

The Revolution in Hayti-Terrible Atrocities Committed by Dominguez-Women and Children Shot.

American Filibusters EB Route for Cuba-The Prospects of the Insurgents.

The following was enclosed in the report from Admiral Hoff to the Navy Department:-"MEMORANDA OF MILITARY EXECUTIONS MADE BY

THE REBEL AUTHORITIES AT AUX CAYES. "The statements which we are about to make

are facts which passed, some under our own eyes, others to our knowledge. The following

revolution, was sent to Corteun to direct the defense of the lines in that direction. An attack was made upon him by Salnave's forces; his men were routed and fled, and he had to abandon the position after vain efforts to rally his men. He was tried by court-martial and honorship acquitted. Notwithstanding this he had scarcely reached his home when he was rearrested and summarily shot by order of

"In the course of the war several of Salnave's partisans leit the revolutionary party to join their own. Their wives and children were on that account arrested, put into prison and cru-elly treated. They remained in prison, and in a short space of time swelled in numbers and met

short space of time swelled in numbers and met the fate which we shall shortly have to recount. "General Fils Aime Mentor, for having refused to join the revolution and for having expressed a wish to remain neutral, was tried by court-martial and condemned to six months' impri-sonment; never again to be set at liberty, as the sequel will show.

sequel will show. 'Prisoners taken upon the field of battle wounded, and in some instances fataily, were, in common with others not wounded, shot im-mediately after combat, quarter on this side being scarcely thought of. Several other per-sons were shot without any form of trial, upon the mere denunciation of unknown individuals. the reason assigned being for having talked against the revolution.

'Upon the arrival of Salnave's forces before the town, and upon the first attack that was the town, and upon the first attack that was made, the numerous persons who found them-selves in prison for minor offenses and so-called political crimes, as related above, were ordered into the prison court-yard, the sick were carried down, the doors were thrown open, and a discharge of musketry was fired into them. This being found insufficient to kill fast enough, rounds of grape and canister were directed against them to hasten this dreadful brichery. Many women were thus sacrificed butchery. Many women were thus sacrificed, the wives and sisters of individuals above re-ferred to as having joined Salnave's party, as also was General Fils Alme Mentor. General Fils Alme Mentor was unable to stand up on account of sickness, and was, in consequence, tied in a cha'r. Even after this, recourse was had to point blank musketry to finish the suf-ferings of those who still breathed. A father and son were shot together, without any other reason than some silly remark made by the latter. After having usclessly pleaded for the life of the son, he requested to share his fate, which was too gladly accepted by the rebels, and they were murdered before our eyes, under circumstances too horrible to relate. "A woman (Madame Zorphiso) was arrested on account of some of her relations being in Salnave's ranks. The facts of her execution are the following :- A guard of soldiers drew are the following:-A guard of soldiers drew up before the prison door; the officer-a creature of Dominguez, who had hitherto officiated in these murders with alacrity-called for this woman, and told her that Dominguez re-quired her presence. Upon appearing, and as she was about being fied with a rope, in great consternation and agony of mud, she cried out, 'Surely, you are not going to kill me?' The afore-aid officer assured her that such was not the case. In spite of this protes-tation, she was marched off a few paces to the sea-side, between a file of soldiers-some of whom held the rope with which her arms were bound-and she was then shot, that is, mur-dered in the usual style. dered in the usual style. "It may not be out of place here to say that all the people who were shot had to stand up facing the firing party, and forced to look upon them while loading and going through mangavres preparatory to their execution. In most cases the first fire only wounded and otherwise shattered their limbs. There being no reserve party left to hasten their end, they had to wait about a quarter of being no reserve out a quarter of an hour, still standing, fore the guns were reloaded. This woman was one of the numerous instances. It would lengthen out this list of sad detail unnecessarily to recount all the other executions which took place. The object of this note is merely to illustrate the barbarity under which this civil war was conducted on the rebel side, who pretend to be and call themselves the effice and fatelligence of the whole country. We do not know the exact number of victims who tell in the prison, but to our best knowledge and belief there were one hundred and nine persons, among whom were (they say) ten women and one child. Besides the above murders in the prison there have been, at different times, a quantity of people shot, or, as it is called here, executed in conformity to the law of the country, but in point of jact it should be more properly termed murder. The number who have thus fallen outside of the prison we cannot up to the pre-. When men in the revolution desert wives are imprisoned, and in many cases rence.

skill, and believes that he will come out all right. This is about all that I cau gather. You had better write immediately to the address I

have indicated above. No time is to be lost. "Yours, faithfully,"". General C. F. Henningsen, who is in command of this important expedition, and will doubtless attain high rank in the Cuban army, was born of Swedish parents in England in 1815. In 1834, when only 19 years of age, he joined the Carlist army in Spain, and by his headlong daring soon rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. When the peace convention was concluded, he re-turned to England, but when the war again broke out in Spain he returned to that country. broke out in Spain be returned to that country, re-entered the revolutionary army, and received a commission as colonel. He was taken pri-soner by the royalist troops, and after his re-lease held a high command in the Russian army in Circassia. He next joined with Korsuth in the Hungarian revolu-tion, but his plan of campaign, though adopted, was never carried out. When the in-surrection was at an end, Colonel Henningsen came to the United States, and afterwards joined the Nicarapus expedition, in which he loined the Nicaragua expedition, in which be held the rank of Major General commanding, being the life and soul of the forces. At the beginning of the late war he entered the Conbeing the fife and soul of the forces. At the beginning of the late war he entered the Con-icderate army, and is said to have been the means of extricating General Lee from the toils of Rosecrans, in the mountains of Vir-ginia. But General Henningsen was no favor-rite of the Confederate Government. He ad-vised that 600,000 rifles, 800,000 blankets, 400 pieces of field artillery, and at least 5 000,000 rounds of small arm ammuni-tion should be bought at once and paid for by the hypothecation of cotton. These ideas were communicated to General Toombs, and by him to President Davis, who said that Henningsen was a fool. "When this tale was told to Hen-ningsen, he retorted that Davis was an ass, which, coming to the ears of the President, cut off all hope of promotion, and ended his career in the Confederate army. General Heffungsen married, we believe, a daughter of the late Senator Berrien of Georgis. Mrs. Hønlingsen is an accomplished lady, and made hosts of friends by her noble conduct during the war. **The Sailing of the Cuban Political Pri-**The Sailing of the Cuban Political Pri-

soners-Where the Spanlards are to Place Them.

Correspondence from Havana says:-The salling of the political prisoners for Fernando Po or elsewhere is set down for to mor-row (March 21). It has for more than two weeks row (March 21). It has for more than two weeks past been the principal subject of conversation and speculation among all classes. Though there is a possibility that the vessel may be still fur-ther delayed, it cannot be long. The ship se-lected, after considerable difficulty, is the Fran-cisco de Borjas, a Spanish war vessel with two guns and eighty men. She is commanded by Com-mander Heres. The orlop has been divided into three compartments, each to contain 101 three compartments, each to contain 105 prisoners. They will be sublivided in accord-ance with their position in life. They have been permitted to provide their own mess and been permitted to provide their own mess and to engage a cook. Mons. Edouard, of the French Hotel Legrand, has been selected. Each prisoner has contributed six'y-eight dol-lars towards the common fund. Private sub-scriptions have been made for the poorer pri-soners, who are comparatively few. The cost of the provisions, wines, etc., provided amounts to \$10,000. The money which the prisoners take with them, independent of the letters of credit, reaches the sum of \$300,000. It may be doubted if a ship load ot prisoners were ever better provided before. They are to be guarded better provided before. They are to be guarded by one hundred volunteers, who are paid as follows:-Two dollars per diem to the sergeants, one dollar and a half to corporals, and one dollar to the mev. Among the officers going is one Martel, who is a person of means, and

A Penal Settlement of Spain-Semething Relative to the Island. It will interest our readers to read this de-scription of the island of Fernando Po, to which

Its southern extremity is situated at three degrees twenty-five minutes north of the Equator, and its longitude is eight degrees thirty-five minutes east of Greenwich. Its nearest point to the mainland is about forty-five miles.

The highest point of the island is a little more than 11,000 feet, while its rival, the Cameroon Mountains, situated four degrees north, is more than 13,000 feet. The Cameroon aloun ains were ascended by Captain Burton, the distinguished discoverer of Lake Tanganicak, a few years ago.

The Cameroon and Fernando are decidedly of volcanic origin, and so are the two islands of Princess and st. Thomas, which are not far distant.

The island of Fernando Po was discovered by the Portuguese in the year 1471, who ceded it to Spain in the year 1778. No European settlement was ever made on the island until the year 1827, and this was made by the English, who at that time knew not that the Spaniards had the right of possession

In the year 1827 the English established on the island a coaling station, so that their war steamers which were engaged in prosecution of the prevention of the slave trade in the Bight of Bafra might coal there and get provisions. The settlement was called Clarence, and the bay was called by the same name. Part of th liberated slaves captured from slavers and other liberated slaves from Sierra Leone were brought there, and when I visited the island the first time the population of Clarence might have been a thousand.

A lew traders made the headquarters of their establishment there, for Clarence is an excel-lent port for shipping palm oil, the water being deep and well sheltered from tornadoes. Vessels can almost touch the shore. Clarence was at that time considered a kind of entrepot, to store palm oil till it was shipped home. One of the traders was named Governor of the colony by the English.

The freed slaves began to plant orange and lemon trees and other fruit trees, which were brought from the West Indies, and they made a living by selling them to the numerous menof-war which came to coal at the island; and bananas, pineapples, sweet potatoes, ground nuts and yams were also products which met a ready sale. The colony went on; the blacks were somewhat prosperous, at any rate far more than the natives living on the Continent.

so than the natives living on the Continent. The Spaniards, some ten years ago, thinking that the English were doing well, claimed the island, took possession of it, signalizing their appearance by bringing a large number of monks and sisters of different orders, who began to die very shortly after their arrival. Soldiers were also sent and a Spanish Governor; then a penal settlement was formed. The liberated Africans, who had been somewhat Christianized by Protestant missionaries, began to perceive that they could not worship God according to their own consciencies. Their meetings in their their own consciencies. Their meetings in their churches were forbidden, though they were allowed to retain their Bibles and meet in their

The convicts are employed to make roads, cut trees, work hard in the hot sun, and of course the climate makes short work of them. Nothing can be more picturesque and beautiful than the island of Fernando Po. Hills after hills are covered to the very summit with the magnifi-cent trees, which come down to the sea, and like streams of most delightfal water pour down from the mountains, and Fernando Po would be a most charming island to live in it it was not on account of its deadly climate. The natives of the island number about five thousand, and are called Boobses. The malaria causes fever, and many die of it. The rains are heavy and continuous, the heat is very great, dysentery and liver complaints are also common and the negroes will be the only people who will be able to live on the island for a long tim to come. The great number of graves testify to the great mortality among the whites, and the transportation of these political prisoners to Fernando Po is an outrage against humanity and a disgrace to civilization. P. B. DU CHAILLU.

Proceedings of the Legislature

-The Bill Driving the Farmers from Second Street Defeated.

Federal Offices in Baltimore -A Contest for the

Collectorship.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- Lemus, the new envoy from the insurgents of Caba to our Government, is entirely satisfied with the position the Government has taken in this matter. It is deemed advisable not to move in the matter of recognizing them as belligerents at present.

The feeling in favor of the insurgents in both houses of Congress is very strong.

Naval Affairs. The House Naval Committee paid their respecis to the Secretary of the Navy to-day. After the usual courtesies had been exchanged paya) matters were talked over. The committee explained the reason for not acting on the Senate bill reorganizing the navy, and also the reason why they did not act on his recommendation to repeal the eight hour law, which was entirely satisfactory to both the Secretary and Admiral Porter.

Despatch to Associated Press.

Adjournment of the Unitarian Con-ference. WASHINGTON, March 26 .- The Unitarian Con-

ference of Middle and Southern States, which was in sersion here yesterday, has adjourned sine die, after the election of the followingnamed officers :- President, Rev. E. W. Clarke; Vice Presidents, H. Ware and Sayles J. Bowen; Secretary, Rev. Fielder Israel; Treasurer, Rev. K. Sewall; Executive Committee, S. Farrington, O. Shute, H. Ware, George G. Barber, E. W. Keith, and F. J. Priestley. The conference will meet in Charleston, S. C., next year.

The House Committee on Printing consists of Addison H. Laflin, of New York Henry L. Cake, of Pennsylvania; and William Mungen, of Ohio.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Cubans at Nassau-Visit of a Peruvian Monitor to a Cuban Port-The Recent Troubles in Havana.

HAVANA, March 23, via Key West, March 25.-Advices from Nassau to the 20th instant report the presence there of one hundred Cubans, who display a very bitter feeling against the Spaniards. The Spanish Consul was very much alarmed at their demonstrations. The Cuban ionary flag was flying from two buildings

tending the charter of Washington, which was passed. Mr. Patierson, from the same committee, re-ported the bill to provide for paving Penusyl-vania avenue, which was passed. Mr. Howard said he was instructed by the Committee on the Pacific Railroad to move to take up the House joint resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of referring it to that committee. Mr. Morton said he was willing that the bill should be taken from the table, but not for the purpose of reference. Interviews of Congressmen with

should be taken from the table, but not for the purpose of reference.
Mr. Stewart objected to the bill being taken up for any other purpose.
Mr. Hamila introduced a bill in relation to the several acts for establishing a perminent seat of government for the United Staces and to resume the legislative powers delegated to the elties of Washington and Georgetown, and a bill to establish a probate court in the District of C lumbia.
Mr. Paiterson intriduced a bill relating to judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Paiterson intriduced a bill relating to judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia.
Mr. About introduced a bill to remove political disabilities from certain persons named therein.

Mr. Addit Initialized from certain persons named therein.
 On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, the joint resolution for the relief of actual settlers inpon certain lands in Kansas, was taken up and passed.
 Mr. Willey introduced a bill to relieve James C. Taylor, lately elected a judge in Virginia, from his political disabilities.
 Mr. Sumper called up the bill to carry into effect the terms of the convention of July 4, 1888, between the United States and Moxico for the settlement of claims. Passed.
 Mr. Sherman hoped the Senate would vote upon the supplementary currency act, which was debated yesterday.

The supplementary currency act, which was debated y esterday.
House of Representatives.
Those of Representatives.
The sympathy of the people of the United States of the sympathy of the people of the United States of the sympathy of the people of the United States of the sympathy of the people of the United States of the sympathy of the people of the United States of the sympathy of the people of the United States of the sympathy of the people of the United States of the people of the United States of the United States of the people of the United States of the the people of the United States of the United Sta

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate. HARRISBURG, March 26.—The bill authorizing the Directors of the Poor House of Lower Dub-lin, Philadelphia to borrow \$5000 for building purposes, passed. Mr. Jackson read a bill in place authorizing Prohonotaries of the Supreme Court to take depositions and acknowledgments of deeds. The House bill divorcing Edward D, Ham-mond and Hettle Hammond, the Senate bill divorcing H. K. Kauffman and Louisa Kauff-man, and the Senate bill divorcing John and Mary Stadt, were all passed. Adjourned until Monday morning.

The West Indies Despatches from Admiral Hoff. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Pacific Railroads. The Senste Committee on the Pacific Railroads

Secretaries Borie and Bont-

well-The Covode-Fos-

ter Contest.

The Civil Tenure Act-Oppo-

sition to its Modification

in the House.

decided to report a resolution, authorizing the Union Pacific Bailroad Company to held an election in the city of Washington, relieving them from the action of the courts in New York. The Covode-Foster Contest.

Mr. Cessna, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of Covode versus Foster. The report was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday next. An effort will be made to reach a vote on that day, and it is conceded that the House will award the seat to Covode.

Opposed to Cummings.

There is a strong pressure at work for the removal of Alexander Cummings, Collector of the Fourth district of Pennsylvania. Cummings is unpopular in the district, and the people demand his removal. Cumm ings is now here looking atter his case.

The Civil Tenure Bill.

Although the House Judiciary Committee did not have its Civil Tenure bill technically before hem, the subject was informally considered. General Butler announced that he would move to non-concur in the Senate amendments. It was ascertained on a comparison of views that a majority of the committee were in favor of pon-concurrence. After the motion to reconsider is disposed of, Butler will move to nonconcur, and it is thought bis motion will be successful. This will send the bill at once back to the Senate. It is probable the Senate will nsist on their bill, and ask for a conference committee.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Movements of North Pacific Squadron. Rear-Admiral Craven, in a communication just received by the Navy Department, dated the 5th instant, reports the movements of the North Pacific squadron. The flagship Pensacols, Captain Preble, was off San Francisco; the Ossipee, Captain Sartori, was at Honolulu, under orders to sail, April 1, for San Francisco, thence to the Gult of California; the Resaca Commander Lewis, arrived at Acapulco on the 15th of February, from Mazablona and San Riss. She was ordered to Panama. The Cyane Commander Walters, had been ordered from Panama to San Francisco. She is to be put out of commission. The Jamestown, Commander Truxton, left San Francisco February 16, on a cruise southward to make certain surveys en route, touching at such points as the interests of the Government required until reaching Panama. The Mohongo was at San Francisco; her officers and crew were to be transferred to the Mohican. The Saginaw, Commander Meade, was at Sitks, and will return to San Francisco to be laid up. The health of the squadron is good.

The veracity of the above signers is youch fer by Mr. James DeLong, the United States Consul at Hayti.

American Filibusters to Aid the Cuban Insurgents-General Henningsen in Command.

From the Charleston News, March 28.

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hose hatred to the Cubans is such that he accompanies the prisoners, as he says, to treat them as severely as possible and to make sure that they are taken to Fernando Po. Commander Heres is an officer of the Spanish

navy, and is represented to be a humane gen-tieman. He goes under sealed orders, with intructions to open them upon the high seas, and this confirms the idea, extensively entertained, that the prisoners will be taken to Cadiz; or at least, those guiltless of any offense, comorising the majority. It is thought probable that the ship will touch at the Canary Islands. Most of the prisoners that have means have given powers of attorney for the transaction of their business to their friends, and many have made their wills. Among the latter 15 Don Carlos de lastillo, who bequeaths \$1,000,000. It is stated this morning that their destination is the Canary Islands.

NEW YORK.

The Statistics of Crime in the Metropolis The following table represents in figures the crimes that have been committed in New York during the past year :--

t .i	Offenses Arrested. Assault, felonious	Disposed of in the Couris. 24	Ui conu fo
1	AISOB	2	
7	Biganoy	154	1.40
	Forgery	44	-
5	Larceny, grand	347	- 2
5	Picking pockets	24	
8 e	Receiving stolen goods255 Robbery	1113	1112
ĩ	To this relation the New Yor	t Times	

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No facts have been lately given to the public so ireighted with concern to the whole com-munity as those embodied in these tables, and the public interest seems to require explicit answer as to what has become of the great army of arrested criminals left totally un-accounted for by the records. Where are the 63 murderers and the 688 ruffians who sought to be such? Where are the 63 moendiaries, the 12 bigamists, the 476 burglars, the 89 forgers, the 2066 thieves, the 279 pickpockets, the 252 receivers of stolen goods, and the 119 robbers? These are questions for the authorities to consider, and until they are satisfactorily inswered it is apparent that there is great comissness somewhere. Either the police are constantly making large numbers of the most unwarranted arrests, or they and the judicial authorities are continually and the judicial suthorities are continually and unblushingly engaged in compounding felonies. Either state of facts is sufficiently disgraceful to the city, and the only people with good reason to be content are the criminals, who can from these table calculate how remote are the chances that their crimes will ever meet with due punishment.

Longstreet.

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EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

He is Stricken with Paralysis-The Report of his Death Erroneous-Hopes of his Recovery.

The New York World has specials relative to the serious illness of the ex-President at his the serious illness of the ex-President at his home in Greenville, Tenn., and the erroneous report of his death. The correspondent says:----In relation to President Johnson's present calamitous condition, it can be stated that the stroke of paralysis has been brought about by a complication of diseases of which he was the cheerful and patient sufferer. While here these complaints were stone in the bladder, frequent violent vertigo, and an almost constant neuraigia in the nerves, running along and over the

right eye. These were a daily source of acute and proonged pain to the ex-President, yet his robust habit, powerful patience, and immense energy and endurance conquered, at least, the appearance of suffering in his case. Late at nights, however, atter the tons of his sixteen hours of audience to the public were over, your cor-respondent often, during the past winter, has observed the President suffering keenly, especially from neuralgia, which repose seemed rather to aggravate, while active work kept in Be frequently, at such times, remarked the whirl of excitement and contention down that suited even his health better than any rest could, and that it was requisite in his case to be busy to live.

On the occasion of the interview of March he almost prophetically remarked that when he went he expected to go "all at once and nothing first," and that he actually dreaded the results of retirement and rest upon his health, because attrition had been more for his health and strength than anyother force. He said that his body would break before his faculties gave out, but that he did not wish the latter to survive the former, as his capacity for action would be destroyed then, and he could think of no more pitiable object than a ruined body holding an active mind. It is believed here that Mr. John son's retirement from the activities of the Predency has brought on exactly the results he foresaw.

Fishiane. James Fisk, Jr., continues his theatrical and operatic speculations. His latest enterprise is the leasing of the New York Academy of Music for the early production of Wallace's *Lurline*, under the direction of Max Maretzek. The speciacular ecenery of the opera, painted last year for Pike's Opera House, has already been transferred to the academy. The parts have been distributed to the principal members of the Italian Opera Company, and the reheareals of choruses and orchestra are being vigorously pushed forward. pushed forward.

-Oce-fourth of the Mont Cenis tunnel is still unfinished.

-Paris contains thirty-two Bourbon princes and princesses anxious for thrones.

-Nelson's famous ship, the Victory, has been stricken off the British naval list.

-M. Zodos Kahn, lately appointed Grand Rabbi of Paris, is not yet thirty years old.

in the town.

One of the Peruvian monitors visited Port Maraiyo, a small place on the northern coast, while on her way from Pensacola. During her stay the insurgent Generals Manuel and Marcano went aboard.

HAVANA, March 22, via Key West, March 25.-Sunday being the day for the sailing of the political prisoners for Fernando Po, a crowd gathered on the wharf opposite Caberas. A pickpocket, detected in the act of plying his vocation and hoping to escape in the confusion. gave utterance to seditious cries. The volun' teers wished to kill him, but a policeman prevented them and took hum prisoner to the barracks on the plaza.

On returning he endeavored to enter the Entendencial, for the purpose of escaping a threatening crowd, and was killed by a sentinel. The prisoner was court-martialled and shot, The volunteers in clearing the crowd from the plaza killed a Spaniard who was moving off too slowly. A melee followed, during which a negro, shouting "Viva Cespedes," was shot and killed.

Captain-General Dulce west to the barracks while the excitement was at its height, and, becoming alarmed at the menacing attitude of tne volunteers, assented to their demands that the pickpocket prisoner be shot.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Port Collectorship-Hon. John Thomas in the Foreground. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMOBE, March 26 .- The colored people held another meeting at Douglas Institute last night, to urge the appointment of Judge Bond to the Collectorship of the Port of Baltimore, notwithstanding the current impression that Hop. John L. Thomas will get the appointment, and Bond to be otherwise provided for,

Robert M. Smith's nomination to the Collectorship of Revenue for the Third district of Maryland gives entire satisfaction.

There is a good deal of excitement here on Cuban affairs, and it is believed that a second expedition is forming to assist the insurgents.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Railroad Accident-Coroner's Inquest. WOBCESTER, March 26 .- An inquest was held on the bodies of two girls, Ellen and Eliza Coffy, of Still River, killed while crossing the Fitchburg Railroad in a steigh, at Groton junction, yesterday. No blame was attached to the employes of the company, the crossing being a private one: Ellen was employed at the Lowell Ratiroad depot restaurant in Boston. The mother, who was with the girls, and was severely injured, though allve, cannot recover.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMONE, March 26.-Cotton quiel and un-banged. Flour active and low grades hickey: Howard Street superline, 54666 55: do. extra, 57668 76; do. family, 59661076; City Mills extra, 57 2568 50; do extra 56 5667 72: do. lamily 53 7569 75. Wheet firm and unchanged. Corn duli and cloved at singets, for white Osis stead' at 656750; Rye firm and un-changed; sales of 4600 bushols at 5150 for Northern. Provisions unchanged. Whisky-better feeling; sales at 546.

at Sec. Nuw Yonx. March 20.-To day being Good Frid all the stock blards were closed. The street pri-were as follows:-Money active at 7 per cent. G. 10.14. Pacific Mall, 80/41 New York C. nirsl, 63/5.

Adjourned until Monday morning. House of Representatives. THE SECOND STREET FARMENS. The Committee on Municipal Corvorations of the House are understood to have defeated the Senate bill driving the farmers from Second street. This was done by the exertions of four Philadelphia members of the committee; viz., Daily, Bunn, Holgate, and Foy. The efforts to drive the farmers from this particular street have been continued for the last five years, and have met with uniform failure. The persistence of these efforts has been so extraordinary as to warrant the belief that

extraordinary as to warrant the bellef that parties in Philadelphis have urged it from other interests than those of a public character. The House bill to incorporate the Sheep Drovers' Association, not the Cattle bill, was taken up, and postponed until Thursday. Thursday.

Cattle bill, was taken up, and postponed until Thursday. THE MILITARY HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA. On motion of Mr. Mullen, the Senate bill to print the history of the Pennsylvania volun-teers was considered. The bill provides for the printing and stereotyping of 10,000 copies by the State, at five dollars per volume. One volume being now ready, two additional volumes were to be prepared, and presented to the Legislature before 1871. Mr. Webb, of Bradford, on behalf of a special committee sponted to consider the subject, moved to take the work from the State Printer, and give it to J. O. Sypher, who offered to print the book at \$285 per volume for a portion, and \$350 per volume. Mr. Davis denied that the Governor, even if he had ordered the work printed, could in any way make the State liable for any greater amount than the regular authorized contract with the State printer. He insisted, moreover, that the lowest bidder should now take the work and save as mr. Webb said that the saving to the State by making the contract with Mr. Sypher would be noney as possible to the State. The second amount with Mr. Sypher would be over thirty thousand dollars. The state bould now take the work and save as mr. Most al don's was aftered. The state bould now take the work and save as mr. Webb said that the saving to the State by making the contract with Mr. Sypher would be over thirty thousand dollars. The state to be forfy thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in favor of Mr. Sypher.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENTSO TELEGRAPH, Friday, March 55, 1865, There was no meeting of the Stock Board to-day, either here or in New York, "Good Friday" being a traditional holiday among the banks and public offices. Some few tradiac-tions in loans took place on the streats in the course of the day, but they were limited to immediate wants which could not be de-terred. We therefore omit our many review of terred. We therefore omit our usual review of the market.

--Messra. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1154 @1164; do. 1862, 1184 @1184; do., 1864, 1144 @ 114; do., 1865, 1164 @1161; do., 1866, new, 113@ 1134; do., 1867, new, 1134 @113]; do., 1868, 1134 @1131; do., 6s, 10-40s, 105@1054; do., 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 1034@1034; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1314@1314; Silver, 125@1264. lessrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

Philadeiphia Trade Report. Philadeiphia Trade Report. Friday, March 26.—There is a fair degree of reis were taken by the local trade at 85 25,6550 for superflue; 866,650 for extras; 86 59697 for lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; 86 756,925 for Fennsylvanis and Onio do. do.; and 8950,612 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from 87.50 to 87.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. —There is a steady linguity for prime Wheat at former rates, but inferior sorts are neglected; ands so fred at \$10,621 %; 1000 bushels Indiana subset of red at \$10,621 %; 1000 bushels Indiana \$148,6153 Rye is in good request, and 8100 bushels Western mixed at 85c; and 1500 bushels with males of 2000 bushels ynol is steady, with males of 2000 bushels ynol is steady. With at \$16285c. Barley is unchanged; 3000 bushels Western mixed at 85c; and 1500 bushels while at \$16285c. Barley is unchanged; 3000 bushels doine Canads Barley mait sold at 8755. Bark-In the statence of sales we quote No. 1 Coverseed is loss coive, but firm; sales at \$755,210 50, the integrate from second hands. Timothy ranges from \$305,505 63%, and Fiaxseed from \$2000 2000 \$25, and \$2000 \$25, and Fiaxseed from \$2000 \$25, and \$2000 \$25, and Fiaxseed from \$2000 \$25, and \$2000 \$25, and Fiaxseed from \$2000 \$25, and \$2000 \$25, and \$25, an

birky is firm at 96698e # gallon, tex paid.

The White Bonse.

There was not so many visitors as usual at the Executive mansion to day. Prior to the Cabinet meeting, Judge Swayne of the Supreme Court of the United States, Hon. W. B. Allen of Pennsylvania, Senators Morton, Yates, and Cameron, and General Logan had an interview.

Colored Office-Seekers.

The National Executive Committee of celored men discussed a paper in form of a memorial to the heads of bureaus, setting forth "the claims of the colored people to a portion of the patronage of the Government; citing their services in the war and in the subsequent elec. tions, and asking that positions be given them. After further consideration the subject wa postponed.

Affairs in the West Indies-Advices from Admiral Holf.

Despatches from Rear Admiral Hoff, of the North Atlantic Squadron, to March 17, have been received. Everything was quiet in the neighborhood of Havans. Admiral Hoff expected to sail that evening in the Contoocook on a tour of inspection to Key West, Matanzas, Neuvitas, Santiago de Cubs, etc. In the event of any difficulties he would return to Havana im mediately.

The Narragansett, Commander Feltebrown, was left in charge of American interests at Havapa. In the meantime the Nipsic, Lieutenant-Commander Sellridge, will be relieved late in March, at Aspinwall, by the Gettysburg-Commander Irwine, and will proceed to Cuba to take the place of the Penobscot. The latter will succeed the Gettysburg at Aspinwall in May.

A vessel is kept constantly at Aspinwall for the protection of American interests on the Isthmus, and versels of the squadron relieve each other every two months at that port.

Rush for Appointments.

The rush of parties to the appointment office of the Treasury is so great that an order was issued excluding applicants for office until after each day's mail is read.

Interview with Secretary Bontwell. Judge Fisher, of the Supreme Court of this District, accompanying a delegation from Dela wate, called on Secretary Boutwell this

morying.

Astest Harkeis by Telegraph. NEW Yokk, March 28 --Cotton quiet ato bal of Job barries-State, 20 75326 25: Western, 24 60877 Southern 10'80011 80. Whest firmer and desined 5 Ec; sale of 18 too bushels-No. 5 8'8'6521'495/c mahe Iowa, 51 65. Oors steady; takes of 50,000 bushels intxed Western al Septro. Oats firmer, asks of foco bushels al 745/0755/c. Date firmer, asks of new mess, 50'4530 501 75 Lard dull; sales for cult Whicky quiet.