# THE REDSKINS.

## Council of the Indian Tribes of the Southwest.

### A War of Extermination Against the Whites to be Inaugurated in the Spring—Progress of the Quaker Mission—The Safety of White Settlers Endangered by Land Jobbers and Railroad Agents.

ST. LOUIS, March 4, 1870.

General Hazen, commander of the Department of the Arkansas, arrived here yesterday from the Indian Territory, and furnishes an account of affairs in that section.

All the Indian tribes of the Southwest held a council at "Antelope Hills" in December and agreed to inaugurate a war of extermination against the whites in the spring; but their policy has been changed since then. The Arapahoes, Kiowas, Cheyennes and other Southwestern tribes have been peaceably inclined, and with care on the part of the government good order may be maintained.

An important council with all the wild tribes that remain will be held on the North Fork of the Canadian river on the 20th inst., under the auspices of Superintendent Hoag, the object of which is to secure peace among the tribes hostile to each other. The prospects for success in that direction are quite good.

The Quaker mission is extending its influence and working benefit to the Indians on the reservations.

The influx of railroad agents begging subsidies and lands for railroads is doing much harm and endangering the interests of the whites now settled in that country. It has become such a nuisance that the Cherokees have commenced warning the whites to leave the Territory. The contemplated action of making these Indians open their lands to general settlement is opposed by the mass of the Indians. They claim that it would reduce nine-tenths of them to beggary in five years through the trading and cheating propensities of the whites. The more intelligent among them acknowledge that the country is too unwieldy for their use, and favor a curtailment of the reservation to about one-eighth of its present dimensions, giving the members of the tribe who choose to become civilized and complete citizens the lands selected by themselves—say a section to each—the rest to be placed on reservations under the same arrangement as now. A vast tract of country would thus be freed from the Indian claim and thrown open to settlers. In this manner, it is claimed, the former pledges of the government would be nearer carried out, and a much better state of feeling would exist than if the Congressional scheme were practically instituted.

By many persons Indian nationality is thought to be a fallacy, and that no benefit can be derived from interfering with the district usages of the different tribes. General Hazen states that the country throughout Southern Colorado and New Mexico is being rapidly settled, and that before another year is over every valley along the southern tributaries of the Arkansas, from Fort Lyon to the mountains, will be dotted with colonies similar to those which passed through here a short time since *en route* for the Wet Mountains. He describes the country westward and southwestward of Fort Lyon as capable of sustaining an immense population. The whole country is rich in agricultural and mineral resources.

### The Friendly Sioux at the Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies—Ineffectual Efforts to Induce Their Savage Brethren to Bury the Hatchet—Unfulfilled Promises of the Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1870.

The following official letter was received to-day at the Indian Bureau:—

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DISTRICT, FORT SULLY, DAKOTAH TERRITORY, Feb. 20, 1870.

Hon. ELY S. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:—

SIR—I desire to lay before you some information concerning the condition of the Sioux at the Cheyenne and Grand River agencies, in accordance with a request of the principal chiefs, who from time to time come to me with their complaints and hopes. It is useless for me to tell these Indians that they ought to go to their agents, they know that I am the ranking military officer here, and they insist that I must write to their Great Father.

As to the condition and conduct of the Sioux at the two agencies referred to I see no reason to complain, excepting that the young men have killed a few beef cattle belonging to the contractor, and all the friendly Sioux persist in making raids on the Rees and Gros Ventres. As to their complaints, they all arise from their misunderstanding of the treaty at Fort Rice. As you are aware, an Indian never forgets anything that is promised him; nor can he understand why circumstances should interfere with the fulfilment of the promises. Now, it is true that the Peace Commissioners at Fort Rice pictured to the Indians a pretty liberal view of their improved condition under the treaty, and the Indians come to me and say:—"Where are those houses you were going to build us? Where are the cows, the sheep, the pigs, &c.? But, above all, where are the guns and ammunition we were to have received?" The planting of corn, also recommended to them, and which we promised to assist them in, has as yet made little progress. All the Indians whom we are accustomed to call friendly are very anxious to farm. Last year, owing to the want of implements and oxen, very little was done. And while upon this subject I would recommend that a strong effort be made this spring to get as much land broken as possible, to give the Indians a start in planting; and while recommending I would respectfully advise that a liberal supply of trade rifles and ammunition be furnished the friendly Indians this summer. I have no fear nor any belief that under any reasonable treatment these Indians would ever use their arms against the whites.

Since the council at Fort Rice the friendly Indians have used all the means they could to induce the hostile Sioux to come in and bury the hatchet. Many of them have given away all their horses and goods to the hostile Indians in trying to conciliate them, and now the friendly chiefs tell me they have given the matter up; that they can do nothing with their wild relations, and that all they desire is to keep their bands together, to learn to farm and to keep away from the hostile Sioux entirely. To encourage these friendly Sioux in every possible way is of course very important. They amount to eight or ten thousand souls, and if the hostile Sioux must break down and be put down by force of arms, which appears inevitable, the value of keeping the friendly ones quiet cannot be overestimated.

Of course the prospect of a crop the first year upon sod land is not good; but if twenty or thirty teams could be employed to break land this spring the Indians would raise some corn, and the prospect for next year would greatly encourage them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. S. STANLEY,
Colonel Thirty-second Infantry,
Brevet Major General United States Army,
Commanding District.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

### More Paving Jobs—Mayor Hall's Vetoes—That "Starter's Box."

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday at four o'clock, and went to work with their usual vim. Alderman Coman, the President of the Board, had a number of petitions from citizens threatened with assessments for experimental paving, which were laid over; and also the letter from Mayor Hall, already published, returning without his signature the joint resolution of the Common Council inviting Mr. Seward to a public dinner.

On the motion of Alderman WOLTMAN the letter was referred to the Seward Reception Committee.

The next business in order was the reading of the general orders. The first of these, which was called up by Alderman Reilly, directed that South street, from Montgomery to Corlears street, be paved with Belgian pavement, &c. The next directed the Comptroller to pay to the Northeastern Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary $1,500 as a donation, and to place the dispensary on the list of public dispensaries, to receive the semi-annual appropriation of $500. Order No. 232 made the salary of the clerk to the Superintendent of Lands and Places equal to the salary of the general clerk in the Street Department; No. 230 authorized and directed the Street Commissioner to build a pier of the usual dimensions at the foot of Forty-sixth street, North river, the same not to extend beyond the line of the Harbor Commissioners; No. 229 directed that Tenth avenue, from Eighty-sixth to 106th street, be "regulated," &c.; No. 117 authorized and directed the Street Commissioner to pave the lower side of West street, to the bulkhead line, from Charles street to Christopher street, repaved and repaired forthwith. All these orders were adopted unanimously.

Alderman MILLER moved to reconsider the vote of the last meeting authorizing the appointment of janitors in the Civil District Courts, and the reference of the matter to a committee of conference, which was carried.

On the motion of Alderman MILLER the resolutions vetoed by the Mayor for the paving of Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth and White streets with stone foundation pavement were taken from the table.

Alderman DIAMOND protested mildly on the ground that the majority of the citizens living in those streets didn't want the pavement. The resolutions were then read and passed over the veto of the Mayor, there being but one vote in the negative.

The veto of the Mayor on the resolution empowering the Dry Dock Railway Company to erect a "starter's box" in front of No. 1½ Park row was then taken up. The resolution, on being put to the vote, failed to pass over the veto, there being but eight for to ten against it. The vote, however, was reconsidered and the resolution referred back to the Committee on Railroads. The Dry Dock Company now know what to do.

A number of general orders authorizing the laying of crosswalks, &c., were passed, and there being no further business the Board adjourned to Monday next, at two o'clock.

### MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN NEWARK, N. J.

Yesterday afternoon, in Newark, N. J., one George Blenkenhorn, a German, residing at No. 72 Newark street, was taken into custody and held to await a charge of having murderously assaulted his wife during a drunken spell by striking her a terrific blow on the head with a heavy iron instrument of some sort. On the way to the City Prison he secured the attendance of a respectable grocer to go bail for him, but the latter, on hearing the nature of the case, respectfully declined. He has once or twice before been arrested for similarly abusing his unfortunate wife.

# THE COURTS.

### Important Decision in Bankruptcy—The Fleiss Income Case—Action to Recover Counsel Fees—The Alexander Poisoning Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

**Important Decision—In Appeal—A Wife's Rights in Cases of Husband's Bankruptcies.**

Before Judge Nelson.

*In the Matter of John N. Bonesteel, a Bankrupt.*—This is a petition of Mrs. Bonesteel, to review a petition of the District Court on a claim by the assignee that she held 1,145 shares of stock in a Nicolson Pavement Company that belonged to her husband. The proceeding against her was by petition in a summary way, by the assignee, to compel her to show cause why this stock should not be transferred to him. The stock is said to be of the value of $30,000. We have heretofore held that the suit by the assignee against a third person to recover assets claimed to belong to the bankrupt should be commenced by a bill in equity, or suit at law, under the third clause of the second section of the Bankrupt act. In that case we direct that the petition and answers be amended and stand for bill and answer. In that case, however, the proceedings had not extended beyond those pleadings. An application is now made in this case to revise the decision in the court below on petition, which, if the proceedings are to be regarded as founded on a bill in equity, could not be entertained, as the remedy in such a case could only be by appeal under the eighth section of the act. As we have not reformed the proceedings in this case, as was done in the case referred to, and as the practice has been heretofore very much unsettled, and to hold now in the case that the remedy is by appeal and not by petition, the time for appeal having been passed, would preclude all relief, we think it will be best and in furtherance of justice to all parties concerned to set aside the order or decree of the court, as founded on irregular proceedings, with leave for the petitioner, the assignee, to file a bill in the usual way against Mrs. Bonesteel, without costs to either party.

The petition of Mrs. Bonesteel granted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CRIMINAL BRANCH.

**Counterfeiters, Whiskey Dealers and Tobacco Men in Trouble.**

Before Judge Woodruff.

*The United States vs. Hartell Pearce and Reuben Carpenter.*—The defendants are charged with being connected with Colonel Bob Clark, an alleged counterfeiter, who is now in jail, in default of $25,000 bail, for extensive dealings in counterfeit money. Proceedings were reserved, by instructions from the Solicitor of the Treasury, until after the trial of Clark.

Julius Knopf and Abraham Rosenheim, indicted for becoming sureties on a bogus tobacco manufacturer's bond, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for trial.

Frederick Bauer, indicted for doing a lottery business without payment of special tax, failing to appear for trial, his recognizance was declared forfeited.

Lewis Murray, indicted for embezzling a letter from the Post Office, was arraigned, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

No criminal case being ready for trial, the court adjourned. This court commenced to sit on criminal cases on Tuesday morning last, but no case has thus far been ready to proceed to trial.

**The Fullerton Case.**

District Attorney Pierrepont thinks that the Fullerton case will certainly be commenced on Monday next. He has received no notice from defendant's counsel for any application for further postponement. He says it is not claimed by the defence that the missing paper in Mr. O'Conor's possession will be of any importance, unless the case assumes some unexpected phase.

**Wine Merchants Indicted.**

Ellerbock, McCullagh & Innorst, of No. 49 Beaver street, extensive importers of wines, have been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for undervaluing the invoices of wines imported by them. A civil suit is pending in the United States District Court against the same parties to recover $40,000 for the alleged undervaluation.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

**The Fleiss Income Case.**

Before Commissioner Osborn.

*The United States vs. William M. Fleiss.*—The defendant, a wine merchant, of the firm of Fleiss & Mayer, Nos. 77 and 79 Broad street, was charged with omitting to make full return of his income for 1868, with intent to defraud the government. The case, which has been under examination for some days, was resumed yesterday.

The books of the firm have not been produced in evidence during the progress of the examination, as they could not be found, the government asserting that they were in the possession of the defendant, and the defence as strongly asserting that they were in the custody of Collector Bailey. As the books could not be found the Commissioner admitted secondary evidence of their contents, which is really the only evidence against the accused.

The defence moved to strike out this evidence, contending earnestly that the books were seized by Collector Bailey and never returned, and are therefore now accessible, or ought to be, to the prosecution, and should be produced as the best evidence. The defence also moved that Mr. Fleiss be allowed to make a sworn statement, simply in reference to the whereabouts of the books, citing as a precedent the fact that in the Blaisdell and Eckel distillery case Judge Blatchford had allowed Dr. Blaisdell to testify relatively to the whereabouts of the books of the distillery. The Commissioner reserved decision on the motions until Monday next, until which time the examination was adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

**Action to Recover Counsel Fees.**

Before Judge Barnard.

*Sydney Webster et al. vs. Thomas B. Hawksworth et al.*—This case came up yesterday on motion to strike out the answer of defendant as frivolous, and for judgment. The action originally was brought to recover a sum of $30,000 alleged to be due the plaintiffs for professional services as counsel in a case in which the defendants were then defendants in a custom house suit and the plaintiffs their counsel therein. From the statements made in the case it appeared that the plaintiffs claimed that they had substantially effected a settlement of the suits, and for their services therein, claimed the sum of $25,000 and $5,000 professional services. The defendants on the other hand contend that the suits against them were discontinued by their own direct applications and memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury, and considering the charge and the claim unjust refuse to acknowledge it. The defendants further allege that the suits against them had been reopened by the government, and that, in fact, they had never been compromised or settled. The Court denied the motion and ordered a reference.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

**Interesting Statement of the Work of the Term.**

The February term of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of this county, just terminated, has been of longer duration than usual, and the disposal of criminal cases unprecedented. The term commenced on the 7th of February and adjourned on the 4th of March, the court having been twenty-one days in session, frequently late in the afternoon, to dispose of the cases on trial, John K. Hackett, Recorder, presiding, and Samuel B. Garvin, with his assistants, Mr. Tweed, Jr., and Mr. Fellows, prosecuting for the people. Among the trials of noted and desperate criminals were David Degnan and Joseph McGowan, for burglary, sentenced to State Prison for ten years each; George Smith for burglary in first degree, sentenced to State Prison for twenty years; James Welch, assault with intent to kill, sentenced to State Prison for ten years; James Hasketh, for assault with a deadly weapon, to State Prison for five years; Allen G. Taylor, for arson in third degree, to State Prison for seven years; Jeremiah Evans, Charles Froud and Charles Williams, for burglary in third degree, five years each to State Prison; also the trial and conviction of John Purcell for murder in the first degree, sentenced to be executed on 8th day of April next, and the trial and acquittal of James Lee for murder in the first degree. The following statistical statement of the business of the term will be read with interest:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Murder in first degree | 1 |
| Assault, with intent to kill | 1 |
| Assault with dangerous weapon | 5 |
| Burglary in first degree | 1 |
| Burglary in second degree | 2 |
| Burglary in third degree | 13 |
| Attempt to commit burglary | 8 |
| Arson in third degree | 1 |
| Grand larceny | 13 |
| Attempt to commit grand larceny | 6 |
| Petit larceny from person | 1 |
| Petit larceny | 12 |
| Obtaining goods by false pretences | 1 |
| Receiving stolen goods | 1 |
| Forgery in fourth degree | 2 |
| Cruelty to animals | 2 |
| Assault and battery | 2 |
| Total | 71 |

Indictments found by Grand Jury, 158; complaints dismissed by do., 14.

By verdict, 19; by confession, 52; tried and acquitted, 37; sentenced to be executed, 1; sentenced to State Prison, 40; sentenced to the Penitentiary, 17; sentenced to the House of refuge, 2. Aggregate term of imprisonment in the State Prison, 186 years and 3 months.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

**The Alexander Poisoning Case—Writ of Habeas Corpus.**

Before Judge Ingraham.

An application was made yesterday to discharge Gardner and his wife, who were some time since arrested on suspicion of having poisoned Ira A. Alexander, who, it was said, was in the habit of carrying about with him a very large amount of securities. He died in the house of the defendants, who admitted that the deceased had $8,000 worth of securities. The daughter of deceased charged the defendants with foul play and they were accordingly placed under arrest to await the result of an analysis of the stomach by Dr. Doremus. The application for the release was based on the fact that Mr. Gardner was in extreme ill health and that from the 24th January till the 4th March nothing had been done in the matter.

The Assistant District Attorney stated that the investigation would be immediately commenced, and asked an adjournment till Wednesday next, which was granted.

## BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

**The City of Norwich Case.**

Before Judge Benedict.

*George Place et al. vs. The Steamboat City of Norwich, Her Engines, &c.*—In this case, which was an action to recover for damages sustained by loss of property in a collision, a decree was entered in favor of libellants and the vessel ordered to be sold to satisfy the claims. Yesterday a petition was filed by Horatio N. Slater, Sr., and others, a company doing business at Webster, Mass., setting forth that they had also lost property to the amount of $8,807 by the collision, and asking that they should be allowed to recover from the proceeds of the sale of the vessel. The case will be heard on the 9th inst.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

**Alleged Counterfeiter Admitted to Bail.**

Before Commissioner Jones.

John Story, Jr., of Richmond Valley, Staten Island, who was arrested for having in his possession a plate used in the manufacture of counterfeit stamps, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. The hearing of the case was set down for the 15th inst.

**A Druggist as a Liquor Dealer.**

F. Schmidt, a druggist, doing business at the corner of Eleventh street and Fifth avenue, was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of retailing liquor without paying the special tax required by law. The Commissioner admitted him to bail in the sum of $500 and set the hearing of the case down for the 11th inst.

CITY COURT—EQUITY.

**Alleged Fraudulent Representations.**

Before Judge Thompson.

*Isaac D. Smith vs. Alexander Hudnut.*—Plaintiff sues to recover $1,228, obtained from him by defendant through alleged fraudulent representations. The plaintiff's story is that Hudnut sold him the lease, fixtures and good will of the drug store corner of Washington and Fulton streets, representing at the time that he owned the fixtures. It subsequently transpired that they belonged to the landlord of the premises, and that the "good will" was valueless. He gave defendant a note for $3,400, secured by mortgage, upon which he made a number of payments, but as the representations made have proven false he now asks the Court to have the mortgage and note canceled and the money thus far paid refunded to him.

Defendant denies fraud, alleges that he expended $5,000 in fitting the store up and claims that it would have become profitable but for the bad management of plaintiff. He further claims that he had a right to remove the fixtures by the terms of his lease and that he transferred the right to plaintiff, who kept them and sold them when leaving the store, which is now occupied by other parties.

Decision reserved.

# THE COMING "REPEATERS."

### Alarming Conspiracy Unearthed at Cooper Institute—The "Vested Rights" of Men Being Agitated Under Corsets—The Bewitching Ballot Stuffers of the Next Generation.

The New York City Woman's Suffrage Association held its regular monthly meeting at Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon. The attendance was quite large, mostly ladies, Mrs. Wilbour, President of the association, in the chair.

Mrs. BLAKE presented the following resolution for discussion:—

That as women are affected equally with men by the policy of the government it is no more than just that they should have equal power in controlling that policy.

Mrs. BLAKE then went on to state that within the past month she thought very great progress had been made in the emancipation of women. She instanced the action of Wyoming, where women had been elected justices of the peace and made jurors. Some papers commenting on this subject said if women voted "hanging would be played out." She did not intend to discuss the question of hanging, but she hoped and expected when that day came—and she fully expected to see that day soon—we should not have such disgraceful scenes as we had heard of at Mystic Island within the past week; and when that "good time came" prisons would become houses of reformation, as they are not now. Women have had no part in this government directly. When war came they were powerless, and the cost to women could not be told. Women had offered up their sons, husbands, brothers, fathers, to preserve the country, and yet they had no share in the law-making or controlling power in the land. She did not blame men for giving political rights to foreigners, but would like to have them give equal rights to women.

Mr. POOLE thought women ought to prepare themselves to not only vote but to accept all the duties that this privilege brings with it. Of course they would have to be jurors. It is not the question now about the right of women, but the expediency. He thought women would be better advocates, at least for women, and would be better able to present the cause of women than men are. He said the late James T. Brady used to say "any one who could cross Broadway was fit to be a justice of the peace."

A vote was called for in recognition of those men who in Congress were in favor of equal pay for those women who were clerks in governmental service at Washington. The vote was unanimous.

Dr. HALLECK made some remarks. He said the *Tribune* has been for many years supposed to be in the van in all reforms, and so has been kicked at; but now it feels as if it had something to kick at in the woman suffrage movement, and it improves its opportunity.

Mrs. WILBOUR read a letter full of interest, detailing the experience of a woman trying to obtain signatures to a petition for suffrage.

These suffragists seem to think that when women vote most of the evils that now exist will be made to come right.

## MURDER IN NEW JERSEY.

### A Man Tarown Off the Bay Bridge of the Central Railroad and Drowned—Arrest of the Alleged Murderer—The Statement of the Prisoner.

About eight o'clock on Thursday morning John Clark, the night watchman on the Bay bridge of the New Jersey Central Railroad, saw two men crossing the bridge from the west end and coming toward s him. Clark went into the watchhouse to warm himself, and not many minutes had elapsed when he looked out to see what detained the men, but this time he saw only one, who was walking at a rapid pace. Clark stopped him and inquired where the other man was. The stranger turned pale, became excited and confused and muttered something which was not very intelligible. Clark observed that the man had blood on his clothes and that there were bruises and blood marks on his face and hands, and so he detained him. The latter then stated that his companion was taken sick and was lying behind, but this explanation was not satisfactory, and Clark held him till another watchman, named Flood, came up and they placed the man under arrest and conveyed him to Bayonne, where they surrendered him to a constable. A search was then made for the missing man, but no trace of him could be found. Marks of blood were seen on the bridge, from which it was concluded that there had been a murder and that the victim was thrown into the river.

The Bayonne authorities conveyed the prisoner to Elizabeth, as the supposed crime was committed on that side of the bridge, and he was locked up for examination. He gave his name as George Roehag. He is a German, about thirty-eight years of age, and a carpenter by trade. When arrested he stated that he could not speak English; but when statements were made in his presence that he was certainly a murderer he soon acquired a knowledge of that language and retorted promptly. He made a statement setting forth that on Wednesday night he and the missing man met casually at Elizabeth and stopped for the night at the station house there. The two men formed an acquaintance, and on Thursday morning they both set out for Bergen Point. He at first denied that he knew the man, but when he found he had been seen by the watchman he said he never saw the murdered man till Wednesday, when they slept in the station house at Elizabeth; that yesterday morning he went into a saloon to warm himself and get a hot drink, and then went on toward Bergen Point; that when he got to the bridge he overtook the missing man, who demanded of him fifteen cents and that if he did not give it to him he would "bust him in the nose." He refused to give him the money, when he received a sledge-hammer blow in the face, and that in retaliation he knocked the stranger down and he fell over into the water and disappeared, and that he was forced to do what he did. He said the missing man was a German and about twenty-five years old, and had on a drab overcoat, cap and pants.

### THE ALLEGED DEFAULTING PAYMASTER.

In the case of the United States vs. Emanuel Mellech, late paymaster in the United States Navy, who was put on trial in the United States District Court, at Trenton, N. J., on the charge of having embezzled a sum of money placed in his charge, was concluded yesterday. The jury retired and after examining all the papers in the case found a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that there was no cause of action.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, March 4—6 P. M.

The day has been one of further excitement in Wall street, and particularly in the Gold Room, where

GOLD DECLINED TO 112¼ AND REACTED TO 114¼,

which latter price was made just before the end of street business, late in the afternoon. The extraordinary announcement of the Washington authorities that the imports for the first six months of the fiscal year have been but a trifle in excess of the exports led to a sharp decline in the earliest operations, and 113¾ was touched five minutes after the Gold Board was called to order. From this figure there was a reaction to 113⅞ and a decline again to 113¼. At this stage the Gold Room was treated to a number of reports, very general in their character, that Mr. Boutwell, at the solicitation of a delegation of New York business men, intended interfering to keep gold steady, or at least not to depress it further, and the price ran up to 114. But the street soon lost faith in this new situation and gold finally dropped to 112¾. Here an active buying movement set in on the part of the "shorts" and on the part of those who are now firmly convinced that "gold is cheap," with the effect of putting the price back to 114¼. The rate for carrying gold ranged from five down to two per cent, with exceptional transactions at "flat" for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—Gold cleared, $77,613,000; gold balances, $2,286,670; currency balances, $2,718,890. The chief fluctuations in gold are set forth in the table:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 A. M. | 113¾ | 3 P. M. | 113¼ |
| 10:55 A. M. | 113⅞ | 3:19 P. M. | 112¾ |
| 11 A. M. | 113¾ | 3:20 P. M. | 112½ |
| 11:45 A. M. | 113¼ | 3:30 P. M. | 113 |
| 12 M. | 113⅜ | 4 P. M. | 113 |
| 12:13 P. M. | 114 | 5:30 P. M. | 114 |
| 1 P. M. | 113½ | 5:35 P. M. | 114½ |
| 2 P. M. | 113⅜ | 5:45 P. M. | 114 a 114½ |

STOCKS STRONG AND ACTIVE.

The stock market at the opening was weak and inclined to go off in a panic with the decline in gold, Northwestern falling to 71½, Central scrip to 92¼, Reading to 96¾, and St. Paul to 62. But here the bull cliques, who were already heavily loaded with stocks, rushed in, and by a bold and desperate movement carried the whole list up between one and two per cent, putting prices to-night where they were night before last when the cliques essayed the second grand advance in the bull campaign for the spring and summer of 1870. They labored like beavers all day and had their agents constantly at work stimulating the market whenever it flagged or whenever it showed signs of following the magnetic example of gold. To "cut loose from gold" was one main object of their efforts, and in running stocks counter to the course of the precious metal they have certainly executed a very difficult thing. When gold became weak and stocks wavered they sent their emissaries into the Gold Room and steadied or strengthened the premium until other operators came to their assistance. The sellers to-day were principally the regular "bear" operators. The buyers were the "bull" cliques only. The public were never so little interested in the market. Outsiders are too apprehensive of a "break" to take hold with the "bull" cliques. Hence the desperate energy of the latter, to whom the future brings life or death—fortunes or bankruptcy. It will be observed, however, that the best prices and the heaviest dealings were for and in the stocks which are the immediate objects of the cliques' solicitude. The rest of the list was dull and prices comparatively less active. The whole situation was made to appear buoyant by the extraordinary attention bestowed on the salient features, such as Rock Island, Northwest, Lake Shore, New York Central and, in the miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail. It is only fair to give the clique view of the situation and their reasons for making so brilliant a fight on the "bull" side. It is evident that other prices are not falling with that of gold, because those prices are regulated by other influences, such as the abundance of paper money in the country, the tariff, taxation and the like. Hence, with gold at par, there is a bottom price for stocks which cannot be far from present figures. But to determine these bottom prices, with the depressing influence of lower gold on the one side and the inflating influence of more abundant money on the other, would require powers of divination greater even than those of an actuary in life assurance or an average adjuster in marine risks. The point is dimly misty in the obscurity of these questions. The cliques are fighting stocks up, because stocks naturally tend to go up in an easy money market, and they argue that for every one per cent gold goes down at least two millions of currency is set free from carrying gold. Should gold go to par two hundred millions of a commodity which is now merchandise, like cotton or produce, and which lies up two hundred and twenty-five millions of currency, would then become currency and really inflate the circulation by adding its volume to the circulating medium. Gold, for carrying which interest is now paid, would then command interest itself. Instead of only eight hundred millions of paper set off against two hundred millions of gold and six hundred millions of general wealth (including stocks, bonds, &c.), the *régime* of gold at par would give us a thousand millions of money against six hundred millions of general property. The very gold which, on account of its premium, was an object of value and a rival to stocks and merchandise, would, by being added to the stream of money, enhance the same stocks and merchandise. It should, moreover, be borne in mind that the great inflation in England in the beginning of the century, when the South Sea and like bubbles were floated upon the public, and when shares rose to fabulous prices, was the sequence of the return to specie payments, the country being flooded with paper money, the volume of the circulation being increased by the restoration of coin to currency. It was when the government commenced contracting the paper money that the reaction began which ended with the great financial and commercial crash of 1825. Thus it will be seen there are two sets of theorists in the market. The "bulls" look for higher prices. The "bears" expect a grand smash as gold goes to par, and that stocks will be included therein. The following table of highest and lowest prices of the day will exhibit the results of the movement in stocks quite obviously. Owing to an oversight yesterday a misstatement occurred in the comparative prices of New York Central stock and scrip, which was remedied to some extent, however, in the record of closing street prices:—

| | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Cen. & Hud. Consolidated | 95½ | 94½ |
| New York Central & Hudson Scrip | 93½ | 92¼ |
| Harlem | 144½ | 143 |
| Erie | 25¼ | 25 |
| Reading | 97½ | 96¾ |
| Lake Shore | 87½ | 86 |
| Wabash | 43¾ | 43½ |
| Pittsburg | 99 | 98 |
| Northwestern | 73¼ | 71⅞ |
| Northwestern preferred | 88¼ | 87 |
| Rock Island | 120½ | 119¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 92 | 91¾ |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 62¾ | 62 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred | 76½ | 75 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 30½ | 29¾ |
| New Jersey Central | 103½ | 101¾ |
| Col., Chic. and Ind. Central | 19¾ | 19 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 34 | 33¾ |
| Cumberland | 30¾ | 30 |
| Mariposa preferred | 19½ | 19¼ |
| Quicksilver | 11¾ | 11¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 37¾ | 37½ |

ALMOST A PANIC IN GOVERNMENTS.

At the first session of the government board there were heavy sales at a sharp decline, the 1867's falling to 109½ and the 1862's to 111¾. The market rallied subsequently and closed strong, as follows:—United States currency sixes, 110½ a 110⅞; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114½ a 115; do. do., coupon, 115 a 115¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110½ a 110¾; do. do., 1862, coupon do., 112¼ a 112½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110½ a 110¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., registered, January and July, 109½ a 110; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109½ a 109¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110¼ a 110½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110¾ a 110⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 107¾ a 108; do. do., coupon, 108 a 108½; gold bonds, Central Pacific Railroad, 94¼ a 94¾.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

The Southern list was active and strong for the Virginias, both issues of which are now side by side in the vicinity of 69, although the new bonds were heretofore a greater favorite by as much as ten per cent. The new North Carolinas continued weak. The general market was dull, owing to the diversion of interest to the other markets. The following were the only quotations made at the last board:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 55¾ a 56¼; do., new, 45¾ a 45¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 68¾ a 69; do., new, 67 a 68; Georgia sevens, 92 a 92¾; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45¾; do., new, 21¼ a 21¾; Missouri sixes, 93¾; Louisiana sixes, 72 bid; levee sixes, 71¼ a 72; do. do. eights, 80 a 83; Alabama eights, 94 a 95; South Carolina sixes, new (January and July), 79¾ a 80¾.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was more active, the great decline in gold and the eve of steamer day inducing many merchants to cover their contracts in the present condition of the market rather than take the chances of a reaction next week. Rates remained steady, however, as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 107¾ a 108¼; good to prime bankers', 108¼ a 108½; short sight, 108⅞ a 109¼; Paris, sixty days, 5.23¾ a 5.19¾; short sight, 5.18¾ a 5.17¼; Antwerp, 5.23¾ a 5.19¾; Switzerland, 5.23¾ a 5.19¾; Hamburg, 35¾ a 35¾; Amsterdam, 40¼ a 40¾; Frankfort, 40¼ a 40⅜; Bremen, 77¾ a 78¼; Prussian thalers, 70¼ a 71.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Friday, March 4—10:15 A. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $16000 US 6's, '81, cou. | 114¼ | 400 shs Canton Co. | 61¼ |
| 2000 do. | 114 | 100 Cumb Coal pf. | 30½ |
| 5000 do. | 114¼ | 100 do. | 30¼ |
| 20000 do. | 114½ | 200 do. | 30 |
| 5000 US 5-20, c, '62 | 112¾ | 500 do. | b60 30¾ |
| 5000 US 5-20, c, '65, n | 109¾ | 100 West U Tel | 83½ |
| 5000 US 5's, '74, reg | 109 | 90 Penn Coal Co | b c 217 |
| 10000 US 5-20, c, '67 | 109¾ | 200 Pac Mail S S Co | 37¼ |
| 10000 do. c | 109¾ | 100 do. | b10 37¼ |
| 5000 do. | b8 109¾ | 200 Qu'ksilver Min Co | 11¼ |
| 50000 do. | 109¾ | 100 do. | b c 11¾ |
| 20000 do. | 109¾ | 25 Am Mer U Ex | 37¼ |
| 148000 do. | 109¾ | 100 do. | 37½ |
| 20000 do. | s8 109½ | 100 U S Express | 51¼ |
| 10000 do. | 109½ | 100 do. | 51¾ |
| 20000 do. | b8 109¾ | 200 N Y C & H R RR | 95 |
| 65000 do. | 109¾ | 100 do. | 94¾ |
| 5000 do. c | 109¾ | 100 do. | b c 94¾ |
| 25000 do. | b8 109¾ | 200 do. | 94¾ |
| 2500 US 5-20, c, '65 c | 110¼ | 20000 N Y Cab R RR c | 92¾ |
| 10000 do. | 109¾ | 10000 do. | 92½ |
| 1000 do. | 109¾ | 20000 do. | b c 92¾ |
| 20000 US 5's, 10-40, c | 107¾ | 200 Erie RR | 25 |
| 10000 do. | 107¾ | 200 do. | 25¼ |
| 10000 Tenn 6's, n | 48¼ | 24 Erie pref | 42 |
| 32000 do. | 45¾ | 19 N Y & N H RR | 143 |
| 30000 do. | 45¾ | 31 do. | b c 142¾ |
| 2000 Va 6's, ex c | 69 | 200 Harlem RR | b c 143¼ |
| 1000 Va 6's, new | 67 | 200 do. | s60 143¼ |
| 1000 Georgia 7's | 93 | 200 do. | 143 |
| 2000 N Car 6's | 45 | 76 Reading RR | 97¼ |
| 20000 N Car 6's, new | 21 | 600 L S & M S RR | 86¾ |
| 12500 do. | 20¾ | 300 do. | 86½ |
| 10000 Missouri 6's | 94¾ | 40 do. | 86¾ |
| 65000 do. | 94¼ | 30 do. | 86¾ |
| 5000 Louisiana 6's | 72¼ | 100 do. | b cash 86¼ |
| 10000 do. | 72 | 300 do. | 85¾ |
| 20000 La 6's, b | 72 | 1000 do. | 86¾ |
| 5000 Alabama 5's | 64 | 1300 do. | 86¾ |
| 4000 N Y 7's, b l, reg | 109¾ | 100 do. | 86¾ |
| 1000 B'klyn 6's, w l | 92¾ | 600 do. | 86¾ |
| 867 Ohio 6's, '86 | 100 | 500 do. | b cash 86¾ |
| 6000 Erie 2d mtg, '79 | 90¾ | 100 Clev & Pitts RR | 98 |
| 10000 Mich So 2d mtge | 97¾ | 400 Chic & N W RR | 72¾ |
| 8000 Fort Wayne, d by M | 86 | 60 do. | b60 72¾ |
| 5000 Cen P RR g bds | 95 | 200 do. | 72¾ |
| 1000 do. | 94¼ | 1000 do. | b cash 72¾ |
| 2000 Buff, N Y & E 1st m | 90 | 1500 do. | 72¾ |
| 5000 U Pac RR 1st m | 83 | 100 Chic & N W pref | 87¾ |
| 1000 A & T H 2d m pf | 80¾ | 200 do. | 87¾ |
| 3000 do. | 80¾ | 200 do. | b c 88 |
| 500 Chi & N W 1st m | 86 | 500 New Jersey Cen RR | 102 |
| 15000 Chic & NW con b | 90 | 400 Chic & R I RR | 119¾ |
| 1000 C & R I & P R 7's | 97 | 200 Mil & St Paul RR | 62¾ |
| 2000 Ohio & Miss 1st m | 86 | 214 do. | 62¼ |
| 8000 Mil & St P S's, 1st m | 104 | 600 Mil & St P pref | 75¾ |
| 5000 Mil & StP 7-10 con | 90¾ | 100 do. | 75¾ |
| 1000 Mil & St P 1st m | 94 | 100 do. | b3 75¾ |
| 2000 Chic & Mil 1st mtg | 91¼ | 100 Tol, Wab & W RR | 45¾ |
| 15000 C, C & Ind C 1st | 80¾ | 100 Alt & Ter H RR | 35 |
| 14000 do. | 80¾ | 100 Ohio & Miss RR | 29¾ |
| 10000 C, C & I C 2d m | 58½ | 100 Ohio & Miss pref | 71 |
| 1