banks at 114⅛@114⅝. A firm tone characterized the dealings, while some interest was evinced in the fact that the sinking fund of the treasury would not sell gold in July to the extent as during the present month.

The following were the closing P. M. prices:

U. S. ctf.	114⅛	114⅛	5-20s, '67, reg.	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾
6s of 1881, reg.	114⅛	114⅛	5-20s, '67, c'p.	113⅝	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
6s of 81, c'p.	114⅝	114⅝	5-20s, '68, reg.	117	118	118	118
5-20s, '62, reg.	114	114¼	5-20s, '68, c'p.	120¾	121	121	121
5-20s, '62, c'p.	114½	114½	5-20s, '65, reg.	118¾	119	119	119
5-20s, '64, reg.	115¼	115¼	10-40s, reg.	114¼	114¾	114¾	114¾
5-20s, '64, c'p.	115¼	115¼	10-40s, coup.	114¼	114¾	114¾	114¾
5-20s, '65, reg.	115¼	115¼	6s of '81, reg.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
5-20s, '65, c'p.	115¼	115¼	6s of '81, c'p.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
5-20s, '67, reg.	115	115	6s, 1881, reg.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
5-20s, '67, c'p.	115¼	115¼	6s, 1881, c'p.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
5-20s, '68, reg.	115¼	115¼	6s of '81, reg.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
5-20s, '68, c'p.	115¼	115¼	6s of '81, c'p.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
5-20s, '65, reg.	115¼	115¼	6s, 1881, reg.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
5-20s, '65, c'p.	115¼	115¼	6s, 1881, c'p.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
10-40s, reg.	110¼	110¼	6s, 1881, reg.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
10-40s, c'p.	110¼	110¼	6s, 1881, c'p.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
6s, 1881, reg.	110¼	110¼	6s, 1881, reg.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
6s, 1881, c'p.	110¼	110¼	6s, 1881, c'p.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼

State securities still ruled well distributed business, with sales of 2,000 Tennessees, 70s, at 58¼;