CUBA TO THE WORLD.

THE WHOLE WESTERN HEMISPHERE TO BE GOVERNED BY AMERICANS.

Interesting History of the Rise, Progress, and End of the Cuban Revolution—Official Address from the General Agent of the Movement—The War to be Prosecuted with Vigor, and Cuban Freedom to be Won.

To the People of the United States.

Seeing that frequent misrepresentations of the revolutionary movement going on in Cuba are made through the press, I beg leave to answer them by laying before the public a brief statement of facts connected with that movement.

Ever since the close of the war of independence on South America, the Captain-General of Cuba has been clothed by special law with all the powers given to commanders of besieged places. This severe measure arose from the revolutionary attempt which was then detected through the interference of the United States Government, lest universal freedom in slaveholding Cuba should affect slavery in the Southern States of this country.

THE EXECUTION OF INFLUENTIAL CUBANS.

Cuba has been since that time groaning under a relentless tyranny, but still endeavoring now and then to shake it off. Her endeavors have brought about not only the persecution or execution of many illustrious Cubans, but also that of high-minded Spaniards, such as General Lersundi, who, while Governor of Santiago de Cuba in 1836, proclaimed there the liberal constitution promulgated in Spain, and was prosecuted by Captain-General Tacon, who sent from Havana a heavy body of troops against him and his constitutional followers. Several years later many Cubans who remonstrated against the slave trade were prosecuted or having done so, and mostly all of them driven into exile.

THE SLAVE-TRADERS CRUSHING OUT FREEDOM.

Shortly thereafter military commissions were set at work all over the Western Department of Cuba to suppress an alleged conspiracy among the colored people. The guilty parties were found chiefly among the rich free colored men, whose property was of course confiscated and their lives taken by wholesale on the scaffold, while not a few of them died under the lash, which was freely and mercilessly used to compel them to confession.

THE FAILURE OF LOPEZ.

The suppression of this alleged conspiracy was followed a few years later by a real conspiracy of the white people under the lead of Gen. Lopez, who, being detected before his plans were matured or an outbreak in the central part of the island, fled, and came to the United States, whence he sailed in 1850 at the head of some 600 men, and landed at Cardenas. He failed in his attempt to free Cuba, and returned to the United States. During the subsequent year certain operations took place, and Lopez sailed for Cuba once more with about 450 men, to assist his friends in their efforts to achieve Cuban independence; but he again failed, and himself and many of his followers were executed.

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY NOT EXTINGUISHED.

However, the Cubans, resolute in their determination to be free, renewed their plans to that end, and a well organized movement was started under Gen. Quitman, but fell through, in 1855, with the loss of valuable lives and the banishment of a great many distinguished Cubans, to say nothing of a heavy outlay of money. Yet, nevertheless, the Cubans, not desponding, a few years afterward began to work again for their freedom, and when the late Spanish revolution broke out they were finally maturing the plans to free Cuba from the military yoke of Spain. That revolution improved their opportunity, and on the 10th of October last they rose in arms.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CUBAN ARMY.

Since then the Cuban liberating army has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the losses consequent upon a steady campaign, and now comprises some 42,000 men under C. M. Cespedes, who is the Commander-in-Chief of that army, and the head of the Republican Government duly established within the lines of the insurgents. Their lines run in a westerly direction from the eastern end of the island to Sagua la Grande, without reaching the seaboard either north or south for want of the requisite armament to hold it.

THE LIBERATION OF THE SLAVES.

But the territory pointed out is nearly two-thirds of the area of Cuba, in which slavery has been abolished, and in which the Spanish control only the ground which the troops are kept at. This was done by the patriots in a comparatively short time, notwithstanding their sad deficiency in war material, and leads to the belief that if they had been tolerably supplied with such materials their revolution would now cover the greater number of the island, where no uprising has yet taken place from utter want of arms, while their enemies are fully armed with the best approved weapons of the United States.

THE ABSURD NEUTRALITY LAWS.

But such are our neutrality laws! They allow an European system to obtain a foothold in Cuba from our workshops to crush a people struggling for freedom in the very heart of America, and prohibit the same people from supplying themselves with similar materials from us to carry on their struggle a short distance off. Yet the Spanish tiraillers, or representatives of the Cuban volunteer, frequently assert through their editorial columns and otherwise that the laws referred to have been violated.

CUBAN AUTONOMY TO BE ACHIEVED.

Let them bear in mind that from the foregoing statement of facts, no other conclusion can be drawn, but that Cuba is fairly started on her way to national independence; that her sons have been manfully striving for it these six months without having violated our neutrality despite their lack of arms, and are therefore entitled to the earnest sympathy of our people, and the more so, as their struggle involves a great American principle, namely: that *no European power shall longer lord it as a country upon this hemisphere.* J. VALIENTE.

RAILROAD KLEPTOMANIA TAXATION

The Court Joannes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: Since the publication on the 13th inst. by your Argus-eyed reporter of the causes leading to my action in the Supreme Court against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, I have received communications from several victims of the double payment system to which I refused to submit, and, for vindicating my own and the public rights against the corporate wrongs, I was assaulted, insulted, and ejected from the railcar. It was not the paltry six cents, illegally demanded of me, but the principle that I would not submit to kleptomania taxation, which prompted me to resist the wrong, refuse unjust payment, and punish the unpsychological corporation; for is not every such company *corpus sine spiritu?*—a body without a soul?

It was the unjust *sixteen shillings and sixpence*, ship money, that John Hampden opposed, and therefore, finally, King Charles lost his head. It was but *one penny* from the tyrannical stamp act taxation that George Washington and others opposed, and George III. lost his thirteen colonies. The principle is the same in my case now in the Supreme Court; and I will follow it up, in the sacred public spirit of my great namesake, in defence of citizens who cannot defend themselves. I have information from conductors, that compelling passengers to pay taxes is one of the means whereby extra salaries and dividends are made weekly income. As thus: A passenger at Harlem pays his full fare of seven cents from there to the City Hall, or to any street beyond 65th street depot of the Company, and the seven cents is the only amount to be paid by the conductor into the Treasurer's office. If, however, a conductor shall illegally obtain from a passenger an extra six cents, that six cent is clear profit. Now observe the astonishing financial result.

I have official information, since I commenced my action, that 500 cars pass daily to and from Harlem and the City Hall, on the Third Avenue, conveying on an average 65,000 passengers daily, the money receipt for which is nearly $1,000,000 per year. Now, suppose that out of the 65,000 passengers daily, only two in each car shall be victimized, the financial result is this, viz.: 500 x 2 = 1,000 x 6 cents = $60 per day, and half night, which, being multiplied by 365, produces the sum total of $21,900 per year! an amount, be it more or less, actually illegally obtained from passengers by highway robbery; for what is indictable highway robbery but illegally demanding of the traveler on the highway (whether walking or riding is immaterial)—demanding money, and obtaining it by force or threat of force? In conclusion, permit me in this letter to respectfully request of any and every person who has been compelled to pay this double fare to write to me upon the subject, giving name, date of the incident, and address; it will help, at the trial, to ventilate the atmosphere of imposition, and produce a healthy reaction, and, with your "sunbeams" of Apollo, destroy the Python of insult and wrong, and thus confer a sanitary benefit upon the public.

Yours, respectfully, in editorial fraternity,
GEORGE, THE COUNT JOANNES.
357 Fourth avenue, city of New York.

Disgraceful Fight at Woodhaven.

Peter Smith and John Heaney, employed in the factory of Messrs. Lallance & Grosgeane, at Woodhaven, having quarrelled, met in a lot yesterday noon, near the factory, to settle their differences according to the rules of the P. R. They were accompanied by a hundred or more men and boys, employees in the factory, anxious to witness the fight. On time being called both stepped into the ring, and after fighting one round, in which Smith was worsted, his brother Nicholas Smith took a hand in, at which the fight became general, during which stones, knives, and other weapons were freely used, several women taking part in the affray. The fight was finally ended by the appearance of the foreman and proprietors of the works, who at once terrified out the ringleaders, and, going to Jamaica, procured warrants for their arrest. During the fight, Heaney was terribly beaten about the head with stones, and Peter Smith received a serious stab in the back.

A COSTLY MARINE MONSTER.

Fifteen Years of Costly Labor Thrown Away—Millions of Dollars Sunk in a Hole—A Fearful Muddle and Probable Failure—A Machinist's Opinion—The Remarkably Deficient Eyesight of a Workingman.

For many years the close board fence enclosing the block fronting on Hudson street, Hoboken, which shuts out from the public gaze the famous Stevens battery, has excited the curiosity of the public; but the public curiosity has at no time been gratified, for the forbidding words "No admittance," conspicuously posted over the entrances, have been made to mean precisely what they mean in the dictionaries.

In an immense excavation many feet below the level of high tide, with her coffin-shaped stern close to the river, and her sharp bow running under Hudson street, lies the iron monster that so few have seen, but which has swallowed up such untold sums of money. The water oozes through the bank between the battery and the river. A huge steam pump with double cylinders is kept constantly at work forcing the water back into the river through an elevated covered wooden trough at the stern of the battery. On this trough, which commands a fine view of the battery, one of THE SUN'S ubiquitous reporters recently enjoyed the following conversation with a machinist:

SUN REPORTER—"Will they allow me to look at her engines?"

MACHINIST—"No, sir; they have taken them out."

REPORTER—"For what purpose?"

MACHINIST—"Well, it seems they got into a terrible muddle about the original plans. The Stevens brothers imagined they could make something wonderful out of this craft. Like Col. Crockett's half horse and half alligator, she was to travel faster, turn around quicker, dive deeper, and come up drier than anything else afloat; small vessels were to be run down, and large ones crushed. Big guns were to be placed here, and little ones there—no one now knows exactly where. They left the complicated engines inside the monster. Having no clear conception of the intentions of the inventors, Methfessel has made a clean sweep by taking everything out."

REPORTER—"What is the notion now?"

MACHINIST—"She is to be strengthened multiplied and converted into a double-turreted monitor."

REPORTER—"Little Mac will no doubt turn her into something formidable."

MACHINIST—"I am afraid not; there is nothing practical about him; he is a man of magnificent failures. Why, her plates are only five-eighths of an inch thick. If she should be submerged after they alter her, she would go to the bottom and stay there. If they expose her hull, a rifled cannon ball would crush through it like a pewter spoon through an egg shell."

REPORTER—"Do you work on her?"

MACHINIST—"I did, but was discharged on account of defective eyesight."

REPORTER—"Your eyes look bright and clear enough."

MACHINIST—"Oh, yes; I could do my work, but was unable to see how a mechanic could support a family decently on $2.50 a day, or a laborer do the same thing on $1.50. Owing to this defective vision, I was informed that my services were no longer required."

DIAMONDS IN THE TOMBS.

A Lawyer, Attired for an Evening Party, Committed to a Cell—The Common Herd of Prisoners Astonished—The Lawyer also Astonished.

One of the small fry of lawyers who pretend to practise around the Police Courts, and who never hesitate in the robbery of their clients, was taken before Justice Dowling for imaginary services yesterday afternoon, on complaint of Teresa Hyman, of 195 Mulberry street. Mrs. Hyman's charge was about as follows: On the 15th inst., a messenger called at her residence, and summoned her to Edward J. Anderson's office on Broadway. Teresa called, and was informed that he held the bank book of her husband, John, which book Anderson had received from her husband before his death. Hyman having died, while he was confined in the City Prison on the charge of abandonment. Anderson told her that she must go before Surrogate Tucker and have administration papers taken out before he could give up the back book, which represented $150. Anderson added that he had drawn from the East River Savings Bank $50, part of the money deposited by John, upon a written order given by him, as remuneration for services performed during the time her husband was before the Court. Teresa demanded the book, and Anderson refused to give it up, whereupon she appealed to Justice Dowling, who ordered Anderson to give her the book; and not until such order had been made did he surrender the property. But he refused to return the $50, which Teresa insisted had been drawn without any authority from her husband, as he was unable to write.

When Anderson appeared yesterday afternoon in the court, Justice Dowling remarked that Anderson had never appeared before him on behalf of John Hyman, and therefore had rendered no services entitling him to such a fee, and that he (Anderson) had taken advantage of the supposed defenceless condition of the widow to filch from her one-third of her dead husband's savings.

Anderson attempted to reply, when the magistrate said that he was determined to stop such highhanded thieving, and especially in his case, as on a former occasion the Court had been compelled to prevent Lawyer Anderson from practising at the Tombs. "And," added the Justice, "as long as the people honor me with a seat on the bench, you shall never again act as a lawyer in any Court where I am, unless the Supreme Court compels me. In this case I shall at once send the papers to the Grand Jury."

The prisoner asked whether he could be allowed an examination, to which the magistrate replied in the affirmative; but as the Court was about to close he would set the hearing down for to-day. The prisoner asked permission to put in bail, which was set down at $1,000; but as the bondsman was not in the Court, and there was no time to procure bonds before the Court closed, he "would have to be dealt with as other prisoners, and remain in the cells until morning, when his bail would then be taken."

Anderson then offered to pay the $50 to the complainant, but Justice Dowling said: "I would rather pay the money myself than allow you to compound the matter under the circumstances." And Justice Dowling walked out of the court room, leaving Lawyer Anderson in custody of an officer.

The lawyer, who had dressed for an evening party, whose linen was spotless, and whose jewels dazed the court attendants, sorrowfully took up the line of march down the dark and narrow winding stairs to the felons' cells. As he entered the great caravansery, he remarked that Justice Dowling had "put up this job" for him, arresting him and taking action at an hour when it was impossible to find bail. The begrimed and foul-mouthed prisoners of the lower tiers were astonished when they saw a diamond-mounted lawyer thrust into a miserable felon's den, and John Real congratulated himself upon the addition which has thus been made to the political influence incarcerated in the City Prison.

THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FRAUDS.

A Broadway Lawyer Hauled Up and Held to Answer.

F. B. Swift, of 234 Broadway, was up yesterday before Commissioner Osborn on a charge of bounty swindling. The affidavit of Patrick Gleeson was, that about two years ago he gave his claim of $50 for collection to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and they transferred it to Swift. Swift collected the money, took Gleeson to his office, and persuaded him to sign the check. He then offered him $38, which Gleeson rejected, preferring to get a warrant for his arrest.

The other case was that of John Muldoon, whose son was killed in the war. He alleged in his complaint that Swift at different times lent him $10 and charged him $5 interest on it. The payments in this way amounted to $65, while the sum due was $100. He induced Muldoon to sign a receipt in full after he had had the money one month in his possession.

Swift denied the charges, and alleged that there was a conspiracy against him. Commissioner Osborn allowed the case to stand over until this morning.

At a subsequent period of the evening, Swift was taken before Commissioner Betts on five different warrants, charging that he had defrauded various soldiers. He was held to bail in $3,500, and the examination was set down for next Tuesday.

SECOND AVENUE STRIKE.

BROOKLYN RAILROAD MISMANAGEMENT FAILING IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Montgomery Queen Running the Second Avenue Line into the Ground—The Car Drivers' Strike Continued—The Situation Yesterday—Sixteen Hours a Day Does Not Go Down.

The car drivers' just and manly strike gathers strength from delay, and every day it lists the sympathies of the trade societies of this city are made more clearly apparent. The Plasterers' Union has taken the initiative in this, as it does in all trade difficulties to help workingmen, and has agreed to subscribe $2 a week per man to sustain the drivers. This Society numbers over 1,000 members, so that the sum thus contributed will not be insignificant. The drivers and conductors on the Third Avenue Railroad, it is said, have raised $1,350 for their idle brethren of the Second, and other railroad employees are about to follow the Third avenue employees' praiseworthy example.

NOBODY TO DRIVE THE TEAMS.

The five men who came here from Poughkeepsie were left in the lurch by the agents who brought them, and must have suffered considerable had not the strikers magnanimously, out of their own small earnings or savings, subscribed enough to support them one day and send them home the next. The two men employed by Mr. Queen who refused to drive when requested by him have since been discharged. This is a piece of petty spite, and shows as straws do the direction of the current. Aid was sent over yesterday by the Superintendent of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, but the men on arriving at the Second Avenue Railroad depot learned the facts from the men on strike, and refused to take a line in hand. A car which had been left on the street by a driver last night was driven to the depot by a policeman, who was very properly reprimanded by his Captain.

THE CARS ABANDONED AT PECK SLIP.

The cars run yesterday at intervals. Their visits at Peck slip were like angels', few and far between. The drivers in several instances quit their vehicles there, and the shutter had to get them back again as best he could. A large number of drivers remained at both ends of the line all day, but everything was quiet and orderly, and the police force has been reduced.

DRIVERS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Several of the new drivers of the Second Avenue Railroad Company appeared before the Mayor's Marshal yesterday, and took out licenses as drivers of accommodation coaches. The officers of the company questioned the authority of the Marshal to compel the drivers to take out licenses, but after some desultory conversation they withdrew their objections, and licenses were granted. A number of the old drivers then appeared, and in response to a question propounded to the Marshal, as to what right the new men had to drive the cars, he read sec. 1 of the law of 1865, which, in substance, provides that the owners of any railroads in this state may employ any inhabitant of the State of the age of twenty-one years as a car driver or conductor, or in any other capacity, any law, regulation, or ordinance of the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE DRIVERS FORGETTING THEMSELVES.

Four men, named McGovern, McComb, Terwilliger, and Fenton were taken before Justice Connolly at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on charge of abusing and threatening a new driver and assaulting Officer Richards, who had been struck on the head with a brick. In the tumult that followed the assault the traces were cut and the horses were let loose, and the car was left standing on the track at Twenty-eighth street. The accused denied that they had engaged in the assault, but were nevertheless held to answer in $500 bail. Alexander Jackson, of 120th street, between Second and Third avenues, an employee on one of the dummies, was assaulted and badly beaten.

Let the Railroads Pay their Conductors.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: Having wondered why the conductors on our street cars generally are so poorly dressed and universally dirty, I was chilled this morning by the answer of one to the question, "Why don't you wash yourself and try to look decent? There is no reason why conductors should not be as respectable in their vocation as other clerks who collect our money in stores, theatres, &c." Answer—"Why, some young greenies have tried that on, and next day found themselves on the sidewalk. Let a fellow come to work here and he's spotted as a kicker if he ever knows how dirty he can be and we can't keep ourselves decent honestly on what they pay us." SAM.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A Quiet Day—Sales of New York, Brooklyn, and East Newark, N. J., Property.

There was not a very large attendance at the auction sales of real estate in the Exchange Salesroom yesterday. The East Newark lots did not sell, and the auctioneer, Mr. A. J. Bleecker, adjourned the sale, to take place on the property some time in May. The building was not very brisk yesterday, and consequently the prices realized were not very high. The total of the sales of yesterday is $272,725. The following are the totals of property sold: New York improved—Muller, Wilkins & Co., $145,700; a gem, $32,250; Joseph McGuire, $12,900. New York unimproved—Muller, Wilkins & Co., $4,000; Johnson & Miller, $28,430. Brooklyn improved—Muller, Wilkins & Co., $11,250. Unimproved—Johnson & Miller, $9,950. East Newark (N. J.) unimproved—A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., $7,615.

"ALL MEN SEEK SUCCESS."—Phrenology teaches what you can do best. Examinations, with charts, daily, at 389 Broadway. See Pictorial Phrenological Journal for April. Only 20 cents. Newsmen have it.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated motions, Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 142, 179.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Part I.—Short cause calendar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 143, 179.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Short cause calendar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Short cause calendar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.

Supreme Court, General Term.

LITIGATION ABOUT CALIFORNIA MINING LANDS.—Henry A. Taylor sat. The Quicksilver Mining Company. The appeal in this case was by defendant from a judgment upon demurrer in a suit brought by plaintiff individually, and as sole surviving administrator of Knowles Taylor, deceased, to establish his right as *cestui que trust* to a fourteenth share of rents and profits of lands and mining rights known as the "Rancho de los Aguinaldos," in California, and which he claims belong to him. These lands were purchased in 1848 by Knowles Taylor and John B. Gray of Grove C. Cook, special owner in the proportion of three-fifths to Taylor and two-fifths to Gray. Other persons bought, through Gray and Cook, acquired right to the property, all interested became parties to a deed of trust in March, 1850, the property being divided into 435 shares, of which Robert J. Walker took 50 shares, R. Taylor 56, Gray 150, Robert H. Stockton 44, J. B. Moore 30, R. C. Lewis 20, and J. B. Taylor 30 shares, as joint tenants, and John J. Walker, R. Taylor, and Gray being named as trustees. Walker, as sole surviving trustee (the two others having died), continued to manage the property, and in June, 1860, sold his beneficial interest. In March, 1861, all the property was conveyed to Walker, and Knowles Taylor, the plaintiff, claims that Knowles Taylor, when he died, owned a fourteenth share of the property, upon which he now claims an accounting of rents and profits. The defendants claim that they did not buy of Walker as trustee, but only purchased his individual interest, and that by his title possession as to the alleged title of K. Taylor. The demurrer was upon the grounds—first, of want of jurisdiction, the defendants being a foreign corporation and the action involving title to lands in another state; secondly, that a cause of action was not stated; and third, that Walker was a necessary party. Decision reserved.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, April 15—P. M.—The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for customs, $119,000; receipts for gold notes, $32,000; total receipts, $1,000,631 09; total payments, $1,161,974 59; balance, $89,769,550 67. Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $117,221,263 06; balances, $2,556,521 61.

The gold market has been unusually dull and lower, opening at 132¾, and dropping to 132, at 4 P. M., though at the formal close at 3 P. M. the price was 132⅝. The advance in bonds in London operated unfavorably for a continuation of the high premium of the last few days, while the supply of gold available for Gold Room transactions has eased up the loan market. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 4½, 3, and 2 ⅌ cent., and many loans were reported *flat*. It is not generally supposed that the premium will be greatly affected by the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury authorizing Mr. Van Dyck to anticipate the *July* coupons, subject to a rebate, except that it will necessarily prevent any future attempt to make gold scarce by locking it up. The total clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank were $54,427,000; the gold balances, $1,920,659 58; the currency balances, $1,916,974.10. Leading gold quotations:

A. M.	Bid.	Ask'd.	A. M.	Bid.	Ask'd.	P. M.	Bid.	Ask'd.
10.....	132⅝	132⅞	12.....	132⅝	132⅞	2:30.....	132¼	132⅜
11:30.....	132⅝	132⅞	12:30.....	132⅝	132⅞	3.....	132¼	132⅜

Foreign exchange shows more activity, and rates are fully ¼ ⅌ cent. higher, and on the basis of 108⅝@108¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, 108⅞@109¼ for short sight, and 107¾@107⅞ for commercial bills.

The Bremen steamer Hansa sailed to-day with $18,636 in specie. The Havana steamer took out no treasure.

The money market has been quiet to-day, and is gradually assuming a less stringent tone, call loans having been made at 7 ⅌ cent. coin and 7 ⅌ cent. currency, with the preponderance of loans at the latter rate. The banks continue in daily receipt of remittances, and in consequence are better able to respond to the demands of the street. We hear that some lenders at rates above legal interest have reduced the rates on outstanding loans to 7 ⅌ cent. in order to avoid their liabilities under the usury law. In the outside market, prime acceptances rule at 9@12 ⅌ cent.

Responsive to the advance of United States securities in London to 81½ ex coupon, equal to 81¾ coupon, on the highest point yet reached, the market here has been active and buoyant, and attended with much speculative interest, and prices were ⅛@¾ ⅌ cent higher than the best quotations of yesterday throughout the entire list—eighty-ones selling as high as 116½, sixty-twos at 125¾, sixty fours at 117¾, old sixty-fives at 117½, new sixty-fives and sixty-eights at 114½, sixty-sevens at 114¾, ten-forties at 105½, and currency sixes at 101¼. Though these prices were not maintained at the close, the market left off strong. There have been some heavy purchases on the presumption that the interest due on the May coupons will be reinvested in bonds and further enhance their value.

Henry Clews & Co., 22 Wall street, report at 5:30 P. M.:

Rec. 6s 1881.....	116 @116⅛		Coupons.....	113½@113⅝	
Coupons.....	113¼ @113		Coupons, 1865.....	113 @113⅛	
Rec. 5-20s, 65.....	112⅝ @112¾		Coupons, 1867.....	113 @113⅛	
Coupons, 1865.....	112⅝ @112¾		Coupons, 1868.....	113 @113⅛	
Rec. 5-20s, 67.....	112⅝ @112¾		10s, coup.....	110¼@111	
Coupons, 1867.....	112⅝ @112¾		6s, cur.....	101 @101⅛	
Rec. 5-20s, 68.....	112⅝ @112¾		6s, gold Uncl'd R'ft	98½@98⅝	
Coupons, 1868.....	112⅝ @112¾		6s, gold Cpn R'ft	98½@98⅝	
Rec. 5-20s, 65, n. i.	112⅝ @112¾				

State bonds have been fairly active, though generally lower on the border bonds, and firm on the Southern securities. We append closing quotations:

Tenn. 6s, ex-c....	63¾		N. C. 6s, ex-c....	44	45
Tenn 6s, n.....	63¾	66	N. C. 6s, new....	34	35½
Virg. 6s, ex-c....	86¾		Missouri 6s....	86¾	86¾
Virginia 6s, n....	63¾	69	Louisiana 6s....	75	76
Georgia 6s.....	80	81	Louisiana 6s, n. s.	72	73
Georgia 7s.....	93¾	94¾	Alabama 5s.....	39¾	40¾

Railway bonds were active and well distributed. Sales of city bank shares were reported as follows: Bank of Commerce, 125; American Exchange, 118; Continental, 90¾.

The easier feeling in money was manifested in the railway share market, which was active and strong, the highest prices being generally reached about midday. The erie stocks were extensively traded in, Rock Island being the espec at object of interest, and subjected to wide and frequent fluctuations. The earliest recorded sale was effected at 125¾, from which the price was rapidly carried up to 126¾, later receding to 125¾, and again advancing to 126⅞. This advance is ascribed to the announcement of a large scrip dividend shortly to be declared. After Rock Island, the larger dealings were in New York Central, Michigan Southern, Wabash, and the Northwestern shares. The first named opened from 132¾@133, and closed at the point. The heavy dealers in this stock are attributable to the ultimate fate of the scrip certificates. During the afternoon it was reported that a large short interest was being created in the stock. Michigan Southern, on rumors of consolidation with Lake Shore, advanced to 93¼@93½, reacting later to 93⅛. Wabash sold at 71¾ on the increased earnings of the road. The Northwestern stocks were held with less firmness, as rumor has it that hereafter the annual dividend will be only 5 ⅌ cent. Common fell off to 82¾; preferred to 87¾. Reading was conspicuously strong at 98¾. The St. Paul shares showed great strength, common rising to 79¾, and preferred to 85¾. Fort Wayne was quiet at 100¼@101.

The money market has been in sympathy with the railway list. Pacific Mail ranging on extreme prices from 91¾@92¾. The remainder of the bond and express shares were without special feature.

The following were the prices at the regular morning Board compared with those of yesterday:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6s coupons, 1881.....	116¼	116¾	½	—
U. S. 5-20s coupons, 1865.....	112¾	113⅛	⅜	—
U. S. 5-20s coupons, 1867.....	112¾	113⅛	⅜	—
U. S. 5-20s coupons, 1868.....	112¾	113⅛	⅜	—
U. S. 5-20s coupons, 1865, n. i.	112¾	113⅛	⅜	—
U. S. 10s coupons.....	110¼	110¾	½	—
U. S. 6s coupons, gold.....	98½	98¾	¼	—
U. S. 6s coupons, 1862.....	101¼	101¾	½	—
U. S. 6s coupons, 1864.....	101¼	101¾	½	—
U. S. 6s coupons, 1865.....	101¼	101¾	½	—
North Carolina 6s, new.....	34	35	1	—
Hudson River.....	140¾	141¼	—	—
Fort Wayne.....	100¾	101¼	1⅜	—

Howe & Belden, 78 Broadway, report at 6 P. M.:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Cumberland.....	34	35	Reading.....	97¾	98
Wells, F. & Co. 30%	81½		Col. W. & W.....	57	61
Ancora 5s.....	40½		Col. W. & W., pf.	72	79
Atlantic 6s.....	56		Sil. M. & Can....	75	80
U. S. 6s.....	101¼		St. L. & Pad Pref.	85¾	85¾
Mer. Union La.	15½		Fort Wayne.....	100¾	101
Quicksilver.....	21¾	22	Ohio & Miss.....	33	35¾
Quicksilver, pf.....	54	55	Ohio & Miss, sinking f.	90	—
Pacific Mail.....	90¾	92	Mich. South & N. I.	58¾	58¾
Maripesa.....	19¾	20	Ill. Cen.....	139	—
Mariposa, pf.....	34	35	Cleve. & Pitts.....	91¾	91¾
Western Union.....	81¾	82	Lake Shore.....	93¾	93¾
N. Y. Cen.....	164¾	165	Rock Island.....	126¾	127
Erie.....	33¾	33¾	Northwestern.....	83	83¾
Erie, pf.....	57	57¾	Northw'n, pf.....	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central.....	132¾	133	Boston W. P.....	16¾	18

NEW YORK MARKETS.

THURSDAY, April 15.—FLOUR AND MEAL—The market was quite easier, and a little more doing; sales comprised 5,000 barrels superfine State at $5.90@$6.20; extra State, $6.25@$6.30; bakers' and family brands, $6@$11.25. Rye flour firm. Corn meal dull.

WHEAT—Opened somewhat easier, but the market rallied at the close. Receipts moderate; sales 7,400 bushels at 2@3c. for milling uplands, and 2@3c. for choice.

RYE—Fair demand and firm; sales embrace 2,200 bushels Canadian at 134c., gold, in bond; for export, and 5,400 bushels at 130@131c., currency, duty paid.

BARLEY—Dull, but firm. Fair retailing to good grocery. Sales of 3,500 bushels Canada West at $1.40@$1.45, delivered.

BARLEY MALT—Quiet. New muscovado, 52@60c.; New Orleans, 65@70c.

HOPS—Dull and heavy. Carolina, 8@9c.

TALLOW—Firm but quiet at 11¼@11½c.

WHISKEY—Active and firmer; sales 103,000 gs. at 1.06 @1.08.

HAY—Steady; retail lots, 90c.@$1.20; shipping lots, 65@75c.

HOPS—Firm on reduced receipts, at 7@11c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits turpentine firm and fairly active, 50@50½c for straight lots. Rosins in good demand and firmer; sales 2,000 bbls. at $2.47½@$2.50 for strained and No. 2, and $3.75@$4.25 for good No. 1. Tar and pitch steady.

OILS—Inactive. Linseed oil, $1.02@$1.03 for trade lots. Petroleum—Crude in demand and firmer, and more doing. Refined, 33½@35c. for S. W., and crude 18@19c. in bulk.

WHISKEY—Quiet; small sales at 99@100c. for Western, on the spot.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool by steam, 1,000 bales cotton, 5-16d., and 1,000 barrels, with 2½d. bid for wheat.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Flour is dull and very nominal; sales 6,000 bush. at $1.25@$1.26 for No. 3 Spring, $1.30@$1.40 for No. 2, in store and afloat, and $1.50@$1.60 for winter wheat. Corn is active and heavy; sales 72,000 bush. at 95@96c. for old mixed Western, in store and afloat; 93@95c. for new, afloat; 89c. for yellow Western, and 87@88c. for mixed Southern. Rye steadily with some business at $1.05@$1.10 for Western and State. Barley dull and nominal. Barley malt quiet at 80@$1.05. Oats lower, tending to more business; sales 42,000 bush. at 34@35c., in store, and 35@36c. for cars in the track and afloat.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, except for Western prime mess, which was easier; sales 1,000 bbls. at $18.75 for new mess, $20.25 for this month, $20.50@$21 for old mess, $20@$20.50 for prime, and $18.50@$19 for prime mess. Lard is better; sales 1,000 tcs. at 12½@12¾c. Any offer of 12¾c. would not be accepted. Beef is in good request at $9@$10. Cut meats quiet at 12@12½c. for hams, and 9@10c. for shoulders. Bacon unsettled and nominally lower; sales 500 boxes at 13½c. for long clear, 14c. for short clear, and 15c. for short ribs. Dressed hogs are lower, closing at the lower figure; receipts, 1,200 head. Butter is better, with more inquiry; sales 500 tcs. prime Western at 34@35c., and 1,000 tcs. Ohio at 32@33c. Cheese is quiet and steady; sales 500 boxes at 16@17c. Whiskey is better, and sales of Western at 99@100c. Cotton is dull.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Thursday, April 15.—BEEVES.—Twenty-five hundred and fifty-five head were arrived. Transactions were limited, the only offer of any extent being below the regular market day, to-morrow, and prices are nominally unchanged.

SHEEP—Twenty-one car loads, or 4,200 sheep, arrived. The market was easier, and common to prime Western were sold at 7@7½c. ⅌ lb., with one bunch of extra for sale at 8½c. ⅌ lb. Four to prime shorned sheep were sold at 5@6½c. ⅌ lb.

SWINE—Ten car loads, or 1,320 hogs arrived. The market was steady and firm, with 3 cars of Illinois, 156 lbs. average, at 9½c. Western corn-fed is good at 9@9½c. City dressed hogs were firm at 11c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 6 20 | SUN SETS..... 6 45 | Moon sets..11 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 42 | Gov. Island..11 41 |