THE CONTEST IN CONGRESS.

BOTH HOUSES AT WORK ON PARTISAN LEGISLATION.

Pushing through the Civil Rights Bill in the Senate—Opening the Debate on the Indiana Bayonet Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the Senate today Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), from the Committee on Finance, reported the House Tax and Tariff bill, and said the committee was equally divided upon it. He announced that he would lead it up soon as the Civil Rights bill should be disposed of.

The following bills were passed: The House bill restricting the refunding of customs duties and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department; the Senate bill to extend the time within which the Board of Audit for the District of Columbia may receive, audit, and allow certain claims that have never been presented to and heard; the Senate bill amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and a number of private measures.

After the morning hour the Civil Rights bill was taken up.

Mr. Thurman (Dem., Ohio) moved to strike out of the fourth section, as to the qualifications of jurors, the words "or of any State," so that it would read, "No citizen possessing all the qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." He argued that Congress had no power under the Fourteenth Amendment to prescribe qualifications for jurors in State courts.

After a long debate, the Chair (Mr. Carpenter) announced that the vote on the amendment, when Mr. Howard (Dem., Del.) raised the point of order that, under the agreement of yesterday, the vote could not be taken before two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Morton (Rep., Ind.) said he understood it was the general desire to speak the vote on the civil rights bill could be taken before to-morrow afternoon, and that measure could be put out of the way.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) said he felt bound by an agreement that the vote should not be taken on Saturday afternoon, and it was not in order to vote on the amendment now.

Mr. Davis (Dem., Va.) suggested that the bill be laid aside until to-morrow, so that the Tax and Tariff bill might be taken up; but objection was made to this, and thereupon Mr. Norwood (Dem., Ga.) continued his speech on Southern affairs, begun when the Louisiana question was under consideration. When the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Hamilton (Dem., Md.) then obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to.

House of Representatives.

Soon after the meeting of the House today it was agreed by unanimous consent to waive the reading of the journal, to give the day to the business of the Committee on Appropriations, to have an evening session for debate on the Force bill, and to have the previous question called on it to-morrow. At noon, therefore, the House went into Committee on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill.

An item of $5,000 for Vinnie Ream's statue of Admiral Farragut was inserted in the bill, and two items appropriating $10,000 for Miss Ransom's painting of Gen. Thomas and $25,000 for Carpenter's picture of the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation were stricken out on the point of order that there was no law authorizing them. An item of $20,000 was inserted for maintaining a lighthship off the mouth of the Detroit river, Lake Erie.

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of the suit ordered to be brought by the Commissioners of the General Land Office to recover possession of the Panoche Grande Rancho in California. (The famous McGarrahan or New Idria claim.)

Mr. Garfield made a point of order against the amendment. Overruled.

Mr. Page (Rep., Cal.) defended the interests of the New Idria Mining Company, contending that it was operating under the mining laws, and that not only the title of the Government to the lands, He claimed that the suit ordered was for no other purpose than to allow William McGarrahan to intervene. In other words the Government was to be used as a cat's paw to help McGarrahan to obtain a title to a piece of property which the courts had time and time again decided was not in him.

The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived the committee at this point (having gone through less than half of the bill) rose, and the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The debate on the Force bill was opened by Mr. Coburn of Indiana, with a very violent speech. The galleries were well filled, but not more than one-half of the seats on the floor were occupied. As the crude puerilities with which Coburn's speech was filled were drearily read, many of the members left their seats and lounged on the sofas in the rear of the hall or sought the cool retreat of the smoking room. When the Speaker's gavel announced that the ten minutes from Indiana had exhausted his hour he had not turned more than half of his pile of manuscript. The Democrats, however, promptly insisted on the regular order.

Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky, chairman of the committee to investigate the so-called Alabama outrages, followed with a direct, incisive speech, principally devoted to a review of Charles Arkansas Hays's letter to Gen. Hawley. Mr. Blackburn is a square, built, sturdy, and rather surly-looking man. His method of speaking is forcible and bluntly to the point. He seldom indulges in rhetorical sparkles or flights, but is conversant with his subject, and without any preliminary remarks went straight at Hays and his letter to Hawley. That distinguished gentleman occupied a seat immediately in the rear of the speaker, and it was fortunate for him that his plain speech of his crime made him restless and uneasy. He made an attempt to interrupt Mr. Blackburn, but he was instantly called to order, and was compelled to endure the terrible castigation he was receiving as best he could. Every personal statement of his letter was pronounced to be false, and many of them, the speaker declared, must have been known to the writer to be utterly untrue.

A REPUBLICAN PROTEST.

Mr. Willard of Michigan, a moderate Republican, delivered a sensible and eloquent speech, deploring the extreme and radical course of his party on his side of the House, who were seeking to keep alive the passions and prejudices engendered by the civil war by unjust slanders on the whole Southern people. He declared that had a different spirit actuated the majority of the men who were leading the Republican party there would today be peace in the South, instead of the condition of affairs which it was now proposed to remedy by the House would not bring peace and harmony, but would rather stir up strife and bitterness. He regretted that there was in this country any one who had the commanding influence which was possessed by a Washington or a Lincoln. Was there one such man living in the North to-day his voice would be heard in opposition to the bill now under consideration. It was the misfortune of his party that there was no Lincoln among its leaders. And if such a man there was, he had not yet sufficiently waited in the future. He besought his Republican colleagues that the people of this country wanted no more of bayonet rule in the South. They rightly inferred that the bill now proposed for a further trial was but a sorry substitute for the Force bill sooner or later be applied to the South as well as to the South.

This speech attracted the undivided attention of the House, and was received with many wry faces of the Democrats, but it was applauded to the echo by a prominent men like Cook of New York, on the Republican side, who afterwards congratulated Mr. Willard when he had concluded.

Ann Eliza's Divorce Suit—Brigham Ordered to Pay Attorney and Counsel Fees.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 26.—A decision was made this evening by Judge McKean in the case of Ann Eliza Young's application for divorce and alimony. It is that Ann E. Ze receive $3,000 attorney's fees, and $[illegible] monthly alimony pending the trial, the alimony to be paid from the filing of the complaint, which was [illegible] months ago, and the first payment to be made within ten days from after the close of the reading of the decree.

Judge McKean made an order that within ten days Brigham Young shall pay $2,000 attorney's fees in twenty days from service, $9,500 [illegible]

Ex-Senator Nye Lost and Found.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—On the arrival of the train from Richmond at Alexandria this morning, it was discovered that ex-senator James W. Nye, who left last night, occupied a section in the sleeping car. He was, though his coat, vest, watch, hat, and boots were missing. He was brought here by Capt. [illegible], Fire, with his daughter, Mrs. Waller, [illegible] and retired the previous evening in his clothes. It was at first supposed that he got up during the night in a dazed condition and walked off or fell off the train. In a later hour a telegram from Richmond stated that he had been found there, in nearly a dazed condition but safe. It seems that he slipped out of the train at Richmond and concealed himself in the depot.

RIFLE SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

A San Francisco Militia Company Matched with a New York Company—The Shots to be Transmitted by Telegraph.

A unique rifle match is to be contested on the 26th of June next, between Company D of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and Company E, First California, National Guards. The California company, urged on by Col. Henry G. Shaw, who was one of the founders of Creedmoor Range on Long Island, forwarded a challenge, in September last, offering to shoot against any team belonging to any of the crack regiments of this State, at 200 and 500 yards, and under the rules which governed the late international rifle match at Creedmoor. The offer was either to shoot for a "friendly supremacy," or for a prize to be furnished by the vanquished team. After the challenge had been repeated time and again in the San Francisco and New York papers, Company D of the Twelfth Regiment, in this city, accepted it. Neither company wished to incur the expense and loss of time of crossing the continent, and it was finally decided that each team should shoot on its own chosen ground, the shooting to be done as nearly as possible simultaneously, at 11 A. M. in New York, and 2 P. M. in San Francisco. The result of each shot is to be telegraphed across the continent, so that each team may know precisely how the other's counts stands at any time during the match.

The next thing to be considered was the date upon which the match should be shot. This was the most difficult problem before the committees. To shoot simultaneously on a given day at San Francisco and New York is not difficult, as the difference in time is accurately determined. But the climates of San Francisco and New York are almost opposite. On the Pacific slope winter is the most favorable season of the year for rifle shooting. The rain may fall, but no wintry wind will rise to embarrass the sportsman. In New York, however, the opposite conditions prevail, and of course no company in this city would attempt to shoot for glory in the middle of winter. The same disadvantages which surround New Yorkers in winter environ the San Francisco boys in the summer. The sun shines down upon the Golden City, and high winds sweep over the city from the Pacific, carrying huge clouds of sand from the ground which has best redeemed from the ocean. The San Francisco team, however, bridged this difficulty, and, either vaingloriously or magnanimously, agreed to shoot on the 26th of June next.

This proposition was accepted by the New Yorkers. Among the conditions of the agreement are these:—

Each team to fire two eighties and seven counting shots at each distance, namely, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at 200 yards; any position at 500 yards, with or without rest.

Each team to be allowed to shoot sharp's military rifle, 50 caliber, 70 grains powder, open military sights; minimum pull of trigger, 6 pounds. The New York team to shoot Remington military rifle, 50 caliber, 70 grains powder, open military sights; minimum pull of trigger, 6 pounds.

Side shall be decided by the highest aggregate at 200 and 500 yards. Death, resignation or non-issue shall bar a string of seven shots, at 500 yards, to decide.

The match is thus definitely arranged. The San Francisco company have chosen Co. George W. Wingate, President of the American Rifle Club of New York, as umpire. The umpire in California for the New York company has not yet been fixed upon, but it is probable that Col. Henry G. Shaw, city editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, will be selected to take that position. Neither of the teams has yet been selected.

THE GAG LAW STILL LIVES.

Frelinghuysen's Recent Report of No Account.

From the Sun Francisco Bulletin.

The report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate that the press gag law which worked Pol ndi's undoing and created other havoc in politics is no gag law at all will not surprise anyone. It admit that it was would be to convict Congress of a spiteful malignity toward the press that would not sound very well, or a cowardice that would not reflect any credit on its intelligence. If the verdict of the people in the fall elections had been the other way; if the men who voted for the law had everywhere been triumphantly elected; if Pol ndi had carried his district with the usual or a greater majority, then a different interpretation would have been put upon the measure. The committee which now finds that it means nothing would report that it was a most wise and prudent enactment. Prosecutions would have been commenced under it against every journal in the country, and the courage to give expression to its convictions. The common jail of the District of Columbia would have been filled with the men who dissented from the policy of Congress or doubted the wisdom and honesty of firing rule in Washington. But as the verdict was against the law, and the other way, the conclusion is reached that the gag law was no gag law at all, and in no sense menaced the liberty of the press.

It would take a great deal of argument to establish that the law of which Poland was the author had no bearing whatever upon libel suits against the press. It plainly revived in the District of Columbia the old Maryland law of libel, and gave the courts there jurisdiction. The facts connected with it all point the same way. Poland stated that the law was placed in his hands by Boss Shepherd and Jack Harrington, who figured so prominently in the sale burglary business. The source, it will be seen, is not by any means above suspicion. Both these persons had a direct interest in muzzling the press—one at the head of an absorbing nature to escape just punishment to petty malefactors in the District of Columbia. Then, when it became a law, Shepherd at once tried to have Dana, of THE NEW YORK SUN, indicted under it by a Washington Grand Jury. The act has been emasculated only because of the firm which has taken place in political affairs. The matter was hushed up then because there was not plain sailing ahead and it was thought the consequences might be fatal. It is repudiated now because an avowal of responsibility would be ruinous. But no matter what reading is given to the law the triumph of honest journalism is the same. If no infringement of the liberty of the press was meant, well and good. But if there was, the people have declared in tones that cannot be mistaken that the such policy shall not be pursued, and that the men who attempt it shall retire to private life.

Applying the Law in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 22.

Yesterday, in obedience to instructions from Washington, United States Attorney Pratt filed a petition in the matter of one A. C. Buel, now of the *Republican* and formerly its Washington correspondent, praying Commissioner Clarke to arrest him. Forsooth, as required by law, Commissioner Clarke issued his warrant, directed to the marshal to look up the said Buel and "have his body before him, the said Clarke. The Marshal, as required by law, had his body there on time. The next step is a demand that his body shall be forwarded to Washington, that the Supreme Court may order a writ of transfer, to answer before a court of the District of Columbia the suit for libel brought by one Chandler, the late Senatorial Mischander.

We fear Buel's body will not be moved at present, however. Unless we are in error, United States Judge Treat will to-morrow feel strong enough to have that body before him. Inasmuch as the case must ultimately go before Judge Treat, an agreement was filed to waive any investigation of the merits of the case before Commissioner Clarke, who will, with that understanding, on to-day the order of transfer. It is said happen that the Judge should fail to perceive any reason why his body should be exported to Washington, there yet remains a possibility that an appeal to Judge Dillon. Mr. Buel may find his body sent at public expense to Iowa.

Such is the Poland gag law—as infamous a law as was ever contrived by tyrants to fetter free speech. According to the recent report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, this law has no effect whatever in cases of libel, but we prophesy that it will be in no small trouble. The Judiciary Committee reports the law has no legitimate application to such cases, but it was intended to have, and some knaves in high places meant that it should at least be effective enough to torment some newspaper men and put them to the expense of a trial.

It is a disgrace to Congress that this law is still upon the statute books. Every man who promiscuously supported it has been hunted out of public life by the people, and one of the first results of the next Congress will be to wipe the law's self from the statutes which it disgraces.

Yung Wing Marries a Connecticut Girl.

From the Springfield Republican.

Mr. Yung Wing of Canton, China, chief of the Chinese educational commission now at Hartford, was married on Wednesday to Miss Mary L. Kellogg, at the residence of the bride's father, B. S. Kellogg, in Avon, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. H. Twichell, of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church in Hartford, the pastor and a very particular personal friend of the bridegroom. The bride wore a dress of white crape, imported expressly for this occasion from China, and elaborately trimmed with floss silk embroidery, and also the customary orange wreath. Her bridesmaid and sister attended as groomsman and bridesmaid. The house was very beautifully decorated. After the ceremony a fine collation was served, in which Chinese delicacies were mingled with more substantial dishes of American style. Messrs. Yeh Ruh Lung, manager, and Yung Yun Foo, teacher of the commission at Hartford, were present at the ceremony in national costume, the groom, who has long since adopted our style, appeared in full evening dress. The bridal presents were numerous and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Wing left on the evening train for a short wedding trip, via New York.

Leaky Roofs

Made water-tight *or no charge*. Call or address N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., 6 Cedar street, New York.—*Adv.*

The latest styles and best quality of walnut bedding and chamber suites at low prices, at J. M. Cowperthwait & Co.'s, 155 and 157 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.—*Adv.*

"Neuril," the instantaneous cure for neuralgia. C. W. Crittenton, Agent, 7 Sixth avenue.—*Adv.*

80,000 patients have taken the gas and signed Dr. Colton's scroll at the Cooper Institute.—*Adv.*

The best Elastic Truss, warranted the best, is sold at Pomeroy's, 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Adv.*

THE TRIAL WITHOUT A JURY

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE LUCAS MURDER CASE.

Cross-Examination of Mrs. Lucas—Presentiment of Evil—Mr. Lucas on the Witness Stand—The Jailer's Testimony.

The customary crowd was standing at the door of the Bridgeport Court House when James E. Lattin was brought in handcuffed yesterday morning. He still preserved his ordinary careless demeanor, and took his seat at first between his counsel. Mrs. Elizabeth Lucas took her place upon the stand, but was so distressed by the sight of the prisoner that the state was placed, to his evident chagrin and annoyance, in the prisoners' dock. The cross-examination was resumed, but Mrs. Lucas was for some time so distressed that she could hardly answer the questions put to her intelligibly. In reply to Mr. Lockwood, she said, when her daughter left the house on the night of the murder, she was very anxious about her, and felt a presentiment that something was about to happen. She remembered that Ellen told her Lattin desired to postpone their marriage, as he had no money, and he wished to wait until after her pay day. Witness did not think, as a matter of fact, that the prisoner had any money, as he used often to borrow it from Ellen. Once he asked her to accompany him to a circus, and was obliged to borrow $1 from her to pay their expenses.

Elina Lucas, a sister of Ellen, was the next witness. She is a mere child, not yet thirteen years old, but pretty and intelligent. She gave her testimony in a much more self-possessed manner than either her mother or sister. She remembered going with her sister Clarissa to make some purchases on the evening of Oct. 2. On the road home they met Lattin. He was walking very fast, and did not speak. He was dressed in dark pants, light overcoat, and soft black hat. The overcoat seemed to be the same as the one the prisoner was wearing in the court room. He was going toward Berkshire bridge.

THE FATHER'S TESTIMONY.

Henry Lucas, a thin, low-spoken man, said he was the father of Ellen Lucas.

He remembered, on the evening of Oct 2, his daughter came home at half past 6. She placed her face against her hand, saying she had the toothache. The latter and daughter sat down to supper together. When she came in she was very pleasant and cheerful, and talked about going to New Haven. She seemed to be hurried, and got up from the table to look at the clock. She spoke about some things she had purchased to take with her to New Haven. She seemed to be very much pleased at the prospect of her trip. She finished her supper quickly, and going up stairs, came down dressed to go out. She had on her best gown but one. The best of all was the one she had purchased for a wedding dress.

"What became of that?" asked the State Attorney.

"She was buried in it," replied the father.

When she was going out, witness heard her say to her mother that she was only going a short distance, and would be back soon. After that he did not see her again alive. About 8 o'clock the next morning, he saw Lattin in the street driving a wagon. He called to him, but seemed that he was not going to stop, he stepped in front of his horse and forced him to rein up. Witness said: "Jim, did you see anything of Ellen last night?" He answered in a surly, disagreeable manner, "No." Witness told him she had gone out the night before, and Lattin said, "I was not on that way last night, I was down some distance. Then, without stopping his horse, he drove off. Witness did not know anything about his daughter's condition. She seldom went out at night for days, after she had gone to her room. Witness's wife was accompanying her, she was very ill in the night. Whenever she went to meet Lattin she left the house in time to get to the appointed place before dark.

HER BEST DRESS.

The cross-examination here unintentionally brought out a very significant piece of testimony that the girl when going out with Lattin, either for a long or short time, whether by day or night, always put on her best dress. In view of the fact that she had done so on the night of Oct. 2, the prosecution eagerly seized upon the point given them.

Witness heard his wife ask Ellen to tell her where she was going, so that if anything happened she would know where to look for her. He thinks she got of the house as late as 8 o'clock. He saw Lattin on his way to meet Lattin. On Wednesday the prisoner told the witness that Mr. Cox had given him permission to go to New Haven on a special train.

There were three members of the firm, Charles Fox, William H. Fox, and James Lyon, all of whom were called by the prosecution, and testified that Lattin had neither asked for nor received any such permission.

Mr. Wakeman Wells, keeper of the jail, testified that on October 3, the day after Lattin was committed to Fairfield, he came to him in his cell, and he entered into a conversation about the inquest. Witness asked if he intends to pursue the same line of defence as he had adopted at the inquest. Lattin said he did not, that at the inquest he said he was not near the Cedars the night of the murder, and that in saying so he told a damned lie, that he was there, but did not kill the girl.

A SINGULAR REQUEST.

The witness gave his testimony very reluctantly, first declining to take the witness stand, and asking that the consent of the prisoner should be obtained to his relating what had passed between them. While the examination was in progress Lattin whispered excitedly to his counsel, and looked more nervous and confused than at any previous portion of the trial.

Sheriff Newman was again placed on the stand, and produced two matches that were picked up about two feet from the white post at which Lattin was said to have been seen on the night of the murder. The post bore the marks of matches having been lighted upon it. Other matches were then produced that the Sheriff had taken out of the pocket of a vest found in Lattin's room on October 12, and the attention of the court was drawn to the similarity between them.

The court was then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

Indisputable Evidence.

ST. PAUL, Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Ait. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in it's medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, debility, dull and at times perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and I feel as well as I ever did in my life. Since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house, and really at a trifling cost. We have no use for any other medicine. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended your medicine to a number of my friends in severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than compensate all they are claimed to be. I will add that my wife was so badly broken up I could give you no idea. Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most painful objects of dyspepsia and liver complaint, was cured by the Discovery, and recommends it to his friends. Yours, etc.

W. H. CHAMPLIN,
Agt. Am. Exp. Co.—*Adv.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.—The volume of business at the Stock Exchange reflected a decided diminution in the speculative interest, and the specialties which attracted attention in the early days of the week were comparatively neglected. Pacific Mail continued to be, however, the chief feature, and fluctuated between 33¼ and 33½, with later strength at 33½ to 33¾, the closing transactions having been effected at the latter figure. This stock is still the conundrum of street circles, and the firmness with which it was held became the subject of much comment. From trustworthy sources, however, we are informed that the March contracts for freight to Liverpool by the Belgic, Celtic, and Oceanic, the three ships of the White Star line for which the Oriental Steamship Company have been in negotiation, were to-day cancelled, which would indicate that these ships were soon to be withdrawn for employment in the China service. Union Pacific was strong throughout the day and sold up to 40¾, buyer 3, as against 40 at the close of Friday, and closed at 40¾. Western Union and Lake Shore were most active in the late business, and then recorded the highest points of the day; the bearish feeling which had characterized the earlier transactions having given place to more confidence, though the market closed feverish and unsettled.

The total number of shares dealt in was 135,376, of which Pacific Mail represented 29,000; Western Union, 21,300; Union Pacific, 20,100; Lake Shore, 16,700; Erie, 16,000; Lake Shore, 10,800; Pacific Mail, 9,600; St. Paul, 5,200; Wabash, 3,100; Northwestern preferred, 2,200; Canton, 600; Pacific of Missouri, 700; Rock Island, 700; New York Central, 300; New Jersey Central, 300; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 300; Consolidation Coal, 200; Atlantic and Pacific preferred, 300; C., B. and Quincy, 245; Wells-Fargo Express, 300; American Express, 100; C., C., C. and I., 150; Erie preferred, 100; Panama, 100; and Warren, 70.

The gold market was firm, and resisted the attacks of the bears. There was some talk that the Secretary of the Treasury would sell gold next month, and there was consequently a disposition among the local operators to postpone any fresh ventures for a few days; but the market exhibited much strength at the close, with the price advanced to 114¼, as against 114⅛ at the opening.

The following were the principal quotations:

10 A. M.	114¼	11:42 A. M.	114⅛
10:15 A. M.	114⅛	11:46 P. M.	114⅛
10:45 A. M.	114⅛	12:45 P. M.	114⅛
11:42 A. M.	114⅛	2:17 P. M.	114⅛
11:46 P. M.	114⅛	3 P. M.	114⅛

In loans the rates paid for having balances carried were 1, 1¼, 2, 2½, and 3 per cent.

The total clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $31,320,000; gold balances, $1,236,200; and currency balances, $1,611,105. The Sub-Treasury paid out in coin interest on the public debt, $312,000.

The day's business at the United States Sub-Treasury was: Gold receipts, $519,852.44; do. payments, $1,409,369.55; do. balance, $46,486,959.11. Currency receipts, $681,137.01; do. payments, $670,399.04; do. balance, $40,234,284.52. Customs, $500,000. The Treasury at Washington received $950,000 in national bank notes for redemption. The internal revenue receipts footed up $600,000. The imports of dry goods, gold valuation, for the week ending to-day amounted to $3,396,817, and $3,201,032 was marketed.

Foreign exchange was dull but firm at an advance in quotations to $4.83 and $4.87 for time and demand bills respectively. Money was freely off red at 2½@3 per cent. on call, with a few negotiations at 2. Discounts were very quiet at 4 to 7.

The general market for Government securities was firm and the demand over the counters was good. The principal transactions were in coupon 1867s at 115⅝, and 114⅝; registered 68, 1881, 114¾; coupon 10-40s, 116⅝; coupon 5s, 1881, were heavy at 114⅝@114⅞.

The following were the 3 P. M. closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. cur. 6s	115⅝	115¾	U. S. 5-20s, '67, r.	113¾	113
U. S. 6, 1881, r.	118⅝	118⅞	U. S. 5-20s, '67, c.	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, c.	119⅜	120	U. S. 5-20s, '68, r.	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62, r.	116	117	U. S. 5-20s, '68, c.	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62, c.	116⅝	117	U. S. 10-40s, r.	113⅝	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '64, r.	117	117¼	U. S. 10-40s, c.	113⅞	117
U. S. 5-20s, '64, c.	117⅜	117⅝	U. S. 5s, 1881, r.	114⅛	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, r.	118½	119	U. S. 5s, 1881, c.	114⅛	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, c.	118⅝	119¼	Cen. Pac. g. b.	90¾	90¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, n.	118¼	118½	West. Pac. g. b.	87	87½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, c.	118⅝	118¾			

The opening, highest, lowest, and 3 P. M. closing prices of stocks to-day were:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	3 P. M. Bid.	3 P. M. Asked.
Atlantic and Pacific pf.	11	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
American District Tel.	—	—	—	28	32
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	—	—	—	21	23½
Chic. and Northwest'n.	41⅝	42⅛	41⅝	41¾	42
Chic. and New Lake pref.	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾	54½
Chi., R. I. and Pacific	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅞
Chicago, Bur. and Quin.	105¼	105¼	105	105	105¼
Col., Chic. & I. Central	—	—	—	5⅞	6
Cov., Col., C. and I.	65	65	65	64½	65½
Clev. and Pittsburgh	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	91
Chic. and Alton	—	—	—	105	105⅞
Chic. and Alton pref.	—	—	—	108½	109
Consolidation Coal	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	43
Canton	64½	64½	64½	—	64⅞
Del., Lack. and West.	—	—	—	110¾	110⅞
Del. and Hud. Canal	—	—	—	113¾	114
Adams Express	—	—	—	101½	103
American Express	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63¼	63½
U. S. Express	—	—	—	57½	58
W., F. & Co. Express	85½	85½	85½	85½	86
Erie	17	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
Erie pref.	128⅞	129	128⅞	128⅞	129
R. and St. Joseph	—	—	—	20⅞	21
Han. & St. Joseph pfd.	—	—	—	28⅞	30
Illinois Central	—	—	—	100¼	101
Lake Shore	73¾	73⅞	73	73⅞	73⅞
Mich. Central	—	—	—	71½	72⅞
Morris and Essex	—	—	—	97	97½
Mo. and St. Louis pf.	34	34	33½	33⅞	34
Mil. and St. Paul pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53	53⅝	53⅞
N. Y. Central	101⅞	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	101⅞
N. Y., L. E. and W.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅞
Ont. and Mess.	25	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33½	33⅝	33¾
Panama	—	—	—	111½	112
Portland, and P. Wayne	—	—	—	98	99¼
Pac. of Missouri	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	45
Quicksilver	—	—	—	33	34½
Quicksilver pf.	—	—	—	40	41
Omaha, Wab. and W.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
Union Pacific	40⅛	40⅛	40	40⅛	40⅞
Western Union Tel.	73	73¼	72¾	73¼	73⅛

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

A STOCK PRIVILEGE COSTS $100 AND CONTROLS 100 shares of stock; for 30 days without additional margin; if the stock moves 10 per cent during that time the investment pays 100 per cent. Information free. ADAMS & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall street, New York.

Real Estate Market.

Transactions yesterday at the Exchange comprised sales by

R. V. Harnett, foreclosure (A. T. Ackert, referee), lone lot Sexton, with unfinished buildings thereon (a part of Knickerbocker Hotel property), on east side of Fifth avenue, 75.5 feet south of Fifty-ninth street, $45,000.

Also similar sale (G. P. Smith, referee), one three-story brown stone house with lot, 17.1x100.11 feet, south side Fifty-third street, 100 feet east of Fourth avenue, $8,100, being $1,100 above mort age.

By L. A. Lawrence & Co., foreclosure (E. D. Gale, referee), one house and lot, 20x100 feet, on north side 112th street, 215 feet east of Fourth avenue, $10,350, being $2,350 above mortgage.

By Williams & Davis, foreclosure, two lots, each 25x100.4, with dwellings thereon, east side of Cedar avenue, 75 feet south of Willis place, Mott Haven (Twenty-third Ward), $2,950.

By Bonnet Peppercorn & Co., on Wednesday, 24th inst., of nine private residences, on Boulevard, between 155th and Inwood streets, $27,900.

Foreclosure sales to-day at the Exchange are announced as follows:

By L. A. Lawrence & Co., one house and lot, north side of Twenty-ninth street, east of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., one house and lot, north side of Twenty-ninth street, east of Fourth avenue.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SUN THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 37 | Sun sets..... 5 54 | Moon rises..... 12 19
Sandy Hook 12 22 | Gov. Island..... 1 03 | Hell Gate..... 2 55

Arrived—FRIDAY, Feb 26.

Steamship Rivera, Glasgow, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Crescent City, Havana, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Suevia, Hamburg, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Regulator, Wilmington, N. C., mdse. and pass.
Steamship Lida, Rio Janeiro, mdse. and pass.
Bark Morning Dew, Cardenas, sugar.
Bark Ariadne, Cienfuegos, sugar.
Bark Ivan, Havana, in ballast.
Bark Hemesh, Cienfuegos, sugar.
Brig Gitana, Rio Grande do Sul, hides.
Brig R B Cove, Matanzas, sugar.
Brig Sarah Crowell, Aguadilla, P. R., sugar.
Brig Mary Rose, Manzanillo, sugar.
Brig Lina Trinidad, Cienfuegos, sugar.
Brig Anticaire, Patras, fruit.
Brig E H Rich, Malaga, fruit.
Schr Henry Fox, Demerara, sugar.
Also the usual river and coastwise vessels.

Business Notices.

A Vitalizing Elixir.—Nervous, weakly persons frequently dose themselves for imaginary diseases, when all they require is a wholesome inflammation. Thousands have recovered robust health by substituting for unwholesome drugs a pure and agreeable Vitalizing Elixir, which stimulates the nerves, overcomes debility and other functional weakness, and is prescribed by four thousand intelligent physicians. We allude to UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, ask your druggist for PERRY'S Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For Pimples on the Face, Black Heads, or Flesh Worms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond st., N. Y.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, *use only Brown's Bronchial Troches*, are offered with the best confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

Milk of Magnesia, taken just before retiring, will cleanse the bowels, correct acidity, prevent headache, and insure a comfortable night's rest. Sold by all druggists.

Dunville's Old Irish Whiskey is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French brandy. In casks or cases. U. S. Branch, 51 Broad st.

If you have a dozen soiled Kid Gloves do not throw them away. With Jouvin's Kid Glove Cleaner, costing only 25c., you can thoroughly restore them.

No One Should Neglect a Cough.—Wistar's Balsam for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. 50c. and $1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper.

Old and running sores are cured in a few days by DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. 25 cents.

Neuralgia of the face, which defy all other remedies, readily give way to Comptonine. Price 50c.

MARRIED.

ABBOT—DAVIES.—In Portland, Me., Feb. 23, by the Rev. Cushman K. Davis, D. D., Miss Elizabeth Taylor Davis, daughter of the late Gen. Thomas A. Davis, of Portland, to Mr. George Abbot, of San Francisco, Cal.

ALDRIDGE—BLAIR.—On Monday, Feb. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. J. W. Adams, W. H. Aldridge of Fishkill on the Hudson, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Robert Blair of Haverstraw, N. Y.

DANA—ROBINSON.—In Saranac, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. M. B. Mead of Plattsburgh, assisted by the Rev. J. Vrooman of Saranac, Mr. Carlisle B. Dana of Plattsburgh to Miss Annie L. Robinson of Saranac.

ELTING VAN GAASBECK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, at the Reformed Church, Washington square, by the Rev. M. S. Burton, W. H. S. Elting of this city to Miss Addie Van Gaasbeck of Kingston, N. Y.

MARSHALL—HOLCOMBE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, by the Rev. Theodore Wild, D. D., George M. Marshall to Lillie, daughter of Henry Holcombe, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

PEEL—GILLMER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, 326 West 45th st., by the Rev. J. W. Brooks, jr., Orsino P. Peel to Lillie F. Gilmer, all of this city. No cards.

DIVORCED.

CARROLL.—In Cincinnati, by the Court of Common Pleas, on the 23, Margaret Carroll from Charles T. Carroll. Reason, without a sense.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly, on the 24th inst., George E. Ackerman, eldest son of John E. Ackerman of Harlem. Funeral services from the Tabernacle Church, West 14th st., on Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock.

BENDER.—On Friday, Feb. 26, John C. Philip Bender, aged