CUBA.

Reinforcement of our Squadron in Cuban Waters.

The Washington writer for the New York Iribune says yesterday:-The Government received despatches on aturday from the Consul-General at Cuba. He epresents the condition of atlairs as unharged. Considerable vigilance is required to otect American citizens and their property

om the interference of the Spanish authorities.

tis by no means certain yet how the insurrection will terminate. The Spanish authorities seem to be confident, sustained as they are by troops and supplies from Spain: while the insurrents are receiving large accessions from native Cubars, and from outside parties landing at points where they can readily communicate with them. It is deemed advisable by our Government, and also by the commander of the West India squadron, to keep a large force in the Cuban waters to protect American citizens and property from molestation. Accordingly orders were despatched yesterday by the Navy Department to have the war steamers Seminole Galens, and Juniata fitted out immediately for duty in the Cuban waters. The Seminole is a third rate vessel, carrying light guns, and is nowrepairing at Boston. The Galena is also a third rate vessel with ten guns, and is now lying up in ordinary at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The Juniata is a second rate screw steamer, carrying 6 guns. She is now stationed at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia. It was formerly the intention to fit out several of the iron-clads and send them to the West India squadron, but the President is fearful of incurring too great an expense. If it is deemed necessary, however, several of the iron clad vessels will be in readiness to sail at short notice, by direction the President. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Admiral Hoff, commanding the West India squadron, to make a thorough investigation of the capture of the American brig Mary Lowell by the Spanish authorities, and to communicate the facts to the Navy Ddpartment immediately. Senor Morales Lemus, the Guban Minister, lett for New York yesterday morning, and will return next Taesday. During his absence the interests of the insurrectionary Government will be attended to by Senor D. L. Ruiz, one of the legation. Senor Lemus has had several friendly interviews with Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, but not of an official or political char-acter. Senor Lemus has also had several interviews with Senator Sumner and Represen-tative Banks, the respective chairmen of the Foreign Committees of the Senate and House. He and his friends are very reticent, however, and nothing is definitely known as to what transpired at either interview. General Banks had a long consultation with the President

HAYTI.

yesterday concerning the matier, which may develop itself in the House to-morrow.

Another Version of the Ontrages. The Boston Traveller has accounts from Hayti

which indicate, that the alleged atrocities in Southern Hayti, by the opponents of Salnave, are either exaggerated or were committed in

retaliation for worse crimes by the adherents of Salnave. The correspondent says:

Most of the statements from Hayti have been written in the interest of Salnave, who began his career with military usuroation, and has murdered and exiled many of the best and purest citizens of Hayti. The murder of General Mostes in price at the Hayti aparticle method. Montes in prison at Cape Hayti, a patriot much beloved by the people, was followed up by acts of fearful atrocity, wherever he could reach his political opponents. The severities imputed to General Dominguez at Aux Cayes are doubtless great, but are in the nature of retaliation for the barbarities of Falnave, and certainly foreign to the character of General Do-minguez, whose disposition to humanity and kindness was always respected, and who would be guilty of no severity which ne could possibly But he has courage to meet the neces sittes of his condition, and is as brave and generous as his great predecessor, Touss aut, whose memory is yet fragrant and precious to all the sons of Hayti. The moral influence of the United States Government has been blindly given to Salnave, and it is natural for consuls and commanders to reflect in their reports the policy of the Government by whom they are

OBITUARY.

James Harper. The N. Y. Times of this morning prints the

Ex Mayor James Harper died at St. Luke's Hospital, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on Saturday evening. It has been previously announced that on Thursday afternoon last, while driving with his daughter in Central Park, they were both thrown from the carriage in consequence of the horses taking fright. daughter was but slightly injured, but her venerable father was taken up insensible and carried to his home. He never recovered consciousness in this life, and finally expired as above stated. James Harper was born at Newtown, Long Island, in 1795. His father, a substantial farmer, was of sturdy English stock; his mother of the no less sturdy Dutch race, who three generations before had settled upon Long Almost sixty years ago James Harper a tall steut lad of sixteen, came to New York seek or make his fortune, apprenticed himself to a printer, and soon became noted as the best craftsman of the day. Before he had passed his apprenticeship he had laid the foundations of his for-By untiring industry and strict economy he had saved enough to furnish a small establishment for printing. In a few months he was joined by h s brother John, two years his junior, who had also learned the trade, and was just out of his time. It soon became an understood thing that young Barpers could do work better and quicker than anybody else. Gradually they grew from printers to publishers, and the name of J. & J. Harper is to be seen on the title-page of many a book in our libraries. Before either brother had reached the age of five and twenty, they were known as rising and prosperous men Meanwhile they had taken as apprentices their two younger brothers, Wesley and Flecher. Bo h of these manifested decided business capacity, and about 1825 the four brothers formed a partner-thip, under the name of Harper & Brothers, which has remained manifested and properties. which has remained unaftered and unbroken until three days ago, when the death of James Harper dissolved one of the latrest brotherhoods ever known upon earth. Four such brothers never before wrought together, side by side, for a whole half century. With what result they wrought, the name of Harper &

Brothers fully shows. James Harper was in many ways a notable man. Physically he was one out of ten thou-sand. Four days ago, when he had passed three score and ten, and was verging upon fourscore, his late form was as erect as it had been thirty years before; there was hardly a gray hair in his head; his eye was undimmed, and his natural strength unabated. No one would have supposed that he had seen half a century; a score more of years might have been safely

His life for many years had been that of man of business in its best sense. Early in the mornhe was at his desk, reading the innumerable letters which demanded his care; then for an hour or two he was looking through the working part of the establishment, joking or laughing w th the workmen or work women, but seeing everything that was done or left undone. For hour or two more he was at the disposal of anybody who pleased to call, seeming to have nothing on his mind or hands. But these apparently tale nours were really the Dusiest of

FIRST EDITION | the day. He was taking the measure of the men who were talking with bim, and weighing the suggestions which they had to make.

By the middle of the atternoon his work for the day was over, and he went to his home, where he never allowed business to tollow him. Without ostentation, he lived in a manner be-fitting his large means. It would be hard to find a house where one would any evening meet more genial people than that of James Harper. These gatherings were quite by chance, for we doubt if he ever gave a set party or insued a formal invitation.

He kept aloof from political life, though he took a warm interest in public affairs. Once,

indeed, he consented to run as Major of the city, and was elected; but he never after cared to repeat the trial. His business, benevolent and reformatory movements, and more than all, his home, filled up the measure of his days. Ir boyhood he became a member of the Methodist Church, as his father and grandfather had been: that he had done any act unworthy of his Christian profession. While he had a rare sense of humor—not unlike that of Abraham Lancoln, whom he slightly resembled in features-down-

whom he signify resembled in features—downright earnestness and integrity were the foundations of his being.

His death came like a shock. On Wednesday
morning be seemed in rather more than usual
spirits. The day was unusually balmy, and
after dinner, accompanied by his daughter, he took his wonted drive through the Central Park, Returning, his horses took fright; he was thrown from his carriage, struck heavily upon his head; was taken up unconscious, and never awoke upon earth. On Easter Eve, Saturday, March 27, he passed to the immortals. Few men have lived a more honorable, no one a more blameless, life than James Harper.

TURKISH HAREMS.

The Sultan and Sultanas-Court Life at Constantinople. The following are extracts from a series of Constantinople letters published in the Perse-

veranza of Milau:—
The Sultan is an indolent man, of lymphatic temperament: he has not had much education, and understands no European language but French, of which he can speak a few words. His favorite occupation is to look after his poultry yard, which contains the rarest specimens of hens, ducks, geese, swans, etc. He gives enormous prices for rare birds, and passes hours in feeding his hens and watching his cocks fight. Among the higher officials of his court there are a few able men, but the great majority of them, like the general body of the employes of the State, are ignorant and inefficlent. All the places under government are given by favor, which is usually gained by services that cannot be openly acknowledged. But the inefficiency of the administration and the nullity of the sovereign are a small evil compared with the miluence exercised by foreign diplomacy and foreigners in general. * There are really at Constantinople as many governments as foreign representatives, each of

whom gives his countrymen far more protection than they would be entitled to at home. The power which exercises the greatest influence is Russia. She is the real promoter of the demands of the various nationalities, and e-pecially of the 100,000 Greek inhabitants of Constantinople, who still dream of the restoration of the Byzantine empire. Even in outward appearance the Russian embassy is easily distinguished from all the others. It occupies a tinguished from all the others. It occupies a magnificent palace, which, being built on the heights of Pera, commands the whole of the capital, and looks down upon the residence of the Sultan, the Golden Horn, and the distant roofs of Stamboul, as if its wide portals only awaited the entry of the Czar. During the winter season the palace is opened to all the higher society of the town, and in the brilliantly lighted rooms balls and concerts are frequently given. At Constantinople an ambassador is respected and feared in proportion to the magnificence of his surroundings.

ough the interior of a harem is still-notwithstanding the spread of European notions among the Turks—strictly closed to all male visitors, the society of foreign ladies is eagerly sought by the wives of all the higher function aries. The rooms they occupy even in the wealthiest houses, are low and dark, and furnished in very bad taste, chiefly owing to the mania of Turkish women for tawdry orns. ments from Vienna or Paris. By the sides of the finest specimens of Orien tal art may frequently be seen a vase of common Bohemian glass, with dusty wax flowers, which they prize more highly than many of the beautiful ornaments of their native manufacture. The same is the case with their dress * * * which is a caricature of the fashions of Paris. They have discarded toe velvet jacket and trowsers for stays, shiny boots, long trains, and chignons, * * * It has also become the fashion to learn music, and a teacher on the piano-forte (of course a lady) nas made a fortune by giving lessons in the harems. Another fashion is to have your portrait Their favorite artist is an Englishwo man, a Miss Curtis. Some time ago this lady was commissioned to paint a full length por-trait of one of the Sultanas. The Sultana was short and stout, and Miss Cartis painted her accordingly. This, however, gave great offense, and the Sultana insisted on her being made a foot taller, saying that, as she was only nineteen years old, she would be sure to grow to that size. But instead of growing taller, the Sultana only grew stouter; so that at the end of a welvemonth the portrait was almost unrecognizable. Miss Curtis was then requested to paint the picture a third time, and it is now nailed up to the ceiling of the harem.

Wanted-A Moral Purpose.

From the N, Y. Independent, March 25. The Democratic party (ever lying in wait) bave now a greater opportunity to regain their lost leadership than they have had at any period since they first tost it.

Under the present auspices at Washington (unless we greatly misjudge the signs of the times) the Republican party will gradually grow weaker and weaker, and their opponents steadily stronger and stronger. The moral sym-pathy which formerly united the Republican ranks into an irresistible phalanx is now be coming duil and chill in each man's breast. The elected leader cares for no great idea, and does not seem to suspect that his party is at this moment beginning to fall off from him because he is lifted to a station which as one plane too

high for his genius. Then, too, like a ball on a fountain, Congress keeps siternately tossed up and down. The omen was ill when Congress so far forgot justice and duty as to admit the vote of Georgia in the Electoral College. The omen was ill when Congress refused to pass a law making suffrage uniform throughout the land. The omen was ill when Congress, by an express vote, struck out from the fifteenth article the right to hold

It is hard to hold this fickle nation steadfastly to a moral purpose when its Unief Magistrate has no genuine sympathy for moral ideas, and when its chosen representatives are constantly compromising their own convictions. Both President and Congress ought to unite in

advertising a joint proposal: - "Wanted-a Moral Purpose."

The English Channel. There are four plans proposed for establishing a passage across the English Chaunel, ba-tween Dover and Calais. The expense of the several plans ranges from \$200,000 to \$106,000. 000. The cheapest plan is a tubular bridge, and the most expensive one is to have a series of large terry-boats, with powerful engines, capable of receiving and carrying the train across the channel, and so large that the motion of the sea would hardly be felt. The other plaus are, a suspension bridge, which will \$40,060,000, and an ocean tunnel, which will cost \$50,000,000. Some of these plans are be-fore the British Parliament in the shape of

FRANCE.

The Franco-Belgian Difficulty—Military Yearnings of the Empire—She is Pre-pared for War.

Paris (March 11) Cor. London Post.

The foreign ministers accredited to the course Napoleon III never remain long without something to occupy their anxious attention. The reign of the present Emperor has been crowded with important events, and an impres-sion prevails among diplomatists that the world bas not seen the last act of a drama which has brought us up to a tableau of France armed for war and not on the best of terms with a power-

In official circles just now there reigns a cer In official circles just now there reigns a cer-tain amount of anxiety and watchfainess which reminds us of the period which succeeded the Luxembourg difficulty—with this difference, however, that France is armed and prepared to strike if offended. The French Government has not abandoned the Belgian railway question; the French Munister accredited at Brussels is seen at the Tai eries and at the Minister Pieni-potentially accredited at Paris has left for Brus-sels; meanwhile the people's newspaper, insels: meanwhile the people's newspaper, in spired by the Government, is publishing articles by no means complimentary to the Belgian Scoate and Chambers. At every continental court there is a "military power," and just now there reigns a very powerful one at the Court of the Tuileries. The soluler politicians say that Prussia has insulted France by refusing the de-manded "compensation" which she asked for when Prussia nonexed and made herself what she ir. Treaties have not been respected, and Prussia is too near the frontiers of France. Sooner or later a conflict must take place between France and Germany; and the present moment would be favorable to France for the following reasons:-The army and navy are fully prepared for war; the finauces of France are in a good condition; and, above all, Hanover, Franklort, and other annexed States are discontented with Prussian rule. Under such circumstances, Napoleon III is invited by circumstances to close a glorious reign by annexing Belgium and restoring to France the Raine frontier! So speak and argue the military party. More reflecting men and better politi-ciaus discover many dark passages in the glow claus discover many dark passages in the glow-ing canvas painted by soldier artists. What the Emperor may think or desire, I need not aid, is not likely to be known. All we learn from authority is a sort of contented satisfac-tion expressed by his Majesty at the present military strength of imperial France; in fact, what the Emperor said in his last speech from

Accompanying this state of affairs the memers of the French Government are known almost without exception to favor peace, whilst the feeling amongst the masses is pacific. But it is not difficult to imagine how easily na-tional pride might be excited by the Emperor calling upon Frenchmen to follow him to the Rhine. There is the army, the effective of 600,000 and 1200 guns; there is also the temp-

tation and the danger.

Another event which engages the attention of diplomacy is the departure of the Cnevalier Nigra for Florence somewhat suddenly. The will have reached official personages yesterday. Has he left Paris on important business—on a mission from the Emperor to King Victor Emanuel? Then, again, Austrian diplomacy is saying:-"Le gouvernement autrichien garde une des attitudes les plus reservees, dans tout ce qui touche a la question de constitution d'une confederation du Sud" Has Austria, then, been invited by French diplomacy officially and confidentially to express her views in case of complications and war? All these indications and events are put together by foreign envoys just now, and form material for anxiety. Then again, the domestic affairs of the empire are not without serious complications. The Emperor has dis-covered that although he can command majorities in the Chambers, his policy with regard to the affairs of the city of Paris is condemned. The debates in the Chamber have thrown sos picion on other branches of imperial adminisration. A change of ministry is demanded: but his Majesty sticks to M. Rouher and Baron Haussman's although the general elections are not far off. Would the Emperor favor a diversion by using his army? This is the tone of conversation in certain Paristan circles.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

He Will Live Through Another Cam-

paign. Says the New York Commercial:-They indeed sadly err who suppose that 'Andy' entertains any present purpose of shuffling off an n ortal coil. His remarkable convalescence and e-cape from the obituary column recall an anecdote related to us by a former Kentucky missionary to China. While temporarily missionary to China. While temporarily sojourning in Knoxville, Tennessee, a few years since, he was sent for by Parson Brownlow's family, who informed him that he was lying at the point of death. They requested the mis-sionaryy to converse with him in regard to the condition of his soul. On ascending to the Parson's room he found him lying upon his back with his eyes closed, and in almost a senseless condition. He appeared to have but a short time to live, and took no noapproached the bed and addressed him, but re ceived no response. He then took hold of his hand, and putting his mouth close to his ear, whispered:-"Parson, I tear your time is short; your family are auxious in regard to your spiritual condition, and have asked me to talk with you. I trust you have made your peace with God." No sooner said than the Parson opened his eyes, and quickly sitting upright in bed, said to the missionary as he fixed his eve claringly upon him, "My friends anxious? You can tell them that they need have no auxiety concerning me or my soul. I shall live for thirty years yet to fight the Democrats and Hard Shell Baptists." From that moment he began

to recover, and was out of danger in a few days. In like manner, the newspaper announcements that he was to die have seemingly nerved Andrew Johnson, his old political antagonist, to live: and he proposes to live, too, in a lively sense. Dying, Lamartine exclaimed "enough for once in his life. Recovering, Andy shouls in the language of the expiring Miles at Ha: per's Ferry, "Up and st them, boys: I will lead you!" Another tour has accordingly been stranged, taking in Nashville, Louisville, and other points. What is now omitted from the classics or the Constitution will not be worth

knowing. On closing his Greenville speech one of the crowd exclaimed. "Tuere's life in the old man yet!" "Yes," said another. "and there's h—l in him yet, top." However this may be, a double tusked rhinoceros loose in Tennessee would not create more commotion and stir up things more generally.

THE CIVIL TENURE.

The Ultimate Disposal of the Bill,

The Civil Tenure of Office law will come up again in the Senate to-day. It is difficult to anticipate the result. The opinion prevails that the Senate will not recede, and that the House will be compelled to retire from its present position. The friends of absolute repeal do not seem to have gained additional strength since a majority of 21 Republicans in the House voted for the modified bill. A wrong impression prevails, too, with respect to the views of the President in the matter. General Butler is understood to have intimated in his speeches that the President was not content with anything short of repeat. This is erroneous. Members of Congress who have conversed with General Grant on the subject say that he expressed himself as tired of the controversy, and he preferred that the modified bill, as it passed the Senate, should take the place of the present law. Many of those Bepublicans who voted with Butler in the House take ground with Judge Davis is opposition to the third section

of the law, and say that if the Senate will strike that out also they will be satisfied, and will then their party. This the Senate may do. vote with their party. This the Senate may do. In conversation, several Senators who are opposed to repeal intimated their willingness to drop this section. It is the section which allows the President to make appointments to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate, but requires that such appointments shall expire with the end of the next session of the Senate, if it refuse to confirm them, and that the offices shall remain vacant, the duties sensie. It is refuse to consider them, and that the offices shall remain vacant, the duties thereof to be performed by such persons as are provided by law for such exigencies. It is expected that the first vote to day will be on a square motion to repeal.—Wash. cor. N. Y.

THE SCRAMBLE

Jealousy of the West About the New York Office Seekers

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, March 26. Of the large crowd who swarm at the hotels in Washington, march in solid column up and down Pennsylvania avenue, between the White House and the Capitol, and throng the corridors, passages and vacant spaces of all the public buildings at the national metropolis, the mass have their domicile in the city or state of New York. If there is a vacancy, or prospect of a vacancy—if the death or the severe illness of an incumbent is reported; if anybody in office is alleged to be tainted with Johnsonism or otherwise spotted for removal—New York has just the man for the place. The greedy expectant has his piece of chalk in his pocket, ready to mark the door that promises to open for an outsider.

The great Empire State had under the late administration two Cabinet officers, any number of bureau officers, over forty foreign missions and consulships, and hundreds in the depart-ments as well as all the patronage of the custom house and naval office in New York city, really of national rather than local character. This only served to sharpen the appetite. New York aspirations now take a far wider range. They mount higher and ever higher. Excelsior is still

the cry.
Some idle individual, whom this rage and weil, this rosring and clamor of the New York tides have disturbed, has been turning over the pages of the last Blue Book to see how much more than its share of offices the hungry State has already received and is now enjoying. The result is a rather startling one. three largest States in the Union, it is found that New York has furnished 790 Federal appointees, now in office. Pennsylvania 460, and Onio only 245. And yet it is only the other day that one of these modest New Yorkers was complaining how shockingly Ohio was getting the start of all the States in official appoint-

ments. Very carious, wasn't it?
Ohio has never failed, since the Republican party was organized, to give the Republican Presidential candidates her electoral votes, New York has no claim on this administration by reason of any such help. She has a larger population than Ohio—say fitty per cent, greater -and has three times as many Federal office-holders. Pennsylvania has about twice as many as Ohio. Several States much smaller than ours have nearly the same number of government officials. This is seen in the unerring records of the blue book. We think it is bigh time to curb the patriotic desires of these "Excelsior" people, and at least to limit the ro-ter to its present expanded condition, if contraction cannot be successfully commenced.

Let us, at all events, hear no more of the out-

cry about the Ohio monopoly of Government offices until our State has at least half its just quota. Artful New Yorkers can more profitably spend their time than in this futile attempt to divert attention from their own greedingss.

Retrenchment and Reform. Washington specials to the N. Y. Tribune

the new administration has been begun with any claim agent, or upon any power of attorney igor, and all the departments are cutting down their expenses rapidly. Secretary Bouwell is taking the lead, and he has already accomplished much towards saving the people's money. He begins by a reduction of the clerical torce in his own immediate office. He announces that no new appointments whatever will be made, and that the piaces of the persons whom he has ren oved, and whom he intends to remove, will not be filled. This course is rendered necessary, not only by the economical policy which has been decided upon, but on account of the reduced appropriations for the present fiscal year. In the Printing Bureau about 70 female and 15 male employes have been notified that their services not be required after the first of April This reduction alone involves a saving of about \$7000 a month. A large reduction will made in each of the six Auditors' offices, the work having largely fatlen off. More employes were retained by Secretary McCalloch were necessary to do the current labor. In the Third Auditor's office 360 clerks are at present employed, while the law allows but 273. Auditor Clarke is already looking about him and will soon make a large reduction. The Government Printing Office is also being improved by the retrenchment fever. Seventy emales employed therein were discharged yes terday. The Post Office and Interior Departments are following suit. The administration, whatever else it accomplishes or talls to accomplish, bids fair to redeem all its promises in the way of reform, retrenchment, and economy.

Religious Faith of the Cabinet.

The editor of the Dubuque Times, in response to the query of a lady who wishes to know the religious faith of the members of Grant's Cabinet, says:- "Attorney-General Hoar is a Unitarian, Secretary Cox is a Swedenborgian, Secretary of the Navy Borle is a Catholic, ex-Secretary of State Washburne is a Universalist, Secretary of State Fish is a Dutch Reformer, ex-Secretary Stewart is a Presbyterian, and Postmaster General (Creswell eschews churches a together. The reigious faith of Boutwell and Rawlins is not known yet to fame. Grant's family are Methodists, and that is the church which be usually attends. From the above it will be seen that it would have been difficult to have obtained a greater variety of religious creeds in the Cabinet."

Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M; Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 8, Third street:-

-The French Legislature now has a jour nalistic tribune, as it is called in Paris, or reporter's gallery, where the newspaper men are allowed to do everything but report the speeches.

-The refusal of the members of the Bourbonist aristocracy at Naples to do honor to the Princess Margarita, Victor Emanuel's daughter-in-law, has given rise to a large number of duels.

-St. Petersburg is sometimes called St. Pianopolis. Even the humblest families possess instruments, and there are said to be in the city 800 male and 3000 female teachers of the piano.

-In the Hamburg Penitentiary, discipline is maintained in the younger female department by dressing offenders in the costume of old women, and banishing them to the ward

-The Salt Lake papers are making merry over a fight in the household of a Mormon bishop, in which the "saint" got fearfully thrashed by several enraged wives.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,

The President's Illness-No Visitors at the Executive Mansien -The Civil Tenure Bill.

Troubles Between the British Marines and Chinese.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Difficulties Between the British and Chinese,

Wasmington, March 29. - Despatches received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Rowav, commanding the Asiatic Squadron. give an account of a difficulty that occurred between a British gunboat and certain inhabitants of the Chinese village of Puling. It appears that the Britisbers were about to land at the village, when the villagers pelted them with stones. The men then returned to their ship and opened fire on the villagers, killing eleven and wounding thirty. The inhabitants returned the fire, wounding eleven of the Britishers, two mortally. When the news reached Hong Kong the British Admiral despatched two corvettes and two gunboats, with four hundred seamen, to redress the outrage on the English

The President Unwell.

Several Senators and members were at the White House at an early hour this morning, with a view of seeing the President relative to the Civil-Tenure act and other matters. They were informed, however, that the President had a severe cold, which had seitled in his face in the shape of neuralgia, and he could not see any or e. Senator Morton and others, who had gone to talk over the Civil-Tenure act, went away evidently disappointed.

The Anticipated Adjournment of Congress.

The House Committee on Appropriations has authorized its chairman, Mr. Dawes, to report a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 6th of April. That committee having finished up its business, there is now really no work of urgent importance before Congress except the Civil Tenure bill, and it is thought that it can be disposed of in a few days.
Soldiers' Claims.

The committee have also agreed on the fol-

"That accounting officers of the Treasury and be Pay Department charged with the settlement and payment of bounties due to soldiers or their heirs be and they are hereby directed to pay or cause to be paid the sums found due contain the following:

The policy of retrenchment and economy of to soldiers or their heirs in person, and not to whatever.

Will the Senate Recede?

There is a good deal of talk this morning about the Senate receding from its position on the Civil Tenure bill. No general caucus has been held, but the morning was spent in quiet consultations among the Senators, comparing views, and marking out the course of action to be pursued. Nobody seems to know yet what

The Pay of the Army.

The Senate Military Committee has authorized enator Wilson to report a joint resolution extending the present pay of the army for ten months from the 1st of June next.

Obituary.

ALBANY, March 29 .- Rev. Ambrose O'Neil died at his residence in this city last evening. The funeral services will take place at the Cathedral on Wednesday morning, and the funeral will take place at Utica on Thursday. The ice in the river is strong and heavy yet. The weather is mild and showery.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Stocks dull. Gold, 133½. Exchange, 168½: 5-20s. 1852. 118½; do. 1864. 118½; do. 1865. 115½; new. 112½; 1867. 118; 10-40s. 105; Virginia 6s. 61½; Missouri 6s. 57; Canton Co., 88½; Omberland preferred 35; New York Central, 159½; Reading, 91; Hudson River, 136½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Gouthern, 95½; Oleveland and Toledo, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 130½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 122½. Erie, 54½.

Wayne, 1223. Erie, 34%.

Baltimone, March 29.—Cotton dull at 28%c. Flour very quiet but firm for low grades. Wheat firmer and declined 5c. Corn firm; white, 80@82c.; yellow, 81@84c. Otts dull at 73c. Rye steady. Mess Pork, \$23.50@33. Bacon-ribsides, 18%@17c; clear sides, 17%c. 18c.; shoulders, 14%@15c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard 20c. Whisky, 94c, offered, and 95c, asked.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, March 29, 1869,

Financial affairs to-day were in a rather quiet condition compared with last week, though the demand for loans was moderately active adications are that the pressure anticipated about the 1st of April to meet ma-turing obligations has already passed, and that he market will in future return to a gradual condition of ease and abundance. We have as yet heard nothing of the anticipsted call upon the local banks for a report of affairs. Until this be done it is not to be expected that they can do much to relieve the outside market under the pressure now being made upon it for money. Money r rather tight, and not very accessible unless applicants are fortified by very good security. The rates are not so nominal as tast week, but are takinglou more regularity. We quote call loans on Government bonds at 7@8 per cent., and on other securities at 8629 per cent, continue to rule high on discounts, both at the banks and on the streets, and very little s being done in this line at less than 10@12 per cent, for first class names. The offerings were imited to day.

Government securities again showed weakness and a tendency to a fall in prices. gold premium was rather steady at 131? at 12 u. The stock market was moderately active, and prices, with the exception of Reading Railroad, were firm. In State loans there were sales of he first series at 102 and the second series at 04h. City 6s were quiet; 98 was bid for the old and 100g for the new certificates. The Le-high gold loan was steady at 901@901. Government bonds were quiet at a decline of

Reading Railroad attracted but little attention, selling at 45½, a decime: Pulladelphia and Eric Railroad was strong at 26½, an advance of Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 571; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 551; and Northern Central Railroad at 472.

Nothing was done in either Canal or Coal

stocks.
Philadelphia Bank sold at 101.

Passenger Railway shares were without improvement West Philadelphia was taken at 61; and Tenth and Eleventh at 71. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 37 for Fish and Sixth; 26 for Spruce and Pine, and 12; for Hes-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-BAY

and managed Will see a major of all	THE PERSON NAMED IN	G SET S. THE SE MANAGE SEE SEE	
FIRE	T BOARI),	
\$4000 Pa 5s, 1 series1	2 2 0 sh	Road RR	15'4
1200 do-2 ser 1	0456 100	do	45%
1000 Leh 68.gold 1	90% 100	GO	4534
\$500 do	9136 101	do	45%
1000 Leh V R old ba.	95 100 mb	Phil & E 980.	26%
2000 LehV n bs cp.c.	3 100	do	26%
5 sh Phila Banana	6 100	do b15	263
200 sh Penna Rln.	67.4 8 8 h	Leh Valls.	863%
10 do	57% 24 8h	N Central	47%
00 dob6wa_	7% 20 sh	W Phil prv.off	61
160 do	57% 30 ah	10th & 11th	71
14 do	N7-56 1.0 6.15	Gr & Conton	70.14

-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:-131/ 1314 11-20 A. M. ·

131 / 11 40 ... 131 / 12 40 P. M. .. 131 / 12 45 ... 11-15 ** -Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.;—U. S. 68 of 1861, 115] @115\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1862, 118\(\text{@1181}\); do. 1864, 143\(\frac{1}{2}\) 113\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 115\(\frac{1}{2}\); 116; do., 1868, new. 112\(\frac{1}{2}\) 113\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1867, new. 112\(\frac{1}{2}\); 113\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 58, 10-40s. 104\(\frac{1}{2}\); 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 104\(\frac{1}{2}\); Due Compound Interest Notes, 19\(\frac{1}{2}\); Gold, 131\(\frac{1}{2}\); 31\(\frac{1}{2}\); Silver, 125\(\text{@126}\).

125@126\(\frac{1}{2}\).

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 115\(\frac{1}{2}\)@115\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5-20s of 1862, 118\(\tilde{0}\)115\(\frac{1}{2}\)@115\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 115\(\frac{1}{2}\)@116: July, 1865, 112\(\tilde{0}\)@113\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1867, 112\(\frac{1}{2}\)@113\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1867, 112\(\frac{1}{2}\)@113\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1868, 113\(\tilde{0}\)113\(\frac{1}{2}\); 10-40s, 105\(\tilde{0}\)105\(\frac{1}{2}\).

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115\(\frac{1}{2}\)@115\(\frac{1}{2}\); U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 118\(\tilde{0}\)118\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 112\(\frac{1}{2}\)@113\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 115\(\frac{1}{2}\)@113\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. July, 1867, 112\(\frac{1}{2}\)@113\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1868, 113\(\frac{1}{2}\)13\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5s, 10-40s, 104\(\frac{1}{2}\)@105. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25 Gold, \(\frac{1}{2}\)1\(\frac{1}{2}\)@13\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, March 29 .- The Flour market is quiet, but Saturday's quotations are well sustained; the sales foot up 800 barrels for the supply of the home consumers at \$5 25@5.50 for superfine; \$6 25@6.50 for extras; \$6 50@7.25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; \$7@8-25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$8@9 25 for Onlo do. do.; and \$9 50@12 for

do. do.; \$869 25 for Ohio do. do.; and \$9.50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7.25@7.75 per barrel.

There is not much doing in the Wheat market, but we continue former quotations; sales of red at \$1.60@1.68; and 500 bushels amber at \$1.85. Rye is steady at \$1.50 per bushel for Western, Corn is dull and wesk; sales of 1500 bushels yellow at \$7@88c., and 1200 bushels Western mixed at 84c. Oats are selling at 73@75c. for Western, and 60@68c. for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark is firm at \$56 % ton for No. 1 Operation.

in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm at \$56 \(\) too for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales of old and new at \$9.75\(\) 10.50, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy ranges from \$3.35 to \$3.62\(\), the latter rate from second hands. Flax-teed is taken by the crushers at \$2.65\(\) 2.70.

Whisky is firm at \$1\(\) gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 29.-The inclement condition Monday, March 29.—The inclement condition of the weather to-day tended to restrict operations somewhat, and the demand for the better descriptions of beef cattle was only moderate, while inferior lots were extremely slow of sale. About 1439 head were offered within the range of from 10 to 10½c, for choice; 9 to 9½c, for prime; 8 to 8½c, for fair to good; and 6 to 7½c, per pound for common. The following are the particulars of the offerings:—

Head.

A. Owen Smith, Lancaster county, 9@1014.
A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 84@1014.
Dengler & McClesse, Chester co., 8@1014.

25. Dengler & McCless, Chester co. \$4,004.

26. P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 98,104.

26. Ph. Hatheway, Lancaster county, 75,2994.

26. Ph. Hatheway, Lancaster county, 78,0994.

26. James S. Kirk, Chester county, 88,994.

27. E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county, 88,994.

28. Mertin, Fuller & Co., Lancaster co., 8,010.

20. Mooney & Smith, Lancaster county, 74,010.

20. T. Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 8,42,010.

20. T. Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 8,42,010.

21. E. Frank, Lancaster county, 76,010.

22. J. & L. Frank, Lancaster county, 6,42,010.

23. H. Chain, Lancaster county, 76,010.

24. B. B. Baldwin, Chester county, 8,001.

25. Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8,42,010.

26. Kimble & Wallace, Chester county, 8,001.

27. John McArdle, Western, 7,42,08,4.

28. Cows and Calves met a steady inquiry, with sales of 150 head at \$55,600 for springers, and \$35,000. sales of 150 head at \$35@60 for springers, and \$35 There was considerable firmness in the mar-

ket for Sheep, and the demand moderate. Sales of 10,000 head at the different yards at 6@914c. per pound, gross.

Hogs were less active, and prices hardly so irm. Sales of 4000 head at \$15@16.25 per 100 pounds, net .

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York, March 28.— Arrived, steamships Nevads, from Liverpool, and Atalanta, from Lyndon. Forthers Monroe, March 28.— Passed in.—Brig Medusa, from Liverpool for Alexandria, and schr Rebecca Ann. from Porto Rico for Baitimore, Passed out.—Barque W. M. Anderson, for Lisbon; brigs Alice, for Porto Rico: A. Rowell, for Matanzas; Adeline Richardson, for Esagus; and a fleet of coasters.

The pilot boat Phantou scoke on the 25th inst., ten miles east of Cape Henry, schr Neilia Barber, 35 days from Rockport for Baitimera. She experienced a heavy gale on the 16th, which carried away her foreboom and gaff foresail, and on the 20th carried away mainsails, mainboom and gaff, and bulwarks. She had been its degrees east of Bermuds.

Passed in for Baitimore—Brig Ecilpse, from West Indies.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Korw. barone Louise, Dehiy, Oronstadt, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Lavinia, Lougiass, Zaza, C. C. Van Horn,
Schr Hiawatha; Lee, Newburyport, John Rommel &
Bro.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Georgetown, Auden-ried, Norton & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New
York, with mass, to John F. Ohl.
Schr Minnle Kinnie, Parsons, from New Haven,

Barquentine Andross, arrived yesterday from Mesains, is consigned to Mesars, S. S. Scattergood & Conduct as before, MEMORANDA. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterdsy.

Brig Speed. Larkin, hence for Eisinore, put into Falmouth 12th inst., to land a sick man.

Brig Leonard Myers. Hicks. at Salerno 7th inst., from New York, ready to discharge.

Schr William Arthur. Andrews, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 27th inst.

Schr Ophir, Kelley. from Providence for Philadelphia, anchored at Fiushing 27th inst.

Schr N. J. Miller. Dunbam, hence for St. John. N.B., at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

Schrs Annie E. Martin. Buell, from New Haves, and J. H. Bartlett. Harris from Greenport both for Philadelphia at New York 23th inst.

Schr Wm. B. Manu, Rogers, hence, at Charleston 28th inst. hr Ann Twibell, Edwards, hence, at Washington, Schr Ann Twibell, Edwards, hence, at Washington, D. C. 25th lust.
Schrs A A. Andrews, Kelley, for Philadelphia and Free Wind. Friabee, for do, or New York, salled from Providence 25th inst.
Schr M. O. Wells, Reeves, hence for Greenport, was off Sandy Point 24th inst.
Schr Maggie Cummins, Smith, from Cohasset for Philadelphia, salled from New London 23d lost.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, salled from New London 24th inst.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, salled from Newport sith inst.
Schr J. H. Travers, Wheatley, salled from Richmond 25th inst. for James River, to load for Philadelphia, phia.
Schraßtarlight, Crowell, from Boston: M. M. Freeman Howe, from do.; H. B. Gibson, Lincoln, from
Wallfest; Charlie and Willie. Thomas, from Vlaaihaven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 27th last,