THE ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

THE ATTEMPT TO INAUGURATE A NORTHWESTERN CONFEDERACY.

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, Disguised as a Woman, Visiting a United States Man-of-War—The Plot to Release 20,000 Confederate Prisoners—The Hanging of Beale and the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Col. T. A. Burr, a well-known Confederate officer, prints in the *Philadelphia Times* an account of the attempt to release the 20,000 Confederate prisoners confined in Chicago, Columbus, and Sandusky in 1864, and to inaugurate a Northwestern Confederacy. Major C. H. Cole of the Fifth Tennessee Regiment was a leading spirit in the plot. He received his instructions in Richmond and reported to the Hon. Jacob Thompson, then in Canada. Jacob assigned him to the command of the Department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Sandusky.

At Camp Douglas, near Chicago, there were about 8,000 Confederate prisoners; at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, about 8,000 more, and at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, about 4,000. On Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, there were about 3,200 Confederate officers confined. The object was to simultaneously release all these prisoners and officer the men in the other three camps with the officers on Johnson's Island. With this force and the active aid of Northern sympathisers it was thought that a Northwestern Confederacy was not impossible. Major Tom Hinds, now Judge at Bowling Green, Ky., had the State of Illinois, with his headquarters at Chicago. Major Castleman had Indiana, with his headquarters at Centralia. At all of these places Northern allies were working in conjunction.

The time selected in making the assault upon these camps was to be gauged by Gen. Early's attack upon Washington, so as to make it impossible for any of the troops to be sent North to reinforce the limited number of Federal soldiers then in the Northwest. The Northwest was selected as the basis of operations because there was great rebellion there against conscriptions, and the people were generally tired of the war.

It was at first intended to strike the blow while the Democratic National Convention was in session in Chicago. Four thousand Confederate soldiers and sympathizers were in Chicago at that time ready for the work. Early's delay in striking Washington caused a postponement. Among the Northern allies Colonel Burr places Brick Pomeroy. He asserts on the authority of Major Cole that Jacob Thompson gave Pomeroy money to establish the *La Crosse Democrat*.

On Major Cole's assignment to command at Sandusky he was instructed to capture the United States man-of-war Michigan. She was the only armed vessel on the lakes, and with her in their power the Confederates felt assured of success. Cole went to Erie, where the Michigan was lying, and reported. He was put up as guardship to the prisoners on Johnson's Island. Through friends he made the acquaintance of the officers, entertained them hardsomely, and was invited to the ship, so that when it came to Sandusky he was always a welcome guest. He established himself in Sandusky as an oil speculator, organized the Mount Hope Oil Company, and located a well near Titusville, Pa. Judge Filmore of Buffalo was elected President, and Cole was elected Secretary. Thompson furnished the money, and his position as Secretary and practical manager of the company readily accounted for the travel it was necessary for him to do in furtherance of his military duty. It also explained the abundance of money he had and his willingness to spend it.

He received from Mr. Thompson $60,000 in gold, a portion of which was deposited in the bank at Sandusky to his credit. There was also an account kept in Philadelphia with Drexel & Co., in the name of John Bell. He also had an account with Belmont in New York. The Confederacy had plenty of means in its secret service fund. Cole says that there was something like $86,000,000 altogether to the credit of the Confederate Commissioner and his colleague. Bell, it was believed, deposited in the bank at Toronto. He turned his attention to cultivating the acquaintance of officers of the steamer Michigan, and all military officers stationed at Sandusky, or who came there, as a prerequisite to success in releasing the prisoners. He drank, played whist and dined the officers continually, and was on excellent footing with them. He soon found it necessary to have men in his employ on board the Michigan, and also on Johnson's Island. As the United States Government wanted both seamen and soldiers, such Confederates were enlisted as seamen and sent aboard the Michigan. Ten more were enlisted as soldiers, and went on duty as members of the regiment doing duty on Johnson's Island. Besides Cole's social relations with the officers, he was in a position to be fully informed as to what was going on, both on the vessel and on the island. The men enlisted as Federal soldiers were of infinite value in communicating with the Confederate officers and in getting arms to them. Cole tells the following incident:

Not long before our plans were completed Mr. Thompson, at one of our conferences in Canada, said he should like to visit and look over the steamer Michigan before we attacked her, and also personally inspect the details of my plans upon the ground.

"If you think it safe, Mr. Thompson, I should be exceedingly glad to have you do so," I said.

He did not reply, and we parted without my knowing what his intentions were. A few days after, while sitting in my room at the West House, Sandusky, the servant came up and said: "Your aunt is in the parlor, and would like to see you."

I told Miss Annie Davis to go down and invite her up. Of course, I knew it was not my aunt, but I was never taken by surprise at anything, and was always on my guard. I supposed possibly it was a fast courier with orders or information.

Miss Davis went down to the parlor, and in a moment returned with an elderly lady, nicely dressed in a style that well became her age.

When her veil was removed there stood Jake Thompson. I was wholly taken in, as the disguise was perfect, and the assumption of the character easy and graceful.

I sent word to the Michigan that I had a lady relative who had stopped over a train to visit; that she had never seen a man-of-war, and that I should like to bring her aboard. They returned a cordial invitation, and that afternoon Mr. Thompson and I went out to the ship. Mr. Thompson went all over, and in a quitely voice put such questions about her construction and arrangement as a rural female of well-advanced years and small opportunities for gleaning information would be likely to propound. No one suspected him, and the officers were exceedingly polite to the one they afterward spoke of as "my country aunt."

After Thompson's visit to the Michigan, Cole spent three weeks in Philadelphia, recruiting. He established his headquarters at Twelfth and Chestnut streets, in the Girard building, or old Cadwallader House. He also had another rendezvous on Fifth street, between Chestnut and Walnut, where a man was ostensibly recruiting an artillery company for the United States service. It was here that most of the men for the capture of the Michigan were hired. They were paid $40 a month and expenses. The money was drawn from Drexel's Bank to meet the current expenses of these agencies and to pay the men.

The plan fully matured, it was decided to make the attack on Monday, Sept. 19, 1864. The intention was the moment the Michigan was captured and the Confederate officers released, to cut all the telegraph wires leading out of Sandusky, seize a railroad train, run down to Columbus, assist in releasing the prisoners there, then run back to Sandusky and establish the temporary headquarters of the Confederate Department of the Northwest. Gen. Trimble of Maryland, who was the ranking Confederate officer confined on Johnson's Island, was to be made Commander-in-Chief, and Cole had in his pocket a commission from the Confederate Government appointing him to that position the moment he was released. Cole was supplied with other commissions in blank, all properly signed and attested, to give to all other men who enlisted in the Confederate army for this service. This was done to make them regular Confederate soldiers, so that their services would be legitimate acts of warfare as long as they obeyed orders.

Major Hinds, in command at Chicago, and Major Castleman, in command at Centralia, were to attack Camp Douglas and Camp Morton simultaneously with Cole's attack upon Johnson's Island. Major Hinds was also charged with the duty of capturing one of the iron steamers plying between Grand Haven, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis. Through some misunderstanding none of the others made the attack, although Cole telegraphed before leaving Detroit, on the morning of the 19th, to Charley Walsh, a citizen of Chicago, who was Major Hinds's assistant, and is now Street Commissioner of that city, as follows:

DETROIT, Sept. 19, 1864.

Close out all the stock in the Mount Hope Oil Company before 3 o'clock to-day. Be prompt. C. H. COLE.

This meant that the attack would be made on the Michigan at 5 o'clock that evening. Cole left Sandusky for Detroit on Saturday, with all arrangements perfected. He had previously determined to capture the Philo Parsons, a vessel plying in the lake trade for service in transporting our troops. The plan was to go aboard of her at Detroit, and the men who were to assist in her capture were to get on at the various points at which she touched on the Canadian shore.

Cole went on board the Parsons at 4 P. M. of the 18th, and spent most of his time with Capt. Atwood, her commander. He had made his acquaintance some time before, and frequently came over on his vessel. She left her wharf on the morning of the 19th, and touched at her various stopping places on the Canada side of the Detroit River. At Windsor and at Malden Cole's men got on board. He was in the pilot house with Capt. Atwood when the boat touched at both places, so that he could note the men as they came on board, and be where they could see him. At Malden, Atwood, observing the unusual number of seedy-looking men getting aboard, said: "How many skedaddlers are coming on this morning? These fellows are all well off. They run out of the United States to escape the draft, and are now returning. They look hard, but all of them have means, and are men of position."

"Yes, poor fellows," Cole replied, "they have had a hard time."

J. Yates Beale, Cole's second officer, was in readiness for the work. When they left Malden Cole gave him a signal to assign the men to their positions. He did so. A fine engineer, well armed, was placed near the engine, and one of the men well equipped for the work appointed to every important place on the boat. Cole himself preferred to deal with the Captain. When Beale had everything in readiness, Cole gave the signal, and clapped his revolver to Capt. Atwood's head, and said, "Captain, you are my prisoner."

"What's the matter, Cole?" he asked, in great astonishment.

"You are my prisoner. I take possession of this ship in the name of the Confederate States Government. Go below."

The arrest of the Captain was followed by the capture of the men by other soldiers. They were sent below and the hatches put down. The passengers were assured that they should not be molested. The stars and bars were run up, with the announcement: "This flag is a guarantee of protection to women and children." This assurance was sacredly kept, although it cost some effort. The regular Confederate soldiers were perfect gentlemen, but some of those hired from Philadelphia, New York, and other cities were not. It was necessary for some of them overboard to make good the promise given when the Confederate flag was hoisted.

About 12:30 the Parsons caught the Island Queen unloading freight at Put-in-Bay Island. She carried a large number of passengers, among them 300 unarmed soldiers going to Cleveland to get mustered out. The Parsons ran along side of her, made fast, and captured her. The two steamers then went to Fighting Island, where the passengers were put ashore. There was no possible means of escape, and therefore no danger that they would give warning. The steamers then ran toward the Michigan, which lay in sight.

Cole left the Parsons in a small boat, and rowed directly to the Michigan. His plan was to combine the subtle strategy. Before going to Detroit he had arranged to give the officers an entertainment on board that evening at 5 o'clock, and had sent the wine and other requisites to the vessel before he left Sandusky. Therefore his coming on board that day excited no suspicion. The men selected to make the capture were to come out from the shore in small boats, ostensibly fishing, and surround the Michigan. When Cole went aboard, they were to draw nearer to the ship. At a given signal from him they were to board her, put down the hatches, and the crew would be won without firing a gun. Everything worked like a charm. On the verge of success Cole delayed giving the signal a moment too long. He was himself captured instead of capturing the Michigan. He was in the wardroom drinking wine with the officers, and was just making an excuse to go on deck to give the signal when an officer from Johnson's Island approached him, saying: "Capt. Cole, you are my prisoner."

"Captain of what?" he asked, with a laugh.

"Certainly no man will accuse me of being a soldier."

"No," replied the officer, "but here is a telegram saying you are a Confederate spy, and are in a conspiracy to capture Johnson's Island. It orders your arrest. We must at least take you into custody."

"Oh, that's all right," Cole answered, although he feared it was all up with him.

Sergeant Seydel, who followed the officer, "The Sergeant began his work, and almost the first thing he found was a commission from the Confederate Government. That was enough. Cole was put under arrest and closely guarded.

Gen. Johnson of Kentucky had betrayed him. He had intercepted a letter containing the information of his purposes upon the wharf just as they were leaving Malden on the morning of the 19th of September. It was picked up and the facts communicated to the Provost Marshal at Detroit. He telegraphed the officers on the Michigan to detain Cole, and the dispatch was by accident delivered to the commanding officer on Johnson's Island. It was merely by chance that the message reached the boat in time to save her from capture and to upset Cole's plans.

On his arrest Cole was asked who were his accomplices in the attempt. They were all around the vessel and still unknown. Quick as a flash he decided a plan to save them. He named twelve of the most prominent citizens of Sandusky as his accomplices, knowing that they would be followed by his arrest. He felt assured that his female accomplice in the city, who was watching the bay for the signal of success, would be warned of his capture, and alarm the men in the boats. He was not mistaken. The first man arrested was Mr. West, who kept the hotel at Put-in-Bay Island. The Davis's knew he had failed the moment it occurred. Quickly slipping from the hotel, she took a small boat, rowed out and gave the alarm to the men in the fishing boats, and they to the Parsons and Queen. Beale scuttled the Queen and sunk her in the bay, and, after running the Philo Parsons over to the Canada shore, sunk her, too. Every man but Cole escaped. Annie Davis also got away, but she was captured a day or two after, when she came back to bring notice from the Confederate Government that they would hang Cole unless the prisoners for Cole, and would execute them if he was dealt with in any other way than as a Confederate soldier engaged in legitimate warfare.

Johnson cut his throat at the barracks in Cincinnati while being held as a witness for the Federal Government against Cole.

After Cole's arrest he was confined on the Michigan until after Gens. Dix, Heintzelman, and Hitchcock visited the vessel to make an investigation. They came on board on a bright sunshiny day, and it was thought that the Knights of the Golden Circle were in the plot, and they were in search of evidence. They asked for Cole.

Cole says that he was quietly smoking a cigar when the officer came below to escort him on deck. In going forward he knew that he had to pass directly over the magazine. He pulled vigorously at his cigar to get it well lighted, then taking it from his mouth he held it by his side, and in passing dropped it into the little airhole, and opened into the magazine. He therefore reached the deck expecting that every moment the powder would explode, and that the ship and all on board would be scattered to the four winds. The fire in the cigar, however, died away without reaching the powder. The three Generals heard his story, and Heintzelman, on learning of the trick played on the twelve citizens of Sandusky, thundered out, "Capt. Carter, why in thunder didn't you hang that man to the yardarm?"

The record of the War Department shows that he was tried in Cincinnati by military court, of which Gen. Heintzelman was President, and convicted of the charge of piracy and of being a spy. He was sentenced to be hung on the 16th of February, 1865, on Johnson's Island, the point against which he had directed his best efforts as a Confederate officer. He made two desperate attempts to escape while confined on Johnson's Island, and it was finally decided to remove him to Fort Lafayette. Legal proceedings had delayed his execution, and a petition signed by the ladies of Northern Ohio, among whom were the niece of ex-Secretary Columbus Delano, and the daughter of Gen. M. D. Leggett, since Commissioner of Patents, softened the public feeling. The two ladies named were passengers on the Island Queen when Cole captured her, and were not only protected but shown perfect courtesy by him and his officers. These influences, combined with the appeal of the powerful friends of the officers held in Richmond as hostages for him, secured a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life at the Dry Tortugas.

Before this, however, Cole was removed to Fort Lafayette. John Y. Beale endeavored to rescue him while on the way to the fort. They tried to wreck the train which he had taken on the Lake Shore road, but they wrecked the wrong one. Beale was captured, tried, sentenced to be hanged, and suffered the death penalty on Governor's Island; while, as the sequel shows, his friend, first sentenced to death, and for whom he gave his life, escaped all punishment.

It is claimed by those who profess to know that the execution of Beale caused the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. J. Y. Beale was from Jefferson County, W. Va., but a short distance from the City of Washington, where many of his relatives now live. He was the intimate friend of John Wilkes Booth. When Beale was sentenced to death Booth made a powerful attempt to save his life. He enlisted all the eminent men he possibly could to aid him in his efforts, but these seemed no hope of success. As a last resort he begged his influential friends to secure him an audience with President Lincoln. Quite a number of them consented to do so, among whom was the late Col. John W. Forney. The audience was granted a short time before Beale was to be hung, and Booth made a plea for his life which moved Mr. Lincoln to tears. The good-hearted President would doubtless have commuted Beale's sentence after the occurrence of that night, but secretary Stanton said: "There has been too much leniency in dealing with these fellows. Cole's sentence has been commuted. The law ought to take its course on Beale's case." It did, and Beale was hung. Booth's failure to save the life of his friend is said to have so preyed upon his mind that it gradually worked him up to the point of assassinating the President.

Cole remained in prison at Fort Lafayette, and, after making one ineffectual attempt to escape, was on the 10th day of February, 1866, brought out of prison on a writ of habeas corpus issued by the District Court of New York at the instance of Jake Thompson and other Confederate leaders. He escaped to Canada, and thence to Mexico, where he led a life of adventure under Maximilian. He was finally pardoned by the President, and returned to the United States with several prominent Confederates who were in Mexico for a time after the war, waiting Executive clemency. He is now a citizen of Texas, largely interested in the development of the railroad system in that State.

The Rights of Amateur Athletes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: As an amateur athlete, I would like to know what right the National Association has to make laws preventing members of amateur clubs from entering for contests of a strictly amateur nature, in cases where they tender their entrance money in good faith. Like "D. W. C.," I am a member of an amateur association that, for some mysterious reason, has been long approved, but not entered, and I fail to see why, as an amateur, I may not enter any athletic games on my own merits, without committing this association. There are enough reputable amateur clubs outside the National Association to form an independent association. If the Secretaries of these clubs would take steps toward organization, we would soon be in trim to knock the pins from under the so-called National Association. CHARLES PRICE.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 3.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

As Illustrated by the Experience of Col. Starr with St. Louis Gamblers.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

About ten days ago an aged, tall, and thin gentleman, with a gouty leg, got out of an omnibus at Hurst's Hotel. He was registered as Col. Starr of Mississippi, and it was said that he was an immensely wealthy Southern planter. He had a constant visitor to his room in the person of Syl Howard, who is well known around town among professional gamblers, and the inference was that he was sitting up with the gouty stranger to entertain him and enrich himself with friendly games of draw poker. Syl Howard not only allowed people to think in this way, but he occasionally vouchsafed a bit of information, to the effect that the Colonel was an easy prey to anybody who had the slightest acquaintance with the game of poker. This information he was zealous in imparting to professional gamblers, and lately he went among them and offered not only to steer them against the planter, but to combine with anybody disposed to enter into a combination against the old gentleman to win his money and make him pay as dearly as his unlimited purse would permit for his pleasure.

The professional usually jumped at the offer, and the two made their way together to room 29. There they found Col. Starr seated at a table with one leg done up in a voluminous bandage, and cleverly displayed on a chair. The Colonel was seen to be a gentleman of about 60 years, with short white hair and a small snow-white tuft on the end of his chin. His manners were found to be very gruff, and after the opening salutation he had little to say except to receive the officer to join the newcomer in a twenty-hand game of poker. Then came out an old-time pack of cards. The planter explained in as few words as possible that he had no confidence in the new style of cards, with the value of the face marked in one corner, and he was always afraid of having marked cards used against him. He was very fond of cards as an innocent pastime, and being obliged, by reason of his infirmity, to indulge in this pleasure, he took every precaution against the possibility of being cheated. All this, of course, only made the professional feel more confident of his prey, and caused him to look with little distrust, if any, upon the subsequent proceedings. Then the game began with Syl Howard standing behind the planter, so as to give his friend, the professional, the promised tip. The ante was $2.50, and there was no limit to the bet. As the game went on Howard, by means of signs, informed the professional of the value of the planter's hand, giving him the straight tip every time. But strange to say the professional lost right along. Howard would make a ring with his forefinger and thumb to communicate the fact to the professional that the planter had a pair. The professional, having an ace and king, would bet high, but when it came to taking in the pot the planter showed down an ace, king, and queen, and the money was his. The result was the same when the planter had a small pair; the professional would be provided with a pair, and, after having bet to his heart's content, he usually discovered that it was smaller than the pair the planter held. The professional invariably lost his money on small hands, and continued to attribute his losses to bad luck until all his money was gone.

Col. Starr got on swimmingly until yesterday. Nearly every professional in the city had bitten at Howard's bait. The planter got several thousand dollars of St. Louis gamblers' money, and would have had more were it not for a very unfortunate circumstance. Jerry Robinson was steered against the planter by Howard, and lost $158. Thinking he was only out of luck, he asked an adjournment of the game until he could go to his room to get $100 more. The loser was accompanied by Howard, and a few minutes the latter's $258 was in the planter's little spring-lock drawer. It suddenly dawned upon Robinson that he had been victimized, and, going to the police, he gave information that led to the arrest of the wealthy Mississippian last night.

Howard was a "stiff snapper" for Starr, who is a shrewd and sharp gambler. The two effected a combination against the profession, and such of the public as cared to walk into their trap, first in Hot Springs, Ark., where Starr kept an office opposite the Arlington hotel, and made himself off as a gouty planter with a penchant for poker, just as he did here. He makes it a point to win on small hands, uses his own marked cards, and throws the victim off his guard by interspersing the game with frequent grunts against professional gamblers.

A NATION NO MORE.

The Miami Indians Receive the Last Part of the Sum for which They Sold Their Birthright.

From the Inter-Ocean.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 31.—The Hon. Calvin Cowgill, Government paymaster, to-day finished paying off the Miami Indians, payment being made to representatives of the tribe.

This payment is the final one under the second treaty made with this tribe. This treaty was accomplished during the Administration of President Pierce, when Indian commissioners met and treated with the three chiefs, Peemyotahma, Big Legs, and Me-shin-ga-mesia, and engaged in a "big talk," which resulted in the tribe selling their birthright, so to speak, or in other words, exchanging the perpetual annuity to which they were entitled under the treaty made years before for the round sum of $221,000, payable in twenty-six years, with the interest, in annual payments. This sum, with one year's interest, makes up the payment now made, and with it the Great Father at Washington rids forever from the Miami tribe the feeling that with which he has fed and nourished them for so many years.

Only 321 living souls can now lay claim to the name of Miami, and the share of each in this last distribution is only about $700. When this money is dropping, but the sales of Lake Shore were very large. The second board was dull, and New York Central alone showed strength. The latest dealings were at drooping values, and the final close was very unsettled. The more important changes for the day were Erie, 1 per cent; Rock Island, 1; Pacific Mail, ½; Han. and St. Jo. pref., ¾; Pullman Palace Car, 2½. Declined—Canada Southern, 1½; Del., L. and Western, 1; Erie, ½; Kansas and Texas, 1; Louisville and Nashville, ¾; Lake Shore, 1¼; Mich. Central, ¾; Northwestern common, 1¼; Northwestern preferred, ¾; Rock Island, 1; Pacific Mail, 1½; Reading, ¾; Texas Pacific, 1; Wabash and Pacific com., ¾; Wabash and Pacific pref., ¾; Western Union Telegraph, ⅝; Union Pacific, ¾; Missouri Pacific, ½.

Governments were dull. State bonds quiet, but Tennessees 6s maintained yesterday's advance, opening at 79½. Railroad bonds were very dull and closed weak.

Money on call, 3½@5 ⅌ cent., closing at 4. Sterling exchange was quiet at $4.88½@4.90¾, sight drafts and $4.84½@4.84¾, for 60 days' bills.

Bids for bank stocks are: America, 151; American Exchange, 122; Broadway, 229; Butchers' and Drovers', 133; Chase, 170; Chatham, 125; Commerce, 150; Continental, 118; Gen Exchange, 165; East River, 94; Fourth, 121; Fulton, 143; Gallatin, 155; German American, 93; Hanover, 133; Importers' and Traders', 240; Leather Manufacturers', 170; Manhattan, 138; Market, 160; Mechanics', 148; Mechanics' Banking Association, 165; Mechanics' and Traders', 145; Mercantile, 120; Merchants', 128; Merchants' Exchange, 98; Metropolitan, 166; New York, 143; Ninth, 123; North America, 100; North River, 108; Pacific, 150; Park, 160; People's, 130; Phenix, 100; Republic, 142; Seventh Ward, 100; Shoe and Leather, 131; State of New York, 121; Tradesmen's, 103; Union, 155.

Gas stocks are quoted: New York, 120 to 125; Manhattan, ex 5 ⅌ cent. dividend, 250 to 255; Metropolitan, 167 to 170; Mutual, 98 to 100; Municipal, 200 to 205; Harlem, 94 to 96; Brooklyn, 115 to 118; Jersey City, 160 to 170.

The weekly bank statement shows a decrease in the stock of specie, attributable to the shipments to Europe. There is also a decrease in legal tenders, owing, probably, to deposits in the Treasury by national banks for the withdrawal of bonds. The figures are:

	1882.	1881.		
Loans	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	Dec.	$[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	1,[illegible]
Legal tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	1882.	1881.		
Specie	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	Dec.	$1,[illegible]
Leg. Tend's	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Tot'l res've	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	Dec.	$2,[illegible]
Reserv'd req'd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Excess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	$2,[illegible]

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $467,439; customs, $717,263; national bank notes received for redemption during the week:

	1881.	1882.
New York	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$1,720,000

The United States Treasurer now holds in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation $371,266,700, as follows:

Currency 6s	$[illegible]	4½ cents	$[illegible]
5 cents	[illegible]	3½ cents	[illegible]
4½ & 4 cents	[illegible]		

Bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week, $1,074,750; bonds to secure circulation withdrawn during the week, $1,884,150; national bank circulation outstanding: currency notes, $361,598,596; gold notes, $923,374.

The imports for the week were: dry goods, $3,177,243, and merchandise, $3,825,602, a total of $9,002,305. The imports of specie were $65,787.

The exports of specie to-day were $150,000 in gold by the Oder, and $1,382,085 in gold and $20,000 in silver by the Germanic—a total of $1,752,065. The total for the week was about $3,750,000.

The Bank of Belgium has reduced its rate of discount on bills drawn from abroad to 7 ⅌ cent.

At the stockholders' meeting of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Company, held on Monday, it was voted to accept the amendment of charter authorizing the extension of the route to Long Island Sound; also to accept the resolution passed at the present session of the Legislature authorizing the issue of $100,000 of bonds for the purpose of paying for, in part, the cost of such extension.

Suits have been begun against the Painesville and Youngstown Railroad Company, which made default in interest Jan. 1, and, on application of the President, the Court of Common Pleas of Lake County, Ohio, last week appointed R. K. Page receiver.

The Union and Central Pacific Railroads have made a new freight contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was executed this morning. The guarantee of business by the railroads to the steamship company is fixed at $95,000 per month. Under the former contract it was $110,000. A portion of the guarantee will be assumed, it is said, by the railroads which constructed the line to California. The arrangement is practically a temporary one. An agreement has been entered into by the Union Pacific on the one hand, and the Missouri Pacific, the Texas Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé on the other, by which the first named is to have 60 ⅌ cent. of the through business bound from the Pacific coast, and the latter roads 40 ⅌ cent. The proportion of each of the Southwestern roads in the 40 ⅌ cent. is not stated. They are, however, to bear their share of the Pacific Mail guarantee. The Central and the Southern Pacific roads are not parties to the last mentioned agreement.

The London *Economist* says: "The Bank of England charged during the week as much as 8 ⅌ cent. for advances. This course, which only affects the Stock Exchange, will possibly obviate the necessity of raising the discount rate further."

A Paris despatch dated Friday to the same point says: Confidence has revived somewhat, some outside speculators who yesterday declared their inability to meet their engagements having been assisted to resume. The rentes continue to be bought in influential quarters. All is still uncertain in regard to the Lyons settlement. At 2 P. M. in Paris the 3 ⅌ cents were 82.35, the 5 ⅌ cents had risen 15. Suez Canal shares 30 francs, and most other changes were upward. At 5 P. M. the Bourse closed quiet, the 3 ⅌ cents were 82.15, and exchange on London 25.24½. An evening despatch says that the investment demand was continued excellent to-day, but the Bourse otherwise was not so good as yesterday. There were numerous failures among clients of authorized and unlicensed brokers.

New York Markets.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The business was slow, owing to the storm, and prices were somewhat unsettled, with a downward tendency, but no decided change took place. We quote: Extra No. 2, $4.[illegible]@$5.[illegible]; Western spring, XX and XXX, $5.[illegible]@$6.[illegible]; Western winter shipping extras, $5.[illegible]@$6.[illegible]; Western winter family, XX and XXX, $6.[illegible]@$8.75; City shipping extras, $5.[illegible]@$6.[illegible]; City trade and family brands, $6.[illegible]@$8.[illegible]; Southern bakers' and family brands, $6.[illegible]@$8.[illegible]; Southern shipping extras, $5.[illegible]@$6.[illegible]; Rye flour—Superfine, $4.[illegible]@$5.[illegible]; Corn meal—Western, ex-ship, $3.[illegible]@$3.[illegible]; Brandywine, $3.[illegible]@$3.[illegible]. Wheat feed, [illegible]@[illegible]; Middlings, [illegible]@[illegible]; Buckwheat flour, $2.[illegible]@$2.[illegible].

GRAIN.—Wheat was fairly active at a decline of ½@1c. for spring, and 1@1½c. for winter grades, closing quiet, including No. 2 at $1.[illegible] cash, $1.[illegible] for March, $1.[illegible]@$1.[illegible] for April, $1.[illegible]@$1.[illegible] for May, and $1.[illegible]@$1.[illegible] for June. Rye was steady, including No. 2 at $1.[illegible] cash for Western, $1.[illegible] for March, $1.[illegible]@$1.[illegible] for April, $1.[illegible]@$1.[illegible] for May, and $1.[illegible]@$1.[illegible] for June. Rye was quiet, including No. 2 at $1.[illegible] cash for Western, $1.[illegible] for March, $1.[illegible]@$1.[illegible] for April, $1.[illegible]@$1.[illegible] for May, and $1.[illegible]@$1.[illegible] for June. Barley was quiet, including No. 2 at $1.[illegible] cash, $1.[illegible] for March, $1.[illegible] for April, $1.[illegible] for May, and $1.[illegible] for June. Barley malt was quiet, including No. 2 at $1.[illegible] for Western. Oats were slightly weaker, closing quiet, including No. 2 at $0.[illegible] cash, $0.[illegible] for March, $0.[illegible] for April, $0.[illegible] for May, and $0.[illegible] for June. Corn was dull and weak, closing quiet, including No. 2 at $0.[illegible] cash, $0.[illegible] for March, $0.[illegible] for April, $0.[illegible] for May, and $0.[illegible] for June. Rye was quiet, including No. 2 at $0.[illegible] cash, $0.[illegible] for March, $0.[illegible] for April, $0.[illegible] for May. After Thursday's 2 cent wheat closed weaker at $1.[illegible] for February, $1.[illegible] for March, $1.[illegible] for April, $1.[illegible] for May, and $1.[illegible] for June. Corn was dull, closing 1c. lower for February, 70½c. for March, 72½@72¾c. for April, and 72½c. for May. Oats were dull and lower, closing 1c. lower for March, 54½@54¾c. for April, and 55½c. for May. Rye was dull and lower, closing 1c. lower for March, 90½@91c. for April, and 91½c. for May. Barley was dull and lower, closing 1c. lower for March, 70½@70¾c. for April, and 71½c. for May. Barley malt was dull and lower, closing 1c. lower for March, 90½@91c. for April, and 91½c. for May.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull at $18 for mess, $19 for extra prime, and $19.50@$20 for clear. Beef dull and nominally unchanged. Cut meats in fair request and the prices embrace 2½@2½c. for pickled bellies, medium and light weights, 10@10½c. for pickled hams, and 7½@7¾c. for pickled shoulders. Lard was fairly active and weaker, closing at 11.[illegible]@11.[illegible]c. for prime city, and 11.[illegible]@11.[illegible]c. for prime Western, and for future delivery 12.00@12.[illegible]c. for February, 11.[illegible]@11.[illegible]c. for March, 11.[illegible]@11.[illegible]c. for April, 11.[illegible]c. for May, and 11.[illegible]c. for June, closing at inside prices. Dressed hogs—City, [illegible]@[illegible]c. Butter—Ohio, [illegible]@[illegible]c. Welsh tubs, 27@28c. half firkins, 25@26c. Western reserve dairy, [illegible]@[illegible]c. factory, 14@16c. Cheese—Full State factory, 9@10½c. Ohio cheddar, [illegible]@[illegible]c. flat, [illegible]@[illegible]c. creamery skims, [illegible]@[illegible]c. Eggs—Western, 27@28c. for fresh laid and southern 25@26c. for State and Jersey, and 1[illegible]@2[illegible]c. for fluxed.

COFFEE.—The coffee was in fair demand and steady at par for fair cargoes; sales 3,000 bags, mild quiet and steady. Rice and molasses were quiet and unchanged. Raw sugar was dull and unchanged at 6⅞@7c. for fair, 7⅛@7¼c. for refining, 17.40 bags Cuba, 1 hhd. Muscovado, 400 of sell, 8 degrees test, and 6c. for Manila, refined dull at 9½@9⅝c. for hards and 9⅛c. for standards. A.

SUGAR.—Refined quiet and steady, with sales for refining in shipping order and certificates, dearer, selling at 8⅞@9c. cash, closing with 8⅞c. bid and futures quoted at 9c. for March, 9⅛c. for April, and 9⅛c. for May. Rosin dull and unchanged. Spirits turpentine dull at 51@52c. Petroleum—Crude, crude on test, 7½@7⅝c. Have in large supply and frequent shipping lots to-day. Refined dull and nominally unchanged. Tallow dull at 8⅛@8½c. California 7½@7¾c. and city slaughter 8c. Leather—Lower for hemlock at 24@27c. Hides, 3⅛@4c. Wool—Buenos Ayres, 25@27c. Cheese freights checked by the snow in the streets. Linseed oil steadier at 60@61c. for American, city laid oil, boxes, crude unchanged. Freights—Cotton, 5-16d. to Liverpool, 3-16d. to Havre, 3-16d. to Bremen, 3-16d. to Hamburg, 3-16d. to Antwerp, 3-16d. to Ghent, 3-16d. to Barcelona, 3-16d. to Genoa, 3-16d. to Trieste, 3-16d. to Reval, 3-16d. to Cronstadt, 3-16d. to St. Petersburg, 3-16d. to Copenhagen.

Wanted—Females.

FIRST-CLASS hands on lace goods and children's and infants' wear. JOS. KEARNEY, 37 Walker st.

GIRLS wanted on fancy wool tiny for wool hands. HENRY FRIEDMAN, 83 Centre st.

OPERATORS wanted on white shirts; work given out. Call all the week. WILLIAM P. ODDENS, 1,305 3d av.

OPERATORS wanted on custom shirts; also an operator on fine flannel shirts. Apply to F. SHOLT, 5 West 4th st.

OPERATORS, first prices to first-class operators on lace crowns. J. BERNSTEIN & CO., 314 Canal st.

OPERATORS on suits and cloaks. L. KOCH, 34 Walker st.

OPERATORS and hasters on cravats and shop work; must to press. 142 Canton st., Brooklyn.

PAPER BOXES.—Wanted, paste and glue hands. REICHERT & CO., 13 South 5th av.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Howe etc. W. A. H. Singer, W. & W., $10, $15, $20 warranted three years; second hand, $10, $12, $15; rented, $2.50 per month. BROWN, 252 Grand st., near Forsyth.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home and Domestic $10; all other kinds, $5; warranted 3 years. 201 East Broadway, near Grand st. 1,264 Broome, near Mott.

SCARFS.—Wanted, experienced finishers on men's scarfs and tubes. Apply immediately at 614 Broadway; take elevator.

STRAW SEWERS on Willcox & Gibbs and Palmer machines. Apply to T. W. HYNES & CO., 901 Broadway, N. Y.

STRAW SEWERS on Willcox & Gibbs machine, 19th st. and 2d av., South Brooklyn. H. A. EAMES.

SMALL GIRLS for light work; must be neat and tidy. 9 Dey st., up stairs.

VEST BASTERS wanted; steady work. NICOLL, the Tailor, 145 Bowery.

WANTED—Two first-class operators on machine, and two good hands on children's jackets. Apply for two days at 47 WHITE st., 23 Moore st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—Near, by cash girls. Apply with references Monday and Tuesday. 1,[illegible] 3 and 5 A. M. SOLOMON BROTHERS, 34, 36 West 23d st.

WANTED—Experienced operators on ladies' fine underwear; to work on the premises or at home; also experienced hands. 256 East 127th st.

WANTED—A ventilator; one who thoroughly understands hair work. Apply at 30 West 18th st.

WANTED—Bonnet frame makers. Apply to T. W. HYNES & CO., 901 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—100 cash girls at EHRICH BROTHERS', 24th st. and 8th av.

WANTED—Outdoor finishers on fine white shirts. E. MILLER & CO., 58 Thomas st.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; good washer and ironer. Call at 328 East 60th st.

WANTED—20 girls, from 13 to 17 years, to make paper bags. 159 West Broadway.

50 OPERATORS and finishers on ladies' cloaks and suits; also a good cutter for ladies' cloaks; steady work. 54 Macomb st., near 5th av., South Brooklyn; all week.

75 GIRLS wanted to make gossamer rubber clothing on sewing machines; steam power. Apply at No. 205 East 57th st.

100 HOOP SKIRT hands, former employees preferred to call. T. CARPENTER, 62 White st.

500 OPERAT