THE BODY OF A HERO FOUND

THE STRANGER WHO PERISHED WITH NOBLE DOC SIMMONS.

The First Subscription for the Child of the Heroic Engineer—Twenty-two Bodies Raised—The Stranger a Pennsylvania Engineer—The Inquest.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 19.—Late last night it was resolved to employ the well-known submarine diver, Lowe, of 308 West street, New York city, to explore the sunken wreck at New Hamburgh, in search of the body of Doc Simmons and the body of the unknown man who was riding on the locomotive with him. This arrangement was expressly in accordance with the wishes of Simmons's brother and the engineers of the Hudson River road, and Superintendent Toucey gladly acquiesced. Accordingly Lowe arrived at the scene on time early this morning, and in a few moments after had donned his suit in the presence of only about fifty spectators, very few having learned that a further search was to be made on Sunday. Lowe's reputation as a diver is good, and implicit confidence was placed in him. At one time at New Orleans he was under a steamship's hull four hours. This morning, however, he was down but thirty-four minutes when he returned with

THE BODY OF THE STRANGER

who was on Simmons's engine. He found it embedded in the debris south of where the locomotive lay, and under the tender. As the diver appeared on the surface, with the limpid form in his arms, a cry of horror ran through the throng, and there were exclamations of "that's Doc," but as the body was brought to full view none recognized it. However, it was tenderly taken charge of at once, and the clothing searched for anything which might lead to identification. There were found papers and letters recommending him as a locomotive engineer, and a card of membership of the Engineers' Brotherhood, thus insuring his life under the terms of the Brotherhood. On all the letters and papers, and on the Brotherhood card, his name is written

JAMES HUMPHREY

of Carmansville, Pa. Thus was the anxious question of who was on the locomotive with Doc Simmons solved. The remains were found at 10.35 A. M. Again the diver disappeared below the surface, but was not gone so long the second time when he appeared with the lifeless form of

DOC SIMMONS, THE HEROIC ENGINEER.

The body was recognized at once by many of the dead engineer's friends who stood around, and tears flowed from many an eye. The dead man's story of his stern performance of duty, and his heroic attempt to save the lives of his passengers had already been told in the reversed lever, and the open throttle valve, but it had not been told how fearlessly he must have met his death. That was seen at a glance, as the pallid features of the corpse came to view.

COLD, STERN, AND RIGID,

was the face; no disfiguration, no apparent agony. Silently grief-stricken friends and comrades bore his remains to dry land.

No mutilation, no scars nor gashes; he must have been drowned. Everything about him goes to establish that theory. Everything about him goes to establish that theory. Unlike the rest of the bodies his was not saturated with oil, nor was there hardly a smell of oil about him. He, too, was found at the south end of where the engine lay, and under the ruins of the tender. He and his friend Humphrey must have gone down together, and as the engine toppled over with them, it caught the telegraph wires which were also carried down, and the bodies of the dead engineers became entangled in them. So the diver found them.

Humphrey's body was shockingly mutilated about the waist and abdomen, and it is thought that the sharp, thin wires were the cause of it. There was not a bruise nor a burn visible on poor Doc Simmons.

When the 9 A. M. train from New York came along, the bodies were placed in the baggage car, and brought to Poughkeepsie. Soon after, the news of the finding spread all over the city.

On their arrival here they were taken in charge by Undertaker Balsen and conveyed to his headquarters, where they were carefully

WASHED AND LAID OUT,

and to-morrow morning will be forwarded with escort to their grief-stricken friends in New York and Pennsylvania.

This makes twenty-two bodies in all that have been found, and no more are expected to be found.

After Doc Simmons was brought up the successful diver made another exploration but reported no more bodies, and Superintendent Toucey, who was present, is firm in the belief that there are no more. He has, however, to satisfy all, given the diver instructions to go down again to-morrow, not only to search for bodies but to bring up whatever baggage or packages of value he may find.

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY

cannot be foreshadowed, but I am of the opinion that they will consider the testimony given yesterday by the conductor of the express train, and the engineer of the oil train, as of the highest importance. That testimony showed that the express according to its running time was due on the draw-bridge at 10.20½, and the oil train 10.20½ or 10.25. If this is so, how much time was there to get out signals of danger? It is thought the jury will be ready to give a verdict by two o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Glorious Doc Simmons's life was not insured. A kind hearted gentleman who does not wish his name known, has already sent in $50 for the Simmons Fund, and I will send it to Pongkeepsie. That sum has been placed in the hands of Recorder Robert E. Taylor, for deposit.

The Funeral of the Fearless Brakeman who Stood at his Post and went Down with Simmons—Burial in Mount Auburn.

Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Adams of the Madison Street Presbyterian Church, performed the funeral services over the body of Lawrence Mooney, the heroic brakeman who, with the brave Doc Simmons died at his post on the night of the New Hamburgh disaster. Mr. Mooney was connected with a highly respectable family, and he was well educated, but early imbibed a taste for railroad life, and became an employee of the Hudson River Railroad Company and brakeman on the ill-fated train.

On Thursday last, ten days after the disaster, his body was fished up and identified and forwarded to the residence of his father, Edward Mooney, Esq., at 43 West Tenth street. It was encased in a hand some rosewood casket, with six silver handles, and on the lid was a silver plate bearing the inscription:

EDWARD LAWRENCE MOONEY,
Aged 23 years and 6 days.
Died
Feb. 6, 1871.

The coffin was placed between the two parlors of Mr. Mooney's house, and was literally covered with flowers, exotics and immortelles, the gifts of mourning friends.

At precisely 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, twelve young men filed into the room and surrounded the coffin. They were the associates of young Mooney, and fellow-brakemen, some of whom were on the fatal train. The rooms were at this time crowded with friends of the family, while in the hallway and even the street in front of the building there was a large assemblage of grief-stricken sympathizers.

The venerable clergyman read several passages from the Scriptures, and then, in one of his most eloquent sermons, told the thrilling story of the disaster, and, while consoling with the family and friends, his head was bent with sorrow, and tears trickled down his cheeks. The parents, an only sister, and young Mooney's late companions, were bowed with grief. Not a dry eye was in the room when the venerable clergyman asked all to unite with him in a prayer for the stricken family.

The body is to be taken to Mount Auburn, near Boston, to-day, for interment in the family lot.

What Sum was Paid for This?

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: I was surprised to notice in your issue of to-day an account of the loss of the New York special express leaving Albany on Friday at 4.30 P. M.

I desire to state that I was passenger on that train from Albany, and that no accident occurred; that we left Albany several minutes late, the train being sent in ahead of the train four cars in, the second motive of "loss" Tweed and party and that we arrived here only eight minutes behind time and safely.

I am not connected with any road in any way, and make this statement as a simple act of justice to the company so carefully managed, but which of late have been so singularly unfortunate.

FULTON PAUL.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1871.

[Mr. Paul will please understand that THE SUN's own correspondent was on that train and reported that accident. What could have been Mr. Paul's position at the time?—ED.]

The Doc Simmons Fund.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: It gratifies me to see by your widely circulated paper that a fund has been opened and grows so slowly. (My impression is that I read in your paper that 100,000 noble hearts might be called into action.) But I need not despair. I have another card to play that may draw the kind and good hearted. It is that you propose that the gifted and brilliant young man, Geo. Tweed, be made the custodian of a subscription for the benefit of the family of the whole-souled Doc. Simmons, and see what virtue there is in that.

FRANK DUFFY.

FATHER FARREL SPEAKS.

The Good Archbishop's Decision—He will not Remove Father Farrell—Scene in St. Joseph's Church Yesterday—A Loving and Loyal Son of the Church of Christ.

St. Joseph's Church, West Washington place and Sixth avenue, of which Father Farrell is pastor, was yesterday filled to overflowing. It was generally understood that the good priest would talk to his people. Long before the beginning of the services the streets near the church were thronged. The pews were occupied by the most distinguished of the Roman Catholic laity in the city. Father Dunphy was the celebrant, and Father McCloney the deacon. After the first mass, the good Father Farrell stepped before the altar, and said:

As rumors have recently been circulated to the effect that I had been removed from the pastorship of this church because of certain acts and utterances of mine, especially of recent date, I feel it to be proper to inform you that I am not removed, and that I am not to be removed. At the same time I desire to say that it would grieve me exceedingly, no matter what may be my opinions in matters where Catholic faith leaves us free, that any one should interpret any word or any act of mine in a sense contradictory to the teaching of the Church of God, which has my love and allegiance. From childhood I have dedicated my whole life to the study of Catholic truth, and it has been my happiness for many years to preach to you that truth. And now I desire to declare above all things that I am a loving and loyal son of the Church of Christ, and that in no one will you find a more sincere adhesion to the doctrinal decisions of the Church, whether promulgated through her general councils or by the Holy See.

Instead of being cast down by the unpleasantness caused by these rumors, I desire, my dear people, to take occasion from it to dedicate myself with renewed energy to your spiritual welfare, and to impress more earnestly upon your minds and hearts the teaching and the practice of our holy religion.

And now, whilst thanking sincerely the press of the country for the kind and respectable manner in which it has always spoken of me, and in which it lately alluded to me, I must express to you, my people, and to my fellow citizens of all denominations, my profound esteem for the general, warm, and substantial sympathy manifested towards me during these painful rumors.

In conclusion, I will say that I have loved my religion better than my life, and that I have loved liberty with a very ardent love. Our religion does not forbid a love for liberty, but rather sanctifies it. There is no incompatibility between religion and true liberty, any more than there is between religion and true science. A man may adore devoutly before the altar of God and worship enthusiastically before the shrine of liberty. Whilst living my religion more than life, I will ever under the guidance of that religion bate from it, oppression, injustice, and wrong, and give my sympathy and assistance to the oppressed, the afflicted, and the wronged, the world over.

During the delivery of these impressive words the congregation was deeply affected. Tears rolled down many cheeks. The good Father evidently spoke from his heart, and his feeling sentences were unanimitedly approved by those who had grown old and gray under his long pastorate. Indeed the whole congregation seemed to be strength-ened by the venerable priest's words. A load was apparently lifted from each heart. Many blessings were showered upon the head of Archbishop McCloskey, who had infused into his decision the true spirit of an American-born bishop, tempered with wisdom and justice.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the multitude surged around the liberal priest and warmly congratulated him. The good Father was deeply moved by the heartfelt assurances of love and sympathy from his people.

During the afternoon many eminent Catholics visited Father Farrell, and assured him of their warmest respect and esteem.

On reading the reports concerning his removal in the newspapers, Father Farrell wrote a letter to his Grace the Archbishop, asking whether there was any foundation for the rumors. In his reply the Archbishop warmly invited Father Farrell to visit him at his own house. The good priest immediately complied with the Bishop's request. The Archbishop embraced him, and tendered him a most gracious reception. The Archbishop not only told him that the rumors of his removal were false, but assured him that he had no intention of removing him.

THE MARKET HUBBUB.

Can Trinity Corporation Claim the Ground on which Washington Market Stands?—The Long Island Farmers Moving for their Rights—Going to the Courts.

The principal opposition to the sale of the Washington Market property comes from the butchers doing business there, but all their arguments before the Sinking Fund Commissioners to secure the retention of the market have proved unavailing.

Since the Washington Market butchers have learned the final purpose of the Commissioners, they have put their wits to work to frustrate the movement. In the course of their examination of the corporation's title, they claim that they have discovered legal evidence and facts showing that if Washington Market should be removed, the ground must revert to Trinity church. They claim that the plot was originally granted by the corporation of Trinity Church to the city authorities, on condition that it should be used as a market forever, and that if the ground should be appropriated to any other purpose the title of the city should become null and void. The right of Trinity corporation to a reversion of the land is based upon the following resolutions, which are embodied in the grant.

Extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the Vestry of Trinity Church, held in 1711:

Whereas, the Dowgee market, now standing on the Broadway, is ordered to be removed, and it is proposed that a new one be erected upon parts of the land upon Hudson's River by the engine, to the corporation, for which purpose a subscription paper has been exhibited, as well by a number of the church tenants as others northward of Partition (Fulton) street, who have agreed to contribute towards erecting the said market: thereupon it is resolved and agreed that this corporation will also contribute the sum of £200 toward building the said market, and will release their right and claim to the ground on which the same is proposed to be built for

THE USE OF A MARKET FOREVER

upon the condition that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of this city will grant and confer to them the water lots agreeable to the prayer of the petition now before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty for that purpose.

In this view of the case the proposition of the Commissioners may yet be a subject of protracted litigation.

The movement which was begun by the Long Island farmers at Jamaica recently has spread over the island. On Saturday a large meeting was held at the Town Hall, Flushing, for the purpose of forming a town organization; James L. Denton was chosen Chairman, and Frank Bouse, Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. B. W. Dowing, Joseph Laurence Ryerson, Frank Bouse, and Chas. Chain. The sentiment of the meeting was that the farmers should enjoy the privilege of selling their perishable produce from their wagons in New York. A Committee was appointed to report next Saturday a plan for a permanent organization.

The chairman of the committee appointed by the Long Island farmers to consider measures for better market accommodations in New York, informed a SUN reporter that no decisive action would be taken until an interview could be had with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Common Council of Brooklyn.

Mr. O'Donnell has perfected arrangements with the Revenue Department, and a test case, as to the taxing of farmers as produce brokers, is to be submitted to the Circuit Court. While the case is pending, the Assessors are not to interfere with farmers in the disposal of their produce.

GREAT FIRE IN BUFFALO.

The Evening Post Office Destroyed and the Courier Office Badly Damaged—Two Buildings Burned—Loss $60,000.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—Fire was discovered at 5:30 this morning in the *Evening Post* building at 204 Washington street. It spread to the south adjoining buildings, 202, 198, 196, destroying 204 and 202, and damaging the others. The loss is over $60,000, which is nearly covered by insurance. No. 204 was owned by Warren, Johnson & Co., and occupied by Geo. J. Bryan, proprietor of the *Buffalo Evening Post*, and Mutter & Hoddick, picture frame manufacturers. Bryan's loss is $10,000; insured for $6,500. Mutter & Hoddick's loss is $5,000; insured. Warren, Johnson & Co.'s loss over the chance is $2,000. No. 202 was owned by E. R. Jewett, and occupied by Gleason F. Howard & Co., tobacconists. The loss in stock is $15,000, fully insured, and the loss on the building $6,000. The block 198 and 196 was owned by Wm. G. Fargo. The upper stories were occupied by Warren, Johnson & Co., as editorial and news rooms of the *Buffalo Courier*. The news room of the *Courier* on the upper story was burned out and a new font of type was destroyed. The presses in the lower story and the editorial room were slightly injured by water. The loss is about $10,000. J. L. Chichester, bookbinder, in the lower story, sustained a loss of $6,000; Holstetter & Strauss, clothiers, in the lower story, a loss of about $25,000, covered by insurance.

On the Sands at Barnegat.

BARNEGAT, N. J., Feb. 15, 1871.—The brig Udola, Captain A. A. Whitlingure, from Catacolo, Greece, bound for New York, with a cargo of currants, came ashore yesterday morning, the 14th inst., about two miles south of Barnegat Inlet. All hands were saved, but the brig and cargo are a total loss, the vessel having already gone to pieces, and the cargo washed out of her. The Udola left Catacolo the 27th of November last. Most of the time she had had head winds and boisterous weather, and for several days the captain had not been able to get an observation, but supposed he was at least fifty miles off shore. When the Udola struck it was snowing hard, and the wind was blowing hard from the northeast.

SUMMER IN THE ICEBERGS.

PLENTY OF DUST AND NO SNOW IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The People Absolutely Suffering for Want of Snow—Are there any Pure-Blooded Newfoundland Dogs in America—The Doom of the British Dominion.

Correspondence of The Sun.

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, Feb. 3.—The oldest inhabitants of this island do not remember a winter more mild than this; nor can the wisest of them account for the absence of the intense frost, heavy falls of snow, and bitter north winds which have been hitherto inseparable from the season of winter in Newfoundland. While I write the streets are as dry as in midsummer, and the dust is flying about as on a warm and windy day in August. We have had no sleighing as yet, and the rinks have furnished us with only one week's skating. During Christmas I enjoyed, in company with several friends, what was to all of us an anomaly—a carriage drive across the country to Heart's Content, the Trans-atlantic Telegraph Depot. Each of us had had a long experience of winters in Newfoundland; but none of our company had ever heard of a carriage drive through the interior of the island in that season. We met on our way one little patch of snow north of Havre de Grace, and this was the only symptom of winter observable during what was up to that time an unknown occurrence here—

A GREEN CHRISTMAS.

This fine weather may seem to persons unacquainted with the mode of life pursued by the poorer inhabitants as a fortunate circumstance, but it is very unfavorable to them. The poorer classes on the approach of winter travel a long distance in the country in order to procure material for building sleds or catamarans, which they are generally called. After the first heavy fall of snow, which usually takes place in the first weeks of November, they rise before day, attach their tractable Newfoundland dogs to the catamarans, and start for the woods. There they hew and gather sticks of fir, pine, birch, and spruce, which they bring to the city, and sell at a good price. The woods whither they repair with their sleds and dogs is an indefinite name for all the lands unoccupied beyond the city. Those engaged in this work are for the greater part fishermen, who are not employed at their legitimate occupation during the months of winter. In search of good fire-wood, these hardy sons of toil often follow their dogs a distance of twenty and sometimes twenty-five miles, and rarely overburden the faithful animals by resting on their sleds more than half an hour, either going to or returning from their work. They frequently remain out in the woods two and even three days at a time, though scantily provided with the most homely food. They are often overtaken by snow storms and terrific gales, which compel them to seek shelter in tall trees if near any main road, or

IN THE MIDST OF SOME DENSE FOREST,

if in the interior of the country. When the storm is brewing, the fisherman at once untackles his noble dogs, who remain beside him through all danger. It is unnecessary here to comment on the fine qualities of the true Newfoundland dogs, but I will take occasion to eulogize the faithful animal in relating a sad incident which took place about three weeks ago in a little village named Hollyrood, Newfoundland. Two brothers left St. Johns with their catamarans and dogs long before day on last Tuesday week, never returning longer than a day and night from home. When Wednesday night came on the boys were eagerly looked for, but midnight came and they had not arrived. The poor mother remained up all night watching through the window of her cot the bare, snowless roads, and thinking that if her sons did not strike the snow at a short distance from town, that their dogs could not drag their loads, or were lodged in the woods. The day, Friday, and Saturday came without any account of the woodmen. On Sunday morning news arrived in the city that two bodies were discovered under the snow near Hollyrood, about twenty-two miles from St. Johns. A cousin of the two young men who had been missing accompanied a police officer who was detailed from the city to investigate the matter, and identified the bodies as being those of the missing men.

THE FOUR DOGS

belonging to them never quit the spot though they seemed mad with hunger and harassed by travelling. They whined piteously when the persons who discovered the bodies approached them, and licked and fondled the corpses when their long, trying, and faithful vigil had ended. The animals are of the genuine Newfoundland breed, and at present in the possession of Col. Hill, the Lieutenant Governor of the island.

I will mention here for the information of many of your readers who may have bought dogs warranted as belonging to the above species, that it is doubted whether in all Great Britain and the United States there are ten Newfoundland dogs of unmixed breed. There is only one person in the whole island who makes it his especial business to preserve the pure race, though hundreds who justly admire the almost human sagacity of their native dog and his unswerving fidelity if even friendly cared for, devote much time and care to perpetuate the true blood of this noble animal.

A STRAW.

The House of Assembly opened to-day. This is the only important event of the dull year in Newfoundland, and the only item of political interest which I have to send you of any moment. In former years the British troops stationed here were called out in full gala to celebrate the opening of the House of Assembly. At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the citadel in honor of his or her Britannic Majesty. The military band repeated the same honor with the strains of "God save the Queen" and the "British Grenadiers," and the crimson jackets of the regulars and the tall hats and brilliant plumage of the artillery officers and men made the grounds of the Legislative Mansion gaudy and festal like. To-day we had no such pageantry surrounding the opening of Assembly; no salute was fired in honor of her Britannic Majesty; no military band played "God save the Queen," and no crimson jackets belecked the grounds of the Legislative Mansion. It was a day which, to me at least, gravely portended an important change.

Your correspondent attended at the opening of the House and took the following brief summary of the proceedings:

The Lieut. Governor, Col. Hill, attended by his staff, entered the Council Chamber, and, on the newly appointed Speaker (Hon. E. Morris, deceased) being summoned to the Bar of the House to hear the Speech, about thirty members of Assembly, twelve Legislative Councillors, and twelve Executive Councillors assembled. The Speaker, addressing the Governor, in his speech, strongly impressed upon the present Administration the necessity of favoring the scheme of the confederation of the colonies. He said that the Home Government had urged them to accept the liberal terms held out to Newfoundland by the Dominion of Canada; that the island was unprogressive, and gave no promise of attaining that independence and prosperity which marked the progress of the new Dominion. He said that the island was destitute of military protection; that property lay open to rioters, who, if the fisheries fail, will take to plundering their own and neighbors' goods with impunity. After a few more flimsy appeals to an almost

UNANIMOUS ANTI-CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT,

His Excellency closed with these significant remarks: "Gentlemen—The mother country has spoken her views and wishes in regard to our situation in a manner peculiarly strong and definite. If you do not meet her views and accord with her wishes, you have nothing further to expect from her than the most unfavorable answers to your address upon every occasion."

On the 20th ult. I went to Heart's Content, and found that the officials attached to the telegraphic department there hold

GRAVE DOUBTS

as to the future successful working of the present Atlantic cable. The junction of the cable at Heart's Content is a heap of clumsy fastenings made of ropes, chains, and wedges. The moorings to which this motley rigging is attached run out to sea, and are day after day carried away by heavy seas. The steamship Robert E. Lowe was stationed there, having on board Capt. Kerr of the Admiralty Court, London. The expenses incurred by this steamship during her stay at Heart's Content, while grappling for the cable from the shore to a distance of fifty miles seaward, are estimated at £1,000 per day. The Robert E. Lowe left for London yesterday, where Capt. Kerr will make a full report of the expedition.

The fishermen are making active preparations for the seal fishery. The fleet generally leaves for the ice on the 1st of March, sailing northward. The prospects of a successful voyage are very cheering.

Charles Sumner's Serious Illness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A rumor spread around the Capitol yesterday that Senator Sumner was dying, and for a time it created a stir; but it was found that it arose from an attack of some disease about the heart, and though for a while in agony, he was relieved by an injection of morphia. To-night he is much improved, and will be out in a day or two.

Another Temperance Lecture.

John A. and Hudson Dairymple, natives of New Jersey, returned from California two or three days ago, and took a room at 7 Cortlandt street. Then they went off on a spree, floating about Newark and Morristown, N. J., and this city. On Friday they returned, and drank heavily until Tuesday, when they went to their room. On Saturday morning Hudson found his brother dead by his side.

The Great Bostonina's Rebellion.

Wendell Phillips was on the floor of the House on Saturday, and lectured in the evening to a crowded house. He pronounced Grant and Congress failures and unequal to the emergency, and thought there would be another rebellion in less than ten years.

Sunlight at Last in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Typographical Union of Washington was last night admitted to membership J. Keet Smith, colored, by 229 against 68. The cases of Frederick Douglass, Jr., and Lavelette Leath, also colored, were not definitely acted upon.

A GRASPING KING AND A HOPELESS TREASURY.

Serrano Rules—King Amadeus on the Make—The Treasury at the Mercy of Usurers.

Correspondence of The Sun.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Since the death of Gen. Prim the Government of Spain, carried on nominally by King Amadeus, is really in the hands of Gen. Serrano. He is Minister of War and President of the Council, but his power is exercised without any opposition that amounts to anything. Neither Topete nor Olezaga, nor any other man, except Serrano, has any controlling influence over the King, or any means of directing or changing the action of the Government. Serrano controls everything now more completely and thoroughly than he did when he was Regent.

King Amadeus is in a fair way to make himself exceedingly unpopular. It is well known that the finances of the country are in an exceedingly reduced condition. In fact Mr. Sagasta, the Finance Minister, is at his wits' end to get along at all. The official allowance made to Amadeus is $1,500,000 a year, or $125,000 a month. Of this, $1,200,000 a year is the King's salary; $100,000 is the allowance to his infant son, now ten years old; and $200,000 a year is given him to support the royal palaces.

It was reported not long since in the public journals of Madrid that Amadeus had resolved to content himself with one-half of this great income; in other words, that he had remitted to the treasury three-quarters of a million out of his first year's pay. This report was a pure fiction. Instead of remitting anything, he insists on being paid in full. His pay for the month of January—$125,000—he required to be given him in advance; and no sooner had he squeezed the money out of the last faint relics of cash in the treasury, than he hastened to remit $50,000 of it to Florence. This looks as though he did not regard his stay in Spain as certain to be permanent, and was resolved to prepare against the worst by putting out an anchor to windward.

The condition of the Spanish treasury is truly desperate. It is undoubtedly at present the most bankrupt treasury in the world. In order to pay the January interest due to the foreign creditors of the Government, Mr. Sagasta borrowed about a month ago two millions five hundred thousand dollars; and as this transaction illustrates in a remarkable manner the financial status of the country, I will give the facts respecting it in some detail.

For the two millions and a half borrowed, the Minister gave his bills on London payable at three months from date. He pays interest for the three months at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, but he sold the bills at one per cent. less than the current rate of exchange.

As collateral security for the payment of these bills he hypothecated treasury notes bearing six per cent. interest and worth in the market seventy-two per cent. of their face. These treasury notes he hypothecated at forty-five per cent. of their par value, stipulating that in case their market price should decline to sixty he would increase proportionately the amount of treasury notes deposited.

In case the three months bills are not paid when due, the lenders have the absolute right to sell the hypothecated treasury notes without any other notice to the treasury than the fact that they have been sold.

In addition to all this the Minister pays the lenders a commission of one per cent. on the par value of the total amount of treasury notes ($5,555,555) hypothecated.

These curious facts may be tabulated as follows:

1. Three months' interest, at 12 ₱ cent., on $2,500,000	$75,000
2. One ₱ cent. loss in exchange on $2,500,000	25,000
3. One ₱ cent. commission on $5,555,555 treasury notes hypothecated	55,555
Total	$155,555

Supposing this loan to be carried for a year at the same rate, the Minister would have to pay as interest on two millions and a half the sum of $302,220, or very nearly 25 per cent. In other words, he pays over six per cent. for the use of money for three months. But this is not all. If he pays his bills when they are due it will cost him at least another 2 per cent. to transmit the funds to London; and if, as is altogether probable, he fails to pay and the lenders sell the treasury notes, the sacrifice will be enormously increased, because the treasury will then become liable for the par value of the hypothecated securities—that is to say, for $5,555,555 in return for two millions and a half borrowed.

In such a condition of things this country is compelled to pay $125,000 a month to a stupid Italian prince who is of no real use to it whatever. In the face of facts like these, how is it possible to save Spain from anarchy and bankruptcy?

The Washington Monument.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: About a year ago a collection was made in the Public Schools for a monument of George Washington in the Central Park. Each pupil, if desirous, gave one cent or more to the fund, and our department alone raised over $42. It is very likely that our money has been used for the purpose for which we have contributed, but not having heard of it there, we have concluded to inform you of the fact. No doubt, through the wide circulation of your paper, the subject may reach the view of some person who can give us some information in regard to the matter we have given to a memory to the Father of our Country.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 18.

FRESH EVIDENCE OF THE WONDERFUL SKILL OF THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR OF BROADWAY.—*Indian Herb Doctor*—DEAR SIR: As I have been cured by your remedies of dyspepsia, general debility, and rheumatism of long standing, and as I have tried several other physicians without any benefit, I feel it to be my duty to publicly subscribe this for the benefit of those similarly afflicted. Yours truly,

A. F. CHADWICK, 51 Eldridge street, N. Y.—*4 tw.*

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.—The general railway share market presented no new feature of interest, or any indications of rallying from its present inaction. The volume of business was trifling, and, with the exception of a few stocks, scarcely sufficient transactions were made to record fair quotations. The tone of prices as a rule have been firm, but beyond this there has been no particular significance in the dealings. Pacific Mail was the most active to-day, the price advancing 1 ₱ cent. to 44¾, in anticipation of the proposed favorable arrangement with the Central Pacific road, to which reference was made several weeks ago. Western Union was also better, selling up to 47. The remainder of the list was unimportant.

The gold market has presented no new features, and the dealings have not been above the average amount. The same causes which advanced the price yesterday sustained it to-day, the early sales being at 111¼@111⅜. The afternoon dealings were as low as 111¼, but the market closed firm at that quotation. The speculative ventures in this market are of little moment, as compared with former periods, but the feeling of the street, in view of the small amount of specie held by the banks ($24,500,000), and the export inquiry, is in a quiet way quite bullish. To what extent negotiations of railway and other bonds on the other side, now in progress, will send gold in this direction is not apparently taken into consideration, or the future course of foreign trade. No important short interest appears to be uncovered, and carrying rates ranged from ⅝ to 1 ₱ cent., though in a single instance balances lent *flat*. The receipts of gold at the Sub Treasury were $776,617; payments, $1,150,118; balance, $983,012. The currency receipts were $230,085; payments, $961,935; balance, $9,919,957. Tax customs receipts were $373,000, and canceled gold notes sent to Washington, $994,000. The following were the quotations:

10 A. M.....111⅛ 12 M.....111¼ 1 P. M.....111⅛ 3 P. M.....111⅛

Foreign exchange has been strong, but, as usual after the sailing of the steamer, business was dull. Prime sixty day bills were quoted at 109½@109¾, and sight at 110⅛@110¼. The exports of specie today were $350,000, principally in American gold eagles, making a total for the week of $1,170,554, and since Jan. 1 $3,421,229, as against $4,850,863 for the same time in 1870. The Treasury during the past week bought $2,000,000 5-20s, sold a million gold, received in coin for Customs $3,175,436, and paid out in coin interest on the public debt $253,169.68. Next week the Treasury will buy $2,000,000 5-20s and sell $1,000,000 gold.

Abundant offerings of money on call are still noted, and in excess of any present demand, in view of the utter stagnation of all departments of the Stock Exchange. The principal business of the day was at 4 ₱ cent., though in the afternoon brokers were freely accommodated at 3; exceptional loans were made at 2. Commercial paper is in request at 6@7 ₱ cent. The weekly bank statement is an unfavorable return, the decrease in specie in excess of the gain in legal tenders resulting in a loss of $504,314 in the surplus over legal reserve, the deposits being up about two and a quarter millions. The total reserve of the banks was decreased $360,080, against an increase of $2,177,135 in total liabilities. The bank's hold in lawful money, in excess of 25 ₱ cent., $19,006,023, against $19,971,247. The totals are thus compared:

	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Differences.
Loans	$351,371,035	$354,910,259	Inc.....$3,539,224
Specie	25,668,714	24,167,367	Dec.....$501,347
Circulation	31,290,181	31,315,241	Dec.....$2,356
Deposits	314,009,875	316,246,331	Inc.....2,236,456
Legal tenders	55,773,292	56,066,639	Inc.....$293,347

The speculation in Government bonds has again been in favor of advanced prices. A large business has been done in the 5-20s, particularly new 1865s and 1867s, the latter class selling up to 110¾. From Washington we learn that the Secretary of the Treasury is sanguine of marketing the new five ₱ cent. loan. It is not doubted that the national banks will make the exchange of 5-20s for this class of bonds, but for those bearing 4½ and 4 ₱ cent. but little encouragement is held out. The long 6 ₱ cents were in active demand from banks and savings institutions, currency 6s rising to 113@113¼, and 1881s to 114¼@114¾. The market closed strong at the best prices of the day.

Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street, report as follows at 4:30 P. M.:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Cur. 6s	113	113¼	5-20s, reg. J. & J.	110¼	110¾
6s, 1881, reg	114¾	114¾	5-20s, '65, coup	110¾	110¾
6s, 1881, coup	114¾	114¾	5-20s, '67, coup	110¾	110¾
5-20s, reg M&S	111	111¼	5-20s, '68, coup	110¾	110¾
5-20s, '62, coup	111¼	111¾	10-40s, reg	107¾	107¾
5-20s, '64, coup	111¾	111¾	10-40s, coup	109¾	110¾
5-20s, '65, coup	111¾	111¾	C. P. gold bds	94¾	94¾

In State bonds a moderate business was reported. Tennessees were steady at 64½@64¾, and Missouri 6s at 90¾. Georgia currency 7s advanced to 90; new January and July bonds of South Carolina, selling at 39¾; April and October, 61, and Arkansas 6s, funding act, 58¾. North Carolina special tax rose ¾ ₱ cent. to 21½, the funding act funds of 1866, dropping 1 ₱ cent. to 33, while the new were steady at 27. City bank shares sold as follows: Central National sold at 103; Fourth National, 107¾@107¾; Continental, 94, and Metropolitan, at 130. A small business was done in railroad bonds. Central Pacifics selling at 94¾; Union first, 81¼; Chicago and Northwestern Consolidated, 86¾; Rock Island 7s, 98; and St. Paul first, 92¾.

On extreme quotations, New York Central stock fluctuated between 94¾@95¼; scrip, 90¼@90¾; Reading, 95¾@96¼; Lake Shore, 94¾@94¾; Wabash, 51¼@52¼; Northwestern common, 76¾@76¾; preferred, 84¼@84¾; Rock Island, 109¾@109¾; St. Paul common, 53¼@53¾; preferred, 74¾@74¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 22¼@23¼; New Jersey Central, 106¼@106¾; and Union Pacific, 21¼@21¾. At the Boards no note sales of Pittsburgh at 104¾; Chi., Cin. and Indianapolis, 53¾@54¼; Mariposa and Essex, 10¼@20¼; Dubuque and Sioux City, 50; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 18@18¼; Illinois Central, 133; Fort Wayne, 95½; Alton and Terre Haute, 98¾; Chicago and Alton, 118, ex dividend; Hannibal and St. Joseph, Sig'ly, 40¾; do. com., 26¾; do. Pets and Cincinnati first preferred, 28; and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 155. In the miscellaneous there was an upward movement in Pacific Mail, which advanced from 43¾ to 44¾. Western Union Telegraph was also strong and higher, selling from 46¾ to 47¼. Quicksilver sold at 13; preferred, 26½@27¼; American Coal, 37; Brunswick City Land, 7¾; Mariposa, 5¾; and the preferred, 8¾@8¾. Express shares were dull and steady.

Closing prices at 5:30 P. M. were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, '81	114¾	114¾	Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
N. Y. C. & H. R.	94¾	95¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	95¾	95¾
N. Y. C. & Harl.	99¾	100	Del., Lack. & W.	105¾	106¾
Harlem	128¾	130	Del. & Hud. Canal	99¾	100¾
Hud. R.	100¾	101¾	Cleve. & Pitts.	86¾	87¾
Reading	95¾	96¾	Ill. and S. L.	87¾	88
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾	do. do. preferred	98	98¾
Wabash	52¾	52¾	Mich. Central	117¾	118
Pittsburgh	104¾	105	Illinois Central	132¾	133
Northwestern	76	76¾	West. U. Tel.	44¾	45¾
do. Pref.	83¾	84¾	Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
Chic. Rock Isl.	109¾	109¾	Quicksilver	13	13¾
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾	N. F. & Co. Sig.	39¾	40
M. & St. Paul	53¾	54¾	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	45¾	46¾
do. Pref.	74¾	75¾	U. S. Express	44	45

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1871.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have an established