WEST POINT.

The Fate of the Plebes Still Hanging in the Balance—The Graduates' Examination and What May Happen—A Professor That Put His Foot in It and a Shoemaker That Was Made a Lord.

ALL ABOUT A WICKER BASKET.

WEST POINT, June 2, 1871.

The fate of by far the larger number of plebes has been decided. Who the unlucky chaps are has not yet been made public, but it is said that about twenty-five of the would-be "sojers" will have to pack up their duds and cut their sticks homeward next week. Brigham Young's hopeful is yet uncertain as to what disposition is to be made of him, but he is afraid that the chances are against his success. Lord Napier, the new fifteenth amendment, is also

ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT

yet, but, unlike Brigham's boy, he feels that no amount of wheedling on the part of the professors can keep him out of a gray cadet suit this year. As for the surgical examination, he poon-poohs the idea of anything being out of gear in his anatomy. He swears that his heart is in the right place, but, if rumor proves correct, the doctor may find the traces of an ugly wound about it when he comes to examine the article. The cause of it all, they say, was a buxom black damsel, who came very near crying her bright eyes out, "way down South," when his lordship left for the wilds of the inhospitable North. The medical board this year, however, is composed of men of common sense, who are willing to make all due allowance for any defect they may find in any one of the plebes which may be cured without the aid of a pill or some horrid druggist's mixture, that must be taken once a day for ten years to be of any service; so I think Napier's heart disease, if it really does exist, will not be the death of him at the Academy. His fate will be settled by Monday at the furthest, and until then the timid old women in men's clothes who have an idea that he will be rejected because his complexion is

A FAST COLOR

may as well hold their souls in sweet patience, for fretting about the matter and writing heartrending appeals to the officers here to stand by him will not change the result in the least. If Napier and all the other plebes can be overhauled in time there will be no delay about the examination of the graduating class on Monday. As you know, there are only forty-one members in the class, and as not a solitary one of the "immortals" is such a dunce as not to be able to pass well enough to satisfy the conscientious scrubies of the examiners, the work of making officers out of the entire lot will be done in double quick order.

I understand that

THE PRESIDENT

will do his best to get up here in a few days, in order to be on hand when Fred, his son, is made to face the music of the examination. The presence of his father may give Fred courage to show what he really does know; and it may be that it will also make the professors remember that Frederick is the son of his father. From all I can learn on the subject I haven't the slightest doubt that he will pass well and honorably. There is certainly no person on the post who knows young Grant who does not wish him all the success in the world; but some ugly rumors have been set afloat that, even if he should fail to pass well enough to escape the fatal "deficient" mark, the professors will see to it that the mark is never made in his case. If there is no truth in these rumors cadets who do not happen to have Presidents for their fathers ought to thank their stars for their good fortune. Speaking of the President reminds me that he has

A ROD IN PICKLE

for one of the professors, and that before he leaves West Point this month somebody may get particular fits, unless he goes down on his marrow bones and resolves to sin no more after the fashion which, it is said, has so excited the Presidential ire. The professor I allude to has a great fondness for writing cards to the newspapers, and the other day he wrote one in reference to the Union League proposition to have a statue of General Thomas erected, and in one part of it wrote as follows:—

Like Washington, he considered himself fully recompensed for his services when allowed only what would suffice for the daily requirements of his position; and, to use the words of another, who has portrayed his salient traits in just and vivid words, when, at the close of the war, the enthusiastic friends of General Thomas made up a purse of $100,000 to purchase for him a home, in a quiet, modest manner, so quiet and so modest that one cannot get hold even of the refusal to make a popular point of, he declined the gift."

This sentence, it is said, General Grant considers a back-handed slap at himself; hence his reported determination to get even with the author of it. Whether it was so intended or not it is pretty certain that the professor has got the name, if he has not got the game, of the thing. If he is smart he can make amends by carding it again on some subject, and making certain that the President is mentioned in a way that will be gratifying to the present incumbent at the White House.

There are already quite a number of the toadyites on the look out for "lions" not a hundred miles from here, and a few of them illustrated their character rather conspicuously yesterday. The instance that gave rise to the illustration was this:—When the Daniel Drew came up from New York a small wicker basket was discovered lying carelessly on one of the chairs near the ladies' saloon. Now, wicker baskets are not very extraordinary objects to excite the curious mind, but this one seemed to be an exception. Quite a crowd gathered about it, and the ladies, utterly regardless of the damage done to silks and

OVERSKIRT "FIXINS"

during the crush, vied with one another to see who could get the best view of the basket over the gentlemen's shoulders, who, by dint of superior muscle, had gained the inner circle about the wonderful basket.

"Dear me," exclaimed one red-cheeked little damsel, as she poked her head under a strange gentleman's arm and gazed intently at the basket, "I would so like to see the owner."

"Where is he?" asked another.

"How does he look?" put in a third.

A moment afterward an ordinary looking man, neatly but not fashionably dressed, came along and took a seat near where the basket lay. The ladies stared at him and went frantically about the saloon to tell their friends to stare at him, as though the object of their curiosity was a madman and each desired to warn the other to be on her guard against a sudden attack. The man did not seem to be aware that he was the target for so many eyes, and read his paper quietly until the boat stopped at the dock. Meanwhile, one of the baggagemen had taken the basket to another part of the boat. Now for the secret of the general excitement. On the top of the basket was fastened a small board and the following burned into it in capital letters:—

THE EARL OF ELLSMERE.

It so happened that the gentleman who had so interested the ladies after they had discovered these magical letters on the basket was not the owner of it. He earns a good living by mending shoes in Newburg. It may be thought the refinement of cruelty on my part thus summarily to knock in the head the pleasurable sensation the individuals must still experience who took the shoemaker to be the "Earl," but then they saw the "Earl's" basket, and there is some consolation in that. Besides, it was all their own fault if they did make so lamentable a mistake. All they had to do, if they were good Americans, was to follow the basket to the end of its journey, when the vision of its actual owner would have been certain to have delighted their ravished eyes. Then, indeed, they might have been willing to lie quietly down by the roadside and die happy.

A BATTALION DRILL.

The cadets had a battalion drill this afternoon. There were a large number of spectators on the plains to witness the manœuvres, which were executed in a way that only the cadets can execute them.

PELHAM BRIDGE.

Opening of the New Structure.

The new iron bridge across East Chester creek, at Pelham, Westchester county, was turned on for the first time last Thursday, amid general rejoicing on the part of the citizens. This structure was contracted for more than a year ago for $30,000, and was to have been completed within a period of six or eight months; but the contracting party having failed, and other difficulties arising from mismanagement, the work progressed but slowly until last fall, when a new commission, consisting of William H. Browne, of West Chester; Andrew Findlay, of East Chester, and H. H. Robertson, of Morrisania, was appointed, and an additional appropriation of $10,000 made. To-day the bridge will be ready for travel, and the satisfaction expressed in consequence—and at the prospect of unrestricted commerce again—is general throughout the villages of West Chester, Throgg's Neck, Pelham, East Chester and New Rochelle, while on City Island the inhabitants are almost wild with joy.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The reunion of the Army of the James will be held in this city on the third Wednesday of July, the 19th prox. Major General Terry will deliver the address and Colonel John Hay will read the poem. The headquarters of the organization will be at the Astor House. The Executive Committee, of which Major General Charles K. Graham is chairman, is making efforts to render this second meeting of the Army of the James a memorable reunion. The members of the Executive Committee earnestly solicit a full attendance of all officers formerly connected with the Army of the James. Indications are that a majority of those attached to that army will be present.

YACHTING NOTES.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club will hold a special meeting at their rooms, No. 26 Court street, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, June 14. The business to be acted upon refers particularly to their forthcoming regatta.

A scrub race between the smaller boats in Harlem river and the waters thereabout has been arranged to take place from the foot of Ninety-second street, East river, Tuesday, June 6. A gala time is expected, and all who love to note skill in handling the cockle shells of our younger yachting clubs should be on hand. The race is open to all boats twenty-three feet and under; and it is optional with owners whether they are cat-rigged or carry jib and mainsail. The course will be fully ten miles, but so arranged that a fine view may be obtained from the Manhattan Club House, located near the starting point. The prizes will be of such a nature as to repay the winners.

The Hoboken Yacht Club have invited the Brooklyn Yacht Club fleet to visit them at their delightfully located rendezvous, Ward's Point, Staten Island, on the Fourth of July. The invitation was couched in extremely cordial and complimentary terms, but the Brooklyn boys have not decided to accept it as yet, owing to possible prior engagements. The Hoboken Yacht Club is in prosperous condition, and night after night their new house is the scene of pleasant reunions, while the scrub and match races of the fleet are numerous and exciting.

The schooner Wanderer, Captain Louis Lorillard, is undergoing a few necessary alterations at Greenpoint, L. I. On her recent trip to Nassau it was found that her centre board was too light, and it is being replaced by a heavier one. In a few days her racing spars will be in position and her new sails neat, when, with a trial trip, she will be in trim for the New York Yacht Club regatta.

The Columbia Yacht Club will hold their monthly meeting on Tuesday evening next, at the club rooms, foot of Fifty-seventh street, North river. It will be an occasion of interest to every member, as the matter of their annual regatta will come up and the necessary work of classifying the boats, arranging the prizes and selecting the course to be sailed over, will be settled. The period fixed upon for the regatta is Wednesday, June 21, and the Columbias mean that the day shall be repete with aquatic sport. The steamer Fort Lee has been chartered to accompany the yachts, and this event is intended to surpass all the club's previous efforts. The yachts on the roll of the association are:—

Cabin Sloop.—Elizabeth Rowe, owned by William Rowe; Frolic, Joseph Nobles; Louise, George Osborne; Carrie Morgan, James F. Morgan; Resolute, Robert Wilson.

Open Boats.—Lillie, owned by Commodore J. Weaver; Coquette, Vice Commodore C. M. Brockway; George H. Sherman, John S. Gage; Journeyman, Robert McWhenney; Irene, George Roahr; Carrie Porter, Colonel Porter; Rebecca, James Spillen; Andrew Blessing, Andrew Lyle; Tradesman, Richard V. Freeman; Geraldine, Benjamin Adams, Jr.; Flirt, George W. Brink.

The schooner Fleetwing is anchored off Staten Island.

Mr. R. W. Holmes, of Newark, owns the sloop Flying Cloud.

The schooner Madeleine is at anchor off the foot of Twenty-eighth street, East river.

The champion sloop Magic is lying in the East river, nearly opposite the Wall street ferry.

The Yacht Wanderer.

[From the Nassau Guardian, May 20.]

The beautiful American yacht Wanderer arrived in this harbor on the 14th inst. and left for New York this morning. During her short stay in our waters she has been visited by a host of our fellow citizens, who speak as well of her as of the courtesy with which they were received by Louis L. Lorillard, her owner. She was built at Greenpoint, by Mr. S. H. Pine, from a model by Mr. Robert Fish, and launched on the 14th of March last. Her water line is 104 feet, breadth of beam 23 feet and depth of hold 8 feet. She is fitted up superbly, and everything, from the panelling on the walls of the cabin to the furniture, corresponds. Polished oak and bird's eye maple appear to predominate. The painting of the saloon is truly artistic, and the delicate tints of blue blend beautifully with spotless white. Then the superb damask silk hangings of the staterooms—the chimney ornaments—the enamelled fireplace—all denote that artists of the first class must have been engaged and no expense spared in perfecting this superb gem of the sea. We had almost forgotten to notice the brilliant patent steering apparatus, the Archimedean screw being composed of nickel plated with silver. Her boats, crew, &c., are all in keeping, making a complete whole.

Among the visitors who went on board on Thursday were his Honor the Administrator, the United States Consul and the commander of her Majesty's ship Minstrel.

BROOKLYN BROTHER-IN-LAW.

An Ex-Policeman Kills His Wife's Brother—Arrest of the Assailant.

Coroner Whitehill was notified on Thursday night to take the ante-mortem deposition of a man named John Sweeney, who was reported to be in a dying condition from the effects of a wound which he received at the hands of his brother-in-law, John Cole. The men were never the best of friends from the fact that Sweeney did not approve of his sister's choice in marrying Cole. The latter, at the time of his marriage, eighteen months ago, was a member of the police force and attached to the Third precinct. From neglect of duty he lost his position, and failed to contribute to the support of his family, and Sweeney was compelled to make up the deficiency. For a long time he took care of his mother and sister, and would always give his brother-in-law a severe lecturing whenever they met. A few months since Cole's uncle gave him a horse and wagon and started him in the fish peddling business; but, as alleged, he squandered away the money he made and left his family to suffer. Lately they have been occupying apartments at 470 Warren street, and on Sunday night Sweeney went there to visit them. While his mother and sister were making some complaints to him about Cole the latter went to an adjoining room and procured a knife which he was in the habit of using to clean fish, and, without any provocation, rushed upon Sweeney and stabbed him twice. Considerable excitement ensued, and the police were called in and arrested Cole. The latter is now at the County Jail in Raymond street awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation.

When the Coroner visited Sweeney, just prior to his death, he found him delirious, and unable to make any statement in regard to the assault.

FIRES.

Report of Fire Marshal McSpedon for the Month of May.

The monthly report of Fire Marshal McSpedon was transmitted to the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday. The report is as follows:—

During the month of May, 1871, there were 123 fires, involving a loss of $46,265, of which $8,850 was uninsured. The average amount of loss per fire was $381 59, and the percentage of insured loss to the amount of insurance 7.63 per cent. This exhibit will compare most favorably with that of May, 1870.

The number of fires during that month was 65; loss, $261,690; insurance, $836,650. Average loss per fire, $4,015 85; percentage of loss to insurance, 31.19 per cent. Fires caused by carelessness in use of fires, lights, &c., are largely on the increase, being 235 per cent more during the past month than in May, 1870.

The number of fires occurring from the use of kerosene, liquid gas and other compounds of a similar dangerous character, is also increasing, being 162 per cent more for the past month than during the month of May, 1870. It is hoped that the energetic and thorough enforcement of the very stringent laws enacted by the Legislature during the past winter, regulating the sale and use of these dangerous fluids for illuminating and heating purposes, will result in a great saving of both life and property.

The causes of the several fires are as follows:—

Thirty-nine were caused by the carelessness of occupants and employes in the use of fire, lights, &c.; 14 by children playing with fire and matches, 6 by defective flues and chimneys, 17 by gas, leaks and explosions, 22 by kerosene, liquid gas, &c.; 3 by overheated stoves, 3 by spontaneous combustion of rags, &c.; 7 by sparks from chimneys, &c.; 3 by stovepipes, insecure and overheated, and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes.

The number of fires in which the loss was less than $100 was 93; between $100 and $1,000, 20; between $1,000 and $5,000, 6; between $5,000 and $10,000, 4. Total, 123. Loss on buildings, $13,810; on stock, $18,125. Total, $46,935. Insurance on buildings, $170,700; on stock, $325,880. Total, $496,580. Uninsured loss on buildings, $27,775; on stock, $8,155. Total, $35,850. Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MCSPEDON, Fire Marshal.

Fires in Brooklyn During May.

Fire Marshal Ready submitted the following report to the Police Commissioners yesterday:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF POLICE BROOKLYN:—

GENTLEMEN—There were thirty-six fires in this city during the month of May, 1871, against twenty-four for the corresponding month of last year.

The causes, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain them, are as follows:—Spontaneous combustions, two; gaslights setting fire to curtains and goods in store windows, three; friction in machinery, two; defective flues, three; explosion or breaking of oil lamps, seven; unknown, five; sparks from chimneys, four; sparks from a pipe, one; woodwork too near the furnace, two; carelessness of sinners, one; supposed incendiarism, two; careless use of matches, two; overheating an oven, one; meat falling on the fire in a smokehouse, one.

The losses and insurance are as follows:—

	May, 1871.	May, 1870.
Loss on buildings	$116,475	$55,500
Insurance on buildings	135,038	73,500
Loss on stock	248,450	97,463
Insurance on stock	184,716	41,775
Actual loss	294,275	185,760

It will be seen from the above figures that the losses by fire have greatly increased in this city during the past month.

There were two deaths from fire in this city last month. On the 12th a man named McGowan, whose first name could not be ascertained, was burned to death in a shed at the corner of Schenck street and DeKalb avenue, where he went to sleep while intoxicated. On the 2d the son of Eliza Hones, No. 194 Eagle street, aged four years, was burned to death by his clothing taking fire from the stove. Respectfully submitted,

P. READY, Police Fire Marshal.

BROOKLYN, May 31, 1871.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, June 2, 1871.

The following is the full ticket nominated by the Democratic State Convention:—

Governor, Colonel George W. McCook; Lieutenant Governor, S. F. Hunt, of Hamilton; Attorney General, —— Wallace, of Clark; Auditor, J. R. Cockerell, of Adams; Treasurer, Dr. Bruehl, of Hamilton; Supreme Judge, G. W. Geddes, of Richland; Member of the Public Works, Arthur Hughes, of Cuyahoga.

THE INSURANCE CONGRESS.

Ninth Day's Session—The Work Auspiciously Inaugurated—Uniform Blanks Adopted—Deposits to be Made Only in States Where Chartered, but an Attorney in Each State to Receive Service.

The Insurance Congress met again yesterday morning, with President Miller in the chair. The uniform blanks upon which fire and life companies may make reports of their affairs to each State Superintendent, with the exception of the life balance sheet, were adopted.

A resolution recommending that the various States legislate with a view of authorizing the various state officers of insurance to accept reports from insurance companies upon the uniform blanks adopted by the Convention, was passed.

The report of the committee on assets and investments, published some days ago, was called up, and another substituted, which lays over for the October session.

General Smith, from the committee on mortality and rate of net interest as a basis upon which to calculate value of premiums and life policies, reported progress and asked that the report stand over for future consideration.

Messrs. Kelsey, Skeels and Smith were appointed a committee to superintend the printing of the adopted blanks, and also to consult with experts as to the form for life companies' balance sheets. The President and Secretary were made *ex-officio* members of the committee.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

The following, offered by Mr. Miller, was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas this Convention has after days of arduous devotion to the consideration of the various important subjects submitted arrived at definite conclusions upon and recommended the adoption in the several States of—

Uniform forms of annual statements to be used by fire, life and marine companies.

The requirement of deposits of companies only in the States where they are organized.

The appointment of but one attorney by each company in each State where it transacts business, to receive service of process.

And other important reforms, looking to a simplification and unification of the great insurance system and a harmonious and reciprocal supervisory action of the respective State insurance departments; and

Whereas a vast amount of valuable information and a large amount of valuable papers and communications have been laid before the Convention by the several committees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention, when it shall adjourn, will adjourn with the firm determination of reassembling in October, and by a careful consideration of the matter now before it, and of the various reports hereafter to be submitted, endeavor, to the best of its ability, to perfect the work begun and fully carry out the great objects which called it together.

The following, offered by Mr. Caldwell, was adopted:—

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention the criticisms of an independent, capable and moral insurance press are calculated to be of value to the community, to the several insurance companies, and to all interests or officials connected in any way therewith; and that it is important that an insurance press of such character only should be sustained.

Votes of thanks were tendered to, and speeches made eulogistic of the energy, ability and courtesy of the President and Secretary; also to the Messrs. Goodsell, who put the proceedings daily to press, to the fire underwriters, and the press for its generous reports.

Mr. Pillsbury reversed the old adage of "While there's life there's hope" to "While there's Hope there's 'Life.'" This called out Mr. George F. Hope, of the Continental Life Insurance Company, who spoke in warm terms of the work performed by the Convention, which he declared emphatically was equally in the interests of the public and the companies; for what is the public's interest is that of every good sound company in the country. He thanked the Convention, and especially President Miller, for the grand work they had so auspiciously begun. A resolution was adopted asking life insurance companies to furnish data to the Committee on Valuation to enable them to reach a basis of mortality.

After a congratulatory address by President Miller, concise and eloquent in its delivery, the Convention adjourned to meet in this city on the 18th of October. The President was empowered to appoint at a future time a committee to consider the propriety of a permanent organization.

DEVINE'S DEATH.

Official Investigation in the Case of Bernard Devine, Killed by a Plate "Waited" at Him By His Wife—The Wife Exonerated—A Lesson for Idle and Inebriate Husbands.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday morning with the view of discovering the real cause from which Bernard Devine, 410 East Eighteenth street, whose wife had been arrested charged with having murdered him with a blow of a china plate on the head.

Some of the neighbors of the deceased were first examined, and they testified that he was continually drunk, and was very quarrelsome, frequently beating and abusing his wife.

Maria Devine, the wife of deceased, was then placed on the witness stand, and stated under oath as follows:—She had been married to him for the last six years, he being her second husband; he never worked, in consequence of which she, of course, had to wash, scrub, and iron to support him and herself, and to pay the rent; there had been very often

DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THEM

regarding a daughter of Mrs. Devine's, by her first husband, whom deceased would not allow in the house with him under any circumstances; on Sunday night one of these quarrels was brought about by deceased, who was very drunk all day; she said that she was determined to have her daughter with her; deceased asked her for money; she said she had none, and he then struck her on the right eye, knocking her down; when she got up she caught up a plate or saucer and threw it at him, hitting him on the left temple and cutting the artery; he then threw her down on the lounge and beat her in a fearful manner.

It seems that after this he walked out with

THE BLOOD FLOWING IN A STREAM

from the wound. An officer of the Eighteenth precinct met him and took him to a drug store in First avenue, but the proprietor refused to stop the flow of blood. To this inhumanity may be really attributed the death of Devine; for the medical testimony went to show that when the man had reached Bellevue he was beyond human aid. Vigorous stimulants were resorted to, but to no purpose; for the man had lost too much blood.

The jury rendered a verdict exonerating the wife from any blame in the matter of his death, they believing that it was in self-defence.

On the rendition of the verdict Coroner Schirmer discharged Mrs. Devine from custody.

STREET CAR CASUALTIES.

Another Boy Killed on the Third Avenue Railroad.

John Hogan, a lad thirteen years of age, who lived with his parents at 648 East Ninth street, died in Bellevue Hospital on Thursday evening. Deceased was employed at 724 Broadway, and, being despatched on an errand in the upper part of the city, took a Third avenue car. John stood or sat on the front platform, which was much crowded, and when near Thirty-first street he either fell or was pushed off and struck on the track. The car wheels passed over both his thighs, crushing them terribly. Any persons who may have witnessed the occurrence are requested to give information to the parents of deceased, and thus further the ends of justice. Coroner Hermann will make an investigation in the case on Wednesday next.

Crushed on the Ninth Avenue Railroad.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest in the case of Charles Hastings, the lad late of 448 West Nineteenth street, who, on Monday last, was crushed beneath the wheels of a Ninth avenue car at Seventeenth street, death being the result. Deceased was returning from school, and, seeing a couple of boys engaged in a fight, pursued one of them, and in crossing the street stumbled and fell, when car No. 7, of the Ninth avenue line, passing down at a moderate rate of speed, passed over the arm and leg of deceased, crushing them badly. After hearing all the testimony the jury rendered a verdict of death from injuries accidentally received.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Opening of Proposals and Award of Contracts for Street Improvements.

Bids were opened in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday and contracts awarded for street improvements as follows:—

For regulating and paving with stone blocks Thirty-first street, from Second avenue to East river, to D. McGrath, at $12,318 80; Fortieth street, from Madison to Third avenue, to same, at $15,314; Hubert street, from Hudson to West street, to W. A. Cumming, at $7,703 50; Franklin street, from West Broadway to West street, to same, at $16,164 50; Watts street, from Canal to West street, to same, at $17,641.

For constructing sewers in Seventy-second street, between avenue A and First avenue, to Ethan A. Allen, at $1,354; in Water street, between Gouverneur and Jackson streets, to Jas. Garry, at $3,496 50; in Hudson street, between Bank and West Twelfth streets and between Horatio and Gansevoort streets, to T. G. O'Brien, at $2,170; in Fifth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, to Jas. Garry, at $1,122.

For regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-fifth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, to Jas. Garry, at $2,141 60.

For flagging Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, to J. Gearty, at $2,018; Seventieth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to R. Cunningham, at $1,678 40; Seventy-seventh street, between Third and Fifth avenues, to same, at $3,709 95.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, June 2—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat opened firm, in sympathy with the advance in gold, but closed heavy and dull. Cotton was steady and without essential change, except in contracts for future delivery, which were at better prices.

THE DRY GOODS IMPORTS.

The imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week ending June 1, 1871, amount to $2,066,085. The entries for consumption were $1,498,349; warehoused, $567,736, and withdrawals from warehouse, $356,880.

THE NEW LOAN.

The additional subscriptions to the new loan reported to the Treasury Department up to noon today amounted to $101,000, making the total subscription and conversions to date $65,947,050.

MONEY TWO TO FOUR PER CENT.

Money continued easy, but lenders make a discrimination against stock collaterals, on which the rates are three to four per cent, while upon governments they are two and three per cent, the supply at three per cent being unusually abundant. There was nothing new in the discount market, and rates for prime paper range from 4½ to 6½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FIRMER.

As usual on the eve of steamer day, there was rather more doing in foreign exchange and rates were firmer, although nominally unchanged, the great firmness consisting in the allowance of less brokerage. To-day the concession was only one-sixteenth per cent, against one-eighth per cent previously. Rates closed 110¼ a 110⅜ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 110¾ a 110⅞ for sight bills.

GOLD STRONG—112⅜ A 112¾.

The clique in the Gold Room continued their operations to-day, and moved the market up just one quarter of one per cent—a scale of daily advancement which appears to have been agreed upon as a portion of the programme. The rise was not maintained to the close, however; for the foreign bankers sold very freely against the export of United States bonds to London, where their price has advanced ⅛ a ¼ per cent since yesterday. The clique give out that the merchants of this city are "short" of eighty to ninety millions of gold, the result of borrowing from time to time in making their settlements with Europe, and that this enormous "short" interest affords a fine basis for an upward movement. If these representations be true, the situation is certainly one which can command little sympathy for either side. The merchant who borrows gold for delivery, in place of doing his business at the market rate of gold, enters the list of speculators, and, therefore, subjects himself to the risks likely to attend such a way of conducting his business. Were it not for what is known as the "short" interest in gold there would be no temptation to cliques to start these speculative operations for a rise. Without it the market would drift to its normal position. The present combination will find little sympathy among the outside public, for speculation in favor of higher gold is gradually losing power. Just a year ago a clique made a movement precisely similar to the one now on foot. It resulted in their bankruptcy. A few months afterward the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and the sudden fall of our bonds in London to 76 sent gold to 123⅝, but too late to help the clique, who had meantime bursted up. Even with this extraordinary influence underneath it gold rose less than 12 per cent. But the movement will prove an interesting relief to the recent monotonous working of the gold market, and will be hailed with great satisfaction by the gold brokers, whose orders the past few months have been hardly sufficient to purchase the saline condiment requisite to their farinaceous banquets. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	112¾	1 P. M.	112¼
10:10 A. M.	112½	2 P M	112¼
10:26 A. M.	112¾	3 P. M.	112¼
11 A. M.	112¼	4 P. M.	112⅜
11:31	112¼	5 P. M.	112¼
12 M.	112¾	5:30 P. M.	112½ a 112¾

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 2 per cent for carrying to 1 per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$50,508,000
Gold balances	1,486,$10
Currency balances	1,686,150

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The combined influences of higher quotations for five-twenties in London and the advance in gold rendered the government list firm at a general improvement in prices, although dealings were not much above the average of some days past. The inquiry was legitimate rather than speculative, representing orders from the other side of the Atlantic. The street quotations at the close were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 115⅝ a 115⅞; do. do., 1881, registered, ex interest, 114 a 114¼; do. do., coupon, 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111⅞ a 112; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111⅞ a 112; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111⅞ a 112; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅞ a 112; do. do., registered, January and July, 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114¼ a 114⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114¼ a 114⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114¼ a 114⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do., coupon, 110 a 110¼.

STOCKS DULL AND IRREGULAR.

The stock market was dull outside of a few specialties. Pacific Mail was the principal weak spot, and declined to 44⅜ under sales which are thought to represent the beginning of a regularly organized "bear" movement against the stock. Reading declined about one per cent and closed heavy. On the other hand—to make the market consistent in its irregularity—Rock Island was strongly supported by its clique and carried to 123¼, while a fresh rally on the part of the operators for a rise in Lake Shore took it up to 115. The stocks thought to be unsupported by cliques were dull and heavy. Wabash went off to 62⅛ and Northwest to 85⅞. St. Paul, Erie, Ohio and Mississippi and Western Union were steady. Pittsburg and Hannibal and St. Joseph were weak and lower. St. Joseph preferred declined to 98. Pittsburg broke to 120. New York Central was barely steady and the scrip weak. Union Pacific made another feature of contrast and advanced to 34.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest
New York Central consolidated	99¼	98¾
New York Central scrip	93⅝	92¾
Erie	30	29⅞
Reading	118⅜	117
Lake Shore	115	113⅞
Wabash	63¼	62⅛
Pittsburg	122½	120
Northwestern	86⅛	85⅞
Northwestern preferred	98⅝	98¼
Rock Island	123¼	122½
St. Paul	62½	62
St Paul preferred	81⅞	81½
Ohio and Mississippi	48	47⅝
Union Pacific	34	33¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100⅜	99
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	100	98
Western Union Telegraph	58	57⅝
Pacific Mail	45⅜	44⅜

THE STATE BONDS QUIET.

The Southern list was dull outside of a little activity in the Tennessees, which were firmer, on an official statement from the Comptroller that two of the railroads had cancelled their indebtedness by turning in to the Treasury an equivalent amount of State bonds. Prices closed as follows:—Tennessee ex coupon, 70⅜ a 71; do. new, 70⅜ a 71; Virginia, ex coupon, 68½ a 69; do. new, 73¾ a 74; do. old, registered stock, 56⅛ a 57; Georgia sixes, 89 a 91; do. sevens, 93 a 95; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 47½; do. funding, 1866, 37 a 38; do. do., 1868, 32 a 33; do. new, 26⅛ a 27; do. special tax, 19¾ a 20; Missouri sixes, 95⅜ a 95¾; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 94 a 95; Louisiana sixes, 70 a 72; do new, 65 a 68; do. levee sixes, 70 a 72; do. do. eights, 85 a 87; do. Penitentiary sevens, 70 a 74; do. railroad eights, 75 a 78; Alabama fives, 74 a 76; do. eights, 103 a 104; do. railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 80; do. new, January and July, 63⅛ a 64; do. do. April and October, 61 a 62; Arkansas sixes, 55 a 58; do. sevens, 48 a 62.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, June 2—10:15 A. M.

$9000 US 5-20, r, '62..b c	113	200 shs Pac M SS Co.b o	45⅛
6500 U S 5-20, c, '65, n..	114⅜	1000 do	45⅛
1000 US 5-20, c, '64..b c	111⅞	100 Bruns C Land	9¼
7000 US 5-20, r, '67	111	$10 Am Mer U Ex	67
26000 US 5's, 10-40, r.b c	109⅝	100 do.....b c	67
3000 Tenn 6's, old..b c	71	57 Adams Ex	52½
13000 Tenn 6's, new	70⅜	100 U S Ex.....b c	53⅛
4000 do	70⅞	200 N Y C & H R RR	99⅛
20000 do	71	100 Erie RR.....b c	29⅞
8000 Ga 7's, g bds	93⅜	260 Reading RR...b c.c	116
2000 Missouri 6's	95⅜	200 Clev & Pitts RR..b c	122
10000 S C 6's, n, Jan&July	63⅞	300 do	122⅛
7000 Ark 7's, L R, P B & New O RR	49⅛	100 L S & M S RR	114⅜
6000 Ark 6's, fd act	57	50 do	114⅜
2000 Erie 4th mtg	87⅛	1400 do	114⅜
1000 Cin Pac gld bds	102⅜	200 do.....c	114⅜
22000 U Pac RR 1st m	92⅛	100 Un Pac RR	33⅛
1000 Un Pac 7's l g bs	84	100 do.....bet cal	33⅛
4000 do	83⅜	200 do	33⅛
3000 Chi & NW con	94	50 Chic & N W RR	86⅛
1000 Tol & Wab, 2d	89	100 do	83⅛
4000 Great W 1st, '88	93⅞	100 C & N W pfd..b c.c	86⅛
5000 Gt West 2d m	85⅛	50 Panama RR.....b c	49
1000 Quin & Tol 1st m	85	10 Chic & R I RR	122⅛
5000 St L & I M 1st m	95	300 Tol, W & W RR	63
10000 M & Es 1st m	102	200 Del, Lack & W RR	109⅛
5000 Hast J S's, c b	104⅞	60 Morris & Es RR	94⅛
2000 Col, C & I C, 1st	87⅛	100 N Y & NH RR	168
6000 W U Tel 7's bds	85	100 Dub & S C RR	59
10 shs Am Ex Bank	115	200 do	60
100 Md Coal Co	36⅛	100 St L & I M RR.b c	60⅛
100 Con Coal of Md	48⅛	100 Col, C & I C RR	23⅛
700 do.....b c	49	200 Ohio & Miss RR.b c	48
600 West U Tel....b c.c	57⅞	100 Atlantic & Pacific pf	26⅛
500 do.....b30	55	100 do	57

2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$17000 US 6's, '81, c	117⅛	$25000 US 5's, 10-40, r.b3	109⅛
13000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	114⅜		

One o'Clock P. M.

$50000 Tenn 6's, new	71	500 shs Reading RR	117⅜
2000 Va 6's, old	68⅜	600 do.....b c	117⅜
4000 Great West 2d m	85⅛	500 do.....s30	117⅜
100 shs Con Coal of Md	48⅛	1500 do	117⅜
10 do	48⅛	200 L S & M S RR...b c	114⅜
50 do	48⅛	50 do	113⅞
600 do.....b c	49⅛	100 Chic & N W	86⅛
200 do	49⅜	300 Union Pac RR	33⅛
200 Quick M Co	13	200 do	33⅛
100 Pac M SS Co....b c	44⅜	100 New Jersey C RR	112
100 U S Express Co	53	100 Chic & R I RR	122⅜
100 do	52½	100 Mil & St P ad RR	62⅛
200 do	53⅜	100 Mil & St P RR pf	81⅜
200 Md Coal Co	36	100 Tol, Wab & W	63
100 do	36⅛	200 Ohio & Miss RR	47⅜
200 Wells-Fargo scrip	24⅛	200 Morris & Es RR	94⅛
100 Erie RR	29⅞	200 H & St Jo RR pref	99
200 Harlem RR	121⅛	100 do.....b c	98⅛
100 Reading RR	117⅜		

STREET QUOTATIONS.