THE SCAFFOLD.

Another Negro Hanged for Outraging a White Woman.

Disgusting Details of the Crime—Descriptions of the Fiend and His Helpless Victim.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C., June 2, 1871.

In the presence of about thirty witnesses—comprising citizens, State officials and members of the press—Ned McLendon to-day expiated, with his life, the crime of rape, committed nearly twelve months ago on the person of a

WHITE MARRIED WOMAN,

named Sallie L. Usher. Sad though it be to say it, this is one of the crimes to which the negroes have become addicted since their emancipation. They do not hesitate, when opportunity offers and there is little fear of detection, to gratify, by force, their brutal passions on the persons of white females, though retribution, sure but often swift, follows the perpetration of such a hideous and revolting outrage. And it might here be remarked, by way of parenthesis, that if there is one cause more than another to which can be attributed the alleged Ku Klux outrages in this and many of the other Southern States, it is this propensity of the negro, despite the frightful examples before him, to violate the persons of white women. But few of these horrible crimes are ever allowed to await the tedious, though certain, course of law. Vengeance is sure to follow in the footsteps of the act, and a brother, father, husband, or a combined indignant populace, usually wipes out

WITH BLOOD

the unnatural outrage on female virtue. In numerous instances, where negroes have been shot, hanged, or otherwise Ku Kluxed, in this State particularly, the primitive causes can be directly traced to indignities offered to or outrages perpetrated upon white females, about which nothing ever appears in the public prints; and these acts are then paraded before the Northern people as evidences of a rebellious spirit on the part of the South. This is all fudge; for, notwithstanding the speech of Mr. Jefferson Davis at Atlanta, nine-tenths of the Southern people do "accept the situation," and a majority of the growing generation deeply regret that he should have given such serious concern as to their future course. This digression from the subject matter of my report I hope will be excused.

Twelve months and more ago Mr. John Usher, a well-to-do millwright and thrifty farmer of this county, hired as a farm hand

NED M'LENDON,

a negro, short in stature, contracted in physical development and with a head the peculiar formation of which was eminently suggestive of the species of animals said to be closely allied to the negro race. The head was small, but large in the bumps at the back and just above the neck; the features were like the body, contracted, with a low, narrow forehead; eyes that had a half imbecile expression; a flat squatty sort of negro nose, and projecting thick lips, far out of proportion even for a negro when taken in connection with his entire form. Ned had been in the employment of Mr. Usher perhaps two months, and, with the exception of a small white boy, he was the only domestic in the family. Usher's peculiar avocations frequently required his absence from home, and he had made it one of Ned's imperative duties to supply the house

WITH WATER

from an adjacent spring. On this head he enjoined Ned to be particularly careful in his absence, as his wife was in very delicate health and none of their three little ones were sufficiently grown to be able to go to the spring. Ned carefully complied with his strict injunctions until Thursday, the 21st of June, 1870, when, his beastly passions having got the better of his reason, he absented himself, and intentionally neglected to bring the water. Owing to this Mrs. Usher was necessarily compelled, about twelve o'clock, on this Thursday, the day being excessively hot, to go to the spring after water—little suspecting that a fiend in human shape was there concealed in the bushes waiting her arrival at the spring. Mr. Usher was absent from home in an adjoining county. Mrs. Usher reached the spring and was assiduously dipping up the water in a stooped position, into her pail, when she was

SUDDENLY SEIZED

from behind, and upon looking over her shoulder she beheld the excited and inflamed features of the negro, Ned McLendon. She was dashed rather than thrown to the ground. With what feeble strength she had left, and though it was twelve o'clock midday, beneath the rays of a tropical sun, she screamed for help, though conscious that none was at hand. Then this poor, helpless and still beautiful woman appealed to the monster in piteous tones; "Ned,

FOR GOD'S SAKE

let me go; you know you are doing wrong." To which the fiend replied, "Yes, I knows I is, but the old Hell is from home and I'se a gwine to 'do what I please.' I do not wish to shock your readers by a recital of the manner in which this inhuman outrage was perpetrated, as detailed in the evidence upon the trial subsequently. Terror stricken Mrs. Usher became unconscious, and the black demon gratified his beastly lusts, but not before her shrieking for mercy and appealing for help that was not within hearing. Here was a chance for another

KU KLUX OUTRAGE.

As soon as Mrs. Usher recovered her senses she tottered or rather staggered to the house, and her poor children clustered around the weeping mother, craving in their innocence the water which the unfortunate mother was unable to bring. She looked at them sadly and pitifully, with what feelings can best be understood. In the meantime the

MONSTER HAD FLED.

He sought refuge from the impending vengeance that was certain to follow his beastly act on the Grassy Islands, in the Pee Dee river, and there procured employment from one Mr. Cooper. Here, in this unfrequented region, he thought he was secure; but the stern hand of justice was on his track. Mrs. Usher, as soon as she had recovered from her injuries, in the absence of her husband, walked one mile and a half to the residence of her father, Mr. Bostick, to whom she related the terrible outrage, in agonizing tones, that had been committed upon her. In sorrow, in silence and with deep humiliation, the aged father listened to the recital of his daughter's woes. He bowed his head, and, as he said, submitted to the decrees of the Almighty, and counselled his daughter to patiently bear with her affliction, to pray and to forgive. Notwithstanding this, however, Mrs. Usher's brother soon heard of his sister's wrongs, and, with the instincts of a man and aroused feelings of an injured brother, gun in hand, he went in quest of the fiend who had violated his sister; but he was nowhere

TO BE FOUND.

Her father, Mr. Bostick, was one of those genuine old law-abiding citizens of the old North State, who deprecated violence, and who admonished both his injured daughter and her indignant brother that the law in such a case should take its course, and that they should not interfere and mar the stern justice that must ultimately be meted out to the offender against the laws of both God and man. With the return of Mr. Usher these wise counsels prevailed, and on the Saturday following the day upon which the outrage was perpetrated Ned McLendon

WAS ARRESTED

on a magistrate's warrant on the Grassy Islands in the Pee Dee river, where he was at work for Mr. Cooper. He was committed for examination and was sent on for indictment by the Grand Jury of this county; and at the October term, 1870, a true bill was found against him. At the February term, 1871, his

TRIAL TOOK PLACE.

Owing to the widespread interest in the case the court room was packed to suffocation. Ned was ably defended by Mr. Archie McDonald, of Moore county, and General Dargan, of Wadesboro—the latter an eminent member of the bar—who made a most powerful and stirring appeal in his defence. The jury was composed of

EIGHT NEGROES AND FOUR WHITES,

and, after hearing the evidence and arguments in the case, they retired. In three-quarters of an hour they again reappeared in the court room. There was an intense silence among the crowded audience as the foreman handed in his verdict. A plea of insanity had been offered, which, it was thought, would have some weight with the jury. Every ear was strained, the audience held its breath, and the foreman announced, in the most solemn tones, "We find the prisoner

GUILTY OF RAPE,

and have no recommendation for mercy to make." As these awful words fell upon the court room there was a visible stir among the crowd, as if they were relieved from some horrible weight. The prisoner received his doom stolcally, and did not seem to realize the terrible position in which he was. The Judge, Ralph P. Buxton, the most respected of the present North Carolina judiciary then delivered an impressive address, and pronouncing sentence warned the condemned man to prepare for eternity, and not to expect mercy for so heinous a crime. Ned was then conducted by the Sheriff, Mr. John Shortridge, to the jail, where he has been confined till to-day, and within the precincts of which he paid the penalty of his terrible crime. The morning of the execution was foggy, and

MURKY CLOUDS

floated above an atmosphere that was hot and oppressive. Occasionally the sun broke out from between the clouds, pouring down its rays in a deluge of heat and stifling air. There were showers, accompanied by the rumbling of distant thunder, and altogether the day wore a solemn aspect, befitting the scaffold's tragedy. At an early hour the condemned man partook of his last earthly meal, after which he chewed tobacco incessantly and squirted juice in a given direction until the awful moment of his execution. Even then he had a quid in his mouth. The scaffold was indeed

UNIQUE AND PECULIAR.

In all my experience I had never seen one like it before. The jail, is a large, square, substantial, wooden building, painted a snowy white, situated on the east side of the town, and in the upper story of which are located the cells of the prisoners, separated from the outer frame of the building by a passage and a thickly ironed partition. Over the stairway leading to the upper story the scaffold

WAS ERECTED,

in conformity with the laws of the State requiring executions to be private, there being no jail yard. The machine of death consisted of a cross beam supported by an upright resting on the corridor, and fastened to the wall on the opposite side. The drop hung directly over the stairway and allowed a fall of more than seven feet. All the appliances of death were strictly complete, and even to the requisite number of witnesses and the summoning of a guard the preparations for the terrible tragedy were finished. The crowd was not large, though a number of colored people of both sexes had congregated without the jail enclosure to be as near as as possible the dying agonies they could not witness. A little before twelve M., in company with the Rev. Mr. Sandford and Mr. Walker, a young lawyer, your correspondent visited the condemned man in a cell opening upon the passage in which the scaffold was erected. He was attired in a neat suit of

DARK LINEN CLOTHES,

wore a scrupulously clean linen shirt, and at the time we entered the cell he was crouched in a corner on the floor. By request of the clergyman he arose and took a seat on a chair, a sufficient number of which were provided to accommodate both prisoner and visitors. Mr. Sanford, whom I take to be a devout, though a young minister of the gospel, spoke feelingly and religiously to the condemned of his approaching end, after which your correspondent had the following conversation with the doomed man:—

WHY HE DID IT.

CORRESPONDENT—Ned, you know you are going to die. Have you repented of your terrible crime?

NED—Oh, yes, sah! I can't help it.

CORRESPONDENT—What made you commit such a crime?

NED—Jerry Rush was de fust dat tole me to do it.

CORRESPONDENT—Who is Jerry Rush?

NED—He's a colored man, dat lives 'bout a mile an a half from Mr. Usher's.

CORRESPONDENT—Why did Jerry tell you to commit this crime?

NED—Well, sah, case he wanted me to leave Mr. Usher and go an live wid him. He knew Mr. Usher would run me off, but he tole me to go to Mr. Coper's to get work and den come to him.

CORRESPONDENT—Where was it Jerry told you to do this?

NED—I was agwine from de house to de field to plough when he met me and tole me to waylay her at de spring.

CORRESPONDENT—Was this on the same day you ravished Mrs. Usher?

NED—No, sah. It was de day b'fore.

CORRESPONDENT—Well, Ned, what did you do the next day?

NED—De next day

I LAID FOR HER

at de spring.

CORRESPONDENT—Well?

NED—An' I throwed her down and ravished her.

CORRESPONDENT—What did she say?

NED—She said, "Ned, you know you're doing wrong. Le'me go."

CORRESPONDENT—Well, what did you do?

NED—I kep' on till I done did what I wanted to.

CORRESPONDENT—What did you do then?

NED—Den I went to Mr. Coper's place, on the Peedee, and went to work.

CORRESPONDENT—Did you know you were doing wrong when you outraged Mrs. Usher?

NED—Yes, sah.

This concluded my conversation with Ned. He was exceedingly cool, and did not seem

TO APPRECIATE HIS CLOSE PROXIMITY

to death; and at the time it was fearful to contemplate, with the scaffold just outside the door. A few minutes later and the Sheriff, Mr. Shortridge, entered the cell, and in a voice tremulous with feeling and excitement he bade the condemned man to stand up and accompany him to his (McLendon's) terrible death. Still seeming as if he did not appreciate his doom, Ned stood and walked

FIRMLY TO THE SCAFFOLD.

It was but a few steps. The passage outside the cell door was thronged with the few spectators admitted to witness the tragedy. At the opening of the door these gave way, and an avenue was opened through the living mass for the victim on his way to eternity. Arrived upon the scaffold the unfortunate man stood erect, not over five feet three inches in height, with the Sheriff and his deputy—one on either side of him—and the Rev. Mr. Sanford in front. With persistent devotion to the cause in which he labored, the young clergyman laid his hand on the shoulder of the condemned man and whispered words of hope into his ear until the last. The Sheriff then ordered

THE DEATH WARRANT

to be read, and in a clear voice Mr. Thomas Leake announced the sentence of the law. The poor wretch on the drop did not, even at this late moment, realize his awful position. The muscles of his face twitched nervously, but only to be discerned by a close observer. Mr. Shortridge, the Sheriff, then remarked, as he pinioned the limbs of the condemned man, "Ned, my duty is a disagreeable one, but I am bound to execute it." During the whole but brief time on the scaffold Ned never made an expression, though the upturned faces of the crowd seemed to appeal to him for a word even. But no; he maintained a stolid silence. At fourteen minutes past twelve M., the black cap having been already pulled over the features of the criminal, and as the persons in the passage were earnestly gazing on the form so soon to be dead, the

DROP FELL,

with scarcely a perceptible noise, and the body of Ned McLendon was swinging to and fro over the staircase. There were a few convulsive movements of the limbs and heavings of the chest, after which all struggles ceased. Respiration continued for about five minutes, during which a gurgling noise could be heard in the throat of the criminal by those close to him. In seven minutes pulsation had ceased. In fifteen minutes he was pronounced dead by Drs. Covington and Stancill, and in twenty-one minutes the body was cut down and consigned to a coffin awaiting its reception. The soul of Ned McLendon had been judged by the Creator of us all.

CYCLONE IN ILLINOIS.

Fearful Scenes on the Prairie—Devastation of a Whirlwind—Terrific Force of the Storm—Singular Electrical Explosions—Everything in the Track of the Cyclone Annihilated.

CHICAGO, June 3, 1871.

A cyclone occurred near Mason City, Ill., last Friday morning. An inky-hued cloud, or smoke-like column, was observed gathering near the earth's surface, on an open prairie, six miles from that place, and from this column soon shot out three narrower and spire-like cloud columns, which continued to ascend rapidly until they reached and seemed to attach themselves closely to a passing cloud above. This frightful apparition moved slowly towards Mason City, but finally changed its course, much to the relief of the people of that place. A mile from its track an odor, much like that of burning sulphur, was inhaled by several persons.

A gentleman who stood out a hundred yards from the cyclone when it passed says that small flashes of electricity were constantly visible in the storm column, passing from the earth to the clouds above, and that rapid, popping, crackling reports were heard, reminding him most forcibly of an infantry regiment in battle firing their muskets as fast as possible.

The pathway of the cyclone was nearly three miles in length and from twenty to eighty feet in width, and in that pathway not a spear of grass, not a stalk of corn or wheat, not a shrub, not a particle of vegetation was left alive. For some distance the earth was literally ploughed up to the depth of six inches. The column of whirling air must have been intensely hot, as every green thing in its path was dried to a crisp.

Another feature of the cyclone was that while its rotary motion must have been of inconceivably great velocity its progressive motion was not above the rate of six miles an hour. The outlines of the pathway were so well defined that five feet from the outer line of total destruction of vegetation of every kind not a vestige of its effects could be seen. Fortunately no house stood in the tornado's line of march.

FURIOUS GALE IN ORANGE COUNTY.

Trees Uprooted, Fences Levelled, Buildings Demolished, River Craft Jeopardized and a House Struck by Lightning.

On Saturday afternoon the northeastern part of Orange county was visited by one of the severest thunder storms ever known in that section. Trees were uprooted and fences levelled by the gale of wind accompanying the storm, and vegetation of all kinds was badly damaged by the heavy fall of hail, some of the hailstones being as large as robins' eggs. At Middlehope, four miles north of Newburg, Mr. D. T. Weed's brick yard buildings were damaged. The roof of one of the buildings was stripped off and carried by the tornado a distance of about 300 feet. Several of the buildings were blown down and the fragments scattered here and there by the wind like so much chaff. At the brick yard of Leander Clark, Jr., the kiln shed boards, six feet long and one inch thick, were blown 300 feet and more into the Hudson river. James McCay, one of the hands, was standing on a shed when the tornado came. He was blown to a distance of fifty feet and landed on a pile of wood, miraculously escaping with a few slight bruises. Martin Mulvain, another hand, was struck on the head by a saddle that had been blown from a stack of brick and felled to the ground. He will, however, probably recover. The gale struck the steamer Daniel Drew as she was passing down the river opposite Middlehope, and such was the force of the wind that the pilot had to turn the boat about, head on to the storm, in order to escape a capsize or the loss of the hurricane deck. In the outskirts of the city of Newburg the lightning struck a house, seriously injuring a man named Robert Wood. The storm raged for half an hour. Hailstones were picked up measuring three and three-quarter inches in circumference. In half an hour the thermometer sank from eighty-eight to sixty-nine degrees. The rain fall was one inch.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, MONDAY, June 5—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was in good demand for export, but sellers and buyers differed in prices and the market was inactive. The cotton market was strong and buoyant, and underwent a considerable rise on the publication of a despatch from Washington stating that reports to the Agricultural Bureau from eight of the cotton States show a falling off of 933,000 acres planted this year as compared with last. The despatch says, further, that this falling off in acreage and the unfavorable condition of the crops, it is estimated by the Agricultural Department, will cause a falling off in the cotton crop of over one million and a quarter bales.

MONEY EASY.

Money was easy and abundant. Among the stock houses the rates on call were 3 and 4 per cent, and to the government dealers 2 and 3 per cent.

Rather more inquiry was shown for prime commercial paper, and the several grades were quoted 4½ a 5½ per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was dull and nominally the same. Sterling was quoted 110¼ a 110¾ for prime bankers' sixty day bills, and 110¾ a 110⅞ for sight.

GOLD STEADY—111⅞ A 112⅛.

The quotations of the gold market were precisely the same as those of Saturday, except that at the close the best figure of the day was bid. The clique operators appear determined to force a crisis, and have withdrawn a large sum of gold from the Clearing House, as shown in the reduced balances to-day. Cash gold will doubtless be made quite scarce, as a means to force the covering of the reputed large short interest existing in the market. Coin for delivery to-day on speculative contracts was worth a consideration ranging as high as 1-64 of one per cent per day, after earlier transactions in which a consideration of two per cent per annum had been paid for carrying. After banking hours an active business was done in the engagement of gold for the deliveries to be made to-morrow, and as high as 3-64 (equivalent to fifteen per cent) was agreed to be paid for the use of the gold. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	112⅛	2 P. M.	112¼
10:55 A. M.	111⅞	3 P. M.	112⅛
12 M.	112	4 P. M.	112¼
12:30 M.	111⅞	5:30 P. M.	112⅛ a 112¼
1 P. M.	112		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 2 per cent for carrying to 1-64 for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$30,088,000
Gold balances	928,044
Currency balances	1,042,447

THE NEW LOAN.

The additional subscriptions to the new loan reported to the Treasury Department at the close of business to-day amounted to $542,000, making the otal subscriptions and conversions to date $65,489,050. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $761,000.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the United States Treasury balances:—Currency, $7,360,000; coin, $88,670,000. Of the latter sum $17,155,000 is represented by outstanding coin certificates.

GOVERNMENTS FIRM.

The government list was firm, despite a slight reaction in London, where some apprehension is beginning to be felt as to the effect upon the money market of the restoration of peace in France. The five-twenties of '62 were quoted 90¾, but came ⅛ better this evening. The prevailing ease in money in this market and the firm tone of the gold premium rendered the list firm. The final street prices were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 115¼ a 115⅝; do. do., 1881, registered, 114 a 114¼; do. do., coupon, 117¾ a 117¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111¾ a 112; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111¾ a 112; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111¾ a 112; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111¾ a 112; do. do., registered, January and July, 110¾ a 110⅞; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114¼ a 114¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114¼ a 114¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114¼ a 114½; do. ten-forties, registered, 109¾ a 109¾; do. do., coupon, 110 a 110⅝.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern State bonds were generally steady and dull, the chief exception being the new South Carolinas, which seemed to share in the early decline of prices on the Stock Exchange and fell to 62¾, but eventually rallied to 63. The latest street prices were:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 71¼ a 71½; do. new, 71¼ a 71½; Virginia, ex coupon, 67¾ a 68¼; do. new, 73½ a 74; do. registered stock, old, 56¼ a 56½; Georgia sixes, 89 a 91; do. sevens, 93 a 95; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47¼ a 47½; do. funding, 1866, 37¼ a 38; do. do., 1868, 31 a 32; do. new, 26½ a 27; do. special tax, 19¾ a 20½; Missouri sixes, 95½ a 95¾; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 94½ a 95; Louisiana sixes, 70 a 71; do new, 65 a 67½; do. levee sixes, 70 a 72; do. do. eights, 85 a 89; do. Penitentiary sevens, 69 a 74; do. railroad eights, 74 a 78; Alabama fives, 73 a 76; do. eights, 103 a 104; do. railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 78; do. new, January and July, 63 a 63¼; do. do., April and October, 61 a 61½; Arkansas sixes, 56 a 59; do. sevens, 50 a 62.

STOCKS ACTIVE AND FEVERISH.

The stock market opened with a sharp decline, led by Pacific Mail, which broke to 42½, and a small-sized panic was inaugurated, leading to a general outpouring of stocks, all before the first board got together. Here the cliques began the work of rallying the market, and by dint of great perseverance got the list back to the opening prices, the intermediate operations giving the brokers quite a fresh supply of "orders," of which they had been running short. After the restoration of prices, as stated, the market became intensely dull and closed almost stagnant. In the decline Pittsburg touched 116½, and New York Central 97¾. Lake Shore was involved temporarily, and fell from 115½ to 114¼, doubtless through the disgust of the outside holders at the non-declaration of the scrip dividend in the interval since Saturday afternoon. Rock Island faltered and went off to 122¾, but led the subsequent rally with an advance to 124¾. Pittsburg dropped to 116½, and Northwest common to 84¼, the latter being also strongly rallied at the close. Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred tumbled to 92½, overtaking and passing the common, which, owing to the covering of the "shorts," did not get below 93¾. Ohio and Mississippi dropped to 45¾. The decline of nearly ten per cent in these shares is partly attributed to a decrease of over $27,000 in the earnings for April, although the company are operating about fifty miles more road than at the corresponding period last year. The earnings for May are not at hand as yet. Some of the directors of Union Pacific are reported out of and "short" of it.

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	98⅛	97¼
New York Central scrip	93	92¾
Erie	29¼	28⅝
Reading	116⅞	115½
Lake Shore	115⅞	114¼
Wabash	62¾	60¾
Pittsburg	118¼	116½
Northwestern	86	84¼
Northwestern preferred	98¾	97½
Rock Island	124¾	122¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	61½	60½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	80⅞	80½
Ohio and Mississippi	46¼	45½
C., C. & I. C.	22½	21⅞
Union Pacific	32½	31¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	97	93¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	96	92½
Western Union Telegraph	57¼	55¾
Pacific Mail	43½	42½

COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTS.

The following shows the foreign imports at New York for the week ending June 3 and since the beginning of the year:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods	$1,230,236	$1,114,793	$2,066,085
General mdse	4,842,749	2,501,710	5,605,359
Total for week	$6,072,985	$3,616,503	$7,671,435
Prev. reported	128,832,789	119,763,079	155,344,208
Since Jan. 1	$134,905,774	$123,379,582	$163,015,643

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the week and since the beginning of the year have been as follows:—

Total for the week	$18,672
Previously reported	3,025,208
Total since January 1, 1871	$3,043,880
Same time 1870	6,987,090
Same time 1869	8,807,886
Same time 1868	3,241,313

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, June 5—10:15 A. M.

$30000 US 6's, '81, c	117⅜	200 shs W Un Tel...b c	56⅛
1000 do	117⅛	300 do	56⅛
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	114⅛	100 do	56⅜
1500 US 5-20, c, '67	114⅛	1500 do	56⅜
1500 U S 5's, 10-40, c...s3	109⅞	12 do	56⅜
2000 Tenn 6's, old	71¼	100 Quick M Co	13
1000 do...s60	70¾	100 Qu'ksilver M Co pf	20⅛
10000 Tenn 6's, n	71	100 do	20⅜
5000 do	71⅛	200 Pac M SS Co	42⅜
5000 SC 6's, n, Jan & July	62¾	100 do...b c	42¾
10000 do	62⅞	200 do	42⅞
20000 do	62⅛	500 do	43
10000 do	62¼	200 Adams Ex	81⅛
30000 do	62⅛	20 do	81⅛
10000 Missouri 6's	95⅛	100 U States Express	55⅜
1000 N Y bou loan, c	110¼	200 N Y C & H R RR	97⅛
10000 Long Dock bs, x in	88¼	200 do...b c	97⅛
2000 Un Pac RR 1st m.	92	30000 NYC & HR RR cls.	92⅛
1000 do	91⅛	700 Erie RR	28⅜
9000 do...b c	91¼	100 do	28⅜
2000 U Pac 7's l g b	84	400 do	28⅜
30000 do	84⅛	400 Harlem RR	133
4000 Union Pac 10's, inc	84⅛	1000 Reading RR	115⅛
1000 T & W 1st, S L d	89⅛	500 do...b c	115⅛
4000 Cen Pac gld bds	102⅛	400 L S & M S RR	115⅛
2000 C & R I & P R 7's	102⅛	300 do...b3	115⅛
4000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d	101	400 do...s3	115⅛
5000 Ohio & Miss con b	95	30 do	115⅛
1000 Tol, Pe & W 1st, W d	89⅛	1400 do...b c	115⅛
10000 Col, C & I C, 1st	87⅛	50 Panama RR	50
20000 Cedar F & Min 1st	85	25 Illinois Cen RR	136⅛
500 C & NW 1st m	99⅛	400 Clev & Pitts RR...b c	117⅛
5 shs Metropolitan Bk	195	500 do	118
30 Continental Bank	100	200 do	118⅛
100 Md Coal Co	36⅛	40 do	119
100 do...b c	37	300 Union Pac RR	32⅛
200 American Coal	64	100 do...b c	32⅛
100 do	63	300 Chic & N W RR	84⅛
100 Spring M Coal	98	60 do	85
250 do	98	200 Chi & N W pf	97⅛
100 do	70	75 Chic & R I RR	122⅛
300 Con Coal of Md	50⅛	100 Mil & St Paul	61⅛
200 do	50⅛	200 Mil & St P RR pf	80⅛
100 do	50⅛	100 do...b c	80⅛
100 do...b c	50⅛	200 Tol, Wab & W	30⅛
100 do	51	100 Del, L & W RR	109
100 do	51⅛	100 do	108⅛
1500 do	51⅛	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	2⅛
400 do	51	20 Chic & Alton RR	119⅛
100 Wilkesbarre Coal Co	66	20 do	119⅛
200 Bruns C Land	9⅛	100 Ohio & Miss RR	45⅛
100 West Un Tel	55⅛	48 Morris & Es RR	94⅛
300 do	55⅛	87 N Y & N H RR	160
100 do...b3	56	100 Han & St Jo RR	97

2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$7000 US 5-20, c, '65	111⅞	845000 US 5-20, c, '67	114¼
50000 U S 5-20, c, '65, n	114¼	110000 US 5's, 10-40, c	110
5000 US 5-20, r, '67...s3	110¾		

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Ga 7's, g bds	94	100 shs Un Pac RR	32¼
20000 S C 6's, n, Jan & J'y	62½	100 Chic & NW RR...b c	85⅛
10000 do	62⅛	700 do	85⅛
4000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo iss	84⅞	300 Chic & N W pref	97⅛
7000 Mich So 2d m	97⅛	400 do...b c	97⅛
1900 U Pac RR 1st	91⅞	15 C, C, C & Ind RR	89⅛
300 shs Con Ct of Md, bc	51⅞	400 New Jersey Cen RR	11⅛
100 do	51⅞	60 Pitts, Ft W & C gtd	99⅛
200 do	51⅞	100 Chic & R I RR	123⅛
400 Am Coal...b c	64	300 do	123⅛
30 Cum Coal & Iron	37	500 do...b c	123⅛
100 do	38	14 Mil & St Paul RR	61⅛
400 West Union Tel	57	100 Mil & St P pfd	80⅛
600 do...b c	57⅛	100 Tol, W & W RR	61⅛
200 do	57⅛	500 do	62
200 Pac M SS Co	43⅛	500 do...bet cash	61⅛
100 Mariposa Min pf	8⅛	30 Del, Lack & W RR	109
100 do...b c	8⅛	20 do...b c	108⅛
30 Adams Ex Co...b c	81⅛	100 Alt & Ter H RR	29
100 N Y C & H R RR...s3	98	300 Ohio & Miss RR	46⅛
300 do...b c	98	100 do...b3	46⅛
500 do	97⅞	200 H & St Jo RR	96
10000 N Y C & HR RR cf	93	300 do	95⅛
200 Erie RR...b c	29	200 do	95
400 Reading RR	116⅛	100 do	95⅛
100 do...b c	116⅛	200 Han & St Jo RR pf	95⅛
300 L S & M S RR	115⅛	100 do	95⅛
10 Panama RR	50	200 Morris & Es RR	94⅛

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	56⅞ a 57	Rock Island	124¼ a 124¾
Pacific Mail	43⅛ a 43⅜	St. Paul	61⅛ a 61⅛
N. Y. Central	98 a 98⅛	St. Paul pref	80⅛ a 81
N. Y. Cen scrip	92⅞ a 93	Wabash	62⅛ a 62⅛
Erie	28¾ a 28⅞	Ohio & Miss	46⅛ a 46⅛
Reading	116¼ a 116⅜	Union Pacific	32 a 32⅛
Lake Shore	115⅜ a 115⅝	Han & St. Jo	94⅛ a 95
Pittsburg	116 bid.	Bos, Har & Erie	2⅛ a 3
Northwestern	85¼ a 86	Col, C & Ind Cen	22⅛ a 22⅛
Northwestern pf	98 a 98¼		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet but steady, with a small business in lots from second hands, but no cargo sales. Other kinds were in light request at previous prices. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 10c. a 10½c.; fair do., 10¾c. a 11c.; good do., 11¼c. a 11½c.; prime do., 12¼c. a 12½c.; extreme range for lots, 10¼c. a 13⅝c., all gold, per lb., in bond, thirty to sixty days' credit. Java (government bags), 18c. a 20c.; do. (grass mats), 18½c. a 22c.; Singapore, 17c. a 18c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 13c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 14c. a 16c.; Jamaica, 13c. a 15½c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 9¼c. a 10c.; Costa Rica, 13½c. a 17c.; Manila, 14c. a 15c.; Mexican, 13c. a 17c.; Savanilla, 13c. a 15½c.; Coracoa, 13c. a 16c., all gold, thirty to sixty days' credit, duty paid.

COTTON.—The excitement in the market for this staple was unabated. Continued favorable advices from Liverpool and accumulating reports from the South testifying to decreased acreage and generally adverse in reference to crop prospects, caused a sharp upward movement, and prices, under a vigorous demand from spinners and speculators, further advanced ¼c. per lb. in all qualities. The Agricultural Bureau at Washington, learns from eight of the cotton States, that there has been a falling off of at least 12 per cent in the number of acres planted, and it is est imated by the Agricultural Bureau that the total yield of th is crop will show a decrease of 1,250,000 bales, as compared with the crop of last year. The market closed with a continued upward tendency. The sales were as follows:—

	To-day.	Saturday Evening.	Total.
Export	435	20	445
Consumption	1,360	1,361	2,721
Speculation	714	22	736
In transit	1,925	1,004	2,929
Totals	4,434	2,407	6,841

We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15½	15⅜
Good ordinary	17¼	17¼	17½	17⅝
Low middling	18¼	18¼	18½	18¾
Middling	19⅛	19¼	19½	19¾
Good middling	20⅛	20¼	20½	20¾

Forward deliveries were excited and again decidedly higher, the market closing strong at fully 1c. per lb. advance. The transactions to-day comprised 11,650 bales as follows:—June, 100 at 17¾c., five days' notice; 300 at 17¾c., 100 at 17 15-16c., 700 at 18c., 100 at 18 1-16c., 200 at 18⅛c., 300 at 18¼c., 200 at 18⅜c., 100 at 18 9-16c., 100 at 18⅝c. July, 200 at 18c., 200 at 18 5-16c., 1,200 at 18⅜c., 800 at 18¾c., 800 at 18⅞c., 400 at 18⅞c., 300 at 19c., 600 at 19⅛c., 100 at 19⅛c. August, 100 at 18 5-16c., 400 at 18⅝c., 200 at 18 9-16c., 800 at 18¾c., 200 at 19c., 100 at 19⅛c., 200 at 19¼c. September, 200 at 18⅛c., 100 at 18⅜c., 200 at 18½c., 400 at 18⅝c. November, 100 at 17½c., 1,100 at 18c. December, 300 at 17c. Saturday after 'Change 4,400 bales were sold as follows:—June, 200 at 17⅝c., delivered 5th and 6th inst.; July, 800 at 17¾c., 400 at 17 15-16c., 1,800 at 18c.; 100 each, July and August, at 17¾c. together; August, 100 at 17 15-16c., 600 at 18c. September, 300 at 17⅝c. Total since last report, 16,050 bales. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries were as follows:—June, 17·46c.; July, 17.79c.; August, 17.96c. The closing rates for cotton freight were:—To Liverpool, by steam, d. by sail, 5-32d. a 3-16d.; Havre, by steam, 1c. gold; Hamburg, by steam, ⅝c.; Bremen, by steam, ⅝c. gold, compressed; Baltic ports, by sail, ¾c. gold. The receipts at the ports were:—Galveston, 1,000; New Orleans, 2,709; Mobile, 427; Savannah, 1,326; Charleston 580; Wilmington, 100; Norfolk, 971; Baltimore, 25; New York, 194. Total, 7,582 bales, against 7,063 bales same period last week and 3,706 bales same period last year.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts:—Flour, 12,736 bbls.; wheat, 190,082 bushels; corn,