## FIRST EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE. SECOND EDITION

#### CUBA.

Important Correspondence Between the Insurgent General and Captain-General Dulce.

The following important letters have just been translated. They are remarkable as illustrating the position taken by Captain-General Dulce towards the insurgents:-

Buice towards the insurgents:—

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Senor Don Carlos Manuel
de Cespedez—Dear Sir:—Auxious as I am that
the war which is destroying all the elements
of wealth which exist in this privileged island
should ceass, I have authorized Don Francisco
Tamayo Hertes, who is the bearer of my instructions, to seek a conference with you.

It is sad to see so much blood flowing on account of this fratricidal strife, and I should be
pleased if a mutually honorable plan could be

pleased if a mutually honorable plan could be sgreed upon tending to the return to this Spa-nish province of that tranquillity which it so screly needs. Accept the assurances of my sin-cere consideration. Domingo Dulcs.

GEN. HEADQUARTERS. OJO DE AGUA DE LOS MELONES January 28, 1868—To His Excellency Senor Don Domitogo Dulce.—Sir: I am in receipt of the letter which your Excellency was pleased to address to me by hands of Senor Don Francisco Tamayo Hertes, who, together with Messrs. Joaquim Oro and Jose Ramirez Vila, has arrived here authorized by your Excellency to enter upon aconference with me I deplore as much as your Excellency the destruction of all the elements of wealth existing in this privileged island through the effects of the war which the Liberators of Cuba are waging; but it is not my fault, your Excellency, if at the present time a war of extermination is declared against us for the only reason that we have raised on our native soil the banner of liberty. I have already resorted to every means for the purpose of avoiding reprisals, but the Spauish chiefs who have been, and still are, operating in this department and in the Central, in their vanity and unqualified pride, have absolutely ignored my communications and persisted in burning everything in their way, destroying plantations, slaughtering domestic animals, and leaving their carcasses upon the highways, and even capturing our women and children. We have met these acts by setting fire with our own hands to our own homes, to show men who have no regard whatever for the practices which in all places govern civilized warfare that we shall spare no sacrifice to secure the desired end of the campaign we have entered upon. I repeat, therefore, that neither myself nor the army which I command is to be blamed if the Cuban revolution shall destroy the elements of wealth possessed by this country.

I have conferred with the above-named gentlemen, by whom I have hear made a ware of

the elements of wealth possessed by this country.

I have conferred with the above-named gentlemen, by whom I have been made aware of the instructions which you gave them, but at the very time we were having the interview I received information from Graimaro that some mobilized volunteers, at the Casino Campestre del Camaguey, had assassinated the distinguished and brave clitzen. General Augusto Arango, who had gone there with a flag of truce. This scandalous act naturally produced the most intense excitement in our midst, and has set every patriot against entering into any has set every patriot sgainst entering into any treaty with the Government which your Excel-

lency represents.

Nevertheless I shall call together the military and civil chiefs of this republic, and after having the opinion of all upon the subject of your communication, shall forward to your Excellency a decisive answer to the same.

I have the bonor, etc.,

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

#### A MURDERER'S CONFESSION. How he Assassinated a Clergymau.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 25th o March, a negro, named Major Tatum, was hung for the murder of Rev. J. H. Merrill, a respected citizen of Conway county, in that State. Just before he was led out to the gallows, he made the following confession:-

I will be twenty-two years old in August next. I was born in Aisbama, and came to Arkansas in my youth; was sold to William B. Tatum, in El Dorado, Union county. In December and portion of January last I worked on the farm for a colored man who lived near Lewisburg, and was on my road to Little Rock when I met Merrill, some six miles north of this place, on the Fort Smith road, It was outst dark and raining. He was fixing to camp quite dark and raining. He was fixing to camp all night on the road side. I hailed him and asked him it he had any fire. He said "No. but to have some matches; come and stay with me to-night." He handed me the axe—the one I kitted him with—and said, "Cut some wood, and let's have a fire and some supper." I fed the horses. We then had supper. He gave me two drinks of whisky, a cup of coffee, a biscutt and some bacon. Soon after supper Merrill was acceptable and some bacon, because the horses and some bacon. counting up how much money he had spent in Little Rock, and made the calculation as to how Little Rock, and made the calculation as to how much money he had on hand, and then counted and dried it before the fire. This was the first I knew he had money. We laid down about 8 o'clock, but I did not go to sleep—could not—was thinking about the money he had all the time. He sleept very sound. I lay on the wagon cover and Merrill on the quilts. It was raining tolerably hard about 4 o'clock Sunday morning. Two white men and one black man stopped at the camp, but only slaved a few tolerably hard about 4 o'clock Sunday morning. Two white men and one black man stopped at the camp, but only stayed a few minutes; the white men were hunting some stolen horses. Merrill gave them a drink of whisky, and then went back to bed. They had been gone about ha'f an hour when I called to Merrill several times to see whether he was awake or not. He did not answer. I then concluded to kill him and take his money. I found the axe under the wagon, which was a few feet from where I lay. The first blow I struck him I almed a little too high, and he got up nearly on his feet, when I struck him the second time. He fell in the direction of the fire and hallooed O Lord! and turned over on his back. I then struck him three more very hard knocks. Indeed, I don't know how many times I did hit him, as I was badly frightened. I then went through his pockets, taking his pocket book, money, knife and several other things of little value. I then straightened him out on the wagon cover and covered him up carefully, as I was airald some blood would get on my clethes. Then I took the best horse and came to Huntersville. I arrived there about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, 3ist January, 1889. When I left Merrill he was not dead, and made considerable noise; but I was satisfied he could not live long. I came over to Little Rock the first trip the ferry boat made on Sunday morning, and did not return until late in the even fing. I felt very uneasy all day Sunday. Could hear on every corner that a man had been fig. I felt very uneasy all day Sunday. Could hear on every corner that a man had been murdered and robbed on the other side of the

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, April 2 — A. M. — Consols 923 for money and 925 for account. U. S. 5-20s, 834. American stocks dull; Erie, 244; Illinois Central, 961; Great Western, 31.
LIVERPOOL, April 2 — A. M. — Cotton dull at
12]d. for middling uplands; and 12]d. for mid-

dling Orleans. Sales to day estimated at 8000 bales. Sales of the week have been 81,000 bales. of which 9900 were for export and 7000 for speculation. Stock in port, 236,000 bales, of which 108,000 are American. Corn, 30s. 6d. for new.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M 

## OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIEGRAPH, Filday, April 2, 1869. Our local Money market is not in a very com-

for able condition, business men, and borrowers generally, feeling the stringency which has prevailed during the week. In this respect, however, we have little cause to complain, for the pressure for money has been more severe in New York and other seaboard cities than with us. The rates for loans have been the worst feature in our local market, and have restricted the demand to absolute wants. The effect on the spring trade has been very serious and unless there is a speedy "let up" in the rates the con-sequences will be still more so. It is impossible for our business men to pay for money rates which will eat up the entire prouts of their labor and enterprise; and they therefore praier

to suspend their usual operations until capital is more accessible than at present.

We have no change to note to-day, except that the market is less active. Call loans are made at 7@8 per cent. on Governments, and at 8@9 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Prime business paper passed current at a wide range of figures, which depended upon the way in which it was pressed for sale. The Stock market was moderately active, but

prices were unsettled. In State loans there were sales of the first series at 102 and the second do. at 1045. City sixes were steady at 1004 for the new, and 984 bid for the old certificates. The Lehigh Gold Loau was strong. selling as high as 92g. Governments were doll but rather firmer.

but rather firmer.

Reading Railroad was inactive at a decline, selling at 45½. Penna, Railroad was rather better, and sales were reported as high as 59. Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 123, 54½, was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad, 54½ for Mine Hill Railroad, and 33¼ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal stocks were not much sought after. 30 was offered for Lehigh Navigation, and 12% for usquehanna. In Coal stocks the only transaction was in Big

In Coal stocks the only transaction was in Big Mountain at 5½. 4½ was offered for New York and Middle, and 5½ for Fulton. Mechanics' Bank changed hands at 30½. Passenger Railway stocks attracted but little attention. 41½ was bid for Second and Third, 38 for Green and Coates, and 12 for Hestonville. —The Pennsylvania Railroad Company gives notice that all stockholders registered on the books of the company on the 30th of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 per cent, of their interest in new stock at par, as follows:—50 per cent, at the time of subscription

between the 15th day of May, 1869, and 30th day of June, 1869, and 50 per cent. between the 5th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869. Every stockholder holding less than tour shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share, and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled

# to an additional share. PHILADELPHIA STOOK EIGHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Ŋ	FIRST 1	BOARD.
	\$100 City & New 100% \$2000 do 20 1 0 7 \$1400 do 55.100% \$18000 do 18.100% \$18000 do 18.100% \$1000 do 2 ser 165% \$3000 do 2 ser 165% \$3000 do 2 ser 165% \$3000 do 2 ser 100% \$8000 do 1 ser 102 \$600 City & 00,1 ser 102 \$600 City & 00,1 ser 102	9 sh C & Am
	\$1000 Sch N 68, '82. b5. 65% \$5000 Leh 6a, gold L.c. 92% \$500 Leh RR ln 85 \$500 Leh RR ln 85	100 do

-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

19·00 A. M. 132 10·40 A. M. 1313 10·01 " 1313 11·04 " 1314 10·30 " 1314 11·35 " 1313 10·31 " 1314 11·35 " 1313

10.35 " 1314 11.55 " 1314 — Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881. 1144 21154; do. 1865, 1154 21152; do., 1868, 1124 21132; do., 58, 10-408, 1044 21054; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 1044 21044; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1314 2132; Silver, 1254 21264. 1254@1264.

125½@126½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115½@115½; 5-20s of 1862, 117½@118; 5-20s, 1864, 113½@113½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 115½@115½; July, 1865, 112½@112½; do., 1867, 112½@112½; do., 1867, 112½@112½; do., 1868, 112½@112½; 10-40s, 104½@105½. Gold, 131½. Pacifics, 1042104½.

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 2.—There is a steady demand from the home consumers for the better grades of spring wheat, family, but winter wheat Flour is very dull at our quotations; sales of 600 barreis at \$5 25@5\*50 for superfine; \$6@6\*50 for extras; \$6 50@7\*25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$7@9\*50 for Pennsylvania and Ohlo do. do.; and \$9 75@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7 50@8 \$ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Menl

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are well sustained; sales of red at \$1.60@1.65; amber at \$1.70@1.85; and white red at \$1.60@1.65; amber at \$1.70@1.85; and white at \$1.75@1.95 for common and prime. Rye is steady, with sales of 1000 bushels Western at \$1.50. Corn is quiet, but prices are stronger; sales of yellow at \$5@86c.; and Western mixed at \$2@83c. Oats are selling at 73@75c. for West-ern, and 60@68c. for Pennsylvania. 1000 bushels New York Barley Malt sold at \$25.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active and drooping; sales at \$9 50@9 75, and from second hands at \$10, Timbthy is held at \$3.35@ \$3.6214. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.65@2.70. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 uercitron at \$53 % ton. Whisky is held firmly at \$1 % gallon, tax paid.

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
Sam Francisco April 2—Arrived, ship Annie M.
Small, from New York. Cleared, ships Young America, for New York, taking 39,000 sacks of wheat;
Akbar, for Hong Kong, Salled, ships alice M. Minot, for Victoria and Mary E. Packer, for Guaymas.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....APRIL 9. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE.

CLEARED THIS MORNENG.
Brig Isola, Cables, Cardenas, S. L. Merchant & Co.,
Schr A. Tirrell, Aiwood, Buston, D. Cooper,
Schr Gen, Grant, Colbouro, R'chmond, do.

Schr Gen. Grant, Colboura, R'chmond, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wittoank, 40 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotten, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 1st inst., s.A. M., off Indian river, passed a light barquentine at anchor, s.A. M. off the Capes, passed a barque, an herm briz. and four schooners, beating in, wind N.NW. Below the Brandywine, passed barques union, Sarsh A. Staples, and an unknown barque, hound up. Below the Ledge, passed barque Andaman, an Italian barque, and twelve schooners, beating up.

Brig Lena Thurlow, Corbett, s days from Matanzas, with molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, 6 days from Cardenas with molasses to E. C. Kaight & Co.

Brig Emily Fisher, Clark. Is days from Trinidad, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Brig Mary A. Thompson, Bunker, 10 hours from Leesburg, N. J., in balisat to J. E. Bazley & Co. Towed up by tug Fredt Kopp, The M. A. T. has been thoroughly overhanied and repaired, after having been ashore.

Schr Margy, McFadden, S days from Sagua, with been ashore.

Schr Margy. McFadden, 9 days from Sagua, with
the bids and laybxs. sugar to Dallett & Son.

Steamer Monitor, Jones. 2t hours from New York,
with mass, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., March 11-6 P. M. — Barques Urda,
from London; Barah A. Staples, from Sagua; brigs
Nellie Mowe, from London; Emily Pisher, from
Trinidad; Loch Lomond, from Cardenas; and three
barques names not known, all for Philadelphia, arrived at the Breakwater to-day, and are detained by
head winds.

Bleamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, Taylor, hence for Halifax, salled from Holmes' Hole sist uit,

Bohr Hazlston, Smith, hence, at New York yesterday. Sohr Clara Merrick. Monigomery, hence for Lynn, sailed from Ho'mee' Hole stat uit.

#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Philadelphia Custom House Appraisership.

President Grant and the Civil Tenure Bill-Advices from Admiral Hoff-Spanish Insults to America.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Cuban Insurrection-Advices from Admiral Hoff-Spanish Insults to Ame-

ricannd England. WASHINGTON, April 2.- The Navy Department is in receipt of despatches from Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic squadron.

On the 21st of March there was considerable excitement in Havana, caused by the departure of two hundred and fifty political prisoners for Fernando Po. A quarrel ensued between the soldiers and citizens, when several of the latter were killed.

A proclamation was issued on the 4th of Merch by the Captain-General of Cuba relative to blockade-runners, or vessels seized in Spanish waters, or upon the free seaswith cargoes of men, of arms, and of munitions of war, or of materials that may in any way contribute to promote or foment the insurrection in the provinces. Whatever may be the point of their procedure and destination, they will be considered as enemies to the Spanish territory, and treated as pirates. All persons who shall be apprehended in such vessels will be immediately shot.

Admiral Hoff sends an account of the capture of the ship Mary Powell, of New York, by the Spanish authorities, which is regarded as an insult to both American and British flags. the being, at the time of her capture, under the protection of ithe latter. She was taken to Havana. The Admiral says he will fully investigate the matter.

## President Grant and the Civil Tenure Bill,

Although the Tenure-of-Office act as amended was laid before the President yesterday, he has not up to this time signed it. There is little doubt, however, but that he will sign it to-day. It is understood that the Attorney General is not pleased with the law as it now stands, he baving been in favor of total repeal. The matter will probably be submitted to the Cabinet, after which the President will append his sig-Lorin Blodgett and the Appraisership of the Philadelphia Custom House,

The contest for this position still progresses, the chances of D. J. Cocbran being the most prominent. One of the applicants for the office has a petition, which is to be laid before President Grant, signed by some of the largest wholesale dealers and shipping merchants in your city, such as E. C. Knight & Co., James Watson & Sons F. &. E. B. Orne, Bernadou & Bro., S. & W. Welsh et at. The petitioners arge the removal of Mr. Blodgett, charging him not only with being incompetent, but with untair ralings

#### FROM THE WEST.

#### Fight with the Indians at Fort Ellis-The Soldiers Betreat. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

decisions, but more especially in reference to

Sr. Louis, April 2.-The latest news from Fort Ellis represents the recent fight with the Indians there as being a desperate affair. The Indians engaged were Sioux. They had spleudid animals and fought bravely, capturing a large number of cattle on Shields river. Our force being small, had to retreat with a loss of two men, who were horribly scalped. A Mr. Tiscan was attacked by fifteen Indians seventyfive miles from Fort Howe, and, with a revolver defended himself, killing four reaskins and wounding one. He escaped unburt.

## The Eric Directors Try to Gain Possession of Branch Lines.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CINCINNATI, April 2 .- A safe belonging to the Eric Railrord Company arrived in this city yesterday morning. Some officials of the Broadgauge Road also appeared in the city, and tendered the officers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Road \$500,000 of the Boston, Harttord and Eric Rathroad bonds, also \$150,000 in greenbacks, for the office furniture, etc., and meeting the requirements of the lease in every particular; all of which was declined.

Indian Raids on the Settlements. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. OMAHA, April 2 .- The Indians made a raid on Scipto, 230 miles south of here, on Saturday last, and captured 100 head of stock. No persons

#### FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

## Rich Silver Mines Developed.

were killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1 .- There are new and rich developments in the silver mining region, and the people are flocking there in great numbers. From 10,000 to 15,000 are already located there. The stormy weather continues, and the roads are almost impassable. The whole distance between Elko and Hamilton is lined with stalled teams and wagons, loaded with merchandise, nearly buried in mud. Pneumonia prevails to an alarming extent, and several cases of small-pox are reported at Hamilton.

#### Indian Depredations and Murders. The Indians in the neighborhood are be coming hostile. It is suggested that if the military authorities would establish a post on

Snake or White river, very many lives would be saved during the approaching summer.

A band of Indians recently attacked a party of prospectors near Suake Mountain, and killed and scalped two of them, and captured their

## The English Squadron.

Admiral Hastings has received orders from England to leave Victoria immediately for Valparaiso, with his iron-clad frigate. out 250,000 acres of Government land were seld during March, at the land office at Visalia,

## Mining News.

Silver mines have been discovered in the mountains near Sonoma, about 70 miles from San Francisco, and the people are rushing thither, and the claims are being rapidly staked off. A meeting has been held to form district

The most severe shock of earthquake since October last, occurred this evening at 5.45. As far as ascertained, there has been no damage to buildings. The people are some-

#### FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS-First Session.

# Senate.

Washington, April 2.—Mr. Howard presented a resolution of the Legislature of Michigan in favor of the construction of a ship canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Chempiain.

Messrs, Summer and Wilson presented petitions for the removal of political disabilities, which were referred to the committee on the subject.

subject.
Mr. Drake presented a protest of loyal men of Kentucky, protesting against the removal of the political disabilities of Kentucky Rebels. A) ferred to the Committee on Political Disabili-

ties.

Mr. Rice, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported and recommended the passage of a bill to extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, and asked for immediate consideration, but objection was made.

# Mr. Finckeinburg introduced a bill to prevent vexatious land litigation, etc. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Ferry presented a resolution of the Michigan Legislature relating to Indian reservations and to navigation between the United States and Canada. Mr. Legan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the purchase or lease of a suitable building or buildings in New York, for the use of the several staif departments of the array as offices and store-rooms, provided that he can thereby effect a saving to the Government. Passed. Also, the Senate joint resolution relating to Government buildings at Fort Totten, Dacotah Territory. Passed with an arrendment. Mr. Washburn (Wis.), from the Committee on Amprepriations, recorted the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow. House of Representatives.

prision bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Hopkins introduced a bill for improving the Washington Canal. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Ceens, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case from the Third Congressional district of South Carolina, that J. L. Hoag is prima facte suitted to the seat, and gave notice that he would ask action by the House next Tuesday.

The House then resumed the consideration of the contested election case from the Twenty-first Congressional district of Fennsylvania the report of the committee heing that John Cavode is prima facts entitled to the seat.

#### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

#### Incendiarism in Biddeford, Maine. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BIDDEFORD. Maine, April 2.-This city was visited last night with a series of disastrous fires. The first destroyed a stable and outbuildings, together with their contents, belonging to G. L. Foss. The second entirely consumed a barn owned by George Scott, on Green street. The third was the burning of a pile of lumber in the rear of the city buildings, which was extinguished with slight damage. All of these fires were supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and nothing but a caim night and the almost superhuman efforts of the gal-lant firemen saved the city from a great con-

#### Evening Report of European Markets By Atlantic Cable.

London, April 2-P. M.—Consols 9274 for money, and 9274 693 for account. United States Five-twenties, 8374. Stocks quiet; Illinois Central, 96%.
LIVERPOOL, April 2 - P. M. - Cotton un-changed. Stock affoat, bound to this port, 450,000 bales, of which 160,000 are American. Bacon, 62s. 6d. Petroleum, 1s. 9d. for refined. Tallow, 45s. 6d.

Tallow, 45s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—P. M.—The trade report is unfavorable. Yarns and fabrics are dull. Flour easier, at 23s. Wheat, 9s. 9d. for California white; and 11s. for red Western. Corn, 39s. for HAVRE, April 2.-Cotton quiet at 1451/2 for low middlings aftoat.

FRANKFORT, April 2.—United States 5 20s firm at 87%.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—Arrived, steamship Erin, from New York.

## Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 2—Cotton steady: 850 bales sold at 18½c. Flour dull and lower: State, \$3.50\tilde{\pi}7-15; Ohlo, \$5:50\tilde{\pi}7-15; Western, \$5:65\tilde{\pi}8: Southern, \$5:60\tilde{\pi}12; Callfornia, \$7:15\tilde{\pi}010^210. Wheat dull and declined 1\tilde{\pi}2-1; ales of 4000 bush; white California, \$2:67\tilde{\pi}. Oorn firm; sales of \$0.000 bush, at \$5\tilde{\pi}000. Oats active: sales of 41.000 bush, at 75\tilde{\pi}077\tilde{\pi}0. Baef quiet. Pore heavy new mess. \$31:37\tilde{\pi}031:50. Lard heavy at 18\tilde{\pi}018\tilde{\pi}0. Whisky dull.

Whisky dull.

New York. April 2.—Stocks dull and unsettled.
Gold, 181%. Exchange, 107%: 5-20s, 1852. 117%: do. 1864.
118% do. 1865. 115%: new, 112%: 1867, 112%: 10-10s, 100.
Virginia 8s, 601%: Missouries, 86%: Canton Co., 88%: Comberland preferred, 38; New York Central, 147%: Reading, 967%: Hudson River, 13s; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Sonthern, 95; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Chicago and Rock Island, 12s; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 122%.

BALTHOOR. April 2.—College colleges and Fort

Wayne, 122%.

BALTIMORE. April 2—Cotton quiet and nominally 25½c. Flour dull and weak. The resetuts of grain Fre very light, and prices are almost nominal. Wheat dull and prices unchanged. Mixed Corn. 84@86c; yellow.87c. Oats. 66@65c. Rye 51.50. Pork quiet at \$22.50. Bacon firm: rib sides 16%@17: clear do 17¼@1fc.: shoulders, 14½@15c. Hams 25@21c. Lard quiet at 26c. EAN FRANCISCO. April 1.—Flour dull at \$4 50@5560. Wheat—Sales of shipping at \$1 62%; choice, \$1 65. Legal-tenders, 77%.

# SUMNER.

Treaty.

There is a great anxiety in all circles to see the speech which Mr. Summer has prepared to cellver in Executive session against the Alaliama treaty. This speech is about finished, and the Senator's friends say he considers it the greatest effort of his life. Some of the strongest points of it having been made public, much to Mr. Summer's annoyance, he insists that it is a most pacific speech, while at the same time it takes "bigh ground."

The "high ground" consists in saying plainly to England that she is indebted to the United States for ships destroyed, for years of commerce swept away, for heavy bills incurred in maintaiving an immense blockade, for troubles and damages along the Canadian frontier, and more than all, and worse than all, the prolongation of the war and the consequent expenses in life and treasure. The pacific part, so far as can be learned, consists in saying to Great Britair.—These things are plain, they need no proof, and the way to settle it all is to sit down in a friendly spirit and agree upon fair terms based on the above admissions.

There is no concessing the fact that several questions are creating anxiety at the English legation now. The most prominent of these is the settlement of the Alabama claims, and in this connection both the position of Mr. Sumner and the known agreement between the views of President Grant have entirely dispelled any idea of settlement upon any such basis as proposed by Reverdy Johnson.

views of President Grant have entirely dispelled any idea of settlement upon any such
asis as proposed by Reverdy Johnson.
To complicate this, the increasing interest,
both here and in Canada, in the question of
annexation, looms up as a question soon to
assume a definite character and purpose, and
to rally a strong party in the Provinces.
There seems to be a general belief among the
representatives of foreign powers that the
present administration will be marked by a
very positive foreign poiley, and that before it very positive foreign policy, and that before it is ended there will be important changes in the relation of our Northern and Southern neighbors in the United States .- Wash. Cor. Cincin-

#### Our President.

Relative to the Tenure of Office law President Grant recently said to a visitor:—
"The law was passed to meet an extraordinary emergency. Good men were being displaced by bad men. The law that then protected the good now protects the bad. I can remove only by making up a case. This is difficult. While we may know that a man is unfit for the place he holds, it may be, and is generally, impossible to make proof. This I am called upon to do, or leave the incumbent in."
"We recognize the fact, Mr. President," said

"We recognize the fact, Mr. President," said the gentleman, "that in your hands the patron-age would be safe. But may not the time come when a bad President will require a like restraint?"

"Such a case," responded the President, "is not likely to occur again in a hundred years."
"But should it occur?"
"Then re-enact your law."
"Certainly, if we can be assured of the two-thirds to pass it over the President's veto, and that may not occur again in five hundred years."

"Very well, then, I shall enforce the law."-Wash. Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

## LABOR AND WAGES.

Letter from Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, to Hon. William D. Kelley - Past and Present Condition of the Working Classes - The Country's Experi-

Washington, March, 1869.-To Hon, W. D. Washington, March, 1869.—To Hon. W. D. Relley, M. C.—Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a speech delivered by you in the House of representatives, February 4, 1869, "on the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue," in which you charge to the Commissioner has attempted to sustain the statements therein contains the statements. the statements therein contained by "doc tored," "manufactured," "garbled," "mar-shalled," or, in other words, "artiully arranged figures," in such a manner as to produce the effect of a positive falsehood; and, to substansubmit what you are bleased to term an array of facts—facts "arrayed" having, it would seem, some viriue which does not belong to facts when

ence.

Now, to the extent to which these charges affect me personally, I shall offer no detense or

In respect, however, to the truth or falsity of the facts and figures presented in the report of the facts and neures presented in the report of the Special Commissioner, the case is different. In this question, from the bearing which it has upon the policy of the future, the public has a direct interest; and this issue I propose to meet, under all proper circumstances, without conces-

sion or evasion.

The first point of importance to which you take exception concerns the comparative prices of labor and commodities in the years 1860-61 and 1867-68. The Commissioner asserts on this

The result of long and careful investigations in respect to the retail prices of the leading articles of domestic consumption by operatives in the manufacturing towns of New England, the the manufacturing towns of New England, the Middle, and some of the Western States, shows (allowances being made for an ascertained varying ratio of expenditures for the several articles enumerated) that, for the year 1867, and for the first half of the year 1868, the average increase of the cost of all the elements which constitute the food, clothing, and shelter of a family, has been about 78 per cent., as compared with the standard prices of 1860-61.

The result, in general, of this large increase in the prices of commodities of domestic con-sumption to the laboring man becomes evident, by comparing such increase with the increase in the rates of wages during the period under comparison—which rates, for the year 1867 as compared with 1860-61, were as tollows:—For unskilled mechanical labor, 50 per cent.; for skilled mechanical labor, 60 per cent. This statement you impeach in the following

I pause for a moment to deny the correctness of these figures, and to assert that the prices of the necessaries of life enumerated in these of the necessaries of the enumerated in these tables are, on an average, not more than fifty per cent. higher than in 1860, while skilled labor is now immeasurably more fully employed at an advance of from eighty to one hundred per cent. over the wages of that year,

As this conjoint denial and assertion are unac-companied by the slightest direct confirmatory data, it only remains for me briefly to ask atten-tion to the sources and nature of the evidence which led the Commissioner in the discharge of his duties to the conclusions which you, on the floor of the House of Representatives, have pronounced to be wholly incorrect or frauduently presented.

This evidence is to be found mainly in the

responses made to a carefully prepared series of interrogatories which were addressed to nearly afteen hundred manufacturers or extensive employers of labor in nearly all sections of the country. These returns were, in great part, founded on most careful inquiries instituted under highly favorable circumstances, and in volving, in not a few instances, a very con-iderable expenditure of time and money. Indeed, I hazard nothing in saying that no statistical data of sogeneral and diverse a character have ever been collected in the United States which will at all compare with these, either as respects fulness or reliable accuracy; while ar examination of the papers themselves, preserved on file in the Treasury Department, will suffi-ciently prove that the tables and averages deduced from them have been made with perfect fairness and without reference to the support of any theory. In denying, therefore, as you do their accuracy, you attack the honesty and good faith not only of the clerks of the Treasury Department engaged upon this work, under the charge of Mr. Edward Young, a citizen of Philadelphia, but also of the leading manufacturers of the country who furnished the information:-

The first items of such evidence to which will ask your attention relate to two articles of universal and necessary consumption, viz.:— Flour and salt. In the report of the Special Commissioner, the average advance in the price of flour and other breadstuffs, in the Eastern States, 1867-68, as compared with the prices of similar articles in 1860-61, is stated to have been 92 per cent. This statement has been called in question, especially by the New York Tribune, which, in its issue of February 2, 1869, essented that appearing New York asserted that superfine New York State flo was cheaper in New York in 1863 than in 1860.

Now, as affording something in the way of a demonstration on this subject, I present herewith a transcript from the books of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army showing the advance in price paid in New York city for flour distributed to the army in the form of rations during the period above referred to, the accuracy of which is certified to by the United States Commissary General: 

Advance in price in 1867-68, as compared with 1859-60, eighty-eight per cent. Can laboring men expect to buy their flour on terms more favorable than the experienced officers of the United States army, who pur chase at wholesale, in large quantities, and with the advantage of the widest competition? It not, then certainly one at least of the necessaries of life has advanced somewhat more than

fifty per cent, sir ce 1860.

We come next to the article of salt, concerning the advance in the price of which, and the extent to which such advance imposes a tax upon the people, there has been even more discussion than in the case of flour. The new evidence under this head, to which I would ask

on the 12 h of February, a meeting was held at the rooms of the Hon. J. W. Forney, in the City of Washington, for the purpose of consulting about the rooms. sulting about "the proper means to be employed for the development of the South," at which meeting there were present the Hons. W. D Kelley, J. K. Moorehead, Henry L. Cake, and others. Among the speakers was the Hon, John Pool, United States Senator from North Carolina, who gave an interesting account of the fisheries on the coast of that State. He stated that "the average catch of herring, during th season, i. e., from the first of March until the middle of May, was about seventy or eighty thousand, and about two hundred shad; but requently as high as one hundred and thirty thousand herring and sometimes two hundred thousand herring and one thousand shad are captured at a single haul. These are packed in barrels and transported sometimes to Philadelphia, but more frequently to Balti-

more." "The fishing in these waters," continued Mr. Pool, "is a matter of great importance since the war, although it is scarcely attended with as much profit as prior to that period. This is accounted for by the fact that labor commands higher wages, and the cost of twine and salt has been largely increased. Salt, which could be bought for eighteen and twenty cents before the war now costs from sixty to seventy cents a bushel, and twine has risen in the same organisation. bushel, and twine has risen in the same pro-portion. Turk's Island salt, from the West Indies, is indispensable for curing the fish pro-

Salt, therefore, is one of the indispensable articles, which, in North Carolina at least, has advanced somewhat more than flity per cent, in price since 1860; and it is respectfully suggested that one method by which the devesuggested that one method by which the development of the South can be hastened, and the laboring classes of Philadelphia and Baitimore, who desire fish for food, at the same time be benefited, would be to allow the hardy fishermen of North Carolina to procure the salt and twine at a somewhat cheaper rate than at present, and thus render some fisheries profitable that may not be able to catch from one to three hurdred thousand herring and from two hundred to one thousand shad at a single had.

The next item of evidence, bearing noo the

The next item of evidence, bearing upo i the nestion at issue to which I would ask your question at issue to which I would ask your at ention, is in respect to the subject of rents. Since the publication of your speech, a prominent real estate agent in Philadelphia has kindly furnished me with a table showing the comparative rents and valuation of houses in 1860 and 1869 in the Fourth district of Pennsylvania, now represented by you in Congress. The table embraces a list of twenty-six houses, nearly all low-priced dwellings, valued in 1860 at \$2500 and under, and repted at that time, mainly to laboring men, at from \$3 to \$16 per month. The following abstract of the table clearly exhibits the advance in the rents of these same houses since 1860;—

	Aggrege per m		· In-	In- crease
	1860	1869	crease.	cent.
5 houses (1 at \$8, 2 at \$9, 2 at \$10), renting at 7 houses (1 at \$11,	<b>\$</b> 46 00	\$102 00	\$56 00	121:74
5 at \$12, 1 at \$14), renting at 9 houses (2 at \$15, 5 at \$16, 2 at	85 00	190.00	105-00	123 53
\$16 67), renting at	143 34	325-00	181 67	126 74
2 at \$20, 2 at \$25), renting at	108 00	285.00	157:00	145 37
26 houses.	\$882 84	\$882 00	\$499-67	130 69

It will therefore appear, from an inspection of this table, that those houses which rented at It will therefore appear, from an inspection of this table, that those houses which rented at the lowest rate, and as such were occupied by ordinary mechanics and laborera, who constitute the bulk of the population of a great city, exhibited an average increase of rents of over 130 per cent. in 1869, as compared with 1860; while only in a single case, viz., that of the poorest tenement, which rented for \$8 per month in 1860, and \$16 per month in 1869, was the increase less than 120 per cent. On the other hand, the advance in more expensive houses was still greater, averaging over 155 per cent: one having advanced from \$20 to \$50 per month. another from \$25 to \$60, and a third from \$25 to \$75. Taking the whole list, which is said to represent tairly the rental value of the houses of the laboring classes of your district, the general advance in rents was over 130 (130-69) per cent. in 1869, as compared with the rents paid for the same tenements in 1860.

Another interesting fact developed in this investigation is, that rents, in this district of Philadelphia, have advance in the value of real estate. Thus the increase in the value of the twenty six houses enumerated was, in the aggregate, from \$61,200 (gold) in 1860, to \$100,900 (currency) in 1869 - an advance in eight years of 65 per cent.; while the rents of the same

(currency) in 1869 - an advance in eight years of 65 per cent.; while the rents of the same property, as above shown, advanced during the same period an average of 130 per cent. In other words, the capitalist, owner of houses, receives from the laboring classes in the city of Philadelphia in the district received have a superior of the control of the control of the city of Philadelphia in the district received have a superior of the city of Philadelphia in the district received have a superior of the city Philadelphia, in the district represented by you in Cougress, a return for his investment 100 per cent greater than what was netted to him on the same investment in 1860. It may be that this excess in interest is balanced, to a considerable extent, by increased taxes; but that it is so to the full extent is not probable.

Now if the statements contained in this table are true, and the name and business standing of the gentlemen furnishing them are a sufficient guarantee that they are, then it is certain that, in your district at least, another of the necessaries of life-viz.: habitations-cannot be obtained by the laboring classes for so small an advance on the cost of 1860 as fifty per cent.; and furthermore, that, in this respect, the poor of your city have grown poorer, while the rich, on a given investment, have largely increased

their incomes.

The official report of the "Guardians of the Poor" in the city of Philadelphia seems to afford another complete demonstration of your want of acquaintance with the topics on which you have assumed to speak with authority. Thus, for example, you will find, by referring to their report, submitted in 1868, page 25, that the apparent increase in the price of the following supplies, viz.:-Beef, mutton, coffee, tea, rice, flour, brewn and white sugar, molasses and dry goods, purchased for the poor in the year 1867, over the price paid for similar supplies in 1860, was 1134 per cent.; or, making allowance for the varying proportion of articles consumed, 95 per cent. It should also be borne in mind that this percentage represents the increase in what may be presumed to be the cheapest and most ordinary forms of the above commodities, purchased for the almahouses at wholesale, and in large quantities.

From a large amount of additional evidence bearing upon the questions under discussion, and contributed mainly since the publication of your speech, the following examples may be presented. The first to which I ask attention is a table made by the architect of the United States Treasury, showing the comparative prices paid for ordinary laborers and skilled workmen employed on the "Treasury exten-sion," Washington, in 1861 and 1868, respec-

	1861.	1868.	Increase.
Carpenters	\$2.00	\$3 60	75 per cent.
	2.50	4 00	60 per cent.
	2.50	4 00	60 per cent.
	2.00	3 00	50 per cent.
	2.25	3 50	55 per cent.
	2.00	8 00	50 per cent.
	1.25	1 75	40 per cent.

General average increase of skilled workmen, 584 per cent. It is well snown that day labor employed by the United States Government is paid at the highest rates of the trade and class to which it

belongs. A recent comparison of the wages paid in the manufacturing establishments of Lowell, Massa-chusetts, and of the prices of articles of domestic consumption in the same locality, for the years 1860 and 1869 instituted and published by the editors of the Lowell Courier, also

by the editors of the affords the following results:—
"In the Merrimac Manufacturing Company
"In the Merrimac Manufacturing Company
"In the Merrimac in the wages paid in "In the Merrimac Manufacturing Company the average advance in the wages paid in 1868-'9, fin the 'oarding' department, omitting overseers, was 60 per cent.; in the 'spinning' department, 52 per cent.; in the 'dressing' department, 75 per cent.; in the 'weaving' department, 53 per cent. In the repair shop of the same corporation the average advance in the wages of mechanics was 63 per cent.; of overseers in all the departments, 36 per cent. In different branches of mechanical industry, in the city of Lowell, the advance in the wages of machinists, carpenters, and blacksmiths was 50 per cent.; of stone cutters, 100 per cent.; of stone and brick masons, 75 per cent.

The advance during the same period in the manufacturing cities of Lowell and Lawrence,

Continued on the Second Page.]