CALVARY CEMETERY.

Its Loose Management and Disgraceful Condition.

Singular Complaints of Disinterested Catholics.

A Herald Commissioner Makes an Investigation.

What Become of the Funds?—Who Are Responsible? and What Should Be Done?

The Model Trustees and How They Are "Elected"—Tammany Repeating Rivalled in Mulberry Street—The Roads, Graves, Gravediggers and Mortuary Chapel.

HAMLET—Has this fellow no feeling of his business, that he sings at grave-making?

HORATIO—Custom hath made it in him a property of easiness.

There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction among the Catholics of this city and vicinity with the way the affairs of Calvary Cemetery have been for a long time and are still being managed. Numerous complaints on this score have been received at the HERALD office, and many prominent Catholics who care more for their religion and the welfare of everything under the charge of its servitors than for any clique, have called upon the HERALD to make the whole subject of the management of the cemetery the groundwork for a thorough investigation. The following letter is a specimen of the many complaints that have been pouring in upon the HERALD for weeks past:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—Having an interest in the disposition of the funds which are derived by the authorities of the Catholic church from various sources, I called at the office of Calvary Cemetery during the past week and asked for a copy of the last annual report made by the Trustees of St. Patrick' Cathedral, I was politely informed that the report for the past year had not been printed. I asked if the reports were not usually printed, and was answered, yes. I further asked if the Legislature did not require that an annual report should be rendered, and was told that there was not any such requirement, that the reports were merely made for private circulation. Now, sir, if the Catholic public will only consider that this self-constituted and irresponsible Board of Trustees have the management of some six millions of their property, and I may say, rule a community almost as extensive and potential as of several European kingdoms. I venture to assert that they will not rest content with such a mode of doing business. Look at Calvary Cemetery to-day, which has been more than a quarter of a century under the direction of this board, and what is its state? I visited it last week, after an interval of twelve years from a former visit, and the only improvements I could see were a good macadamized circular road, a bounteous planting of willow trees, and a more numerous array of broad marble slabs for headstones, with a few fine obelisks. Of course the trustees are not expected to decorate the ground with such mausoleums and private vaults as may be seen in Greenwood, but there are plenty of other opportunities for them to show their æsthetic talents. There are no trees lining the circular road, where they are much wanted for shade as well as ornament; the avenues are in a rude state, without any gravel on them, without stone steps at the ascending grades, without a border of boxwood, without any evergreen trees. The grave mounds are generally unsodded, and will soon sink to the level of the ground. Numerous wooden crosses disfigure the ground. The office is a dismal one story brick building, without any architectural pretension, and its door is in the rear instead of the front, facing the road. It should be a rustic-shaped cottage, with a neat porch and overhanging eaves, instead of the dirty, dingy thing it is. The mortuary chapel is but little improved. The entrances to the cemetery are in keeping with the rest of it. There is no neat gateway under an arch, sweeping from the road, with a rustic lodge on the inside of it, as we should expect to find. With all these drawbacks, however, Catholics, as a body, will not consider a burial in any other ground as orthodox, although the two best monuments in Greenwood are those of Catholics. So the trustees of the Cathedral have the monopoly of their patronage, and are indifferent as to their complaints. The ground of Calvary Cemetery, for purposes of burial, is perhaps unequalled in the vicinity of New York in its natural qualities. It is free of stone, of sand and insects, being a light clay, and it is well adapted by its position of hill and slope for embellishment. It is also very convenient and accessible. Will the trustees now tell us what they do with all the money derived from the sale of lots there? It surely is not spent in keeping the ground in good order, as we have shown.

Then there is the Provincial Seminary, at Troy, for which a collection is taken up every year throughout not only this diocese, but, I believe, in the six dioceses of the province. What becomes of all the money collected for it? There are never more than fifty students in it. The annual collection in this diocese alone I should guess to be over forty thousand dollars. Let us allow $250 a year for each, and what becomes of the balance? Besides, the students are expected to refund all the cost of their sustenance when ordained priests. The money cannot be swallowed up by the faculty of the seminary, in salaries, in rent or repairs, or by the library; for this institution, when compared with Maynooth, in Ireland, not to mention the seminaries on the Continent, is sadly deficient, both in quality and quantity, of necessary materials. Its Professors, too, are nearly all foreigners, both in language and country. Perhaps Mr. Dines Carolin, on behalf of the trustees, when he has read this, would enlighten me and thousands of his fellow Catholics, who do not believe in "taxation without representation."

J. H. CORBY.

A HERALD commissioner a few days ago was instructed to look into the management of the cemetery by the trustees, carefully to weigh all the facts, and faithfully to report upon everything connected with the place which might come under his notice, and which might in any way tend to throw additional light upon what many Catholics are disposed to call a disgrace to the Catholic name. To do this effectually it was necessary to start where a great many of the complaints to the HERALD start—with a funeral bound to Calvary from the city. He was thus enabled to see for himself whether all that was said about the disgusting sights and exhibitions which some people allege to be an everyday occurrence on the road to the cemetery was or was not exaggerated. When he started there were carriages enough to load three boats in the procession, and already three other funerals were in waiting to be transported across the East River on the ferry. So of course all had to wait, and a rich harvest was reaped by the rumsellers in the neighborhood, who drove a brisk trade in their villanous fluids, as hardly one man in the procession remained in the carriages while they were waiting, but nearly every one got out to take "just one drink," which generally meant about six drinks. Indeed, the drivers seemed to understand their business so well that they knew just when and where to stop without getting any special orders to do so, and the occupants of the hacks were as well posted as to what they ought to do when a stoppage was made as though they had travelled over the same road to death's door at least ten times every day during the past ten years of their life. Of course the men and women in the carriages were all "mourners."

OVER THE RIVER.

The Williamsburg side of the river was reached in an hour and a half after the ferryboat left the New York side.

A dozen funerals extended along the dusty road, which wound in and out, and over causeways and badly constructed bridges, over a series of dismal flats and filled in morasses, where the long grass sprouted up to a great height. No more cheerless tract can be imagined than that which extends on either side of Newtown Creek. It is utterly devoid of scenery and is as bleak as a desert. By the time that Calvary Cemetery was reached many of the mourners were stupefied with liquor and were in a condition in which to mourn would be an impossibility. No cemetery at home or abroad can compare with

CALVARY CEMETERY

for ugliness, for the bad repair in which it is kept, and none can begin to be as wealthy a mine to those who control it as is this one which is devoted to the burial of the Catholic dead of the diocese of New York. A long, circular road winds through the cemetery, which has been macadamized and is in a fair condition as far as the roadway is concerned; but there is not a tree to cast its shade along the entire distance of this winding road. Where there are any trees they have been planted in the old part of the cemetery by the relatives of those buried in the plots, and no thanks to the trustees of Calvary Cemetery; and, by the way, these trustees are the same who form the body of trustees who control the funds of St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city. No bell is rung, as in Greenwood, to greet a funeral procession as it enters the grounds, for the good and sufficient reason that a bell has not been provided for the purpose; and the gateways are plain to hideousness, resembling the entrance to a farm stable in Illinois or Kansas more than the entrance to a cemetery devoted to the purposes of a population of 250,000 Catholics, and where the value of the grounds and property amounts to about eight million dollars.

The intersecting avenues are in a horrid state, particularly in wet weather, when, after leaving the carriages, funeral parties wander about bogging their feet and ankles in a nasty red clay that is quite difficult to be removed. Heaps of cobble stones, rubble and little mounds of earth are found collected on all these bypaths, and here and there on the grass plots large pine boxes containing corpses may be seen waiting sometimes for several hours before the employés of the cemetery think fit to give them the interment which is properly due them, and which they would receive immediately in any other cemetery in the environs of New York, unless they were safely and reverently kept in the receiving vaults. Were

THE TRUSTEES

of Calvary Cemetery competent to fill their great trust it might by this time have compared in beauty with Greenwood or New York Bay Cemetery, for Calvary was opened for interment in August, 1848, and twenty-three years of unparalleled prosperity and wealth should have made this Calvary Cemetery peerless as Mount Auburn or Greenwood. Instead of being in such a condition it is the meanest and most cheerless shambles for burying in the United States. There is not a single edifice of stone or a piece of stonework of any kind in Calvary, with the exception of the monuments and gravestones erected by private parties, and all the material employed is of the cheap and nasty order. There is no pretension to architectural effect, however stupid or gross. The mortuary chapel should be of stone and should compare with any church in New York, instead of being the dark, dingy, cold, cheerless tomb it is. Leaving out its sacred character, which entitles any building, however humble, to reverential respect, the structure is only fitted to be used as a coffee or chop house. These may be unwholesome truths, but nevertheless they are truths. There are no rustic arches, lodges or ornaments in any part. There is no corporate body in New York as selfish, closefisted and as blinding and crushing in their monopoly as the trustees of Calvary Cemetery, except some one or two of the gas companies, who are at once the shame and terror of all decent citizens. The ground itself is most admirably situated for the purposes of a cemetery, being rolling in its nature, capable of being artificially diversified far more than Central Park was in its original state. The ground is free of stone, sand and insects, and the expenditure of small sums of money, economically used, might render it equal to Greenwood. The question naturally presents itself, What become of all the enormous sums of money that have been received and are being received daily during a period of twenty-three years by this cemetery? It can hardly go to the building of the new Cathedral, as there are annual collections in all the parishes of the diocese for that most laudable purpose, beside the calls that are now and then made on the private purses of charitable and wealthy individuals irrespective of sect or creed.

It is useless to protest that some improvements have been made in the Cemetery. None of any kind have been made with the solitary exception of the macadamized circular road, which is the only means of traversing the Cemetery without being lost. The grass is allowed to grow rank and luxuriant as in a rural pasture, where cows receive their feed, and it is really wonderful that the trustees have not let some section of the grounds for grazing ere this.

Now it is more than probable that the Catholics of New York would like to know who the trustees of the Calvary Cemetery are, what their business may be and if they have any capabilities to fit them for the place. To begin with, there are nine of these trustees, who are elected by a mock election which is held every Easter Monday in the vestry of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mulberry street. The feats of ballot-box stuffing which have been performed by Tammany experts in times gone by are completely cast in the shade by the flagrant outrages committed by these inspectors of election. An act, passed April 14, 1817, incorporates this Board of Trustees in language unmistakably plain.

THE FATAL NINE.

Timothy O'Donoghue, a clerk in the millinery and fancy store of Johnson, Burns & Co., corner of Fourteenth street and University place. He is said to be a "pretty decent" man, and is supposed to own a dry goods store of his own somewhere in the city.

Patrick Bolan, 327 East Fifty-first street, an excoal dealer, not of much account. He has a son who is an office holder in the Calvary Cemetery Ring, and who is to be seen continually driving a wagon, with supplies for the Cathedral, the Catholic Protectory and other Catholic institutions. If there is any coal to be bought you may be sure that Pat Bolan will have the buying of it.

Edward Fanning, a dry goods dealer in the Bowery, furnishes cords and tassels and other upholstery to the churches and Catholic institutions to the amount, it is said, of $30,000 a year.

Billy Hart, the Sexton of St. Patrick's, keeps an undertaker's shop in Prince street, and is a cousin of Fanning. Hart also was an inspector—one of the two at the St. Patrick's election on Easter Monday. The other is Michael Morrisey.

Patrick Lynch keeps a whiskey shop at 239 Elizabeth street.

Michael O'Keefe, a boot and shoe dealer, whose store is in the Bowery, where he makes a decent living, and does not owe a penny to a man alive.

John McKeon, the celebrated lawyer. A gentleman like Bayard, above fear or reproach. Not a word more need be said about this gentleman, excepting that he never attends meetings of the trustees and does not know anything about their work.

John Kelly, Sheriff of the county of New York for three terms, now travelling in Europe with his family. A perfectly honest man and stainless in his private character. It is believed that he was elected to the Board of Trustees without his knowledge or consent during his absence in Europe.

John Hayes, a lawyer and an ex-candidate for the Tammany nomination for Assembly in the district in which James Hayes has just been nominated. He is a fussy little fellow, whose soul is not larger than a walnut, and he keeps a law office in Nassau street. John lives in Marion street, and votes often in the vestry.

Dines Carolin. This is the treasurer, head centre, *factotum adiatus* on the staff (as Fremont used to call Zagonyi) of Calvary Cemetery. Dines is placed last in this list, but in the annals of the Calvary Ring he is not by any means the least of the angels of night. Dines has decidedly a fat thing on Calvary. He was formerly in the haberdashery line in Cedar street, and is now comfortably located in East Twelfth street, where he is always at home to see his friends and tender them "bread and tay and cake and poteen galore." Dines, as well as many of the other trustees, is a practical illustration of the Dowling-Brennan fight. But a few are parishioners of St. Patrick or reside within the parochial limits.

The cemetery comprises in all about one hundred and fifty acres, including the old ground occupied by plots and single graves and the new ground, which has been purchased from time to time for improvement and enlargement. The cemetery has, of course, an official called a surveyor connected with its staff at a good salary. The fortunate holder of this sinecure is Mr. Edward Boyle, a dandy, who boasts of the finest figure on Broadway, when his frieze frockcoat is buttoned up, and who looks quite a beau in white kid gloves. He is also a member and high dignitary of the Reception Committee of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. When they hold their annual dinner at Delmonico's Mr. Boyle looks splendid, and takes care that no one shall fail to witness his authority.

THE LAW'S COMMANDS.

In order that people may know just what the powers of the Cemetery trustees are and what ought to be expected of them, it may be well to call attention to the act of incorporation of "the members of the Religious Society of Roman Catholics, belonging to the congregation of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the city of New York." It was passed April 4, 1817. The act "erected the society into a body politic by the name of "The Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral." The act authorized the society to take perpetual possession of all the joint property and estate, given, granted or devised, belonging to the cathedral or said congregation or society." It also, as a matter of course, gave them power to grant, or devise, or dispose of the property for the use, benefit and advantage of the cathedral, as to them might seem best, after the concurrence of the Chancellor had been obtained according to law.

By the act the Bishop was made President ex officio of the Board of Trustees, "ever to be considered" as such. In case of the absence or death of the prelate the Board was empowered to appoint a chairman *pro tem.* The mode of election of the trustees was by the act prescribed as follows:—

It shall be the duty of all the male persons of full age belonging to the said cathedral, or so many of them as think proper to attend, being householders or slated heavers, and contributors to the said cathedral no less than four dollars annually, in quarterly payments, and not more than six months in arrear, to meet on Easter Monday, in the year of our Lord 1812, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, and elect nine lay trustees by ballot, at such place in the said city and under such directions as shall be agreed upon by the Board of Trustees, whereof due notice shall be given three Sundays successively in said cathedral during divine service, immediately preceding said election; and the trustees elected, as herein last above mentioned, shall continue office for three years from the day of their election. And immediately after such election the said trustees shall divide themselves into three classes, numbered one, two, three; and the seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the members of the second class at the expiration of the second year, and the members of the third class at the expiration of the third year, to the end that the third part of the whole number of trustees may be chosen annually, who shall not be eligible again under one year after the expiration of their term. And elections for trustees, after the first, shall be held on Easter Monday, in every year, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, by ballot, at such place in the said city and under such directions as shall be agreed upon by the Board of Trustees or a majority of them, whereof due notice shall be given in like manner three Sundays successively in said cathedral, during divine service, and immediately preceding such election. And the three trustees so elected annually to fill such vacancies shall in like manner, with the trustees first elected, continue in office for three years; and the electors at all such subsequent elections shall possess the same qualifications and contribute in like manner as the electors for the first election.

The trustees, moreover, were compelled by the act to keep a book with the names of the electors "to test the qualification" of each voter if the same should be questioned; and it was provided that a vacancy in the Board by death or resignation the remaining members could fill by appointment, the members so appointed to take their place in the Board at the "next annual election." It was also provided that the "*electors shall likewise at every election for trustees elect two of the said congregation who are entitled to a vote as auditors to inspect and examine the treasurer's books; whose duty it shall be to make a report to the congregation, giving a statement of the funds of the said cathedral and the free school thereunto belonging. The treasurer to give security for the faithful performance of his trust in such sum as the said trustees shall think proper.*

Again, the following clause of the act may be read with interest at the present time:—

And be it further enacted, That in case of a dissolution of this corporation, or forfeiture of its charter, by means of any non-user or neglect to exercise any of the powers now given, it shall be lawful for the said congregation having a right to vote at elections, to cause themselves and this society to be re-incorporated in the mode prescribed by the laws of this State, under the present charter of incorporation; and the real and personal property which did belong to such dissolved corporation at the time of its dissolution, and all property given or granted for the benefit of such corporation, congregation or religious society shall vest in such new incorporation for the said society.

There are a number of rules printed in regard to Calvary Cemetery, very few of which are observed. The strongest rules are made for the poor; the rules with loopholes to creep through are made for the rich and powerful, for Calvary is, of all Cemeteries in the country, the dearest, meanest and most uncertain. In every other cemetery, with the exception of Trinity, which is also controlled by a self-appointed vestry, a deed, which is filed in the County Clerk's office of the county in which the cemetery is located, is given to the purchaser of a grave or plot, to be held by the person and his heirs, or to whomsoever else he may deed the ground to, in perpetuity forever and ever. This is the custom in all cemeteries such as Woodlawn, Cypress Hill, the Evergreens, New York Bay, the Lutheran Cemetery, the Jewish Cemetery, Greenwood and all those now receiving interments. Let it be understood that there is no security whatever for a plot in Calvary Cemetery. This is positive, and those who do not believe the assertion may inquire at the office of the Cemetery in Mulberry street and they will find out for themselves the truth of this assertion, or they will be shown the following printed form of receipt, which is not worth two straws in a court of law and is the only guarantee given by the nine trustees of Calvary Cemetery, who, it will be remembered, have in their control six to eight millions of property, the value of which increases day by day. This is the

BLANK FORM OF RECEIPT:—

No. ——

CALVARY † CEMETERY.

266 MULBERRY STREET, New York, ——, 186

Received from M———————Dollars, being amount of purchase money of a grave, two feet by eight, in Calvary Cemetery, with privilege to erect a headstone thereon.

$——

Supt. of Office of Calvary Cemetery.

Section ——— Plot ———
Range ——— Grave ———

The following are the rules and regulations of three of the principal cemeteries of New York, and let the reader compare the rates of each. Only let it be remembered what a beautiful city of the dead Greenwood Cemetery is, and that the two finest monuments in Greenwood are those of Catholics who were born and died in that faith. New York Bay Cemetery is beautifully situated, looking out on the lower bay from the Jersey shore:—

	Greenwood.	*Calvary.*	*New York Bay Cemetery.*
Full lots	$300 a $600	$300 a $500	$45 a $100
Quarter lots	100 a —	125 a —	— a —
Third lots	130 a —	150 a —	— a —
Half lots	180 a —	250 a —	— a —
Single graves	15 a 25	10 a —	— a —
Opening graves	5 50 a 7 50	3 a 7	4 a 5

It should be understood that a full lot in Greenwood contains 378 superficial feet, and the dimensions of a full lot in Calvary are 16 by 16. A quarter lot in Greenwood is 9 feet by 10 feet 6 inches; a third of a lot 12 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, and a half lot 10 feet by 19 feet. That portion of a lot in Calvary for which $125 is charged is 8 feet by 8 feet; that for which $150 is charged is 8 feet by 12 feet, and that for which $250 is charged 8 feet by 16 feet.

There are those, no doubt, who believe that the management of the cemetery is as good as can be while the men who now have control remain in power, but that is no argument whatever to prove that the existing state of affairs cannot be remedied. The causes of complaint are so grave and so various, that it would only be a work of supererogation to go into greater details after calling the attention of the Catholic public to the facts given above. The trustees should not only be men of intelligence, but of good taste, who would expend the moneys received from the various sources of income of the cemetery toward embellishing and beautifying it, so that at least the look of

A BAREEN WILDERNESS,

which it now wears, would be made to disappear. Probably the most grievous cause of complaint on the part of good Catholics, judging from what the HERALD commissioner observed, is that the funerals for the most part seem to be regarded by those who attend them as occasions for debauch, even riot sometimes, and considerable drunkenness always. The return home is marked by long stops at every tavern on the roadside, and even women who enter the cemetery crying bitterly and joining in the wail of the relatives of the dead one gone, reach the ferries on their way back overcome with liquor, and adding their yells to the howls of their companions of the stronger sex. For all this the cemetery authorities cannot be held responsible; but they can put an end to the brawls and disgraceful wrangles of hackmen inside the gates, and to the scenes of disorder and confusion which are daily occurrences in the cemetery when a funeral arrives at the little church. Why are there not attendants about to see that everything is done properly, and why is it that it oftentimes happens that when the services over the corpse are at an end the friends of the deceased have to look about them for many minutes together to find some person who can

TELL THEM WHERE THE GRAVE IS?

In the majority of cases where an attendant is found he is ill-natured, surly and overbearing; treats the mourners as if they were so many buyers come to market, who had got all they were entitled to once the church services had been performed, and who were trespassing upon time and patience by presuming to ask the slightest question afterwards. Then, as to the manner of burying the dead. The HERALD commissioner stood by while several bodies were lowered to their last resting place, and noticed how the grave diggers went about their work with no greater degree of reverence than could be expected of a laborer filling in a Croton water ditch. The men shovelled and shovelled as if they had just a given time to do the work in, and amused themselves at times, while yet the weeping relatives were in their hearing, by joking and laughing and "poking fun" at one another.

THE REPORT AS OF OLD.

There is one thing about this cemetery matter which many Catholics are rather inquisitive about. It was the custom when Archbishop Hughes ruled the diocese for a report to be made at stated periods concerning the condition of the cemetery, what moneys had been received and how they had been expended since the previous report; what improvements had been made, if any, and how much they had cost. For some reason or other this custom has fallen into disuse of late years. Can there be any harm in its revival? Probably if it were revived and every provision of the act of incorporation by which the trustees hold their power faithfully carried out there would be as little chance for the trustees or their employés to shirk there duty as there would be for the Catholics, interested in making the cemetery second to none in the country, not to be able to find out, when they wanted to, just what would be necessary to correct all abuses.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MR. KUSTER.

Partial Explanation of the Mystery—His Missing Watch in Pawn—Pecuniary Embarrassment—Two Men Arrested on Suspicion—Their Discharge.

The mystery which surrounded the case of Mr. Gustav Kuster, late a boot and shoe dealer of Yonkers, who was found shot and lying on the rail-track of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at an early hour on last Wednesday morning, under circumstances indicating that he had been shot and robbed by highwaymen, has been partially cleared up by the prompt action of Captain Mangin, of the Yonkers police. After learning of the affair the Captain immediately set to work, and learned that on Tuesday Mr. Kuster visited this city and during the afternoon pawned a silver watch at Simpson's, in the Bowery, for five dollars. In the evening Mr. Kuster went to the American Institute Fair, after leaving which he took a Third avenue car to Harlem, and by the 125th street railroad proceeded to Manhattanville, from which place he took the quarter to twelve o'clock P. M. special train for Yonkers. At Spuyten Duyvil Creek the train was delayed for a few minutes, and at that point Mr. Kuster left the train and spoke of walking home, a distance of four miles. Reconsidering his determination, Mr. Kuster stepped aboard the train again and moved on with it. He was seen to leave the car he entered for another, and the impression was that he either fell or jumped from the train, but Mr. Lewis Anderson, of Yonkers, is willing to qualify that he saw Mr. Kuster leave the train at Yonkers when it arrived there that night. Certain, however, it is that he did not return home to his family, and the inference is that he must have wandered two miles down the track, as at that point he was found at three o'clock the next morning, with two bullet wounds on the right side of the head and his right arm crushed by a passing train. The watch of Mr. Kuster being missing at first excited suspicions of robbery and murder, and Captain Mangin, learning that on Wednesday night a man had offered for sale a watch similar to that belonging to Mr. Kuster, resolved to make the most of the clue. James G. Kennedy, answering the description of the man so offering the watch, was traced to this city by the Captain and arrested in company with William Rogers, they both having been in Yonkers on Wednesday night. The finding of the watch, however, relieved Kennedy and Rogers from suspicion, and yesterday afternoon Captain Mangin brought them before Coroner Young, who honorably discharged them from custody. They both live across the river from Yonkers, and are respectable laboring men.

Deceased is known to have been laboring under pecuniary embarrassments, and from the fact that he pawned his watch for a paltry sum seems to favor the theory of self-destruction which many now believe.

Deputy Coroner Marsh, who made a post-mortem examination on the body, found two pistol shot wounds on the right side of the head, both bullets passing inward, but neither of them penetrating the brain. Dr. Marsh found the face bruised and blackened with powder, indicating that the pistol at the time of its discharge was in close proximity to the head of deceased. Taking everything into consideration, there remains but little doubt that deceased purposely shot himself. There is a rumor that deceased had some domestic as well as pecuniary difficulty, but that may appear more positively hereafter.

Captain Mangin is still in search of further testimony, and in the course of a few days Coroner Young will hold an inquest in the case.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE

On Friday night Joseph O'Brien, of 366 West Twenty-fifth street, and Thomas Brady, of 368 West Twenty-seventh street, quarrelled and drew knives on each other. O'Brien stabbed Brady in the left breast, inflicting a wound that may prove fatal. O'Brien also got stabbed, but not dangerously. Both are in Bellevue Hospital. Yesterday, at Jefferson Market, a charge was made against O'Brien for felonious assault, and he was temporarily committed to await the result of injuries.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SATURDAY, Nov. 4—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was lower. The cotton market was heavy and dull.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports for the past week were 96,708 bales, against 93,969 bales the previous week. The total receipts since September 1 are 459,111 bales, against 542,745 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing a decrease in the present crop of 83,634 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 36,344 bales, against 73,124 bales for the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 189,247 bales, against 229,553 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 263,101 bales, against 247,802 bales for the same time in 1870.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks proved quite favorable, in consequence chiefly of the disbursements of coin by the Treasury in payment of the November interest. There was also a large gain in legal tenders, resulting from the temporary deposit in New York of moneys belonging to Eastern insurance companies awaiting transfer to Chicago after the adjustment of losses by the recent fire. The increase in deposits is about the sum of the gains in specie and legal tenders. The banks have found themselves strong enough to be a little more liberal towards borrowers, and the loans have accordingly been increased about half a million dollars. A correction of the statement of last Saturday in the case of the Broadway Bank brought the surplus reserve up to about $2,750,000. This week the banks show an average surplus of $5,977,000 above the legal reserve. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:—

	Oct. 28.	*Nov. 4.*
Loans	$231,458,600	$231,970,900
Specie	10,702,100	12,982,900
Circulation	30,492,800	30,225,000
Deposits	203,342,200	207,427,400
Legal tenders	49,670,500	51,572,200
Increase in loans		$512,300
Increase in specie		2,280,800
Decrease in circulation		267,800
Increase in deposits		4,085,200
Increase in legal tenders		1,901,700

MONEY EASY.

Money was easy at 6 a 7 per cent during the usual hours for making loans, but was offered at four and five per cent before the close of banking hours.

Prime commercial paper was quoted 9 a 18 per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was lower and closed on the basis of 108½ a 108⅝ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 109⅛ a 109⅜ for sight bills.

GOLD STRONG—111¾ A 112.

Gold was strong on unfavorable advices from the London and Paris markets, and advanced to 112. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111¾	1 P. M.	112
11 A. M.	111¾	2 P. M.	112
11:40 A. M.	111⅞	3 P. M.	111⅞
12 M.	111¾	5 P. M.	111⅞ a 112

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 3 per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$41,010,000
Gold balances	2,555,353
Currency balances	3,575,284

The European steamers took out nearly $250,000 in silver.

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The government list was heavy, and gradually declined about ¼ per cent. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 111½ a 111¾; do. do., 1881, registered, 115¼ a 115½; do. do., coupon, 116¼ a 116¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110¾ a 111¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111¼ a 111¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111¼ a 112¼; do. do., registered, January and July, 113¼ a 113¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113½ a 113¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113¾ a 113⅞; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113¾ a 113⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 109 a 109¼; do. do., coupon, 109¾ a 109⅞.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day:—Currency, $8,924,000; coin, $95,545,000. The outstanding certificates amount to $17,900,000.

STOCKS DULL AND STEADY.

The stock market was very dull. The bank statement occasioned a little animation and a small improvement, but the market subsequently relapsed to previous figures, and closed steady and stagnant. Pittsburg and Pacific Mail were weak. It is said an injunction has been procured against carrying out the terms of the recent lease until the books have been reopened and stockholders allowed an opportunity of voting. Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced to 69. Erie brightened up for a short time late in the day and sold at 29⅝. The State bonds were generally dull. The new South Carolinas recovered to 38.

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	90⅞	90⅛
New York Central scrip	86	85⅝
Harlem	124	123⅝
Erie	29½	28⅞
Reading	108¾	108⅜
Lake Shore	101⅛	100⅞
Wabash	60⅞	60⅜
Pittsburg	125	123
Northwestern	60⅞	60½
Northwestern preferred	89	88¾
Rock Island	102	101⅝
St. Paul	57⅛	57
St. Paul preferred	77⅞	77¼
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅛	38
Union Pacific	24⅛	23⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	69	68
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	77	76½
Western Union Telegraph	62¾	61⅞
Pacific Mail	46⅞	46¼

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank shares:—New York, 125; Manhattan, 150; Merchants', 114; Mechanics', 128; America, 140; City, 220; Tradesmen's, 150; Greenwich, 220; Gallatin National, 116; Leather Manufacturers', 175; State of New York, 109; Commerce, 112¼; Ocean, 80; Mercantile, 120; American Exchange, 108½; Bank of the Republic, 112; Hanover, 104; Irving, 125; Metropolitan, 135; Shoe and Leather, 153; Corn Exchange, 125; St. Nicholas, 113; Marine, 152; Park, 140; Central National, 103½; Fourth National, 108¼; Ninth National, 115; Oriental, 165; Gold Exchange, 96; German American, 104.

THE RAILWAY BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, sub.	87	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	85¾
New York Cen 7's, 1876	101½	Ill & South Iowa 1st m.	78½
Erie 7's, 2d m. '79	91½	Gal & Chic extended	109
Erie 7's, 4th m. '80	84	Chic, R I & Pacific	100
Erie 7's, 5th m. '88	83	Morris & Essex 1st m.	101
Buf, N Y & E 1st m. '77	93	Morris & Essex 2d m.	98
Bud R 7's, 2d m. s f. '85	105	Clev & Tol s f	100¼
Hud R 7's, 3d m. '75	100	New Jersey Cen 1st, n.	102
Alb & Sus 2d bds	92¼	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m.	105
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	111	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m.	100
Chi, Bur & Q, S p c, 1st m.	110	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m.	94
Mich So 7 p c, 2d m.	94	P, F W & C 8 p c eq b.	100
Mich S & N I 1st 7 p c	98	Clev & Pitts 2d m.	95
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo.	98¾	Clev & Pitts 3d m.	98
Central Pac gold bonds	102½	Clev & Pitts 4th m.	84
Union Pacific 1st m bds.	88¾	Chic & Alton income	90¾
Union Pac ld grant '78	76⅝	Ohio & Miss 1st m.	105
Union Pac income 10's	77	Ohio & Miss con	92
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	104	Ohio & Miss 2d m.	79
Alton & T H 1st m.	97	Dub & Sioux C 1st m.	94
Alton & T H 2d m pref	84¾	Peninsular RR bonds	96
Alt & T H 2d m inc	74	St L & Iron Mt 1st m.	90¼
Chic & N W s f	97	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	104
Chic & N W 1st m	94¼	Mil & St P 1st m, 7-10	93
Han & St Jo con	87⅝	Mil & St Paul 1st m	92
Del, Lack & W 2d m	97	Mar & Cin 1st m	95
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	81¼	Col, Chi & Ind Cen 1 m.	86
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	86¾	Tol, Peo & W, E D.	88
Tol & Wab 2d m	57¾	Tol, Peo & W, W D	87
Tol & Wab cons con	33½	Tol, Peo & War 2d m	74
Gt West 2d m, 1893	85	N York & N Haven 6's	97

THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports, other than dry goods and specie, at the port of New York for the week ending November 3, 1871, were $4,466,325.

The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during the past week and since the beginning of the year were:—

For the week.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Entered at port	$1,630,309	$1,913,931	$2,018,835
Thrown on market	1,580,201	1,843,374	1,896,381
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at port	85,211,453	92,607,950	118,483,679
Thrown on market	83,117,721	94,520,013	116,424,615

The total imports at this port for the past week amount to $6,485,160, against $7,826,357 the previous week and $4,173,163 for the corresponding week of last year.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The exports of specie from the port during the past week and since the beginning of the year have been as follows:—

Total for the week	$488,161
Previously reported	56,733,071
Total since January 1, 1871	$57,221,232
Same time in 1870	54,714,149
Same time in 1869	29,861,960
Same time in 1868	68,090,143
Same time in 1867	43,619,254
Same time in 1866	53,983,274
Same time in 1865	25,522,391

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Nov. 4—10:15 A. M.

$2500 US 5-20, c, '62	111⅛	5 shs Cent Nat Bk	103
2950 do small	110⅛	100 do	102⅝
2000 do b c	111⅛	49 Fourth Nat Bk	109
1000 US 5-20, r, '65	113⅛	300 Canton Co	23⅝
2500 US 5-20, c, '66	114	200 Am Coal	48
1000 US 5's, 10-40, c b c	109¼	200 do b c	47
20000 Va 6's, old	60	100 Con Coal of Md	43
13000 N C Fd act, '66	29	100 do	43¼
1000 S C 6's, n, J & Jy	36	100 do	43⅛
2000 do	36	100 West Un Tel	82
1000 do	37⅛	300 do b 60	82
24000 do	38	500 do	81⅞
10000 do	37⅛	100 Pac M SS Co, b c, s10	40⅛
20000 do	37⅛	100 do c	40⅛
20000 do	37⅛	100 Adams Ex	85⅛
30000 do s30	37	10 N Y C & H RR	99⅛
20000 do s10	37	100 do b c	99⅛
5000 SC