FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, May 27, 1866.

The past week has been one of great interest and excitement in Wall street. On Monday there was a steady market for both gold and stocks till after the arrival of the Cuba's news, which was telegraphed from Halifax. Then there was a rush to buy gold, and, in a limited degree, to sell stocks, particularly Erie. The government broker, who had previously succeeded in keeping gold steady at about 130¼ by offering it freely at that price, now found the market escaping his control; out [illegible] and disposed of more than fifteen millions in this manner after the rush had set in; yet the closing price that evening was 135. On the next morning he resumed his sales, but his orders were countermanded by the Treasury early in the forenoon; since which time the government has not been a seller. The amount of coin sold by the latter during these two days and the previous week it is now understood exceeded thirty-two millions. The result has been shown in a severe pinch in the loan market and a general decline of prices on the Stock Exchange, followed, however, by returning monetary ease and a quick rebound from the previous depression. Gold, too, escaping from the yoke which the Treasury indiscreetly sought to impose upon it, advanced to 141½, but under the foreign advices received on Saturday relapsed to 138, the closing quotation being 138 a ¼. The daily range of the market during the week was as under:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	133	130¼
Tuesday	134¼	132¾
Wednesday	139	133¾
Thursday	139¾	137¾
Friday	141½	139
Saturday	139¾	138

The supply of coin for delivery was throughout in excess of the demand, and from seven per cent to 1 16 per diem was generally paid for carrying.

The shipments of the week from New York and Boston aggregated $11,354,840, of which $5,171,466 was exported on Wednesday and $6,183,374 on Saturday. The exports for the week ending April 21 and subsequently have amounted to $22,503,761. Had it not been for the government sales the shipments would have been smaller and the premium lower, and the policy of the Treasury in this respect has been severely animadverted upon. Gold as much as any other commodity should be left to the operation of the natural laws of supply and demand, and the reckless course of the Treasury, in seeking to control it by sacrificing the means by which it hoped to secure the end, reflects unfavorably upon the judgment and foresight of those concerned. The encroaching tide cannot be kept back by a broom; neither beyond a certain point can the government, under adverse foreign exchanges, control the price or check the export of gold during a period of suspension like the present.

The money market is rapidly recovering from the effect of the Treasury blunder; and the Treasury itself, it is right to say, has done its best to allay the monetary disturbance its own acts had created, by facilitating the payments for the gold by the banks and offering to take one year certificates or compound interest notes at par and interest instead of currency, as also by waiving the usual ten days' notice of the withdrawal of temporary deposits, and calling in for redemption all the one year certificates of indebtedness dated in June, July or August, 1864. The interest on these will cease after Thursday, the 31st inst., and the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Mr. Van Dyck, the Sub-Treasurer, to cash them on presentation in this city, thus saving the holders the delay which would be involved in their transmission to Washington. About six millions and a quarter of the temporary loan upon which the ten days' notice was waived was paid off last week, and the balance in the Sub-Treasury at the close of business on Saturday had been reduced to $111,021,417. Loans were made at seven per cent after Tuesday, but on Saturday there was an excess of capital offering at this rate, and the prospect favors an extremely easy money market at 5 a 6 per cent before the present week expires.

The stock market developed great recuperative power on Friday, and prices on an average recovered the decline they had undergone; and when the London advices of the 15th instant reached here on Saturday the rush to buy, stimulated by the increased abundance of money, was intensified, and prices advanced from one to five per cent throughout the railway list. Cleveland and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Reading and New York Central were the most buoyant, and especially the first mentioned, which closed strong at 92, an evident sign that it is being "cornered" by some of the pirates of the street, who intend to wreak their vengeance upon the "shorts." At a quarter past five yesterday afternoon the entire market, Erie excepted, closed with a very firm tone, the quotations being as follows:—New York Central at 95¾ a ⅞, Erie 67¼ a ⅜, Hudson River 113 a ¼, Reading 110¾ a ⅞, Michigan Southern 79¾ a ⅞, Cleveland and Pittsburg 92, Rock Island 93½ a 94, Northwestern 28½ a ⅝—preferred 58¼ a ⅜, Fort Wayne 97 a ¼, Canton 59 a ¼, Cumberland 45½ a 46, Quicksilver 53 a 54.

All the indications are favorable to a period of active speculation and much higher prices, especially as concerns the Western stocks. The advance of the gold premium, the large earnings of nearly all the leading roads and the restoration of the briefly interrupted monetary ease, which cannot but be prolonged, will each add fire to the flame of speculation on the Stock Exchange, while just now the bulls have an important uncovered "short" interest to aid them in the upward movement.

Government gold bearing stocks were depressed early in the week by the news of the panic in England, and five-twenties declined 1 a 1¾ per cent; but subsequently they improved and on Saturday became strong, and five-twenties of 1862 sold at 101⅝, against 100¾ on Wednesday. The amount of bonds thus far returned does not appear to have been large.

Foreign exchange was unsettled by the state of affairs abroad and there was very little business done in any but bills at short sight, the rate for which on England was steady at about 111, while bills at sixty days were quoted at 109¾ a ⅝, closing at 109¼. With the news that the Bank of England had advanced its rate to twelve per cent for loans on public stock, although its discount rate remained at ten and it had not availed itself of the permission of the government to exceed the limits of its charter by increasing its circulation, the rate for sight bills was advanced ¼. Bills on Paris at sixty days closed nominally at 5.12½ a 5.13½; three days, 5.8¾ a 5.9¼; on Hamburg, 37 a ½; on Amsterdam, 41¾ a 42; on Frankfort, 42; on Bremen, 79¾ a 80; on Berlin, 73¾ a 74¼. The panic having subsided in England the authority to infringe the Bank Charter will doubtless be withdrawn. It was evidently given too late to be of any material service in averting disaster. The restrictions imposed upon the Bank of England are a source of danger to the country in times of panic, and it will be well when Sir Robert Peel's act of 1844 is repealed and the circulation of the Bank rendered more elastic. A great influx of money into the banks is certain to attend the return of confidence, and a new period of speculation will spring up from the ruins of the old. After the panic of 1847 the reserve of the Bank of England increased from £1,176,740 to £7,865,830 in the space of a couple of months, and after the panic of 1857 it rose from £957,710 to £7,426,670 within six weeks; and history, in this, as in most cases, is likely to repeat itself.

The merchandise and produce markets were unsettled by the foreign news, the rise of gold and apprehensions relating to domestic monetary affairs; but at the close confidence had returned and prices were well maintained at a slight advance upon the previous week. Cotton was particularly buoyant, in anticipation of a short crop and advanced 5 a 6 cents per pound. The receipts at all the ports during the week aggregated only about nineteen thousand bales, while the exports were about twenty-five thousand bales. The stock at all the ports, North and South, at the present time, is estimated at 405,100 bales. What will be the extent of the next crop is the great question with speculators in the staple.

Government securities were quoted on each Saturday of the past four weeks as follows:—

	May 5.	May 12.	May 19.	May 26.
Sixes of 1881	109¼	109¼	109	108¾
Sixes of 1867	120	121¼	122	125
Sixes of 1868	115¼	117	119	121
Ten-forties	96	96	96	95¾
Five-twenties of 1862	102¼	102	101¾	101¾
Five-twenties of 1864	102	102	102	101¾
Five-twenties of 1865	102¼	102¼	102¼	101¾
7 and 3-10ths, 1st series	102	102¾	102¾	101¾
7 and 3-10ths, 2d series	102¼	102¼	102¼	101¾
7 and 3-10ths, 3d series	102	102¼	102¼	101¾
One year certificates	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼

The Boston *Traveller* of last evening remarks:—

The demand for government securities continues without any abatement, at the numerous stock offices where they are bought and sold, and the late fears entertained of a large return of five-twenties from Europe have to a great extent subsided, or in any case have failed to check the steady calls for investment. There is nothing else in the market so popular as United States bonds

The quotations of the leading stocks sold at the first session of the Stock Exchange at the close of each of the last four weeks were as follows:—

Stocks.	May 5.	May 12.	May 19.	May 26.
Atlantic Mail	126½	132¼	130	125
American Coal	62	65	65	—
Alton & Terre Haute RR.	34½	—	34½	—
Alton & Terre Haute pref	62	66	66¼	61
Boston Water Power	33¾	38¾	42¾	42¼
Canton Company	58½	59¾	61¾	58½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	82	83½	85¼	89¼
Cleveland & Toledo	104¾	104¾	106	105
Chicago & Rock Island	124½	94¾	94	93¾
Chicago & Northwestern	29¾	28¼	29¾	28¼
Chicago&Northwestern pf	61½	58¾	59¾	58¼
Central Coal	44	44¾	43¾	42
Cumberland Coal	44¾	45¾	47¼	145½
Delaware & Hudson Canal	—	142	142¾	143
Hudson River	110¼	109½	113	113½
Illinois Central	122½	122¾	120¾	119
Michigan Central	109	109	109¾	109
Michigan Southern	78¼	78¼	80¼	79¾
Morris and Essex	—	85	85	87
Milwaukee & St. Paul	51	56¾	58	—
Milwaukee & St. P'l. pref	70½	71¼	73	70
Mariposa Mining	13¼	12½	12	11¾
Mariposa preferred	26	22¾	21¼	34
New York Central RR.	92½	92½	94¾	95¼
New York & Erie RR.	74	73¾	74¼	68
New York & Erie pref.	80	79½	79	77
Ohio & Mississippi cer.	26¼	26¾	28¾	28½
Pacific Mail	—	—	225	—
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	100	98¾	99	98¾
Quicksilver Mining	54¼	55¾	53¼	153
Reading RR.	107¾	107¼	107¾	110¾
Western Union Telegraph	62	62½	62	63

Proposals for one hundred thousand dollars of the New Aqueduct stock are asked for by the City Comptroller, bids for which will be opened at his office on Tuesday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent, payable quarterly, and the principal be redeemable on the first day of August, 1884, from the sinking fund.

The shipments of specie from the port of New York last week were again in excess of those ever before in the same period, being $748,481 more than the exports of the previous week. The shipments last week and during the year to date compare as follows with the corresponding periods in 1864 and 1865:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Twenty-first week	$580,620	$2,079,215	$9,421,766
Previously reported	21,700,980	9,787,085	17,143,665
From Jan. 1 to date	$22,281,600	$11,866,300	$26,565,431

The total imports at this port for the week ending May 24 compare as follows with the two previous weeks:—

	May 10.	May 17.	May 24.
Dry goods	$1,508,753	$1,892,218	$1,007,837
General merchandise	3,258,368	4,238,164	3,377,547
Total	$4,767,121	$6,130,382	$4,385,384

The New York imports of foreign dry goods compare as follows with former returns:—

For the week.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Entered at the port	$1,025,112	$650,203	$1,007,837
Thrown on market	1,423,868	1,352,738	1,199,879
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$29,154,828	$17,869,466	$60,049,134
Thrown on market	40,109,935	21,567,055	57,505,121

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, May 26—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 28 pkgs. The market was very firm, but the light offerings restrict business. Small sales have taken place at $7 25 a $7 37½ for pot. Pearl were nominal at $13 50 a $14.

BREADSTUFFS.—Receipts, 11,114 bbls. flour; 110 do. corn meal; 71,758 bushels corn, and 61,132 do. oats. The demand for State and Western flour was less active, and prices ruled irregular and lower, in some cases declining fully 15c. per barrel. The sales were to a moderate extent, comprising 7,000 bbls. at our revised quotations annexed. Southern flour was dull and heavy, with further sales of 400 bbls. Canada flour was in moderate request, but at lower prices. The sales embrace 350 bbls. Rye flour was quiet and unchanged; 200 bbls. realized $6 75 a $6 40. Corn meal was in good demand and firmer, with sales of 500 bbls. at $4 50 for Western and $4 75 for Brandywine. We quote:—

Superfine and Western flour	$7 40 a	$8 30
Extra State	8 45 a	8 80
Choice State	8 90 a	9 80
Common to medium extra Western	8 50 a	9 60
Extra round hoop Ohio	9 50 a	9 80
Western trade brands	9 90 a	14 00
Common Southern	10 80 a	11 00
Fancy and extra do	11 10 a	16 75
Common Canadian	9 15 a	10 00
Good to choice and extra	10 10 a	13 45
Rye flour (superfine)	5 75 a	6 50
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a	4 25
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 50 a	4 75
Corn meal, puncheons	22 25 a	22 50

—The market for wheat was inactive and prices ruled entirely nominal, with strong indications of a decline. The only sales heard of comprised 6,000 bushels white Michigan at $2 72½, and 4,000 bushels at $1 70 for No. 2 Chicago spring. The corn market was dull and lower, closing heavy at a reduction of 3c. a 4c. The sales were 65,000 bushels at 80c. a 84c. for unsound, 85c. a 86½c. for sound new mixed Western, afloat, and 87c. a 88c. for Western yellow. Oats were dull at a decline of 1c. The sales were at 54c. a 55c. for new Western, 60c. a 64c. for old do., and 68c. a 69c. for state. Rye was in active demand and very firm. The sales were 8,000 bushels Wisconsin at $1 02, and 6,000 bushels Canada at $1 15 a $1 16. Malt was firm. We note sales of 7,000 bushels at $1 15 a $1 22½. Barley was dull but unchanged.

COTTON continued dull and nominal. We heard of no sales whatever excepting a few small lots from second hands. We note the arrival of the P. C. Warwick with 4,200 bags R o, and Paulds with 960 bags do. Stock, Rio, to-day 120,253 bags.

COFFEE.—The demand was rather less active, but the market continued very firm at yesterday's prices, with sales of 3,500 bales at the annexed quotations. The inquiry continues altogether from speculators and spinners. We quote:—

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	35	36	36	37
Low middling	38	39	39	40
Middling	41	41	42	42
Good middling	43	44	44	45

FREIGHTS were quiet and nominal at the following rates:—To Liverpool—Cotton, per lb. ⅜d. a 5-32d., flour per bbl. 1s. 6d., petroleum 5s., heavy goods, per ton, 7s 6d. a 10s.; oil 15s., corn, bulk and bags, per bush. 3¾d. a 3¾d.; wheat, do., 3¾d. a 4d.; beef, per tc., 1s. 6d.; pork, per bbl., 1s. To London—Heavy goods, per ton, 15s. a 17s. 6d.; oil 20c., flour, per bbl., 1s. 6d.; petroleum 5s., beef, per tc., 5s.; pork, per bbl., 2s.; wheat, per bush., 5d.; corn do., 4½d. To Glasgow, by steam—Flour, per bbl., 2s.; wheat, per bush., 4½d.; corn, bulk and bags, 4d.; petroleum (sail), per bbl., 5s.; heavy goods, per ton, 15s. a 25s.; oil 55s.; beef, per tc., 4s.; pork, per bbl., 3s. There were no engagements reported on Change. The charters are:—A ship, 1,402 tons, from Baltimore to Kanagawa, Japan, coal; a bark, 475 tons, to Hong Kong and back; a Hanover ship from Manila to New York, a ship from Philadelphia to San Francisco, coal; a British brig to Brazil, one to south side Cuba and back, and a brig to Key West on private terms; a bark from Boston to Mauritius and back to United States, $18 50 gold per ton on return cargo; a British bark to south side Cuba and back, sugar, 50c.; a British brig, same voyage, 58c., and molasses on deck $3 50; a brig to Nuevitas and back, 52½c., and molasses $4 75 under, and $3 on deck; a bark and a brig, same voyage, 52½c.; a schooner to Havana, $1,800 gold, 12 or 15 vessels from Lingan to New York, coal, $4 50, and from Cow Bay, C. B., to New York, coal, $4 75 a $5; a schooner from Rondout to Baltimore, cement, 25c.; one from Rondout to Boston, coal, $2 25; one from Rondout to Newburyport, $2 50; one from Rondout to Providence, $1 75, and one from Elizabethport to New Bedford, $1 50.

HOPS were steady but quiet, with sales of 80 bales, last year's growth, at from 25c. a 65c., as to quality.

MOLASSES was steady with a moderate demand from the trade for small lots, at our quotations, including 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 72½c. a 75c., and 50 hhds. Cuba at 5c. We quote:—Porto Rico 60c. a 80c.; Cuba muscovado 50c. a 65c.; Cuba Clayed 45c. a 48c.; English Island 65c. a 70c.

PETROLEUM—The market was dull and nearly nominal. The sales were moderate, comprising 3,000 bbls. mainly at 27c. a 27½c. for crude, and 41c. a 42½c. for refined in bond, including about 1,000 bbls. for August delivery, seller's option, at 47c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 123 bbls. pork, 568 pkgs. cut meats, 62 do. and 8 kegs lard. The pork market was dull and drooping. The sales embrace 6,000 bbls. at $30 50 a $30 75 for new mess, closing at $30 62½ cash; $29 a $29 50 for old mess and $29 a $29 50 for prime. Also for future delivery 4,000 bbls. new mess, seller's and buyer's option, for June, July and August, at $30 25 a $30 87½. Beef was steady with a fair demand. The sales were 500 bbls. at $16 a $21 for new plain mess, and $21 50 a $24 50 for new extra mess. Beef hams were firm but quiet. We note sales 100 bbls. at $47 a $48. Bacon was quiet and nominal. Cut meats were without decided change. The sales were 400 pkgs. at 12¾c. a 13¾c. for shoulders and 17¼c. a 18¾c. for hams. Lard was firm, with a good inquiry. The sales were 1,200 pkgs. at 19c. a 22½c., the latter price an extreme. Butter was heavy and dull at 30c. a 40c. for Ohio and 30c. a 45c. for State. Cheese was unchanged in every respect.

RICE was dull but unchanged. We heard of no sales.

SUGAR.—The market was a shade easier, but not quotably lower. The sales embrace 1,450 hhds., including 500 hhds. Porto Rico, mostly at 13c.; the balance, Cuba, on a basis of 10¼c. a 10⅞c. for fair to good refining. We note sales of 40 hhds. clarified Cuba at 13¾c. The market closed quiet at the following quotations:—St. Croix, 10¾c. a 13½c.; Porto Rico, refining grades, 10¼c. a 11c.; Porto Rico, grocery grades, 11¼c. a 13½c.; Cuba muscovado, 9c. a 12½c.; Cuba, fair refining, 10½c. a 10¾c.; Cuba, good refining, 10¾c. 10⅞c.; Cuba, fair to good grocery, 11¼c. a 12c. Refined sugar was in moderate demand and firm. We quote hards at 16¾c. and A coffee at 16c.

TALLOW was in moderate demand only, at previous prices. The sales comprise 100,000 lbs. at 12½c. a 12¾c.

WHISKY.—Receipts, 323 bbls. The market continued dull and nominal. We quote State and Western at $2 26 a $2 27.

Brooklyn City News.

ROBBING A COAL OFFICE.—James McPerson was arrested on Saturday afternoon on complaint of Henry Bresslin, keeper of a coal yard, No. 93 York street, charged with robbing his money drawer of two hundred dollars. It is alleged that McPerson with an accomplice entered the office, and while McPerson engaged the attention of Mr. Bresslin his associate broke open the money drawer and extracted the above amount. Mr. Bresslin immediately discovered his loss and made chase after both men, and finally succeeded in securing McPerson; the other managed to make good his escape with all the money. McPerson was fully committed to answer.

THE FOURTH STREET MURDER.

Surrender of the Guilty Party—Investigation Before Coroner Gover—Family Trouble the Cause of the Murder, &c.

On Saturday night, after the murder of Richard Pollard, at 166 East Fourth street, by Wm. McCormick, as reported in yesterday's HERALD, Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, and the members of his force made diligent search for McCormick, but without success. It subsequently appeared that the fugitive fled to the house of a friend in Eighth street, and there remained till nearly nine o'clock yesterday morning, when, by advice, he determined to give himself up to the authorities. McCormick accordingly proceeded to the Fifth street Police station and surrendered himself to Sergeant McGivon, then in charge. The prisoner then stated that he and deceased had a difficulty about his (prisoner's) wife, and he accused Pollard of making statements which reflected upon the character of Mrs. McCormick. Deceased denied it, and said the remark had been made by Mrs. Ahearn, whereupon she was called and also denied making use of the language imputed to her. This led to a general disturbance, during which deceased called Mrs. Ahearn a liar. McCormick then interfered in behalf of Mrs. Ahearn and told deceased he could not abuse her in his house. The men then clinched, were separated, and after exchanging blows the second time he (McCormick) stabbed deceased. After making this open statement the prisoner was locked up, and later in the day Coroner Gover appeared at the station house and held an inquest on the body of Pollard.

The following is a copy of the testimony taken before the Coroner:—

TESTIMONY OF MRS. AHEARN.

Mary Ahearn being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at 166 East Fourth street; last evening about seven o'clock I came down in the hall; I heard a scuffling in McCormick's room, which is the back basement; I returned up stairs to my husband and told him I thought deceased and McCormick were scuffling; I thought it was these two persons, having seen them together there earlier in the evening; my husband and myself went down on the floor to McCormick's room and we found deceased and McCormick down on the floor, deceased being the uppermost and having his hands about prisoner's neck, as though he was choking him; neither one asked for assistance of my husband or myself, but we lifted deceased off the prisoner, and they both got up; deceased said prisoner was not able for him; I cannot say whether prisoner replied, but they immediately clinched, and instantly after I noticed blood coming from deceased; I thought it came from a blow by the fist; I did not see any knife at that time in prisoner's hand; I ran out in the hall, leaving my husband in the room; in a minute or so later my husband came out and told me Mr. Pollard was dead; I ran up stairs to the landlord's room to tell him; he being out I told his wife; she sent a man living next to her for the police; I went down stairs again and found deceased lying in the doorway, his feet in the hall, his body in the room; I told McCormick he had better leave until the excitement had passed; he went into a room and changed his shirt, as the one on him was bloody; I don't know whether I told him to do this or not; after doing this he left the room; I was very much excited at this time, and when I returned to the basement hall prisoner came in the hall; I then saw a pocket knife in his hand; it was open; seeing the knife I took it out of his hand, closed it and threw it in the water closet; I do not know what made me do so; the police came; prisoner had gone; they asked for his description, which I could not give them, not having seen him after he changed his shirt; I told the police I knew nothing about the affair except hearing the noise; prisoner boarded with me; deceased has also boarded with me until the past eight days; both of them were related to me and also to each other; deceased said some three weeks ago that he would have revenge out of McCormick if he had to go on the island for it; the only cause for this bad feeling that I know of was a prisoner marrying a young woman whom deceased did not want him to have, they were both sober last night.

TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE AHEARN.

Lawrence Ahearn, being sworn, said—I live at No. 166 East Fourth street; last evening my wife came to me and asked me to come down stairs, as prisoner and deceased were quarrelling in prisoner's room; I went into the basement and found both of them tussling on the floor, deceased being uppermost; they had their hands around each other; I took deceased off; I asked them what they were quarrelling about; they made no reply, but immediately after being separated they both set-to again, and instantly I saw blood coming from deceased at the first blow prisoner gave; I did not see a knife in the prisoner's hand, and I thought the blood was brought by the fist; deceased fell, but before falling he took his coat and vest off; he said to prisoner, "You have drawn my blood;" I then told my wife, who was in the hall, that Pollard was dead; I left and went to my uncle's, in Sixth street, to tell him about it; he and I returned immediately; deceased was lying where I left him and prisoner had gone; soon after I returned the police came; I did not see nor did I hear of any knife being taken from the prisoner by my wife; I heard deceased say that he would have revenge out of prisoner if he had to go to the island for it, but I don't know the cause for such a threat.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER LITTLE.

George Little, sworn—I am attached to the Seventeenth precinct police; about nine o'clock last evening my side partner rapped for me and told me there was a man killed at 166 East Fourth street; we both went there into the back basement and there found deceased lying on his back; feet in the hall and body in the room, with a pool of blood around him; I inquired of the people in the house and could not get much satisfaction as to who committed the deed or what led to it; I went to Mrs. Ahearn's room and asked her what she knew about the affair; she said all she knew about it was hearing a scuffle and seeing McCormick go out in the street; I went back the second time to get a description from her of McCormick, which she gave me reluctantly, which, I have since been informed, was incorrect; she told me on a subsequent occasion that she was in the hall and heard a scuffling, and going down to prisoner's room she met prisoner in the hall as she was going down; when she entered prisoner's room she found deceased lying there not quite dead.

Deputy Coroner John Beach deposed to making a post mortem examination on the body of deceased; he found a stab wound just above the right clavicle, about two inches in length, penetrating an inch in depth and in its course dividing the arteria-mominartar, thereby causing excessive hemorrhage, resulting in exhaustion and subsequent death.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after a few minutes deliberation, rendered the following verdict:—"That Richard Pollard, the deceased, came to his death by a stab wound inflicted at the hands of William McCormick, at house No. 166 East Fourth street, on the 26th day of May, 1866."

In his examination the prisoner pleaded guilty to using the knife on deceased, but alleges it was done in self-defence. McCormick is twenty nine years of age, a native of Ireland, and a tailor by trade. Coroner Gover committed him to the Tombs to await his trial. McCormick has been married but two weeks.

Deceased was twenty-four years of age and also a native of Ireland. He lived at No. 60 Sixth street. Mrs. Ahearn, the principal witness, was required by Coroner Gover to give five hundred dollars bail for her future appearance.

Police Intelligence.

THE HIGGINS ROBBERY—ANOTHER ARREST.

Officers Whitman and Meyer, of the Twenty-second precinct, yesterday arrested Thomas Murphy, a young man nineteen years of age, on suspicion of having been one of the three men, who, on the 12th inst., assaulted Mr. John H. Higgins in Forty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and after knocking him down robbing him of $16 480. Murphy was taken before Justice Connolly of the Fifty-seventh precinct Police Court, and held to wait an examination.

FIGHT AND STABBING.

August Keyser, a German living at 95 Elm street, became involved in a quarrel with Lewis McManus, late on Saturday night, during which it is alleged the latter drew a knife and stabbed Keyser in the back, near the shoulder blade, inflicting a dangerous wound. Roundsman McDonnell, of the Sixth precinct, arrested McManus, and Justice Dowling committed him for examination. Mr. Keyser was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

In the matter of Mr. Julius Metzler, of No. 511 Broome street, recently arrested on suspicion of having stolen goods in his possession with a guilty knowledge that they had been stolen, the case has been fully investigated before Justice Dowling, who dismissed the complaint, and honorably discharged the defendant from custody.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEAD BODY IDENTIFIED—FATAL FALL.—Last Wednesday morning about half-past one o'clock an unknown man was found lying, face downwards, on the sidewalk in front of premises 297 Mott street, in a pool of blood and still bleeding from the mouth and nose. Officer Callahan, of the Fourteenth precinct, who made the discovery, called for help, and found, on making an examination, that the man was not dead. Before a conveyance could be procured, however, the man died. The remains were conveyed to the Spring street police station, and from thence to Bellevue Hospital, where they were afterward identified by Edward M. Kennedy, living at 297 Mott street, as those of his brother, James E. Kennedy. It is supposed that deceased, while visiting his brother, who lives on the top floor, ascended to the roof of the house, from which he fell to the pavement, thereby terribly fracturing his skull, besides receiving other severe injuries. Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was twenty-six years of age and a native of New York.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A WINDOW.—Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of Rosanna Tobey, a little girl five years of age whose death was the result of injuries received on Thursday last by falling from the fifth story window of premises 158 East Twenty-second street. Mrs. Tobey left the deceased and another child in the room, apparently asleep, and while absent for a short time Rosanna awoke, and raising the window fell to the pavement, receiving terrible and fatal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

A CONVICT KILLED ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—Coroner Naumann yesterday held an inquest at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, on the body of James Clark, a youth of nineteen years, whose death was the result of injuries received by a piece of rock from a blast striking him on the head and fracturing his skull. Before exploding the blast Clark was warned back to his quarters, but coming too near, was struck, as stated. Deceased had been convicted of larceny and was serving out a term of six months, for which he had been sentenced.

The Strike of the Ship Carpenters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

JERSEY CITY, May 25, 1866.

You will oblige me by publishing in your paper a few statements that I wish to make.

At a meeting of master shipbuilders convened at Thalian Hall, and reported in the HERALD of the 19th instant, Mr. Hall made a statement relative to myself which I design to correct. Representing me as Mr. Allison's foreman, he said I stated that Mr. Allison had yielded to go with the bosses; also that I mentioned that it was my impression that Mr. Allison would not hereafter employ eight hour men. I made no pretensions to being a foreman; I did not say Mr. Allison had yielded to go with the bosses. I did say Mr. Allison would not employ men on the eight hour system if there were in the city of New York a sufficient number of ship carpenters employed at the old rate of time and pay to indicate that the strike was not maintained or general. Mr. Hall must remember that I distinctly stated to him that Mr. Allison had opposed the strike from the beginning; that he (Mr. Allison) had permitted his employes to work eight hours, but in compliance with the request of those who wished to finish or proceed with their work.

There are men who look upon those who have formed unions to protect themselves as though they had irretrievably disgraced themselves by attempting to establish eight hours as a legal day's work at an improper time. I believe the effort to be premature and every reasonable man must admit it. It is a good cause improperly managed. Some are inclined to favor us with the idea that foreigners have the lead and are the sole cause of the strike. If so, then let our disgrace be tenfold. If I will not benefit myself I want no interference of neighbors. Here we stand in hostile array, looking defiance at each other, and there is not an effort made to quiet the turbulent waters. Is there no remedy for this? Would it not be more like men for each side to appoint a committee of sound, considerate men, who can speak on the subject without flying into a passion? Let these meet at some convenient place and discuss the merits and demerits of the eight hour system.

Depend upon it, Mr. Editor, this is not a one-sided game. It is my opinion the men will do better to abrogate this unmanly badge law and make an opening for a treaty of some kind. Some men say we are ruining the country. We admit the strike has caused much injury; but we must be a powerful organization and very great when an eight weeks' rest of its mechanics would ruin a nation. I believe this state of affairs may be settled; but if the ship-builders of New York are bound to make a David and Goliath affair of it, let them send forth their champion. CHARLES H. SAWYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

BOSTON, May 21, 1866.

In the report of the meeting of the master ship builders of New York under the head of "Capital and Labor" in your issue of Saturday, the 19th, a Mr. Poillon is reported as saying that for every dollar the mechanics of Philadelphia and Boston gave this strike they (the Philadelphia and Boston mechanics) would gain ten dollars. Now, the object of this communication is to find out from that gentleman how they can gain anything from this strike, or even if the strike is successful, unless he means that during the strike they will send their vessels to Philadelphia and Boston. Speaking for the caulkers of Boston, who have sent one thousand dollars to aid their brethren, I can assure him, although a majority of the caulkers have not worked six days in the last two months, that a ship sent to Boston under the present circumstances would rot at the wharf before a blow would be struck on her. How is it possible that Boston caulkers can get ten dollars benefit by having the strike succeed when they have had the eight hour system for the past seventeen years and receive five dollars per day, and have twenty minutes for luncheon. With this difference in hours, and the amount of daily wages, it is very unbecoming, not to say ridiculous, to make such an assertion; and we, the caulkers of Boston, feeling that Mr. Poillon's remarks were highly insulting to us, and not warranted by facts, wish to have this inserted in your paper under the same head, and we hope that this gentleman will not make such an assertion again unless he can produce some evidence or argument in favor of his theory. We were simply actuated by a desire to aid our fellow craftsmen in obtaining what we ourselves fought for and won—the eight hour system—and if necessary we can send send them a thousand dollars more to help them. Trust ng you will give this an insertion, I remain, respectfully, your humble servant, D. G. QUIRK,

Secretary Boston Caulkers' Association.

The Speeches of Cabinet Ministers as Indicative of the Sentiment of the Country.

[From the Springfield Republican (rep.), May 25.

The speeches by Secretary Stanton and other members of the Cabinet at Washington and by Secretary Seward at Auburn throw much light on the political situation. They make more clear what thoughtful observers of events have for some time felt, that there can be no such excommunication of the President from the party that elected him, no such hostile line drawn between his supporters and the republican party as some have supposed. Secretaries Seward, Stanton, McCulloch and Welles do not stand for single supporters of the President. Thousands of the most intelligent and reliable republicans all over the country agree with them, and in spite of all attempts to manufacture public opinion and obtain snap judgments upon public measures this fact is a stubborn one that will stand and will more and more reveal itself.

Secretary Stanton seems to us most adequately to represent, in his speech, the general opinion and feeling among the intelligent and leading republicans of the country. * * * The mode of reconstructing the Southern State governments adopted by the President he sanctioned, as did the entire Cabinet, and indeed substantially the entire people at the time. He at first thought the President should give suffrage to the freedmen, but finally concluded that it could not be done. He thought the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the Civil Rights bill in the general line of the President's avowed policy, and right and proper in themselves, and approved them, thus vindicating his personal and official independence. He disapproves the disfranchising provision of the joint committee's scheme and points out its obvious evil results. As to the readmission of the rebel States to representation by loyal men he agrees with the President.

If a vote could be taken to-day there is no doubt that a large majority of the republican party would agree with Mr. Stanton. The people are for the most ample protection to the freedmen in all their rights; and they are just as strongly for the admission of the South to representation in the government by loyal Senators and Representatives. * * * * * *

The loyal people of the country are not to be divided into congressional and anti-congressional, Johnson and anti-Johnson parties. The line does not run there at all; cannot by any means be made to, and the sooner the politicians find it so the better for them, and the less turmoil and ill temper will they create by their blundering. The recent action of the Connecticut Senate illustrates the real state of the case. They unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of the immediate admission of the Tennessee Senators and Representatives to Congress—which means in effect the admission of all loyal members from the South—and then they elected Orris S. Ferry, a stanch radical republican, for United States Senator, giving him every republican vote. Whoever supposes these two acts to be inconsistent thereby shows his ignorance of the real situation and the bearing of pending questions. As to the future, the events we have noticed indicate the certain and not distant triumph of the President's reconstruction policy, and at the same time a more rigorous repression of disloyal tendencies in the South, and a more earnest and efficient protection of the freedmen than he has been understood to favor of late. And these three things, with an amendment equalizing representation, cover all that the necessities of the case and the popular judgment now demand, if the suffrage question is to be postponed, as is generally conceded.

News Items.

Charles A. Cook, of Milton, N. H., entered the army as a volunteer, and, of course, passed master, before he was twelve years of age. He served about one year, was wounded four times and now, at fourteen years, he draws a pension of ninety-six dollars a year.

The Pacific Railroad will be completed to Loup Fork, one hundred miles, on June 1.

The Congressional committee at Memphis examined a number of witnesses on the 24th. Their investigation is likely to cover more ground than was expected, and to develop the riot as having been more extensive in its results than any statement yet published.

Engineers have arrived at New Orleans to survey the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi, with a view of improving navigation to the Gulf, and also to search for a bayou, or canal outlet, to lessen the volume of water in the river, and thus prevent overflow.

H. W. Taylor, of Cairo, Ill., married a poor French girl a number of years since, and although they have not suffered for the necessaries of life they have had to work hard for what they got. A few weeks ago, however, Mrs. Taylor was quite surprised on learning that an uncle of hers had died in France, leaving her a fortune of $30,000 in gold.

The Governor of Connecticut having vetoed a bill incorporating the Hartford Accident Insurance Company, on the ground that it gave unlimited power to buy and sell real estate, the Senate passed it over the veto unanimously, and the House by 180 to 8.

Passengers Sailed on