THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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IRST EDITION

EUROPE.

All Dates to Jan. 26.

e Burlingame Mission—The Eastern Question—New Parties in Spain.

By the arrival of the steamship America at w York yesterday we have European advices January 26.

SPAIN.

The Formation of New Parties.

om the London News, Jan. 25.

The Spanish newspapers state the result of elections, so far as has been ascertained, d there can be no doubt that the country has, the time at least, decided in favor of onarchy. The telegraph gave the returns as own on Wednesday—Monarchists, 223; Rebicans, 75; Absolutists, 15; Doubtful, 10. us one great point is settled:—Spain is to ve a king, liberal and constitutional, but still ereditary monarch. All that remains now is find the man. On this point we confess uch indifference. A Montpensier or an alian prince will probably make an ually good king of Spain. Whoever he ay be he will have to magnify Prim, and rrano, and Topete, and all the great people, d promote and decorate everybody. We are ore concerned with the character of the overnment. The Assembly, which will shortly me together, will have to give Spain not only sovereign but institutions. Will these maintin the principles which have been enunciated y the Provisional Government? If they do, in pite of the apathy of the less advanced population and the hostility of priests and devout adies, the doom of religious intolerance has een sealed, and Spain will no longer be andalously distinguished from the rest f Europe. But a firmer and more autious guidance will be required under the ew constitution than under the Provisional Government. After the first shock of the revotion the ecclesiastical and retrograde party n Spain was cowed, and feared to make any esistance to those who widdled absolute power. The suppression of convents and the secularization of their property were submitted to in silence by those who had seen with dismay the overthrow of an ancient and venerated throne. In an Assembly the discontented party always akes courage. The legitimist or ultramontane member has a right to speak. His position is secure, his character as a representative is sacred, e finds others who think with him, and a party s not long in forming. We must expect an extreme right as well as an extreme left in the new Cortes. The Republicans are already avowed; but of the monarchical majority we know not how many may cherish an antipathy to the new order of things, if not to the new dynasty. There is enough Catholic intolerance in the mass of the people to give such a party considerable weight, and to tax all the powers and influence of the new leaders. These will need parliamentary skill and courage as well as administrative ability to maintain the constitutional course they have proposed to themselves, and to defend civil and religious liberty against its inveterate enemies, and, perhaps, overzealous friends.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Review of the Present Situation and what it Portends.

From the London Standard, Jan. 26.

Are the Greeks and their friends and supporters quite right in the disparaging estimate they now form of the Emperor Napoleon and of France? Is it quite so certain as they profess to believe that the Emperor will never pluck up resolution to go to war? And are they justified in assuming that France will bear with equanimity every slight and insult offered her because the writers in the opposition journals, and the opposition speakers in the Corps Legislatif, receive them all so many godsends, and delight to portray France to Frenchmen as fallen from her high estate? Is it not more probable that the opposition, by dwelling incessantly upon the faults committed in allowing Prussia to assert her supremacy over North Germany, and by attacking the Emperor and the principle of his Government with so much virulence, will at last compel him to go to war? And granting that such a war breaks out—in which, from the nature of things, Russia will be an antagonist of France—what will be the chances of Greece? Can the Greeks suppose that in such an event they will be allowed to make their own little game? May they not much rather fear that in such a crisis the old treaties which protected them will be torn up, and that the Ottoman, for all his numerical weakness and want of a future, will find himself in a position to treat them *de haut en bas*. But the great war may not come. Is it the less dangerous for Greece to have made, by a display of empty ter, an enemy of France? We continue to ngland as out of the question. Has not e, in the long run, more power to help or rt Greece than Russia? Are not occasions ely enough to arise in which the good-will of the French Government might be worth everything to Greece? And this good-will is, it seems to be, destroyed, so far as the Greek Government can do it, to please Russia and Prussia, to gain the applause of the mob in Athens and the encouragement and admiration of a section of foreign politicians. We have never concealed our opinion that the Conference was a great folly, and we have expressed in strong terms our opinion of the ridiculous character of the results which it has achieved and of which the governments concerned affect to boast; but the folly of England, France, and Austria in entering into a conference to assert in a stumbling manner certain truisms of international law would be trifling compared with that of Greece in indignantly denying the right of the great powers to read her such a lesson.

Cretan Regard for Turkish Concessions.

The following letter appears in the Paris *Siecle* of the 26th ult.:—

Many persons who sympathize with the sufferings of my country, Crete, have asked me whether we could not, on obtaining reforms and concessions, submit ourselves again to the Sultan. In the name of all my countrymen, whose indomitable will I express, I answer thus:—No, never, even though Greece, constrained by diplomacy, abandon us; never will we again fall under his yoke. The massacre of our children, of our wives, and of our aged men in cold blood by the Turkish army, under the orders of Mustapha Pasha and Omar Pasha, can we ever forget?

We might pardon these crimes, but on all the roads of Crete the bones of our fathers scattered by the Turks, dragged from the tomb after two centuries of repose, do not permit us to forget or forgive. We shall know how to fulfil our duty, as we have hitherto fulfilled it—that is, to perish to the last man, or obtain our union with Greece, our country, from which no human force will be able to separate us. It is with this unanimous resolution of my countrymen that the mission I am now charged with to the United States of America is connected.

CONSTANTINE VOLONDAKI,
President of the Provisional Government of Crete, and Envoy Extraordinary to America.
Paris, Grand Hotel, January 25, 1869.

FRANCE.

The Burlingame Mission in Paris.

From the Paris Galignani, Jan. 25.

His Excellency Mr. Burlingame, the Chinese Ambassador, and his two colleagues, were officially received yesterday, at 2 o'clock, by the Emperor. His Majesty was attended by the Marquis de la Vallette, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the officers on service, and several dignitaries of the court. Mr. Burlingame delivered the following address:—

Sire:—On behalf of myself and my associates I have the honor to present our letter of credence to your Majesty from the Emperor of China, and in his name to express good wishes for the health and happiness of your Majesty, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and the great people over whom you preside.

Among the ministers at Pekin none contributed more to promote that policy than the enlightened representative of your Majesty, M. Berthemy, and it was a great consolation to us all in that distant land to know that our views were warmly supported by your Majesty's Government, and may not China hope that the same sense of justice that appreciated and sustained those views in the beginning will attend them as they are carried forward into more enduring forms?

The mission is a novel one. It is the first that has ever been sent by China to the nations of the West. It is the expression of a sincere desire on her part to enter into the family of nations, to submit her questions, as you submit your questions, to the enlightened judgment of mankind, and to avail herself of the privileges, while she is called upon to accept the obligations, of international law. This desire was the outgrowth of a better appreciation of the civilization of the West, resulting from a considerate policy established and maintained by the representatives of the treaty powers on coming into more immediate relations with the great men of the empire at Pekin. That policy was the substitution of fair diplomatic action for the caprice of interest and the rude energy of force.

The Emperor was pleased to make a most gracious reply. Mr. Burlingame then made a sign to Mr. Brown, his secretary, and the latter advanced holding a perfumed case of yellow satin tied with ribbon of the same color, and which had figures of the dragon with five claws, the imperial arms of China, worked into the texture. From this receptacle the functionary proceeded to draw out the credentials of the embassy, a document nearly six feet in length. It was written on thick yellow paper, with a wide edging of emblematic dragons.

The text was in double column—one Chinese and the other Mantchou—the characters in both running from right to left. In the middle was the imperial seal, a square of about four inches, signifying "the imperial jewel" in ancient, that is, Mantchou lettering. This curious manuscript of the Celestial Empire was handed over to the Marquis de la Valette.

After the audience the ambassadors had the honor of being received by the Emoress, surrounded by the ladies of her household. Court carriages conveyed the Eastern envoys to and from the palace with all the ceremonial employed on such occasions.

MARINE DISASTER.

Loss of the Brig Brilliant—No Mercy from the Waves.

The steamship Europe, of the Anchor line, arrived at New York yesterday morning. Captain Craig reports that they experienced very strong westerly gales during the entire passage. On the 28th of January, in latitude 50 deg. 46 min., longitude 27 deg. 14 min., a ship was observed about five miles to the westward, which proved to be the brig Brilliant of St. John, N. B., bound for Liverpool, having on board Captain McCart, R. Desomond, mate, and a crew of five. The brig had sailed from Cape Fear river bar on the 8th of January, with a cargo of rosin and Turpentine. The following is the statement of Mr. McCart, captain of the brig Brilliant:—

We sailed from Cape Fear River Bar January 8; had fine weather for two days, after which we experienced a succession of gales from the westward until the 19th, when we encountered a gale of great violence from the S. W hauling round to the W.; took in lower topsails and foretopmast staysail; at 7 P. M. blew away foretopsail; during the night several seas boarded us, staving our best boat and water casks on deck; about 8 P. M. the vessel began to leak badly, and at 10 A. M. on the 20th she had four feet of water in the hold; the wind was at this time moderating, and we threw overboard a portion of our cargo. The pumps had been kept constantly going since the night before, and we found we gained on the water a little as the gale went down. From this time until the night of the 26th, the gale continued from the westward, until it increased to one of the heaviest gales that I had ever seen. At 7:50 P. M., the foretopmast staysail was blown away. At 2:30 A. M., 27th, the topsail parted. Between 12 and 4 A. M., several heavy seas boarded us, breaking in cabin windows and shutters, and putting large quantities of water into the cabin; the forecastle was at this time utterly untenable, and all hands were aft, and the pumps kept constantly going. At 3:55 A. M. a tremendous sea broke over the stern, washing the first and second mates, who were at the wheel, overboard, and breaking the wheel all to pieces; the mate had a bowline around his waist, by the assistance of which he was enabled to get on board again, but the second mate was drowned; the vessel having lost her stearing gear, broached to on the port tack, and lay down on her side almost under water, the sea waking a clean breach over her; cut away the foremast to ease her, and the wreck of the foremast holding on forward by the wire stays made her lie with her head more to sea; between this time and 12 M. many very heavy seas boarded us, breaking in the forecastle doors, and filling the cabin with water; were obliged to lash the men at the pumps, which we kept constantly going; in the afternoon we got the lee anchor off the bow, and paid out about 30 fathoms chain to keep her head more to the sea; the wind was moderating, and we had been working the pumps for 36 hours, without a dry stitch of clothes, or anything to eat but biscuits and water, and without sleep for over 48 hours; the brig, having more than four feet of water in the hold, I determined to abandon the vessel on the first opportunity; at 10 A. M., 28th, we saw a steamer to the eastward, which proved to be the Europe, bound from Glasgow to New York; we were taken off and brought to this port. I beg leave, on behalf of myself and men, to tender my most sincere thanks to Captain Craig and his officers, not only for saving our lives, but also for the great kindnesses which were shown us while on board the steamer.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris (furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co., Philadelphia), for the week ending January 14, 1869:—

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Heurn, New York; Thomas H. Wood, Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas F. Fales and wife, Waltham, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawrence, New York; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins, New York; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Macy, New York; the Misses Macy; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, San Francisco; P. S. Kintner, New York; H. P. Tappan, New York; Leon Level, Berlin; Mrs. W. T. Hatch, Miss R. M. Hatch, Brooklyn; Mrs. George Downing, New York; Miss C. E. Daniell, Miss Minnie Daniell, Boston; Frank H. Daniels, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Matt. Ellis, New York; Lewis T. Barney, New York; James Willcox, New York; Mrs. Kenzey, New York; S. D. Vickerson, Thomas W. Lane, Boston; Levi S. Stockwell, New York; S. D. MacPherson, New York; Mrs. Juliet Gridley, Illinois; G. D. Maquay, Florence; George W. Dix, New York; Joseph Mattison and family, L. C. Strong, Troy, New York; J. Q. A. Warren, San Francisco; Dr. Theo. F. Buck, Springfield, Mass.; W. L. Bridgeford, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Eno, Miss Nettie Eno, W. P. Eno, New York; Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss S. B. L. Smith, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlbut, New York; Mrs. W. W. Murphy, Frankfort-on-Main; Edwin Lamson and family, Boston; Parke Godwin, New York; Miss Minnie Godwin.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Stocks dull. Gold, 135. Exchange, 109¾. 5-20s, 1862 113½; do, 1864, 110½; do, 1865, 111½; new, 109¾; 1867, 109½; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, 62½; Missouri 6s, 86½; Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland preferred, 39; New York Central, 162½; Reading, 94½; Hudson River, 148½; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 138¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 130½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162¾	West. Union Tel.	37⅜
N. Y. and Erie R.	36½	Cleveland & Toledo	104
Ph. and Rea. R.	94½	Toledo & Wab.	65¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93	Mil. & St. Paul R c	64½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91½	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83⅝	Adams Express	65½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	91⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	29½
Chi. and R. I. R.	130⅝	U. S. Express Co.	63½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	117½	Tenn. 6s, new	66½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	112	Gold	135¼

Market dull.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Proposed Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution—The Senate in Session All Night—No Vote Yet Reached.

Affairs in the West—Indian Feuds—Tennessee Legislation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Official Notice.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The following is a copy of the notification which will be issued to General Grant after the declaration of the vote of the Electoral College to-morrow, and which will serve as the certificate of his election as President of the United States. It is in the handwriting of Mr. C. C. Sympson, of Illinois, one of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and is written on a sheet of parchment nine and one-half by thirteen inches. In the left hand corner at the bottom is the seal of the Senate stamped in the parchment. The same gentleman wrote the notifications of Abraham Lincoln and of Andrew Johnson, and also the summons which was served on the latter when he was impeached.

Be it known, that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America being assembled at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the undersigned President of the Senate did, in presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the electors for a President and Vice-President, by which it appears that Ulysses S. Grant was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February, 1869.

President of the Senate.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

The Night Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The following is the continuation of the report of last night's session of the Senate; the discussion being on the proposed constitutional amendment.

At three o'clock this morning

Mr. Morton made a very ingenious attack upon State sovereignty, and upon the Democratic party, which he said had lived for twenty years upon its hostility to the negro, and was now embracing the putrescent corpse of slavery.

Mr. Doolittle replied in defense of State rights.

Mr. Morton said he did not deny the existence of State rights, but only of State sovereignty.

Mr. Doolittle said that it was essential to the continued existence of our Government that the rights of the States should recognized as well as the rights of the Federal Government. In the course of his remarks he expressed the opinion that if the Supreme Court had decided in the McArdle case that the military tribunal by which he (McArdle) was tried was inconsistent, the Chief-Justice would have been nominated at New York for President, and would have been elected

Mr. Drake asked him whether if the court had declared the tests of Congress unconstitutional, that decision would have been of any force?

Mr. Doolittle thought it would, and would have been acquiesced in by all departments of the Government.

Mr. Drake denied that the Supreme Court had a constitutional right under any circumstances to pronounce any act of Congress unconstitutional.

Mr. Whyte (Md.) asked him whether if the Supreme Court should decide that the legal-tender act to be unconstitutional, the decision ought to be respected?

Mr. Drake replied, not at all, and he would be found standing to his position, and both houses of Congress would have to come to that position at last, or else sweep from the bench of the Supreme Court the men who dare attempt to cripple, by their judicial decisions, the law-making power of the country.

Mr. Norton, at 2:20 A. M., moved to adjourn. Lost—Yeas, 12; nays, 25.

Mr. Davis spoke for one hour in an elucidation of his views of the capacities or incapacities of the negro.

Mr. Sawyer wished that the Senator from Kentucky had lived for a time in a reconstructed State, because then he would have seen that the negro, although not the equal of the white, had yet within him the germ of improvement which will enable him to develop into an intelligent and good citizen under our institutions. The objection made to the amendment, that it proposed to change the relations of the States to the Federal Government, seemed to him a strange one, because there could be no amendment of the Constitution that would not in some respects change those relations.

At 4 A. M. Mr. Norton took the floor to address the Senate, but yielded at the request of Mr. Sumner for a motion to adjourn, which was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 25.

Mr. Norton then read a large portion of Mr. Sumner's speech, made a few days ago, on the amendment, adopting it as his own, and applying Mr. Sumner's language used about slavery and caste to what he called Federalism under the *alias* of human rights.

Mr. Wilson spoke in advocacy of the amendment.

Mr. Drake offered an amendment in the following words:—

"No citizen of the United States shall on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be by the United States or any State denied the right to vote or hold office."

Mr. Edmunds was unable to see any difference between this and the report of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Drake called attention to the different arrangement of the words, which he thought avoided the implication contained in the amendment reported from the committee that a right to vote or hold office existed independent of any constitutional or legal grant of such right.

Mr. Howard made the same objection to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri that he had made to the report of the committee, namely, that it left it still possible for a State to deny a man the right to vote or hold office upon some other grounds than race, color, or previous condition of servitude; for instance, for religious belief.

Mr. Edmunds said he was one of those who believed that the fourteenth amendment, properly understood, already conferred the right to vote, and all other rights and privileges of citizenship, and he deprecated the attempt of the Republican party to pass this constitutional amendment because it would be construed as a legislative acknowledgment that the Constitution, even with the fourteenth amendment, did not confer those rights and privileges. Incidentally he remarked that in case the right of suffrage were given to women, his only fear was that the bad women would all vote, while the good women would stay at home.

Mr. Warner asked the Senator from Vermont how soon, in his judgment, it would be before, without the proposed amendment, the colored population would be allowed to exercise the rights which he thought were conferred by the Fourteenth Amendment?

Mr. Edmunds replied that that depended on the vigor with which Congress would assert their rights for them. It required intervention, not outside the law, but with the law as the weapon of intervention.

Mr. Drake thought Mr. Edmunds' view of the object of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment a very incorrect and mischievous one, and made an argument to show that it was so.

Mr. Sumner was understood to take the same view as Mr. Edmunds of the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. Howard remarked that he had been a member of the joint committee which had reported that amendment, and this was the first time he had heard the claim made that it was designed to confer or that it did confer the right to vote.

At 7:40 A. M. Mr. Sumner moved to adjourn.

Messrs. Cragin and Stewart opposed the motion, and the latter called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion was lost—yeas, 11; nays, 37.

Mr. Cragin was surprised at the position taken by the Senators from Massachusetts and Vermont (Messrs. Sumner and Edmunds), in regard to the design and effect of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, because he remembered that at the time that amendment was passed it was distinctly stated by more than one Senator, and contradicted by none, that it did not confer the right to vote upon anybody, and he protested against the introduction of this view at this time, because he believed that the debate would be continued on this ground for the purpose of defeating the present amendment.

Mr. Yates explained his position upon the suffrage question, and contrasted it with that of the Democratic party, much to the disadvantage of the latter.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) urged the friends of the pending amendment to come to a vote without further debate, as they would probably have future opportunities to be eloquent in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Hendricks made a brief defense of the Democratic party from the attack of his colleague (Mr. Morton) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Yates), which he thought unprovoked by anything that had been said by the Democratic Senators.

In the course of the debate Mr. Norton said that if this amendment was adopted it would be adopted not by the will of the people but by the will of a party, and by the operation of party machinery.

Mr. Yates reminded him that he had been elected by the Republican party.

Mr. Norton. I was, sir.

Mr. Yates. Then permit me to say that I think the party made a mistake. (Laughter.)

Mr. Norton said he felt greatly complimented by the remarks of the Senator from Illinois, and went on to tell at length the reason why.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Drake, which was rejected.

Mr. Howard offered again his substitute for the report of the committee, in these words:—

"Citizens of the United States of African descent shall have the same right to vote and hold office as other citizens, electors of the most numerous branch of the Legislature."

Mr. Doolittle made an argument to show the mental and physical inferiority of the negro, and the inconsistency of the Republican party in seeking to give him the ballot while denying it to the Chinaman.

The amendment was then rejected—ayes 16, nays 35.

The question was then on the amendment of Mr. Warner, which was pending at 11:30 A. M., when the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock.

FROM TENNESSEE.

A Lively Time in the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 9.—There was a fierce discussion in the House yesterday in connection with the School Fund swindle. The committee appointed to investigate the case of Speaker Richards submitted their report exonerating the Speaker, and recommending that he be reinstated in the chair. This was the signal for a lively debate, and during the discussion one of the members excitedly called another a liar; the latter made for his assailant, but before the parties clinched they were taken in hand by their friends. Mr. White, who used the offensive language, was asked to apologize to the House before he was allowed to proceed. The discussion occupied nearly the whole day. It is quite probable now that very little will result from the present investigation, and that the guilty parties will be whitewashed.

FROM OMAHA.

Skirmishing between the Indians on the Plains—The Special Election.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9.—Montana despatches give the particulars of a fight between war parties of the Peid Oreilles and Bloods near Fort Shaw, on Sun river, in which six were killed and four were wounded of the latter, the Lusedes losing all their stock. A detachment of troops was sent in pursuit, but the Indians escaped.

The Omaha special election yesterday, authorizing the payment of ten per cent. interest on bonds already issued to purchase depot grounds for the Union Pacific and Eastern connections, and also a further issue of fifty thousand dollars for the same purpose, was carried by a large majority. The work on the great bridge is rapidly going forward.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of James T. Brady, Esq.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Hon. James T. Brady, one of the most eminent lawyers in this State, died very suddenly at four o'clock this morning, of an attack of paralysis of the brain. Mr. Brady was a native of this city, and was, at the time of his death, in his fifty-fourth year. He had filled the offices of Corporation Counsel, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and President of the Dramatic Fund. He was the Democratic candidate in turn for the Attorney-Generalship and Governorship of the State.

FROM BOSTON.

Prize Fighter Found Guilty—Accident at a Sugar Refinery.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—In the case of O'Baldwin, tried in Salem for prize fighting, the jury, after two hours' deliberation, found the defendant guilty. Exceptions were taken by his counsel and the decision was reserved.

John Sullivan, employed at the Eagle Sugar Refinery, on Gray's wharf, fell into a vat of boiling sugar last evening. His skin peeled off from his waist to his neck, and he is not expected to survive.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 9—A. M.—Consols 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93½ for account; United States 5-20s, 76¾. Erie Railroad, 25¾; Illinois Central, 93¾.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 9—P. M.—Consols for account, 93¼. Erie Railroad, 25; other securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; uplands middling, 12¼@12½d.; Orleans, 12¼@12½d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 6th, since the last report, is 18,500 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Turpentine, 32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—P. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer, but not higher. Mess Pork is nominal; Bacon, 59s.; Lard, 57s. 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 9—P. M.—Turpentine, 34s. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d. Tallow, 47s.

LONDON, Feb. 9—A. M.—Tallow, 46s. 9d.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 9.—Arrived, steamer New York from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—P. M.—Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause some dullness in the cotton market here.

California wheat is quoted at 11s. 3d.; corn, 33s. for old and 31s. 3d. for new. Other articles unchanged.

THE REVENUE.

Speech of the Hon. William D. Kelley in Review of Commissioner Wells' Report.

The True Wealth of the Country, and its Wonderful Increase.

We give below copious extracts from the speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 4th instant, by the Hon. William D. Kelley, of this city, in review of the recent report on the revenue by Special Commissioner D. A. Wells.

Mr. Kelley said:—

As the condition of the savings banks furnish the truest and most general index to the condition of the laboring people, the facts I am about to present will overthrow him who is in error. Be the judgment of the general public what it may, I am confident that the memory of every workingman who remembers the experience of 1860 will sustain me in this controversy. Having shown the loss of depositors and deposits in the only banks from which I could obtain information on those points in or about 1860, let me compare the condition in these respects of the same banks in 1867 and 1868:—

State or City.	Year.	Increase in number of depositors.	Increase of deposits.
New Hampshire	1867	4,967	$2,672,150·05
Massachusetts	1867	31,740	1,699,319 40
Rhode Island	1867	6,845	3,651,934·11
Philadelphia	1867	2,490	579,746 03

The contrast these figures present to those of 1860 does not give the Commissioner's theory much support, and casts a shade of doubt over the accuracy of the position taken by the gentleman from Ohio. It may, however, be regarded as exceptional, and I therefore propose to present a broader range of facts, embracing the amount of deposits in the banks of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Newark, New Jersey, and the only institution at Philadelphia from which I have been able to obtain this information for the years 1860-61 and 1867-68. I have sought for corresponding facts from all other New England States and New York, but have not been able to obtain them. These tables are, therefore, as complete as industry and the broadest research possible in so limited a period could make them. As, however, they present so general a correspondence for both periods, it is fair to presume that they indicate the condition of the savings-banks and their depositors throughout the country. The total amount of deposits in these banks in 1868-61 was as follows:—

	1860.	1861.
Maine	$1,496 457·56	$1,620,270 23
New Hampshire	4,860,024 86	4 590,652 18
Massachusetts	45,051,236·00	44 785 439 00
Rhode Island	9,163,760·41	9,282 879 73
Philadelphia	4 083,450·28	2,251,646 46
Newark	1,087,551·51	1,539 932 34
	253,826·72	209 182 67
	66,569,367 34	65,330,092 65
	65,330,092 65	
Decrease	$1 239 304·69	

By this statement it is shown that the savings banks in these three States and two cities in one year, during what the Commissioner calls a season of great prosperity for working people, lost deposits amounting to $1,239,304·69.

The total deposits for 1867 and 1868 in the banks of the same cities, the same institution in Philadelphia, the same in Newark, with the addition already referred to of a dime savings institution which was not in existence in 1861, were as follows:—

	1867.	1868.
Maine	$5,998,600·26	$8,132,246 71
New Hampshire	10,463,418·50	13,541,534 95
Massachusetts	80,431,583·74	91,838,336 54
Rhode Island	21,413,617·14	24,408,035 95
Philadelphia	5,003,579 42	5,765,280 63
Newark	4,405,726·46	5 459 874 60
	1,116,762 26	1,338 596 94
	325,920 57	498 160 74
	$128,759,038·32	$153,823,667 07
		128,759,038·32
Increase		$25,064,628·65

This exhibit is as unfortunate for the Commissioner's facts and theories as that which preceded it, for they show that, in spite of all his rhetoric about the crudities and oppressive character of the legislation of Congress, the deposits in these banks, which fell off so largely in his season of prosperity, have increased $25,064,628·65 during the last year, and that the aggregate deposit at the close of 1868, his disastrous period, is largely more than double that of 1860, which he says was so prosperous. In the pursuit of a complete comparative table for these four years I have obtained an amount of information which, though it does not relate to the particular years alluded to, will not be without interest to the House and the country, and I will therefore proceed to present the figures with as much method as I can.

Through the kind assistance of the honorable gentleman from the Troy district, New York (Mr. Griswold), I have authentic statistics from the savings-banks of his State; and though we were unable to obtain the figures for the years 1861 or 1868, I can present the number of depositors, the total amount of deposits, and the amount deposited during each year for the years 1860, 1866, and 1867. They were as follows:—

Year.	Total number of depositors.	Total amount of deposits.	Total deposited during the year.
1860	500,693	$67,440,397	$34,934,271
1866	488,501	131,769,074	84,765,654
1867	537,466	151,127,562	99,147,321

From Vermont I have been able to obtain only the total amount of deposits for 1867 and 1868. They were as follows:—

Year.	Total amount of deposits.
1867	$1,898,107·58
1868	2,128 641 52

From Connecticut I have only been able to obtain the total amount of deposits for 1850, 1861, and 1866. They are as follows:—

Year.	Total amount of deposits.
1850	$18,152,840 05
1861	19,377,670 00
1866	31,224,464·25

Thus the figures derived from every quarter are consistent with each other, and the contrast between the condition of things that prevailed between 1857 and 1861—for the return to which the Commissioner sighs—and that from 1861 to the close of 1868, which he so deprecates, is in itself sufficient to show the grotesque absurdity of his theory, that the head of every family could save money and make deposits in 1860, and that none but unmarried people could do so in 1867 and 1868. Let me repeat his language on this point:—

"Unmarried operatives, therefore, gain, while those who are obliged to support their own families in hired tenements lose. Hence deposits in savings-banks increase, while marriage is discouraged; and the forced employment of young children is made almost a necessity in order that the family may live."

The country will hardly believe that when every head of a family among the laboring people of New York could save money the whole number put at interest but $34,000,000 per annum, and that when their condition had been so sadly impaired by the unwise legislation of Congress that people feared to marry because their wages would not enable them to support families, they deposited $99,000,000 annually, or nearly three dollars for one, and that the number of depositors nearly doubled, and the total amount on deposit to their credit ran up one hundred and twenty-five per cent.

Thus, in defiance of the Commissioner's facts, heartily as they are indorsed by the gentleman from Ohio, the returns from savings banks prove that, with our labor protected and a cheap and expanded currency, our small farmers and workingmen have been able to lay up hundreds of millions of capital upon which they receive interest and for their support in age or adversity. They are happily corroborated by other facts, which in a striking manner prove the superiority of the present condition of the classes of people to which I allude over that to which the Special Commissioner of the Revenue would lead them back.

Mr. Kelley then reviewed the Life Insurance business in similar manner, and continued:—

It is not improper, Mr. Chairman, that in concluding this branch of my subject I should say that I have presented no statement which is not warranted by official indorsement, and that I hesitate not to assert that could the business of the savings banks and life insurance companies of the whole country be investigated the results would conform to those I have produced. They are truly surprising, and should they, through our widely diffused periodicals, find their way across the waters, will prove an abundant antidote to the Commissioner's notice to those who have thought of emigrating to this country, but who desire to live in wedlock, that they may not hope to do so under the legislation of that Congress which has for several years been in such absolute government of the country as to render the veto power of the Executive nugatory. They are, in my judgment, important enough to produce some effect upon the credit of the country, for they show that our laboring people are saving and putting at interest hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and that the people at large are paying from their abundance more, largely more, than the interest on our national debt to life insurance companies, as a provision for their widows and orphans when they shall no longer be able to provide for and protect them.

The Commissioner's theory that our legislation is making the rich richer and the poor poorer is that which was hurled at us by every copperhead orator, from Horatio Seymour down, during the last canvass. We also encountered it in every Rebel paper in the South, and there were those who feared that it might produce an effect upon the popular mind. I was not one of them. The American people are intelligent enough to know when they have the toothache, or are involved in a lawsuit, or are being stripped of property through the medium of a sheriff's sale, and remembering the disasters of the last free-trade and hard-money era of the country, I contrasted it with their present condition and relied confidently upon their judgment. In order to test the accuracy of my memory and judgment on this point, I appealed during the canvass to the statistics of my own city, and among other telling facts found, as I have already told you, that in 1860 the Sheriff of Philadelphia had received seventeen hundred and forty writs for the sale of real estate, and that in 1867 he had received but seven hundred and six—a decrease of more than sixty per cent., although the population of the city had increased more than forty per cent. What makes this fact more significant is, that under our system of selling land under ground rents the purchase of a homestead is the savings bank of the Philadelphia workingman. I also ascertained the number of suits that were instituted in the years 1857-58-59 and 1865-66 and 1867, respectively, in our local courts. The evidence from this source is not less significant than any that has preceded it. The Court of Common Pleas is emphatically the poor man's court. It obtains jurisdiction by appeal from the judgments of magistrates, and the amount at issue before its jury is for sums less than $100. The result of my investigation showed that the number of the suits brought in the latter years, notwithstanding the increase of population which had taken place, was but little more than one half the number instituted in the former period. The figures are as follows:—

SUITS IN COMMON PLEAS.

1857		2503
1858		2651
1859		3041
		8195
1865	1500	
1866	1461	
1867	1672	
		4633
Decrease of cases		3562

The jurisdiction of the District Court extends to all cases involving more than $100. Its records are consistent with those of the Common Pleas. The figures from the records of that court are as follows:—

DISTRICT COURT.

1857		9,894
1858		9,702
1859		7,252
		26,858
1865	4 977	
1866	5,716	
1867	6,674	
		17,387
Decrease		9 471

I am sure I do Mr. Wells no injustice when I complain of his palpable negligence in omitting to appeal to such sources of information as I have indicated, and attempting to deduce general laws by which to guide our legislation from the lame and impotent array of facts he has digested. We pay him a salary which he deems adequate. His travelling expenses are at the cost of the Treasury, and he is surrounded by a competent clerical force, and that he should have rested all his theories upon an array of facts so meagre and so easily disproved is, to say the least, not creditable to his industry or judgment.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of depositors in all the institutions to which I am referring for each year, but have them from the Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, and the savings banks of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

On the 1st day of January, 1860, there were twenty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-five depositors in the institution at Philadelphia, and on the 1st of January, 1861, there were but twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-two; and the total amount of deposits had gone down from $4,083,450 to $2,251,646, or little more than one-half. In Massachusetts, as an official statement before me shows, the number of depositors has fallen off in but two years from 1834 to 1868, inclusive.

In 1865 the total decrease was one hundred and twenty-eight, an almost inculculably small fraction of one per cent., but in the year 1861, in consequence of the want of employment in 1860, the number fell off five thousand and ten, or two and one-sixth per cent., and the deposits remaining at the close of the year were reduced $268,797.

The number of depositors in the savings-banks of Rhode Island has receded in but one year from 1855 to 1863 inclusive, which was in 1861, when they fell off five hundred and ninety-eight, notwithstanding which the aggregate deposit increased $119,119 33.

The extreme force of the depression which, as the result of our adhesion to free trade and an exportable metallic currency, overtook the country in 1857, and terminated only with the issue of the currency known as greenbacks, and the passage of the protective tariff of 1861 seems to have fallen upon New Hampshire as early as 1858.

From 1850 to 1868 inclusive, the number of depositors in savings banks of that State has decreased