THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No. 81 | PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869. | DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples moth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, THE SYSTEM naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE! OF THE injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY VS. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIANCY of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

ERADICATES ERUPTIVE AND ULCERATED DISEASES OF THE THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP AND SKIN,

Which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect safety.

TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review" on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla,

Established upwards of 18 years. PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 for $6·50.

FIRST EDITION

TWITCHELL!

He Makes a Confession.

Mrs. Twitchell Charged with the Murder of Mrs Hill.

HOW THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED.

Flight of Mrs. Twitchell

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

In the presence of Rev. George Bringhurst and Wm. B. Perkins, Esq., Prison Superintendent, George S. Twitchell, Jr., has made the following confession of the particulars of the murder of Mrs. Hill. It will be seen by this statement of Twitchell, that the conditions of the murder were somewhat different from what were generally supposed; and if Twitchell has given a truthful relation of the tragedy, the horrors of the murder are greatly increased, as it implicates the daughter as the chief perpetrator of the fearful deed.

"I went to my room on the night of the murder, and, instead of going to bed, lay down on the lounge which was in my room and fell asleep. My wife was in bed at the time. I was aroused at her repeated calls, and ran down to the dining-room, where I found her much excited, saying:—

"'*I have had a quarrel with mother, and killed her!*'

"I do not know whether she said:—

"'Save me!—or help me hide it!'

"But at last we threw the body of Mrs. Hill out of the window, to make it look as if she fell out.

"I went down stairs and washed my hands and face at the hydrant; then went to my room, undressed, and went to bed. My wife came up afterwards, and got into bed, where we staid until Sarah (Campbell) rang the bell.

"I think we were in bed ten or twenty minutes. I made a solemn vow to eternal God that night that I would never reveal it, but I cannot keep it any longer. I am sorry that I said 'I knew nothing of it,' but I did it with the vow in my mind, and to save my wife.

"I now make this disclosure that I may have peace with God.

(Signed) "GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr."

In the presence of Rev. George Bringhurst and William B. Perkins.

Mrs. Twitchell Leaves the City.

This morning Mrs. Camilla E. Twitchell left the city, under circumstances which would appear to lend the countenance of truth to the above arraignment of her by her husband for the murder of Mrs. Hill.

About a week ago she visited the condemned man in his cell for the last time. She then had a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Bringhurst, in the course of which she manifested the liveliest concern as to whether her husband had said anything to his spiritual adviser which would implicate her in the murder.

She inquired especially if Twitchell had made any statement about the crime. Mr. Bringhurst responded that he had. Then the wife inquired if he had made a confession, to which she again received an affirmative response.

Mrs. Twitchell then inquired if her husband had made any statement concerning herself in connection with the murder, to which she likewise received an affirmative response.

"Yes," said Mr. Bringhurst, "he has told me all about it."

"Then," exclaimed Mrs. Twitchell, "he is a villain—the greatest villain on the face of the earth!"

She then directed her inquiries to the day of the execution, asking if Twitchell intended to make any statement on the scaffold. She was assured by Mr. Bringhurst that he intended to do so. This brought out the inquiry as to whether any newspaper reporters would be present, and when she was told that such would be the case, she exclaimed:—

"That would be bad!"

Since the day on which this conversation occurred, Mrs. Twitchell has not been near the cell of her husband, and this morning she left the city for parts unknown.

Exultation of the Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The New York Produce Exchange is now firing 100 guns in the Park, in exultation over the passage of Senator Stanford's bill abolishing the contract system of keeping the State canals in repair.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	162	Cleve. & Toledo R.	97¼
Pn. and Res. R.	91⅝	Toledo & Wabash	66½
Mich.S.and N.I. R.	96½	Mil. & St. Paul R.c.	72½
Cle. and Pitt.R.	88⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.p.	80½
Chi. and N.W.com.	84½	Adams Express	68⅛
Chi. and N.W.pref.	94½	Wells, Fargo	31
Chi. and R. I.R.	129¼	United States	57½
Pitts. F. W.&Chi.R.	126½	Tennessee 6s, new	64
Pacific Mail Steam.	91½	Gold	131⅝
West. Union Tel.	38½	Market firm.	

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 3—A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 83½. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 24¼; Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—A. M.—Cotton opens firmer though not generally higher. Middling uplands, 12¼@12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12¾d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Wheat, 9s.; and Corn, 29s. 9d. for new.

LONDON, April 3—A. M.—Sugar opens firmer, both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot, 39s. 9d. Common Rosin, 6s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 3—P. M.—Closing prices: Consols 92⅞ for money and 93 for account. United States Five-twenties, 83½. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 24¾; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—P. M.—Closing prices—Cotton firmer but not quotably higher; Middling uplands, 12¼@12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales. Pork, 102s. Lard heavy at 73s.

HAVRE, April 3.—Cotton opens dull both on the spot and afloat; low middling afloat, 145f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, April 3, 1869.

The Money market continues to work closely, and the demand for temporary loans of currency, though greatly diminished within the last two days, is still quite up to the ability of the market to supply. Money is evidently becoming more abundant in our midst, and a few days may witness a material fall in the usurious rates which have been demanded for loans in the open market. This change would be very speedy if the banks would be more liberal to the business public than they now are, but as long as the pressure of the money demand is thrown, as now, on the street, the Shylocks will continue to control the terms of the market, to the great detriment of the interests of every branch of national industry. The ruling rates for loans on call were about 7½ per cent. on Government or good stock securities, but the terms on the street ranged from 10@14 per cent. for good to choice paper. The business in the outside market was entirely limited to absolute wants, the high rates effectually checking all business enterprises involving risks as to the issue. Government securities were active and strong at home and abroad, and gold in consequence was a little off. The quotation at 12 M. was 131⅛.

The Stock market was active, and prices, on the whole, were stringent. In State loans there were sales of the first series at 101, and the war loan at 100. City 6s improved, selling as high as 101 for the new issue; 99 was bid for the old.

Government bonds were active and firmer.

Reading Railroad was in better demand, with sales at 45·81. Minehill Railroad sold at 54¼, and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 123. Pennsylvania Railroad was not so firm, and sold at 59.

Canal stocks were without improvement.

Mechanics' Bank sold at 31.

There was a sale of Niagara Oil at 2.

Passenger Railway stocks attracted but little attention. 41 was bid for Second and Third, 27½ for Girard College, and 12½ for Hestonville.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 5-20s '64.Cp	114	1 sh Penna RR	59¼
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 ser	101⅞	50	59¼
$100 Pa 6s W L.cp.2d	100	100	58⅞
$1000 City 6s, New	101	100	58⅝
$500 do	101	100	58⅝
$100 do	101	28	59
$200 do	101	2	58⅞
$2000 do	101	1	58⅞
$1000 All Co 5s	73¾	100	58⅞
$1000 LehV R n bs cp	93¼	8 sh Read R	45⅛
$5000 Leh 6s, G.L	92½	100	45⅛
$16000 do	92⅝	100	45 91
$2200 Leh N 6s, '84	91½	4 sh Minehill	54⅛
50 sh Penn Nat Bk	60	10	54⅛
5 sh Cam & Am	122	10	54⅞
560 sh Niagara Oil	2	8 sh Elmira Pf	36 40
15 sh Mech Bkc	31		

—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, 115¼@115⅛; do. 1862, 118¾@118⅞; do., 1864, 114⅞@114¼; do., 1865, 115⅞@116¼; do., 1865, new, 112⅞@113⅛; do., 1867, new, 113@113¼; do., 1868, 113@113¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105@105¼; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 104¼@104¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131¼@131⅜; Silver, 125@126½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115½; 5-20s of 1862, 118¾@119; 5-20s, 1864, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 116@116¼; July, 1865, 113@113¼; do., 1867, 113¼@113¾; do. 1868, 113¼@113¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105⅜. Gold, 131⅛. Pacifics, 104¼@104⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, April 3.—There is no new feature to present in the Flour market, the demand being chiefly to supply the wants of the local trade, who purchased 800 barrels 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 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7 50@8 ⅌ barrel. 200 barrels "Calorie" Meal sold on secret terms.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are well sustained; sales of 1000 bushels Indiana red at $1·60, and 500 bushels amber at $1·85. Rye is steady, with sales of 1000 bushels Western at $1 55. Corn is in better request and firmer, sales of yellow and high mixed at 87c.; 6000 bushels mixed Western at 82@83c., and 600 bushels white at 83@85c. Oats are selling at 73@75c. for Western, and 60@68c. for Pennsylvania. No sales were reported in Barley. 1000 bushels New York Malt sold at $2·08.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $53 ⅌ ton.

Whisky may be quoted at $1 ⅌ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 3.—Arrived, steamship Hansa, from Bremen.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3.—Passed in—Barque Ezra, from Cardiff for Norfolk; schr S. T. Herbert, from the West Indies for Baltimore. Passed out—Barque Pleiades for Cuba; brigs Caroline and Ortolan, for the West Indies. Sailed—Barque Contest, for New York.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, April 3.—Arrived, steamship China, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 3.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....42 | 11 A. M.....47 | 2 P. M.....46

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Mariposa, Leighton, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Mary Johnson, Phinney, Lynn, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Gates, Washington, do.
Schr Kedron, McLaughlin, Norfolk, do.
Schr J. C. Mcshain, Gibbs, Georgetown, do
Schr North Pacific, Errickson, Apponaug, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, Portland, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Norw. barque Urda, Bjerkass, 10 days from London, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.
N. G. barque Union, Schaette, 8 days from Savannah, in ballast to Harjes Brothers.
Br. barque Marion, Williams, 60 days from Liverpool, with mdse to Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to G. W. Bernadon & Bro.
Schr J. W. Birdsall, Latham, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 1—6 P. M.—Barques Marion from Liverpool; Island Queen, from Newport, Eng., brig Albatross, from Matanzas; and a barquentine, unknown, all for Philadelphia, arrived at the Capes to-day. Brig John Sanderson, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, went to sea to-day.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

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

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The President to Sign the Civil Tenure Bill To-day.

The Spanish Outrages—Our Government to Demand Full Reparation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Foreign Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Secretary of State is busy to-day arranging the list of the more important diplomatic and consular appointments, which will be sent to the President as soon as completed.

The Civil Tenure Office Bill

is not yet signed, but will be, and notification thereof probably sent to the House to-day. It is now discovered that the Senate got the advantage of the House, in the compromise on the bill agreed upon by the conference committee. It is regarded by eminent lawyers who have carefully examined it as less of a repeal in its present shape than was at first supposed.

Cuban Outrages.

The disturbed condition of affairs in Cuba, and the recent proclamation of Dulce relative to vessels found in Cuban waters, is giving rise to considerable discussion in Government circles. The Secretary of the Navy has taken precautions to have a large force placed in Cuban waters to watch after American interests. The capture of the Mary Powell, an American ship, has quickened the Department to a greater interest in affairs in that section, and Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron has been instructed to demand full reparation in case he finds that the capture of this vessel was unwarranted.

The Signs of the Times

all point to the final adjustment of the difficulty between Congress and the President relative to the Tenure-of-Office bill. The large batch of nominations sent in yesterday is considered conclusive proof of the signature of the President being affixed to the new law. As a consequence, the return of the birds who fly hither for plunder was visible last night.

A Number of Pennsylvania Politicians were put out of their agony yesterday. William R. Leeds was nominated for Collector of the Second district, a position worth $10,000 a year. He is Chairman of the City Executive Committee, and is a ward politician of some influence. The appointment was made solely by Hon. Charles O'Neill. George C. Evans in the Third district was also sent in, at the request of Hon. Leonard Myers.

The United States Marshal

for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania was agreed upon at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, although the name was not sent to the Senate. Mr. John A. Ely, of Bucks county, is the man. He was a merchant at Third and Arch streets, in your city. He failed there and moved to Bucks county. He was a compromise candidate, and supported by both the Senators.

The Assistant Treasurership

of the United States at Philadelphia was given to George Eyster, of Franklin county. He is a brother-in law of Senator John Scott. That is his only claim to the post. Much regret is expressed that Mr. Alexander P. Colesberry was not selected, as he was supported by the money interests of Philadelphia.

Director of the Mint

has been given to ex-Governor James Pollock. It was asked for George H. Stuart, Esq., and there is little or no doubt but that his name will go in to-day.

The Postmastership

of Philadelphia will be given for another four years to General Henry H. Bingham, the present incumbent. He is supported by both the Senators and all the members, while he is recommended by all the leading citizens. This is a deserved reward to the best Postmaster Philadelphia has ever had, and his removal would have caused the utmost regret.

Much Disgust

is felt and expressed here with the number of countrymen who have been given places in the Philadelphia Custom House. The positions are purely local, and why so large a proportion of the offices should be given to strangers is a subject of much comment. Mr. Goodrich, who is Surveyor, comes from Chester county. Governor Pollock is also from the interior, although he is a good man. Mr. Eyster is the same. Mr. Ely the same. From present appearances all the Pennsylvania appointments will be concluded in a few days.

FROM THE WEST.

Conflagration in Memphis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—The machine shop of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad was burned last evening. Most of the machinery was saved. The loss is unknown.

Government Officials Discharged.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Twenty-five officers of the Internal Revenue department, principally storekeepers, and all Democrats, have received official notice from Washington that their services are no longer required, and ordered to turn over the property in their charge to the Collector of the First district of Missouri. The order came from C. Delano, Commissioner.

Destructive Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, April 3.—About 8 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the bracket manufactory of S. Wheat, in the old Rochester House block, on Exchange street. The flames spread with frightful rapidity, and soon the two upper stories were in flames. The firemen checked the fire, however, before the lower stories were damaged, except by water. The building was owned by Lamberton & Mack whose loss will be several thousand dollars and is not insured. The occupants, Messrs Kingsbury & Sexton, pattern-makers, lose $1000, no insurance; S. Wheat, bracket manufacturers, lose $1000, no insurance; Isaac Wetgell, boot and shoe store, lose $2000, insured for $2000; Warners, Bryan & Co., sash, blind, and door manufacturers, lose $5000, insured for $3000; Otis & Parsons, sash, door, and blind manufacturers, lose $5000, no insurance; L. Gordon & Co., lumber finishing mill, lose $5000, no insurance; J. L. Hartman, carpenter shop, lose $300, no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Attempted Murder.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Charles Merrick attempted to kill Miss Monks, who refused to accompany him home from church, at Coil, yesterday. He is still at large. All are respectably connected.

Suicide.

BINGHAMTON, April 3.—B. F. Seward, of Brooklyn, took an overdose of laudanum intentionally yesterday and died. He belongs to a distinguished family.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 3—Cotton firm; 600 bales sold at 18¾c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 6000 barrels; State, $5·75@7·10; Western, $5 60@8; Southern, $6·50@12. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; sales of 16,000 bush. No. 2, $1 45½; white Michigan, $1 50. Corn—The market favors buyers; sales of 30,000 bush. at 87@90c. Oats firmer; sales of 12,000 bush. Western at 76½@78c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $31·25. Lard heavy; steam, 18¼@18½c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Stocks firm. Gold, 131¾. Exchange, 107¾; 5-20s, 1862, 118⅜; do. 1864, 114⅜; do. 1865, 116⅛; new, 113⅛; 1867, 113⅞; 10-40s, 105; Virginia 6s, 57⅞; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Co., 59; New York Central, 161⅞; Reading, 91⅛; Hudson River, 135; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 96⅛; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 128¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 125½.

CUBA.

Outrages by the Spanish Authorities on the English and American Flags.

Havana correspondence to the 24th ult. says: The war steamer Cherub, bearing advices to the British Consul-General, brings from Nassau news of an act apparently of the grossest violence committed on an American ship in English waters, and in charge of an English official. On the 15th, while lying in the Bahaman waters, the brig Mary Lowell, from New York, was captured by the Spanish war steamer Andaluza. In the absence of her master, who had gone to New York for orders, his vessel having been detained at the Bahamas some time by Spanish steamers, she was left in care of a British custom house officer. According to depositions made before an English Justice of the Peace, the brig was boarded by sixteen armed Spaniards, within a mile and a half of the southeast point of Little Ragged Island. An English official was on board at the time, and the brothers Wilson, who, as pilot and master, sailed her, declare that she was entered in spite of protests to that effect, and others that she could not be harmed within three miles of the British territory, according to the law of nations. The Spanish captain intended to open fire on the brig, but, it is said by one of the deponents, was prevented by the advice or remonstrance of some of his officers. On being warned that he was insulting the American flag, he or his representative declared that he did not care; it was his duty to take the brig, and he was bound to have it. It was supposed that the ill-gotten prize would be brought to Havana. Governor Walker, of the Bahamas, is believed to have made indignant representations respecting the outrage, and the consular representative of the United States is no less earnest in demanding that justice be done, and the honor of the American flag righted.

The brig Mary Lowell was captured in coming into the harbor from man-of war anchorage. The Spanish captain had announced his intention to take her if she came out six miles from land. When captured she was clearly within British jurisdiction. Telegrams of these facts have been sent to the United States admiral at Key West and to the authorities at Washington. A letter from Nassau speaks of the outrage as "dastardly," and holds that the United States and England cannot fail to exact satisfaction for it.

A rumor has been prevalent that Santiago de Cuba has been taken by the insurgents, and a letter in the *Diario* gives very strong color to the report that 600 or 700 men have disembarked within three leagues of Matanzas. Notwithstanding that the story is called a false alarm, there is much military activity in that neighborhood.

MILL.

What the Englishman Says of the American Civil Service.

The following letter was received recently by a gentleman in New York from Mr. J. Stuart Mill:—

BLACKHEATH PARK, Kent, March 11.—Dear Sir:—Immediately on receiving your letter of January 19 I wrote to Sir Charles Trevelyan, who is the principal author of Competitive Examination as applied to the Civil Service in England and India. He at once undertook to write to you, and to furnish you with all the information in his power, and I presume he has done so before this time. The question seems to me, if possible, even more important in the United States than in this country. I have long thought that the appointments to office, without regard to qualifications, are the worst side of American institutions; the main cause of what is justly complained of in their practical operation, and the principal hindrance to the correction of what is amiss; as well as a cause of ill-repute to democratic institutions all over the world. If appointments were given, not by political influence, but by open competition, the practice of turning out the holders of office at every change in politics, in order to reward partisans, would necessarily cease, and with it nearly all the corruption and the larger half of the virulence of mere party conflict. I have been delighted to see that Mr. Jenckes' measure meets with increasing support from disinterested opinion, though it will have to encounter the utmost hostility from the professional politicians, who are great perverters of free government. * * * J. S. MILL.

GRANT.

What the English Think of Him.

A London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:—

Portraits of General Grant are fixed in the shop windows, and the press teems with speculations on his character, his opinions, his future policy. The prevalent notion decidedly is that he entertains sentiments towards England the reverse of those so lavishly distributed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Literary men greatly admire his reticence and the style of the sentences which they find attributed to him, but politicians are uneasy.

A night or two ago I was in the society of some eminent men—legislators, travellers, and authorities on questions of finance—when the subject of American credit came up, and an interesting conversation ensued. The majority of the company believed the United States had not only power but the will to pay off their debt and maintain their honor unsullied in the eyes of the world; but a few able men were equally positive the other way. Their argument was that when the young men of the South enter upon the full enjoyment of their political privileges, they will unite with the Democratic party at the North, and by taxing the bonds, or some similar trick, force on a policy of repudiation.

I urged that a new moral world had become disclosed in America; that those who rule the heart and keep active the conscience of the nation have as keen a sense of honor as any public men in the world. The discontents smiled, and whispered "sentiment." In a few years' time, they repeated, a class would be dominant in the States to whom the repudiation of the debt must give a positive satisfaction, and who will see in the strength of the country sufficient compensation for the stain on her escutcheon.

French Juries.

It has been said by some one that a French jury would have brought in a verdict against Cain for the murder of Abel of "Guilty with extenuating circumstances." This verdict, which is sometimes rendered by a New York jury when a murder of more than ordinary atrocity has been committed, as in the case of Real, where it took the form of a recommendation to mercy, has been delivered recently in the court of Montauban, in France, against the well-known "Ogress" of that provincial town, whose guilt consisted in having assassinated nine children and caused eleven abortions. The Ogress, who, by reason of the "extenuating circumstances," escapes with hard labor for life instead of being executed, laughed when the verdict was pronounced and kissed her hand to the jury. What the circumstances were that extenuated the child-murders the jury did not state, but an English journal suggests that one of them may be that where a child was poisoned by vitriol, she gave it "only a little" "in a glass of sugar and water!"

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Southern Reconstruction—Status of Texas and Virginia.

The Indian Appropriation Bill—Movements of the United States Squadrons.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Senate committee on the Pacific Railroad had up to-day the question of fixing the junction of the various Pacific Railroads, and agreed upon the amendment which is to be proposed, giving to the President of the United States the power to designate the place of junction, and if he deems it expedient, to appoint a board of civilians not interested in any roads to make thorough examination of the whole subject, and fix the junction and report what should be done to make the Pacific Railroads efficient. In the meantime all bonds ought to be withheld, in order to carry out the provisions of the laws and make the roads first-class.

The Tax on Whisky.

No decision has been reached to-day by the Senate Finance Committee as to fixing the time for paying the tax on whisky in bond. A large whisky lobby is here at work in favor of extending the time.

Texas and Virginia.

The Reconstruction Committee had up the Virginia and Texas question this morning, and heard arguments in favor of holding the election in Virginia under the present constitution, also arguments in favor of and against the Texas Constitution.

The Indian Appropriations.

The amount of money involved in the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill is two and a half millions of dollars. The House will resist these amendments, which are nearly all swindling jobs in the interest of the Indian agents. If the Senate does not recede the bill will fail.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Southern Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Reconstruction Committee held a long and interesting session this morning at which the Texas question first came up for discussion, and General Dawes made a speech in opposition to the Constitution proposed by the late Convention, and in favor of a division of the State.

Ex-Governor A. J. Hamilton was present, and put many interrogatories to the speaker, which called forth animated replies.

The Virginia question was then taken up, and a mixed commission of about twenty Republicans and conservatives appeared, two of whom, Messrs. McKenzie, of Alexandria, and Crenshaw, of Richmond, made earnest appeals for the passage of a bill allowing the submission of the constitution to a vote of the people, on the terms agreed to by the Senate at the last session, namely—allowing the disfranchising clauses to be voted on separately. It is understood that the committee will report in favor of postponing the election in Texas, and deferring action in the case of Virginia until the next session.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mr. Cole introduced a joint resolution making San Diego, California, a port of delivery, and asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. Morrill objected, and it was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to repeal the act to prevent the importation of certain persons (slaves) into the United States, when, by the laws thereof, their importation is prohibited. This bill, he said, was designed to repeal the only law relating to slavery remaining upon the statute books of the United States, and as it had been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee and passed by the Senate at the last session, he hoped there would be no opposition to its immediate consideration.

Mr. Davis objected, and the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill more clearly defining the meaning of the law making eight hours a day's work for mechanics and laborers in the service of the United States. Adopted.

House of Representatives.

The resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Cook from the Committee on Printing, rescinding the orders for printing the Treasury accounts and the evidence in the Boutwell impeachment case, the Alaska case, and the Overland Mail contract case, came up as the first business in order. The question being on the motion to lay on the table. The resolution was not laid on the table.

Mr. Cook then modified it so that the rescinding order shall apply only to the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States.

After considerable discussion, the resolution, as modified, was adopted.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to allow parties charged in criminal cases in the United States courts to be witnesses at their own request, and not otherwise. Also, allowing wives and husbands to be witnesses for or against each other, except as to private conversations between themselves, being the bill introduced by Mr. Poland, which was recommitted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cullom in the chair, on the Miscellaneous Deficiency bill. The total sum appropriated in it is $2 848,951, including the following items:—For the Treasury Department salaries, incidental expenses, etc., $850,000; salaries, and expenses of collectors, assessors of internal revenue, $200,000; Post Office Department, temporary clerks, for the defalcation of E. B. Olmstead, etc., $47,500; House of Representatives miscellaneous, $345 000; War Department, for permissions to architects, etc, $10,000.

The foregoing items are for the deficiency in the present fiscal year. The following items are for deficiencies for the next fiscal year:—Treasury Department, temporary clerks, $120,000; office of the First Comptroller, clerks, $45,000; office of Second Comptroller, clerks $350,000; office of First Auditor, clerks, $120,000; House of Representatives, clerks, $2464; territorial expenses, $8736.

Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, explained the bill and the reasons for it, and appealed to members not to load it down with amendments.

Mr. Brooks called attention to a remark made by Mr. Dawes, that the bill called for only two and a half millions, a sum which a few years ago would have in such a bill attracted the attention of the House and country.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Postmastership—Heavy Robbery—The New Bremen Steamer.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—The appointment of General Andrew Dennison as Postmaster of Baltimore gives universal satisfaction. He was so popular, and the position so generally conceded to him, that there was no other applicant.

It has been discovered that the house of Jacob M. Hamphire was recently entered in this city, and $3700 in greenbacks and about $37,000 worth of stocks stolen. He offers $500 reward.

The new steamer Ohio sails for Bremen to-day, with a full cargo and a goodly number of passengers.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Reinstatement of Governor Wells—Colored Celebration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3.—The colored people are celebrating the evacuation of this city by the rebels to-day by a street parade, and consider it a general holiday. There is no excitement.

Governor Wells commenced exercising his functions as Governor this morning. General Webb declines interfering in the removal or appointment of civil officers, except where actually necessary. He appointed Colonel F. H. Stanton, Paymaster of the Army, to the position of Auditor this morning. He will appoint only military officers to act until the arrival of General Canby.