FIRST EDITION

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Democratic Correspondent Discovers His Intentions and Makes Them Public-Wholesale Annexation the Policy of the Administration.

The N. Y. World has a wide-awake correspondent at the capital, who is forever discovering mething that will occasion a sensation. Yesterday he announces a new discovery, that the pelicy of the administration is to be wholesale annexation. This is the way he puts it:-

Now that Congress is out of the way, the attention of the country will naturally be directed to the course of President Grant, who is act— temporarily, at least—master of the situation.

That President Grant has a definite policy for the future—a policy bold, ambitious, and which may involve war—there is no doubt. The hints of his executive advisers, the statements of persons known to be in his confidence, and the actual facts of his administration which are publiely or partially known, indicate that the new President has resolved to signalize his career by the acquisition—if this be possible—of all North America to the dominion of one American gov-

President Grant, in conversation with his friends, has more than once expressed the opi-nion that the two most distinguished Presidential terms since that of Washington were the terms of Jefferson and Polk-the one on account of the Louisiana purchase, the other because of of the Louisiana parchase, the other because of the acquisition of California. Even the re-markable influence exerted by Jefferson on our politics is understood to be secondary, in the estimation of General Grant, to the foresight which secured to the country from the grasp of the first Napoleon our superb possession on the Gulf. This addition to United States territory, and the addition of the Golden State on the Pacific, with its magnificent harbor and bay of San Francisco, the President regards as the most signal events in the history of the country. This opinion, together with his well-known military and ambitious proclivities,

are alone highly significant.

The next great steps in the same direction now considered by President Grant are the acquisition of Canada and the West India Islands.

From what I hear, it seems that this concep tion was strengthened in the President's mind by ex-Secretary Seward, who believes in the "manifest destiny" of the republic, and has long indulged a waking dream of the United States embracing all North America, all islands con-tiguous thereto, and outlying naval stations on

Mr. Seward's purchase of Alaska; the pertinacity with which he urged our absorption of St. Thomas; his manœuvre for San Domingo; his desire for the Sandwich Islands, and other islands in the Paciffic Ocean; and his efforts to secure a naval station in the Mediterranean, were notorious proofs of his bent towards the enlargement

of this country's empire. When it became evident that Grant was to be President, Mr. Seward approached the dull-faced, filmy-eyed soldier with his dream upon his lips. He brought to bear upon the General the same marvellous personal magnetism which was so effectual with Taylor, Lincoln, and Johnson; and advocated his bright anticipations with the hope of captivating the President to be and of retaining the Secretaryship that was. General Grant readily listened, and inclined to Mr. Seward's views. But he quietly determined at the time to obtain for himself the credit or reputation of reducing them to practice. To Mr. Seward's disgnst he was not asked to be Secretary of State, for the reason that had the Auburn politician been suffered to stay in office and carry ont a plan with which his name was already identified, William H. Seward, instead of Ulysses

8. Grant, might be the hero of the event. Grant's programme then is—first, to obtain Cuba; next, Canada, or the New Dominion. Curiously enough, a singular figure appears on the scene in connection with this proposal—the figure of Bnjamin F. Butler, to wit. With that keen instinct for mischief which rarely falls him, Butler discovered, even before Grant's election, that Seward had had interviews with Grant, and the nature of those To commend himself to the power interviews. To commend himself to the power to be, and familiarize himself somewhat with popular sentiment among the British colonists, Butler then made his famous trip to Nova Scotia, at which time there was loud talk there of an

nexation to the United States.

The Alabama claims will be the basis of the first negotiations for Canadian soil. The true recson why the Grant men here were opposed to the confirmation of the Reverdy Johnson claim treaty was that it was desirable to keep the question of the settlement of those claims open, in order to settle them in the new way. In proof that this new way is actually contemplated, I refer you to the editorial article in the New York Tribune of April 7, entitled "England, Canada, and the United States," to the telegraphic despatches of the Associated Press to all the prominent newspapers in the country, published on the morning of April 12; and to special telegraphic despatches to the New York Times and other administration journals, printed on the same morning. These publica tions are thrown out as feelers of the popular onlse. President Grant desires, even now, to see how far he might venture in an emergency. He will hardly go to war, if he can help it; he will feel his way. But his way may take a sudden belligerent turn before the country expects it. He is not a man of much imagination, and has at no time realized the difficulty of getting up a fight with a foreign power for his personal glorification, with all the commercial nstincts of the country against him. If he cannot gain his ends peacefully, he is just the man to try to gain them ultimately by the "last re-

Some of the President's manœuvres towards Cuba have seen the light. There will be other disclosures. What is known now is that Admiral Porter is rapidly getting the navy into fighting trim; that the army is being set upon a war footing; that troops are withdrawn from the West; and that both our military and naval

forces on the Gulf are unusually strong. President Grant's anxiety about the Indians, his expression of a peaceful policy towards them, his decided wish that anything reasonable may be done to prevent another war on the Plains, are straws indicating the drift of his intention to utilize the forces hitherto employed against the red men for another purpose. The entire army is now in better condition for service than it has been for many a day, and civilian officers are being steadily weeded out of it.

The long hesitation of the President to fill the positions of ministers to Great Britain and Spain was because of his difficulty in finding suitable persons to carry out his policy at the courts of Et. James and Madrid. Mr. Motley would seem, at first, to be an unfortunate tool; yet it is thought that Grant, Sumner, and Motley had a very distinct understanding on this subject before the latter gentleman's name was sent to

Washburne alone is, so far, aware of the full the Senate. scope of Grant's plans. Butler has an inkling of them, and his advocacy of the President's measures in the House is due to a belief -which he shares in common with a number of public men in Washington—that the United States Govrnment is to become an overshadowing power in the near future, in the wielding of which he is to have a share.

FORGERY.

A New York Bank "Done" Out of \$28.000. It is seldom that a crime is so eleverly done as was this we are about to record. It was brought to light in New York city yesterday afternoon, the sufferer being the Bank of the State of New the sufferer being the Bank of the State of New York. Only a short time before the closing of banking hours, the paying teller of the Bank of the State of New York, on Wall street, was handed by a man unknown to him five checks purporting to be signed by Jay Cooke & Co. The largest of these was for a little over \$9000, the smallest called for only \$900, and the sum total of all was \$26,000. Each check was perfect. The check form used by Jay Cooke & Co. is one devised especially for their own use; but the forgers had so successfully imitated this check that even an expert would find it difficult check that even an expert would find it difficult to distinguish the bogus article from the genuine.

As the signatures were all apparently correct, the teller paid the money, and was shortly afterwards informed that the checks were forgeries. What more clearly evidences the skill and cleverness of the forgers, is the fact that the customs of the firm had been in every way adhered to, and the signatures were so exact that their detection was almost an impossibility. The firm had some four or five cashiers, who, when a check has received the firm signature, indorse it in their own name to the party to whom the meney is to be paid. Thus it will be seen if a person presented one of Jay Cooke & Co.'s checks at the bank, without the signature of one of the cashiers, it would not be cashed. The forgers evidently knew of this fact, and of all other circumstances connected with the firm's business with the bank, for each check bore the forged signature of a cashier, indorsing it over to the holder, and, in addition, anothe signature of the same cashier, identifying that holder. This latter signature served to mislead the teller in another way, as it has long been a custom with Jay Cooke & Co., as well as other large houses, to arrange with their banks not to pay checks in their name of over \$5000, unless the presenter is known to the bank, or identified by some person well known. As these checks all bore the identification signature of the cashier, the teller took it for granted, it is sup-posed, that personal identification would be unnecessary, and at once paid the money. As yet no clue has been obtained as to the perpetrators of this audacious forgery, nor are any suspicious entertained as to who are the guilty parties.

BLACK CROOK.

How It Was Performed Under Adverse Circumstances.

The West Chester Record gives this laughable description of the inglorious finale of Black Crookism in that place:—On Saturday evening, after the people had assembled, a slight young man in huge diamond (?) pins ornamented with a small piece of dirty shirt bosom made his appearance, and announced that owing to disappointment in obtaining music, he hoped the audience would be kind enough to wait while the manager hunted more. At this point the indignation of the audience grew intenser, and they attested it by louder howls and shriller whistles. Somebody nominated a chairman of the meeting, who was elected by acclamation, then a secretary was chosen, but in the meanwhile a venerable female, clad in very dirty tights, was unearthed by a committee, who in-formed the audience that this was a bully show, but the manager had cleared out with the money and they didn't know what to do, but they would do their best without music. Two or three tableaux were now produced, in which three very homely females in soiled costumes and the unwashed individual before mentioned were shaken round on a rickety turn-table. These were greeted with more howls and a grand rush of the audience to the reserved seats. Then the venerable female essayed a ballet, the music being kindly furnished by one of the andience who whistled. Now confusion became more confounded, a votary of Terpsichore from West Chester mounted the stage, and amidst tremendous applause executed a pas seul, which ended in a grand rush of all hands to the stage. lights being extinguished, the crowd left the hall surrounding a man of the company, whom they threatened with dire vengeance. The man thoroughly frightened, hurried up the street, followed by the crowd, who were profuse in their offers of a cheap ride on a rail. Finally, the man took refuge in Pierce's drug store, from where he was rescued by Officer Babb, who deposited him in jail for safe keeping.

THE PEACE PESTIVAL.

The Temporary Musical Hall.

Every one who reads is by this time aware that the Bostonians intend giving a monster concert, commemorative of the peace of the nation after a prolonged war. They are now at-tempting to emulate in wood the magnificence and immensity of the Coliseum at Rome. On St. James Square a building is being constructed which will eclipse in size any other now existing in America. It will use up 1,700,000 feet of lumber, will be 300 by 500 feet, and will cover between three and four acres of ground, or about 150,000 feet. There will also be used in the work 15 tons of nails, and between four and five tons of other fron work, such as bolts, braces, etc. To cover the roof, so as to make it water-proof, 30 tons of tarred paper will be used. All outside foundations are 5 by 6 feet and 15 inches thick; centre foundation supporting roof 8 feet square and 18 inches thick, all bedded in gravel, making in all 500 foundation supports. The apex of the roof is 86 feet from top of sill. At a height of fifty feet there will be 1300 feet of continuous windows, 5 feet high, all made to run on rollers, for ventilation, consisting of 6500 feet of glass. In the upright of the building there are to be 1368 lights of glass. Ingress and egress are made safe and easy by twelve loorways, each 24 feet wide. It will have a seating capacity for the easy accommodation of 16,300 spectators, and standing room be the gallery and promenade for an se number. The promenade gallery, mmense number. raised two feet above that of the seat has a width of ten feet, and is unbroken in its entire circuit of the structure—1600 feet. The orchestra and chorus will occupy that portion of the Coliseum nearest the railroad, and an idea may be gained of the area to be occupied by the performers by remembering that the conductor who of course will occupy a position in the front centre, will be 240 feet distant from the remotest singer. The height of the roof pagoda will be 90 feet from the parquette floor; that of the side walls 35 feet, surmounted by ten feet of perpendicular glass the whole circumference To complete the building will require ten thousand days' work, or a little over twenty-seven and a third years by a single man; but with the large force at work on it it will be finished by the tenth of June, or five days before the commencement of the Festival.

CORMORANTS.

How Greedy Office-Hunters Attnin Their Ends The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the fol

lowing in its Washington correspondence:-There is nothing more dangerous to a success ful political organization than the patronage that follows victory. 'For every office filled," said Talleyrand, 'I make one ingrate and fifty enemies." 'For every office-filled, 'Grant might add, "I make one rascal and five hundred ene

This must be the result when the patronage is in the hands of skilful old politicians, who feel instinctively the strong and weak places. But when it is intrusted not only to one inexperienced in the business, but to a blunt, straightforward soldier, such as Grant, the confusion and dismay are beyond count. In all this the President looks to me like an elephant feeling his way

over a hoop-pole bridge. The mystery that cannot be penetrated is, who influences him? All concede that there must be some back-door power, but who or what

it is defies scrutiny and speculation. A man is suggested only to be rejected. At one time it was supposed that Washburne held the key to the private staircase. But this is exploded. Then Rollins was pointed to. But Rollins can-not control his own department. Now John Sherman is regarded by some as the prime min-ister and favorite, but this human leicle set on end by a mysterious Providence comes out at times considerably jolted, and in a high state of

Let the secret adviser be any one, or no one, the fact is patent that the patronage is being horribly managed, and the wrath gathers force as the offices are filled. I do not mean the ordinary disgust that comes of disappointment, but an uglier feeling than that. Heretofore we have always had certain eminent leaders who shared the counsels and readily shouldered the responsibility, but now these leaders are the men

who were first amazed, and are now indignant.
Such is the state of the political atmosphere
here just now. About the Capitol one hears
nothing but curses, not loud, but deep, that follow every batch of appointments. These Congressmen complain that they are not only disappointed, but are treated in a way to add insult to injury. The grim little sphinx sits in grim silence, puffing tobacco smoke in their eyes, and responding yes or no with about as much meaning as there is in his face.

And yet, to one who looks philosophically at the situation, these men so treated really make the Government. General Grant feels his power now, but it is the power of the patronage, and every day this lessens. The time is not distant when the politicians will have no cause to call at the White House, and the eyes of the people will be turned to the Capitol, where the Govern-ment really is, and about that time the little sphinx will lay aside his cigar, and look, too, in

that direction.

This would all be very well if that confounded Democratic party did not intervene. But times are hard, money scarce, and taxation heavy. The people see in dismay that the rich grow richer and the poor poorer, and with that dispo-sition to shift position when sick or in pain, they turn to a party that can give them no relief.

SHERMAN.

An Interesting Explanatory Letter Relative to the Surrender of General J. E. Johnston. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune .- Sir:- In your issue of yesterday is a notice of Mr. Healy's picture, representing the interview between Mr. Lincoln, General Grant, Admiral Porter, and myself, which repeats substantially the account published some time ago in Wilkes' Spirit of the Times explanatory of that interview, and at-tributing to Mr. Lincoln himself the paternity of the terms to General Johnston's army at Durham, in April, 1865.

I am glad you have called public attention to the picture itself, because I feel a personal inte-rest that Mr. Healy should be appreciated as one of our very best American artists. But some friends here think by silence I may be con-strued as willing to throw off on Mr. Lincoln the odium of those terms. If there be any odium, which I doubt, I surely would not be willing that the least show of it should go to Mr. Lincoln's memory, which I hold in too much venera-tion to be stained by anything done or said by me. I understand that the substance of Mr. Wilkes' original article was compiled by him Wilkes' original article was compiled by him after a railroad conversation with Admiral Porter, who was present at that interview as represented in the picture, and who made a note of the conversation immediately after we sepa-rated. He would be more likely to have pre-served the exact words used on the occasion than I, who made no notes, then or since. I cannot now even pretend to recall more than the subjects touched upon by the several parties, and the impression left on my mind after we parted. The interview was in March, nearly a menth before the final catastrophe; and it was my part of the plan of operations to move my army, reinforced by Schoneld, then at Goldsboro, N. C., to Burkesville, Va., when Lee would have been forced to surrender in Richmond. The true move left to him was a hasty abandonment of Richmond, join his force to Johnston's, and strike me in the open country. The only question was-could I sustain this joint attack

till General Grant came up in pursuit? I was confident I could; but at the very moment of our conversation General Grant was moving General Sheridan's heavy force of cavalry to the extreme left to prevent this very contingency. Mr. Lincoln, in hearing us speak of a final bloody battle, which I then thought would fall on me near Raleigh, did ex-claim more than once, that blood enough had already been shed, and he hoped that the war would end without any more. We spoke of what was to be done with Davis, other party leaders, and the Rebel army; and left me under the impression that all he asked of us was to dissipate these armies, and get the soldiers back to their homes dissipate these anyhow, the quicker the better, leaving him free to apply the remedy, and the restoration of civil law. He (Mr. Lincoln) surely left upon my mind the impression warranted by Admiral Porter's account, that he had long thought of his course of action when the Rebel armies were out of his way, and that he wanted to get civil gov-

ernments reorganized at the South, the quicker

the better, and strictly conforming with our

general system.

I had been absent so long that I presumed, of course, that Congress had enacted all the laws necessary to meet the event of peace, so long expected, and the near approach of which must then have been seen by the most obtuse; and all l aimed to do was to remit the Rebel army surrendering to me to the conditions of the laws of the country as they then existed. At the time of Johnston's surrender at Durham, I drew up the terms with my own hand. Breckinridge had nothing at all to do with them, more than to discuss their effect, and he knew they only applied to the military; and he forthwith proceeded to make his escape from the country: course that I believe Mr. Lincoln wished that Mr. Davis should have succeeded in effecting, as well as the other leading Southern politicians against whom public indignation always turned with a feeling far more intense than against Generals Lee, Johnston, and other purely mili-

tary men. I repeat that, according to my memory, Mr. Lincoln did not expressly name any specific terms of surrender, but he was in that kindly and gentle frame of mind that would have in-duced him to approve fully what I did, excepting probably he would have interlined some modifications, such as recognizing his several proclamations antecedent, as well as the laws of longress, which would have been perfectly right and acceptable to me and to all parties.

I dislike to open this or any other old ques-tion, and do it for the reason stated, viz., lest I be construed as throwing off on Mr. Lincoln what his friends think should be properly borne

If in the original terms I had, as I certainly meant, included the proclamations of the Presi-dent, they would have covered the slavery question and all the real State questions which caused the war; and had not Mr. Lincoln been assassi nated at that very moment, I believe those approval, modification, or absolute disapproval, nd been returned to me, like hundreds of other official acts, without the newspaper clamor and unpleasant controversies so unkindly and unpleasantly thrust upon me at the time.

I am truly yours, W. T. SHERMAN, General. Washington, D. C., April 11, 1869.

The rivers of Scotland are said to be crowded with salmon this year. -Dartmouth College has received a present of \$5000 from Senator Grimes of Iowa.

-A young woman in Montana is charged with putting on airs when she refuses to go to a barefooted.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in the West-Indiana and the Constitutional Amendment-The Michigan Judicial Election.

President Grant and Southern Reconstruction.

FROM THE WEST.

The Muddle in the Indiana Senate—An Attempt to Ratify the Constitutional Amendment. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 14. Ap attempt was made in the Senate yesterday to violate the agreement made not to obtrude the amendment until the necessary legislation to carry on the State Government was accomplished. A proposition was offered by Mr. Cravens which provided virtually that the amendment should be ratified, and anthorizing a joint convention of the two houses to assemble on May 11 to ratify it. If this proposition had been adopted, the ratification would have been virtually accomplished. The Democratic Senators denounced the proposition as a violation of faith, but it was passed by the majority.

After the adjournment of the morning session the Democratic Senators held a caucus, and resolved to resign, to prevent the passage of the joint resolution. The resignations were prepared and placed in the hands of a Senator to present to the Governor at the afternoon session. Senator Rice, a Republican, recited the agreement made with the Democrats, said the past sage of the resolution would be a virtual ratification of the amendment, and regarded such a measure as a violation of the faith and pledges on the part of the Republicans. The proposition was withdrawn.

The Michigan Fire—Bold Robbery—Returns of a Judicial Election. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CHICAGO, April 14 .- The sufferers by the late great fire at Hancock, Mich., are announced to

have been relieved as to immediate wants. Lewis Baxter, of Pittsburg, was robbed on a train on the Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Fort

Wayne Railroad yesterday, near Pittsburg, of \$1875. The thief wished to borrow \$153, presenting a \$1000 United States bond as security; and when Baxter produced a wallet containing about the amount, the thief enatched it, and, leaping from the train, escaped. Complete returns from Michigan show the

election of eight Democratic judges out of sixteen indicial circuits. Arrivals of Generals Custer and Schofield in St. Louis-The Grain Movement. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

St. Louis, April 14.—The Grain Association movement still continues to be the all-absorbing subject with merchants. Another enthusiastic meeting was held on 'Change yesterday. James H. Lucas, the wealthiest man in St. Louis, subscribed only two thousand dollars.

Morris Connell and Gregory Ash, laboring men employed in a quarry on Sixteenth and Penrose streets, were killed by the falling of an embankment vesterday. Generals Schofield and Custer arrived here

yesterday from Leavenworth.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Southern Beconstruction.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is not probable that the President will take any action in relation to Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas until the business of acting on nominations by the Senate has been completed, and it is uncertain whether he will issue a proclamation with regard to voting on the constitutions in those States, or address the military commanders through the War Department. Imported Iron.

The Treasury Department adheres to the classification of certain iron from Gothenburg, of an octagonal shape, under the act of 1864, not otherwise provided for, and decides that it is dutiable at 11/4 cents per pound.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 14 .- After prayer and the reading of the journal of yesterday, the Senate immediately went into executive session.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, April 14—A. M.—Consols, 93% for money, and 93% for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 84. Stocks steady. Erie, 24; Illinois Central, 96%; Atlantic and

steady. Erie, 24; Illinois Central, 96%; Atlantic and Great Western, 29%.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—A. M.—Cotton opens active at 12%6.12%d. for middling uplands, and 12%6. 12%d. for middling Orleans. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, April 14—A. M.—Linseed Cakes, £9 158.68. £10. Tallow flat at 458. Rosin, 68.6868. £3d. for common and 168. 6d. for fine.

This Evening's Quotations. LONDON, April 14—P. M.—U. S. five-twenties quiet and unchanged. Stocks quiet. Erie, 24½; Great Western, 29. LIVERPOOL, April 13-P. M .- Breadstuffs quiet. HAVRE, April 14.—Cotton firmer for both on the spot and affoat; sales at 147% f. on the spot.

Markets by Telegraph.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.
Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:
N. Y. Cent. R. 163½
N. Y. and Erie R. —
Ph. and Rea. R. 98
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 98½
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 98½
Chi. and N. W. com. 85½
Chi. and N. W. com. 85½
Chi. and N. W. pref. 95½
Chi. and N. H. 181½
Pacific Mail Steam. 92½
Market steady. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE TWITCHELL OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, April 14, 1868. The supply of loanable funds in the market continues light, and the applicants for accommodation in the discount line find it difficult to

escape the exactions of the outside money lend-

for the present monetary trouble. We have neither space nor inclination to discuss the sub-

ject here, but the question is of vital importance to the best interests of the country, and the sooner it is successfully solved the better it will

be for us all. That currency in the loan market

is unequal to the demand, even in the present prostrate condition of trade, is evident. The question then is, will there be a return current in

this direction within a reasonable time, or has the deficiency been converted into fixed capital,

excluding it forever from the floating resource

of the money market? No safe theory can be applied to the present trouble which does not

in prices. Nothing was done in State loans.

City sixes were rather weak, selling at 101 for the new issues. Government bonds were mode-

rately active and firm.

Reading R. R. was quiet but stronger, selling at \$6%, an advance of 4. The chief feature of the market was Philadelphia and Eric R. R., which sold at 28% 28%; Pennsylvania R. R. was taken at 50%; 54 was bid for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania R. R. P. 55% for Johich Vol.

North Pennsylvania R. R.; 55½ for Lehigh Valley R. R.; and 34½ for Catawissa R. R. preferred.

In Canal stocks the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 3234; 1734 was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Coal and Bank shares were neglected. Passenger Railway stocks were quiet. 43 was bid for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 12½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK RXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street,

BEFORE BOARDS.

0-15 " 102% 11-07 " 102% 0-25 " 132% 11-11 " 132% 0-25 " 132% 11-11 " 132% 0-27 " 132% 11-20 " 182% Мезяга. De Haven & Виотния, No. 49 S. Third

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 116½ (\$116½; do. 1862, 120½ (\$120½; do. 1864, 113½ (\$115½; do. 1865, 117½ (\$117½; do. 1865, new, 118½ (\$115½; do. 1865, 117½ (\$117½; do. 1865, new, 118½ (\$115½; do. 1867, new, 113½ (\$113½; do. 1868, 118½ (\$115½; do. 1867, new, 113½ (\$113½; do. 1868, 118½ (\$115½; do. 1812½ (\$152½; Silver, 1276 129).

Messrs. William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 116½ (\$116½; 5-208 of 1862, 120½ (\$120½; do. 1864, 114½ (\$115½; do. 1864, 114½ (\$113½; do. 1865, 117½ (\$113½; do. 1864, 114½ (\$113½; do. 1865, 117½ (\$113½; do. 1862, 120½ (\$120½; do. 1864, 116½; do. 1862, 120½ (\$120½; do. 1864, 116½; do. 1865, 117½ (\$113½; do. 1864, 1156½ 115½; do. 1865, 117½ (\$117½; do., July, 1865, 113½ (\$114; do., 1868, 113½ (\$114; do., 1865, 113½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

quiet at previously quoted rates. About 700 barrels

were taken for home consumption at \$5-25-25-50 for

superfine, \$6.25@650 for extras, \$6.50@7.25 for Iowa,

Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$7@9-25 for

Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and \$9.50@12 for fancy

brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$700

There is a moderate inquiry for prime Wheat at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of red at \$1.60c1.65, and 1000 bushels do. on secret

red 21 \$1.60c1.65, and 1000 bushels do. on secret terms. Rye is steady at \$1.45 % bushel for Western. Corn is in fair request at former rates; sales of 1300 bushels yellow at 88c.; and 4000 bushels Western mixed at 84c.86c. Oats are selling at 73c/15c. for Western; and 60c/16c. for Pennsylvania, according to quality. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Timothy sells at \$3.55 to \$3.52%.; and Flaxsee

Quercitron at \$52 % ton.
Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales at \$3.50 @

at \$2.65@2.70.
Whisky is quiet, and ranges from 950, to \$1 \$2 gai-

- "Flying the blue pigeon" is London thieves' slang for stealing lead off the roofs of houses.

-It is said that fully a third of the visitors to

Shakespeare's birthplace, at Stratford-on-Avon,

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

Queensrows, April 14.—Arrived, steamship Hools, from New York.
Glassiow, April 14.—Arrived, steamship St. Andrew, from Portland, Me.
LONDOMERS, April 14.—Arrived, steamship Hibernian, from Portland, Me.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE SYENING PRINCIPLE

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Br. barque Olean, Jones, St. John, N. B., K. A. Souder &

Schr Gustie Wilson, Floyd, Hingham, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr S. Washburne, Cook, Taunton, Captain.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, Saco, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr H. M. Wright, Fisher, Norwich, do.
Schr Edw. Ewing, McAlinden, Norwich, do.

up.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 56 hours from Wilmington,
N.C., with cotten, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and
Scuthern Mail Steamship Co. Saw off Fenwick's Island, a
barque, supposed to be the Brilliant, from London, and a
ine full rigged brig, painted green, supposed to be from
ap the Straits.

York, with indee to W. H. Bairo & Correspondence of the Philadelphia Rechange.

Lewis, Del., April 19-6 P. M.—Ship Tyro, from Leith for Philadelphia, passed up this P. M.

Brig James Baker, rrom Philadelphia for Cardenas, and schr Ida F. Whoeler, from do for Sagua, went to sea this morning. Brig Nellie Mitchell, from Philadelphia for Aspinwall; schra-Thea. Borden, from do, for Somerset; L. W. Birdsall, from do, for Apponaug; Cerro Gordo, from do, for Newhuryport; Henry Middleton, from Virginia for New York; M. R. Carter, from do, for New York; M. R. Carter, from do, for New York; M. R. Carter, from do, for New York; and Star, from New Castle for Newburyport, remain at the Break-water. Wind SE.

ion, tax paid.

are Americans.

7-50 @ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.-The Flour market remains

30 sh Leh Nav Stk.

The Wife's Statement. ers. Whatever may be the cause of the present scarcity of money, tue protracted stringency, and consequent high rates of interest and discounts, have made many converts to the theory that an inflation of the currency is the true remedy

A Graphic Account of Her Connection with the Tragedy.

The Husband's Letters.

His Alleged Attempts to Induce Mrs. Twitchell to Take the Entire Responsibility.

involve either one or other of these questions.

The local Money market is firm and dull, the rates for call and other loans remaining unchanged. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Btc. changed.
Government securities are again nrm and moderately active. Gold is without much change. Premium at 12 M. 132%.
There was not much activity in the Stock market to-day, but a general upward tendency

Since the murder of Mrs. Hill in November last, five months ago, notwithstanding the elucidating evidence adduced on the trial, a certain air of mystery has surrounded the tragedy. This is now dispelled. Yesterday reporters of the various daily papers waited on Mrs. Camilla Twitchell, who had signified her determination of responding to the allegations of her husband and clearing herself of the imputations which that religious young matricide had endeavored to fasten upon her. Her verbal statements were taken from her own lips as given below; the letters are copies from the originals, written by Twitchell during his incarceration. Our reporter has seen his handwriting, and from a close and scrutinizing examination, has no doubt that the documents are genuine. They are written on note paper, in very small letters, closely packed together, evidently so inscribed to avoid bulk and admit of their transmission to Mrs. Twitchell, on her visits to the cell, without detection by the keeper.

Aside, however, from the fact that these letters are undoubtedly what they purport to be-the effusions of George Twitchell, written by himself they bear other evidences of their genuineness. They also throw additional light upon the manner of the commission of the crime, for it seems more than probable that in many of the leading features of the "confession," Twitchell has drawn on his knowledge rather than his imagination. The parts cast for Gilbert or Lee are no myths, and only need the substitution of his own name to make them literally correct in the main points.

The very cowardice of the resorts to save his neck accords with Twitchell's bravado at the trial and tears and eye-rollings at the reading of the death sentence. The hypocrisy of the statement, "I know nothing about it," made in tears and sobs, agrees perfectly with the attempts to use Mr. Bringhurst as a tool, while the prisoner was mocking that gentleman's attempts to induce in his penitent a religious faith in God's mercy, and resignation to his impending fate. His own confession is now understood to be a last urgent appeal to the wife to grant the request made in the letters we give below. The challenge to her to come forward and disprove his declaration is believed by Mrs. Twitchell, and for that matter by every one else, to have been made in the firm hope that she would either use one of the three confessions offered her, or flee, and so give a color of truth to his lies. In her conversation with the reporters Mrs.

Twitchell was nervous and agitated, and in the

pale, careworn face of the woman it was easy to read intense suffering and mental prostration, but whether this be the effect merely of anxiety at her own and her husband's fate, or the harassing of a conscience guilty of complicity in a mother's death, none save herself can tell. That she positively denies any knowledge of the marder until after it was committed, and even then knew nothing more than the merest spectator. will be seen by her statement given below. In her manner Mrs. Twitchell was very earnest, seemingly desirous of thoroughly impressing her hearers with a conviction of her innocence. In her manner there was also an evident undercurrent of restraint, as though she was half-ashamed of the part she was playing towards her husband, in exposing his rascality after his death, which, though in violation of the rule, "Of the dead say nothing save good," was nevertheless necessary to her own good name. Her demeanor was, furthermore, that of a lady of good breeding, though in relating her interviews with her husband, and the nature of his infamous requests, she was nearly overcome with sorrow and grief. This is the last phase of the affair which has caused so much excitement in our community, and with this the excitement will die away, for the public have little if anything more to learn of the terrible deed and its

Mrs. Twitchell's Statement.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers. W. W. Harding and wife; Mrs. J. B. Garding; Miss M. Harding: Mr. A. B. Harworth, Mr. F. L. Fearson; Miss L. M. Bradley: Mr. Heavy Pennington: Miss Lee. Pearson; G. W. Allen and wife; J. S. Osterhent and wife. Passed outside the Capes yesterday afternoon, one barque, bound in: passed ships Tyru, below Bombay Hook, and Eliza McLaughlin, below Beedy Island, towing up. We give, as the first thing in order, the statement of Mrs. Twitchell, which we have in her own handwriting, except the concluding paragraph, which was revised by a friend more skilled in making an appeal ine full rigged brig, painted green, supposed to be from up the Straits.

Br. barque Elena, Stewart, from Ivigtut, via Peterhead and Troon (at which ports she put in in distress, as before reported) Mar. 4, with kryolite, to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schir Montrose, Grienson, 10 days from Calais, with lumber to Benton & Bro. Experienced very heavy westerly gales the whole passage, and shifted deck load.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Snuyrna, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr S. Washburn, Cook, from Taunton.

Schr A. E. Safford, Powell, from Norwich.

Schr Gustie Wilson, Floyd, from Norwich.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith; 24 hours from New York, with indee, to W. M. Baird & Co. to a generous public than a novice:-

On Sunday afternoon, about half-past one, George and went out to take a ride, leaving at home mother and the girl. We went to the Abboy. I observed that George appeared low-spirited, and in noway disposed to enter into conversation. I inquired if he was sick, and was told he was not. We returned about four o'clock. I found my mother pleasant and agreeable. George came in shortly afterwards, and remained in the dining-room until called to tea, reading a paper. He was very thoughtful during the afternoon and evening. We took was together. After tea he left the table and went to the dining-room. In a few moments I was with him, leaving my mother in the kitchen. In a few moments my mother came in the dining-room. Mother and I conversed together, George making no

remark whatever. Mother said [Continued on the Second Page,] 10