Central Pacific Railroad Co. The Reign of Terror in Havana

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Over fifteen (1500) hundred miles have been built by two (2) powerful companies; the Union Pacific Railroad, beginning at Omaha, building west, and the Central Pacific Rallroad, begin. ning at Sacramento, and building east, until the two roads shall meet. Less than two hundred and fifty miles remain to be built. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the through connection between San Francisco and New York will be completed by July 1.

As the amount of Government and given to each is dependent upon the length of road each shall build, both companies are prompted to great efforts to secure the construction and control of what, when completed, will be one and the only grand Railroad Line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

One Hundred and Ten Million Dollars (\$110,000,000) in money have already been expended by the two powerful companies engaged in this great enterprise, and they will speedily complete the portion yet to be built. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interest, it gave the compayies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The Government aid may be briefly summed up as follows:—

follows:—
First. The right of way and all necessary timber and stone from public domain.
Second. It makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which, when the road is completed, will amount to twenty-three million (23,000,000) acres, and all of it within twenty (20) miles of the ratiroad.

Third. It loans the companies fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000), for which it takes a second

dollars (\$50,000,000), for which it takes a second

dollars (\$50,000,000), for which it takes a second lien.

The Government has already loaned the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-four million and fifty-eight thousand dollars (\$24,058,000), and to the Central Pacific Railroad seventeen million six hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars (\$17,618,000), amounting in all to forty-one million seven hundred and six thousand dollars (\$17,618,000).

The Companies are permitted to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as they receive from the United States, and no more. The companies have sold to permanent investors about (\$40,000,000) forty million dollars of their First Mortgage Bonds. The companies have already paid in (including net earnings not divided, grants from State of California, and Sacramento city and San Francisco), upwards of (\$25,000,000) twenty-five million dollars of capital stock.

WHAT IS THERE YET TO BE DONE? In considering this question it must be remembered that all the remaining iron to finish the road is contracted for, and the largest portion paid for and now delivered on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, and that the grading is almost

WHAT RESOURCES HAVE THE COMPA-NIES TO FINISH THE ROAD? First. They will receive from the Covernment

as the road progresses about \$9,000,000 addi-Second. They can issue their own First Mort-gage Bonds for about \$9,000,000 additional. Third. The companies now hold almost all the land they have up to this time received from the Government; upon the completion of

acres, which at \$1.50 per acre would be worth \$34,500,000. In addition to the above the net earnings of the roads and additional capital, if necessary, could be called in to finish the road.

WAY BUSINESS-ACTUAL EARNINGS. No one has ever expressed a doubt that as soon as the road is completed its through business will be abundantly profitable.

Gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for six months, ending January 1st, 1869, were upwards of \$3,000,000

\$3,000,000 were upwards of...... he earnings of Central Pacific Railroad, for six months, end-

3550,000 zoid ing January 1st, 1869, were.... Interest...... 450,000

Net profit of Central Pacific Railroad, after paying all interest and expenses for six months..... \$750,000 gold The present gross earnings of the Union and entral Pacific Railroads are \$1,200,000 monthly.

engers from California have been nearly as numerous as those going.

HOW MANY PASSENGERS ARE THERE We make the following estimate:—
110 Steamships (both ways) 70,000 (actual for '68.)
200 Vessels "4000 estimated "
Overland "100,000 "

Number per annum....174,000 Present price (averaging half the cost of the teamships), for both passengers and tonnage, tives the following result:—

174.000 passengers at \$100

0,600 tons, rated at \$1 per cubic toot... 15,640,000 Basing calculations upon the above figures. without allowing for the large increase of business, which can safely be looked for, then estimate the running expenses at one half and we have a net income of \$16,520,000; which, after paying the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds and the advances made by the Governent, would leave a net annual income of

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railrord Company and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Raflroad Co. are both, principal and interest, payable in gold coin; they pay six per cent. years, and they cannot be paid before taat

without the consent of the holder. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad for sale at par and accrued interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and accrued interest.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA

UBA.

The Spanish Troops and their Barbarity - Details of the Murders at the Louvre.

The New York Hera'd has correspondence from Havana dated January 28. It says:-Since my last we have had something akin to a carnival of blood in this city-a culmination of the intense county which exists between the Cubans and Spaniards, and which, long re-pressed by the arm of authority, has at length broken out in vio.ence, murder and assassina-tion. This feeling on the part of the natives has ton. This feeling on the part of the natives has for its object more particularly the Spanish volunteers, organized by Lersundi, who, while energetic in support of the revolution which relieved Spani from a yoke, are none the less so to retain the one on the necks of these islanders. The battalions consist of seven, numbering in all between 5000 and 6000 men. Those organized soon after the breaking out of the insurrection are mostly composed of well-ordered dutzens. are mostly composed of well-ordered citizens, but others of more recent date are made up o employes in the saloous, cafes, and warehouses; they are men without property and consequent interest in the island, with everything to gain and nothing to lose, mostly uneducated and brutal in their instincts—the last body of men to be entrusted with arms in a hostile city, save under the severest discipline. When not en duty they have been allowed to carry their weapons to their homes, in the streets and coffee houses; and their demeasor, ofttimes insolent and over-bearing, has excited the natives almost to mad-ness. This feeling towards them on the part of the Cubans has shown itself in the killing of a number of them, shot down by concealed foes. It is impossible to estimate the number of those thus taken off; but it has been sufficient to arouse the most malignant passions in the breasts of the worse part of the volunteers, not naturally inclined to moderation, and in their blind wrath they struck at random, careless of

blind wrath they struck at random, careless of hitting friend or foc.

The first overt demonstration took place on the night of the 22d inst. at Villa Nueva theatre, as mentioned in my last. Its immediate origin it is extremely hard to get at, since the authorities afford no information, and look with suspicion on those seeking it, while those present, if not prevented by their alarm from understanding the real condition, state it in understanding the real condition, state it in accordance with their sympathies. The peraccordance with their sympathies. The performance was undoubtedly intended to be purely Cuban in its character, and, as far as prudence would permit, a demonstration in favor of the insurrection. A disturbance was anticipated on both sides. Lt Prensa, a Spanish paper, called attention to it in its issue of that day, and advised all well-disposed persons to be on their guard. Several ladies who entered the theatre before the curtain rose, were integrated with cheers wearing Cuban colors, were greeted with cheers for their bravery in coming to such a place at such a time, and in addition to the guard in attendance large numbers of volunteers were seen lurking around by those living in the vicinity. Northing but a spark was necessary to set the train in motion. Perhaps, as stated, this may have been a seditions cry, an insult from a Cuban to a volunteer, or the color of a lady's without it resulted in a bady of volunteers. ribbon. It resulted in a body of volunteers bring indiscriminately into the audience and killing some seven innocent people, besides wounding many others who have since died. In vain officers in attendance called on the infuriated solutery to cease firing. They were beyond control, and it was only through the presence of mind of a high only through the presence of mind of a high the back part of the theatre, through which a large portion of the audience escaped, that more was not done. Those passing out at the regular entrance were examined to see if they ad arms about them; but as these were invariably left in the building none were discovered upon their persons. Numberless stories, scarcely worthy of repetition, are told of individual cases of outrage. It is certain that a lady wearing the obnoxious colors was seized and these torn from her in a most brutal manner, and she compelled at the point of the bayonet to cry "Viva Espana!" During the night shots were heard at various localities throughout the city, and the greatest terror and confusion prevailed. On Saturday appeared in the papers the

following prociamation of General Dulce: -HAVANA, Jan. 23, 1869. — Citizens of Havans: — Last night a great scandal was perpetrated; one which will be punished with all the rigor of the law. Some of the disturbers of public order are in custody of the tribunals. Peaceful citizens confide in your authorities-defenders all of the integrity of the national territory and honor. Justice will be done and speedily. DOMINGO DULCE.

The above document, though so skilfully ramed as to commit the writer to neither side had not much tendency to quiet the public Business was practically suspended during the day. Large numbers of volunteers were going about drunk, arms in hand, compelling people, both native and foreign, to cry "Viva Espana!" and the city was practically given up to the control of an armed mob. The American consulate was crowded with people during the day, seeking protection, and began making preparations to leave the city.

A number of outrages were perpetrated on
American citizens, accounts of which are em-

in a communication from the acting Consul General of the United States to General Dulce, herewith forwarded. It is impossible to record all of the outrages committed, for, as reported, they are innumerable, and I will notice but a few as examples. In Jesus del Monte an apothecary, with his assistant, while seated at the doorway of his shop, was fired at and mortally wounded by a party of soldiers. They afterwards fired a volley inside, destroying the greater part of the stock. In the morning of the 24th a number of persons were found lying dead in the street, among them a poor countryman lying by his horse, both killed with a musket ball. On the 25th agentleman was shot dead in the Campo del Marte by a party of volunteers while passing peacefully along, and was left where he fell until afterwards removed by the police. A Caban woman, herseif the wife of a volunteer, incensed at the injury done her countrymen, seized her husband's musket and fired at a volunteer passing, killing him instantly. She was seized, and smid the hootngs of the soldiery, with her arms tied behind her, was hurried off to prison. It is the subject of general remark here that the Cuban ladies are much more enthusiastic and outspoken in

their sympathy with the insurrection than the On Sunday evening an affair occurred at the Louvre, a popular drinking house, near the Tacon Tacatre, which in blind brutality surpassed all that had occurred before. The facts, as related to me by an eye-witness, were as llows;-The saloon, as usual, was very full, although owing to anticipated trouble very Cubans were present. As a volunteer force was passing a number of revolver shots were heard, fired by persons on the roof. Others say the shots were from the Tacon Theatre opposite The volunteers rushed to the entrance of the building and poured a volley into the room where were seated a large number of peaceful gentlemen enjoying their referseos and cigars, killing five or six and wounding a much greater number, besides smashing the mirrors and other furniture. Seven battalious of volunteers were soon on the spot, together with a small force of regulars, to whom may be attributed the pre-vention of a still more extended butchery. Among the wounded were two young German clerks in commercial houses here. At a later hour a party of volunteers entered

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. FIRST EDITION the elegant and spacious mansion of Senor Aldama, a prominent and wealthy Caban, pretending to search for arms. This building is the largest private residence in Havana, and is furnished with all the elegance and luxury which two continents can afford. Here the destruction by these "promoters of order" surpasses belief. Paying no attention to the few antique arms kept as curiosities scattered about, they at once commenced to destroy. Valuable pictures were pierced with bayouets; busts of various members of the family, taken in Europe, were broken; heavier pieces of furniture were rained; magnificent and costly articles of virtu were stolen or ruined, and every article in many of the rooms destroyed or injured. One of these drupken flends set fire to a costly be i curtain, destroyed or injured. destroying both that and the bed, and but for the entreaties of the least infamous among the volunteers, would have burned the hoase. Taey closed by outraging two of the female servants -a mulatto and a white woman-and let the house. The damage committed is estimated at between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The family fortu-

nately was absent.

Monday morning opened upon a city completely terror stricken. Large numbers of people appeared at the various consulates seeking protection, and carts loaded with baggare and furniture moved to wards the whar', seit by people only anxious to escape from a city which they seemed to think given over to destruction, At the American consulate were gathered many citizens of that nationality, mostly of Caban birth, fearful of their lives and property. A memorial was drawn up and signed by them representing the state of affairs and reciting the outrages which had already been perpetrated

on American citizens.

Among the most painful of these was the shooting of Mr. Samuel Alexander Conger, a photographer, formerly of New York, an I well and invorably known there. Mr. Conner's body was picked up by the police on the street, and the accounts of his death are numerous and contradictory. It seems that he had gone out from his house to call at the residence of a friend, whose family he had promised to look after in his absence; that, attracted by the firing, he had gone to the Ariete saloon, in the vicinity of the Louvre, and was there shot. A gentleman who claims to have been an eve witness to the act states that Mr. Cohner was seated at a table in the saloon referred to, and that while there several volunteers entered, who, with fixed bayone's, demanded that he should cry "Viva Espana!" He answered, "Why so? I am an American citizen," when they immedia ely fired and he fell dead. Upon Monday moraing General Dulce began to make most energetic efforts to restore order. He sent for the volunteer calefa and addressed them in the strongest language. He stated that the conduct of their men had disgraced the volunteers, hertofore so orderly and effective, before the world; that their conduct had been monstrous, barbarous; that they had fired upon innocent and moffensive people; that they had entered the house of an innocent man and gool citizen and destroyed his property, and that without authority or provocation. This was the act of brigands. They were ruining themselves, too, It is well known that the volunteers belong mostly to commerce. "You are driving away (he continued) your customers from the away (he continued) your customers from the island. No one will remain here if they can get away." He reminded them that the Government had a knowledge of all suspected persons, and would look after them in due time; that the duty of the soldiers was simply a blind obedience to authority. He closed by informing the commanders that they would be held personally responsible for the future good conduct of their men, and dismissed them. It is stated that several of these officers took considerable umbrage at the very strong language addressed to them by his Excellency.

Following these outrages on American citizens, correspondence took place between the States Consul and Captain General Dulce. The answer of the latter was as fol-SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT,

TARY'S OFFICE, HAVANA, Jan. 25, 1869.—To the Consul-General of the United States of America in Havana:- I bave received the communication of your Excellency dated this day, and orders have been given that the body American citizen. Mr. Samuel Alexander Cohner, victim of the unfortunate occurrences last night, be delivered to Don Juan A. Suarez. I venture to assure your Excellency that events of this character will not happen again. No one can deplore and condemn them more than I do myself; but they are not new in the history of political revolutions, and to prevent them in future there no other method than the impartial and energetic application of justice by those that If circumstances of embarrassment govern. and underhand management have produced a lamentable collision, although passive and of no importance as affecting the line of policy which I have resolved to follow, I shall not on that account forget the duties which the prestige of authority and the mutual relations of conddence which exist between the Government of the republic and the Provisional Government

impose upon me. For the better security of American citizens your Excellency can immediately send to the Secretary's office a list of all, and they will then be furnished with a document which will guarantee their safety on any of those occasions. truly unfortunate, but of frequent occurrence in Europe, especially when suddenly a regime of violent repression succeeds another of strict May God preserve your Excellency many

DOMINGO DULCE. Cuban Refugees - Arrival of a Steamer Load from Havana in New York.

The New York Herald of this morning says:-The steamer Columbia, which arrived yesterday morning from Havana, which port she left on Saturday last, brought among her passengers about ninety Cuban refugees. A portion of these took quarters at the New York Hotel, some are stopping at the Everett House, and the remainder have established themselves at the two Spanish boarding-houses in Eighth street and another in Bond street. Among these refugees are some of the wealthiest creoic residents of Cuba, including their entire families, and nearly

all come from the higher and better classes Of the present condition and aspect of politi cal affairs in Cuba they bring no news additional to that which has already been given. It peculiarly noticeable, however, that, as to stating any opinion on the subject of the revolution, as far as expressing any sympathy with either side, they are peculiarly, not pertinaciously, reticent. The reason of this is byious. They class themselves as neutrals, They do not know which side will win, although the undoubted preponderance of present opinion is that the Spanish Government will b final successful party. Still there is a doubt on this point, and they propose to take advantage of this doubt. Being most of them large property owners, and, therefore, having large pecuniary interests at stake, they do not intend to jeopard ize their interests in the future by any premature expression of views carrying with it, in case they happen to take sides with the lesing party, possible future confiscation of their property Their coming here now, therefore, carrying out individual programmes of political policy, to get away from the country while in a state of revolution and the dangers incident to the existing unsettled condition of public affairs, and to be able, when the storm of the revolution has subsided and exhausted itself, to return on good footing with whichever side may hold the reins of government. As to the revolution will cease there are divers opinions. Some think it will end before month, others that it will not be brought to a peaceful termination for many months to While it is conceded that the Spanish Government is putting forth energetic endeavors, and 5000 Spanish troops are daily expected to arrive from spain to join the Government forces to put down the revolution, it is also conceded that the insurgents are daily increasing in strength, determination, and efficiency. Mean-time the effect [bas been to paralyze business]

and leave everything unsettled and insecure. Hence the hegira to this country. It is said that the present arrivals of refugees is but the beginning—that is, if the revolution lasts much longer. Another steamer load is now waiting to take the next steamer from Havana for this

THE CHOCTAWS.

Their Freaty with the United States-A Grab for \$800,000.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:— In September, 1830, the Choctaw Indians ceded to the United States by treaty ten milition acres of lands in the State of Mississippi belong-ing to the Choctaw nation, the back of which have since been disposed of by the Govern-ment. The question of payment was agitated every Congress until the year 1859, when the Senate, on the 6th of March, passed a resolution

cents per acre

Making total amount to the credit of the 4,055 058 54

\$5,095,337 00 \$2,981 247 30 Several deductions were made by the Senate

from the gross amount, till the net sum asserted by them to be due was \$2 332,560 85. Congress on the 2d of March, 1861, made an appropriation of \$500,000 on account of the claim, which, deducted from the aggregate net amount, leaves still due \$1,832,560 85. About three years ago snother attempt was made to get the amount, and last year the item of the above sum was actually inserted in the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Windom, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, opposed it, had it stricken from the bill and the whole matter referred to the Indian Committee. The subject was considered and a favorable report presented at the last session, but not acted upon by Congress. Congress, however, by joint resolution, afterwards referred the matter to the Joint Committee of the two houses on Indian Affairs, directing them to report at the next (this) ses-

sion of Congress. At a recent meeting the joint committee directed Mr. Windom to make a report to the House in favor of pranting the claim, so it is highly probable that this large sum, which has been engineered by a very shrewd and partly successful lobby for so many years, and who now have the matter just where they want it, will be tacked on the end of one of the appropriation bills at the last of the session when there will be no time to debate it, and it great care be not exercised it will pass. Suppose the whole sum were appropriated, how much would reach the Choctaw nation? The Choctaws had better attend to the business of collecting moneys for then selves, or they may live to see the happy day when the money would be appropriated and another day when they would be swindled

"Injuns." The \$500,000 appropriated in 1861 reached the Chectaws just in time to be used in the equip-ment of a regiment for the Rebel service. It will be remembered that the first Indians enlisted in the Rebel army were two companies from the Choctaw nation, who participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, where General Lyons was killed, August 10, 1861 Two Choctaw regiments, under the command of Douglas Cooper, U. S. agent for the nation, when the war began, served the Rebels throughout the war.

Cooper is now a principal member of the lobby, having this and other Indian jobs in charge. The opponents to the claim urge that the conduct of the nation, only forty males of whom were loyal during the war, warrants a forfeiture of whatever title in equity they had te The whole subject needs close the amount. watching. If Congress appropriates the money it should be done in such a manner as to make the payment directly to the Indians.

NEW JERSEY.

The Salt Meadow Drainage Abandoned. The Newark Advertiser says:-

We have reason to believe that a serious trouble has arisen from the abandonment of the attempt to drain the salt meadows in Hudson county; and that their last state is worse than their first. There is now an unusual amount of fever prevalent in the Twelfth ward of this city. which the people there attribute to the condition of the meadows, as they have been left.

It will be recollected that the Pike Company went on and built a strong dyke. Becoming dissatisfied with their prospects they abandoned the work, and compromised with the contractor by paying him \$40,000. The result is that the meadows are now shut out from the ebb and flow of the tides, the rain that falls within them remains standing, and malaria is the result. We have now a stagnant pool of fresh water, many square miles in extent, lying all along the eastern boundary of our city, and it is hardly possible that such a cause should iall to notice ably increase our death-rate.

The remedy, however, is easy and cheap Without breaking down the dykes, for they will be wanted yet, the gates at all the leading creeks and sluices should be opened, permitting the free overflow of the mesdows at every tile, changing the waters constantly and making them again healthy. To do this will require the action of the Hudson county authority rities, who would doubtless promptly listen to, and act upon, any suggestion of the Newark Board of Health; which latter seems to be the proper body to take up the initiative.

The Missing Found.

The Easton Free Press says: -We noticed some two months ago the disappearance of Henry Frey, an old man of the age of eighty years, from the residence of his socialism. Joseph Shannon, in Plainfield township. search for him was in vain; but on Sunday last the body was found lying on the ground at a distance of about three hundred yards from the house. When found, one arm had been partially eaten by foxes, and the track of the animals arst brought attention to the missing man. Frey was last seen on the fence near the niace, and it is supposed that he fell from it, and being unable to rise, and the snow falling soon after entirely covered him, and thus madthe search fruitless. A coroner's jury was sum-moned and an inquest held, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Judicial Contest at Harrisburg-Judge Thayer Certainly Elected-The Democratic Frands in the Twentieth Ward.

Affairs in the West-Nebraska Legislation-Railroad Rivalry.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Judge Thayer's Election Vindicated-A Gross Fraud or Stupid Blunder Revented.

special Despatch to The Evening Tele; raph. HARRISBURG, Feb. 5 .- Facts were elicited this morning which effectually dispose of the contest between Judges Thayer and Greenbank for the seat upon the beach of the District Court of Philadelphia. On opening the ballot-box of the Sixteenth division of the Twentieth ward, before the committee of the Legislature entrusted with the settlement of the contest, a specimen of the most ridiculous blundering, or else one of the most unparalleled frauds yet detected, was brought to light. On counting the ballots and comparing the result with the count made by the election officers, the following facts were

disclosed:-

The actual count showed: -Votes cast for Thayer 283 " Greenbank . . . 270 Thayer's true majority . . . The return of the election officers allege I that the vote stood:-For Thayer " Greenbank

This gain of 79 votes by Judge Thayer, with the mistakes previously corrected and admitted by Greenbank's counsel, elects the former.

FROM OHIO.

Greenbank's fraudulent majority

Add Thayer's true majority . .

Railroad Extension-The Rivalry Between the Pennsylvania and Eric Railroads. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 5 .- There seems to be an opinion here that the various railroad measures that are now before the General Assembly, and are yet to come, are controlled in a great measure by Eastern speculators. There has been a substitute prepared for Callam's bill, now in the hands of a committee. to oblige all roads to determine to the satisfaction of the Auditor of the State the solvency of their road, and to buy any road in this State. This, it is said, is to help the Pennsylvania Central. A heavy force of lobby: ists are here from Cleveland with a bill to place foreign companies upon the same basis as home companies in the matter of the purchase of any road. This bill, it is said, favors the Eric. Several days ago one member of the General Assembly said that bills are shortly to be introduced against the Eric Railroad, and that he intends to sell Eric stock. The points of this despatch are part of a conversation between certain prominent members of the Assembly.

THE FAR WEST.

Proceedings of the Nebraska Legisla-ture—Heavy Fall of Snow. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Feb. 5 .- The Nebraska Legislature has passed a joint resolution memorializing Congress to remove the Pawnees from their present reservation near Columbus. It has also agreed upon a bill providing a general herd law and a new county named Colfax to be organized. A bill was introduced for aiding the erection of a telegraph from Lincoln to the nearest connection on the Union Pacific Railroad.

The snow-storm on Tuesday and Wednesday was very severe. Weather clear and cold to-day. A fire at Cheyenne on Wednesday destroyed nearly \$20,000 worth of property.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable,

This Morning's Quotations. London, Feb. 5 — A. M. — Consols, 931 for money and account. United States 5-20s, 762. Stocks quiet. Eric, 234; Ill nois Central, 934; Great Western nominal at 38.

Liverpool, Feb. 5-A. M. - Cotton firmer

middling uplands, 124d.; Orleans, 124d. Sales of the day probably 15,000 bales. Sales of the week, 140,000 bales, of which 15,000 were for export, and 63,000 for speculation. Stock, 257,000 bales, of which 85,000 are American. London, Feb. 5-A. M.-Calcutta Linseed de-clining. Spirits of Petroleum, 9s.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Feb 5 1809, There is rather more demand for money, but the rates are without change. Call loss rule at 6@7 per cent, the former rate on Government conds. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 7 639 per cent, per annum.

The Stock market was moderately active this morning, but prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities we're a fraction lower. 1124 for 6s of 1881; 1134 for '62 5-20s: 169; for '64 5-20s; 1103 for '65 5-20s; and 103; for July '65 5-20s. City toans were tower; the new issue sold at 100%, a dec ine of &

new issue sold at 100% a decine of 4.

Raifroad shares were in fair demand. Reading sold at 47½ 247%, a decline of 4; Camden and Amboy at 1244, no change; Pennsylvania Ruifroad at 574 55, a slight decline; Catawissa common at 9, no change; and Northern Central at 49, an advance of 4, 43% was bid for Little schuylkill; 55 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania for Later Value of 1, 45% was bid for Little schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania for Later Value of 1, 45% was bid for Little schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania for Later Value of 1, 45% was bid for Little schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania for Later Value of 1, 45% was bid for Later Value of 1, 45% was bid for Little schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania for Later Value of 1, 45% was bid for Little schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania for Later Value of 1, 45% was bid for Little schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania for Later Value of 1, 45% was bid for Little schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania for Little schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania for Little schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania for Little schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania for Little schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania for Little schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 57 for North Pennsylvania for Little schuylkill; 58 for North Pennsylvania for Little schuylkilli for sylvania; 554 for Lenigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 404 for Elmira preferred; 334 for Catavissa preferred; and 254 for Philadelphia and

City Passenger Bailway shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 12½, a decline of ½; 45 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and

26) for Girard College.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 240, no change; Central National at 124, no change; and Northern Liberties at 115, no change, 1235 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 157% for Philadelphia; 57 for Penn Township; 58g for Girard; and 75 for Western.

In Canal shares there was very little move-

ment. Lehigh Navigation sold at 315, no change: 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preserred do.; and 124 for Sus juchanna

PETLADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

9000000	BELOKE		
100 nb	Read RR		
	FIRST 1	MARL	
#100 W & Frank 78 84		82 an C & Am	
\$500 N P R 78 **** 78. 89		2 sh Kend 47%	
\$ 00	do 78 * crip., 85	16.0	do 473
	hil & Eriega 80%	.13	do
2 sh	B& N Amer:40	100	00-mm - 17%
10 sh	Cent Nat Bk124	160	do 47%
5.80	lik N Libs115	100	do
220 sn Penna R_b3 1 17%		-60	dois 0_47 69
1:0	do 5732	100	40
	do 88	180	do 47%
10.0	do, b60wn_ 58	200	do is 880. 4734
		100	
100	do 88	700	do47 66
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100	do	100 50	Cata Pf b. 5. 34
-N	uria Ladner, Sto		kchange Brokers,
W7	The second second	-1176	to a no Real extensions

No. 30 S. Taird street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:— 10.00 A. M. 135; 11.50 A. M. 10:10 135; 11.52 1354 12 05 P. M. 1354 1 -Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers,

No. 36 South Third Street, report the tollowing rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:-

rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 66, 1881, 1124@1124; U. S. 5-208, 1832, 1134@1134; do., 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1104@1114; do. July, 1865, 1084@1084; do. July, 1867, 1084@1089; do. July, 1867, 1084@1089; do. July, 1867, 1084@1084. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 135@1354.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Phird street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1124@1124; do. 1862, 1134@1138; do., 1864, 1094@1084; do., 1865, 1104@1114; do., 1866, new, 1084@1084; do., 1867, new, 1084@1094; do., 1868, 1084@1094; do., 58, 10-408, 1084@1084; do., 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 1014@102; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 135@1354; Silver, 131@1324.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124@1124; 5-20s of 1862, 1134@1134; 5-20s, 1864, 1994@110; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 1114; July, 1865, 1084@109; do., 1867, 1084@1094; do., 1868, 1094@1094; 10-40s, 1084@1084. Union Pacific bonds, 1014@102. Gold, 1354.

The New York Money Market.

"Money is easy at 7 per cent, with considerable amounts left on Government bonds at 6 per cent. Commer, ial paper remains unchanged at 7699 per cent.

Commer. lal paper remains unchanged as 7000 par cent.

"Sterling Exchange is dull and weak at quotations:

—Paris 60 days" barkers" oille so let le second hands at 10%; London, 60 days, 10%; 60100%; London, sight, 11%;65110%; Paris, long, 5-164,65510%; Paris, short, 5-154,66518;; Antwerp 5-17;65-184; Swiss, 5-17;6 65-184; Hamburg, 20%;634; Amsterdam, 41641%; Frankfort, 41;66414; Bremen, 70,670%; Berlin, 712, 6372." From the Times.

"Money is in good demand at 7629 per cent, to the brokers. The exceptions at 5 per cent, are upon halances voluntarily tendered to leading firms of the Street upon United States and other prime collateral, subject to return, without notice.

"On the Stock Exchange there was a strong market for the public funds at a further advance of \$604 per cent; a duil feeling in the Southern State bonds, and a highly excited and constantly fucutating speculation in the New York and Western railways. At one time appearances were in the direction of a serious breakdown in all the stocks with which the Gould-Flax party are supposed to be connected, owing to their defeat at Harrisburg yesterday in another attempt to control the Western lines this being the third repulse in a few weeks, and which, coming so soon after the action of the Boards of the Stock Exchange, refusing all dealings and the recognition of all controls the western lines to severest, as well as most untimely, blow that could come upon this daring and unscrapilous combination. Erie stock has no status whatever on the street, and no reliable transactions are reported even at the decline of \$603/2 per cent, since its inter rejection by the Exchange, last Monday. The cloud throws over all the stocks supposed to be held by the Erie party and especially their rumored attempt to sell out the Fort Wayne stock which they recently purchased to control the March election, created a general anxiety in the railway markst, and caused prices to fluctuate violently—New York Osntral, 156(1644/60162/2 and the Western list from 2 to 3 per cent. After 1 o'clock there was a somewhat

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their

al, 165@16 % @162% and the Western list from 2 t

steader feeling, but later in the afternoon the tions were again much unsettled and weak."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.-The Flour market is rather more active, but prices are unchanged, About 1000 barrels sold for home consumntion at \$5@5.75 for superfine, \$5.75@6.25 for extras, \$767.50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minesota extra family, \$7.75@8 for low grade winter wheat do. do., \$8.25@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and \$10.50@12.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7 50 a barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meat.

The Wheat market is characterized by extreme duliness, and buyers operate sparingly. Sales of \$00 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$100@ Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1 0000 1 70, and 600 bushels No. 1 spring at \$158. Rye may be quoted at \$1 55@1 57 % bushel for West-ern. Corn 1s exceedingly quiet; 2000 bushels new yellow sold at \$5@86c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2500 bushels Western at 73@74c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark is firm at \$50 per ton for No. 1 Querci-Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and some holders are asking \$9.75 for prime lots. Sales at \$9.2549-50. Timothy is held at \$8.75@4, and Flaxseed at \$2.60 2.65

Whisky is dull at 94c @\$1 \$ gallon, tax paid. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. BOSTON, Feb. 5. - Arrived, steamship Hecia, from

Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Arrived, steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg. She experienced heavy weather. Also arrived, steamship Ruseis, from Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 5. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

Schr Abraham Lincoln Dill, New York, Knight & ARRIVED TRIS MORNING, Schr Orescent Lodge, Hatch, 8 days from New York, with barley to Kulgni & Jons,

MEMORANDA.
Ship Island Home. Liswett, from Grimsby for Phiadelphis, remained at Hermuda 22to ult., repairing. Sceamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday Sciemania Brunette. Howe, hence, at New York yesterday

Brig James Baker. Phelan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 25d last.

Brig G V. Williams. Thompson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 25th up.

Schr E. Sinoickson, Wilssmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 25th uit.

Behr Emma L. Porter. Sparks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 25th uit.

Behr Western Star, Growell, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Wm. B. Tkomas, Winsmore, honce, at Cardenas 18th uit.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, hence, at Cardenas 21st uit. Schr Einstein Rages, Shirth.

Schr Louisa Nevens. from Savaunah 20th uit., for Philadelphia, put loto Norfolk yesterday, leaky, and with loss of anchors

Schr Abble Bursley, Parker, hence, at Boston 3d

Schr Abble Bursley, Parker, hence, at Boston 3d instant.
Schr Yankee Doodle, Malmsbury, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, hence, at Matanass 22d ult. via Havana.
Schr Mary A. Holt, Holt, sailed from Cardenas 26th ult, for a port north of Hasters.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Peb. 4—Arrived, steamship Columbia,
Carnaghan, from Giasgow.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Steele from Bermuda.

Steamship Huntsville, Crovell, from Savannah,
Barque Adetaide, Plummer, from Cadis.