MISS GENERALISSIMO CARROLL.

Have We a Female Strategist Among Us?

Congressmen, Senators and Cabinet Officers Say Yes.

She Claims to Have Suppressed the Rebellion.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Asked for Her Services.

Committeemen Only Offer Five, Which She Regards as a Burlesque.

WASHINGTON, March, 5, 1871.

Since the close of the rebellion each successive Congressional session has brought to light and submitted for public criticism hundreds of important claims to which the dread necessities of war gave birth—claims of all kinds and from all kinds of persons. In some cases the losses suffered by the claimants were small and the benefits derived by the government from those losses very great; in others the reverse is equally true; but in all, small and great, Congress is looked to for compensating appropriations, and endless as the number of claims are the proofs of loyalty put forth.

Were the stuffed pigeonholes of Congressional committees thoroughly ransacked and the most curious war claims carefully assorted, it is doubtful whether a more unique and more

INTERESTING CASE

than that of Miss Anna Ella Carroll, of Maryland, could be discovered. And hardly could there be found one of importance concerning which the general public know so little; for whatever effect upon our destiny as a nation the labors of Miss Carroll may have had, whatever bright martial honors some of our commanders may have won through her suggestions, the quiet little lady with a native modesty has kept herself and her curious case comparatively hidden from public view. She is not a "strong minded" woman as that term is generally understood, and does not court popularity, as most of the strong-minded women do. She is a descendant of the famous Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and is a native and resident of Maryland. In personal appearance she is rather short and stout, looks to be about fifty years of age, has a pleasant face and a fine forehead, flanked by

LITTLE CORKSCREW CURLS.

Her manners and intelligence are indicative of culture as well as native talent. She converses with great ease and elegance, though her hearing is so defective as to necessitate the constant use of an ear trumpet. Whatever may be the merits of her claim, she is certainly a remarkable woman. From the statements put forth by herself and others in her behalf, it would appear that her services were more important to the United States than those of the Maid of Orleans were to France. In

HER MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS,

presented in the Senate last March by Senator Morrill, of Maine, she says that, being convinced at the inception of the rebellion that it would demand for its overthrow the united exertions of all patriots of every capacity, she hesitated not to devote all her energies wholly to the cause of the Union, and to this end wrote and published at her own expense continuously for the dissemination of information, and, as opportunity offered, communicated throughout the struggle important facts and suggestions to those who were officially charged with the maintenance of the government; that after the battle of Bull Run the administration were not satisfied that the best plan for the suppression of the rebellion had been devised, and in the hope of being useful in that exigency she visited the West in the autumn of 1861, and after careful observation became thoroughly satisfied that the expedition then in course of preparation to descend the Mississippi could not succeed, and from the information elicited from steamboat pilots and other practical men who were familiar with those Western waters, she was convinced that

THE TENNESSEE RIVER WAS THE ONLY WAY TO PENETRATE THE VITALS OF THE REBELLION

with our then available forces. And for the purpose of inducing our government to abandon the Mississippi and to adopt the Tennessee river instead, she prepared the plan for the campaign, which is annexed to her memorial, and placed it in the hands of Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, on the 30th of November, 1861; that that distinguished official expressed himself highly gratified and said he had no doubt but she was right; and after the success of the expedition he informed her that she had saved the government incalculable millions and was unquestionably

ENTITLED TO THE THANKS OF CONGRESS;

that she was not advised as to how her paper was used by the War Department, but does believe that it caused the Tennessee river to be adopted as the strategetical line in 1862, and thereby most materially influenced the destinies of the war; and she asks Congress if the facts recited shall, upon investigation prove to be well grounded, for compensation commensurate with the service.

The plan sets forth all the sources of danger that must have attended a military campaign down the Mississippi at that day, and the grave mistake our civil and military authorities were making in undertaking to prepare for that expedition. It showed that numerous battles would have to be fought and the greatest risks incurred before any impression could be made upon the enemy, whose batteries lined the banks of the river, and were almost impregnable to assault, while their fortifications were regarded as their stronghold, and after showing why the entire plan should be abandoned, she suggests the Tennessee river instead, as the true strategical movement, pointing out its superior advantages over the Mississippi or Cumberland, its navigable powers for medium class boats to the foot of the Muscle Shoals in Alabama. She stated that by this river we would avoid all the rebel batteries, which it would be impossible ever to take with our gunboats, which, if injured in any way, would, on account of the current, be swept down the stream to the enemy, whereas, by the Tennessee, they would drop back with the current and escape capture. "But," she continues, "a still greater advantage would be

ITS TENDENCY TO CUT THE ENEMY'S LINES IN TWO,

by reaching the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, threatening Memphis, which lies one hundred miles due west, and no defensible point between; also Nashville, only ninety miles northeast, and Florence and Tuscumbia, in North Alabama, forty miles east. A movement in this direction would do more to relieve our friends in Kentucky and inspire the loyal hearts in East Tennessee than the possession of the whole Mississippi river. If well executed it would cause the evacuation of all those formidable fortifications on which the rebels ground their hopes of success; and, in the event of our fleet attacking Mobile, the presence of our troops in the northern part of Alabama would be material aid to the fleet." "Again," she says, "the aid our forces would receive from the loyal men in Tennessee would enable them to soon crush the last traitor in that region, and the separation of the two extremes would do more than 100 battles for the Union cause." In concluding what she now calls this

PROPHETIC PLAN,

Miss Carroll says:—"The Tennessee river is crossed by the Memphis and Louisville Railroad and the Memphis and Nashville Railroad. At Hamburg the river makes the big bend on the east, touching the northeast corner of Mississippi, entering the northwest corner of Alabama, forming an arc to the south, entering the State of Tennessee at the northeast corner of Alabama, and if it does not touch the northwest corner of Georgia comes very near it. It is but eight miles from Hamburg to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which goes through Tuscumbia, only two miles from the river, which it crosses at Decatur, thirty miles above, intersecting with the Nashville and Chattanooga road at Stephenson. The Tennessee river has never less than three feet to Hamburg on the 'shoalest' bar, and during the fall, winter and spring months there is always water for the largest boats that are used on the Mississippi river. It follows from the above facts that in making the Mississippi the key to the war in the West, or rather in overlooking the Tennessee river, the subject is not understood by the superiors in command."

These papers were referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and to them were added several

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO MISS CARROLL BY OFFICERS OF MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET,

prominent Senators and members, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of her valuable services during the rebellion. About the same time General Schenck introduced similar papers in the House of Representatives, and they were referred to the Military Committee, which in turn appointed Mr. Witcher, a republican Representative from West Virginia, to investigate and report upon the merits of the case. Miss Carroll, however, has heard nothing further from that quarter, nor has she taken any steps to induce the House committee to hasten its action.

On the 24 inst. Mr. Howard, of the Senate Military Committee, submitted a report supporting Miss Carroll's claim, and accompanied the report with a bill recommending that she be paid $5,000 "in full satisfaction of the claim," which amount, however, she does not regard as "compensation commensurate with the service."

After quoting Miss Carroll's plan the committee say "that this plan, as suggested, was adopted. We submit the following letter from Hon. Thomas A. Scott, then Assistant Secretary of War:—

Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, United States Senate:—

On or about the 30th November, 1861, Miss Carroll, as stated in her memorial, called on me as Assistant Secretary of War, and suggested the propriety of abandoning the expedition which was then preparing to descend the Mississippi river, and to adopt instead the Tennessee river, and handed to me the plan of campaign, as appended to her memorial, which plan I submitted to the Secretary of War, and its general ideas were adopted. On my return from the Southwest, in 1862, I informed Miss Carroll, as she states in her memorial, that through the adoption of this plan the country had saved millions, and that it entitled her to the kind consideration of Congress. THOS. A. SCOTT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1870.

The report of the committee goes on to say:—

The affidavit of Hon. Lemuel D. Evans, of Marshall, Texas, at present Chief Justice of that State, shows that he was entrusted by our government with a confidential mission to the Mexican border on the Lower Rio Grande, and in the autumn of 1861 proceeded to St. Louis, the then headquarters of the Army of the Southwest, and as the success of his mission depended on the movements of the army in that military department it became his business to obtain accurate information, and with that object in view he remained in St. Louis until some time in November. This deponent states that Miss Carroll was in St. Louis in October and November, seeking information, as she claimed and as he believes, in aid of the Union; that he held many conversations with her on the military and political situation; that there was boarding in the same hotel with Miss Carroll a Mrs. Scott, a lady who seemed well informed as to what was going on, and whose husband was then a pilot on the steamer Memphis, one of the transports in the expedition designed to descend the Mississippi.

"A few days after the battle of Belmont Mr. Scott came to the hotel, when Miss Carroll sought and obtained an interview through his wife, and becoming impressed with the value of his special knowledge she requested deponent to join in the interview and to interrogate Mr. Scott, which he did at great length, in regard to the Mississippi, the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers; and in reply he stated that it was his opinion—in which all the pilots connected with the expedition concurred—that it would be next to impossible to open the Mississippi with the gunboats. He mentioned one pilot who had been familiar with those waters for forty years. He stated that it was entirely practicable for the gunboats to ascend, at favorable stages of water, the Cumberland to Nashville, and, at all stages, the Tennessee to the foot of the Muscle Shoals. Miss Carroll requested Mr. Scott to write down for her the principal facts she had elicited, and also requested him to communicate to her his observations during his connection with the expedition, to do which he at first declined, on the ground of defective education, as he alleged, but he finally consented. On Miss Carroll's return from the West she prepared and submitted to deponent for his opinion the plan of the Tennessee river expedition as set forth in her memorial. Being a native and resident of that section and intimately acquainted with its geography, and particularly with the Tennessee river, deponent was convinced of the vast military importance of her paper, and advised her to lose no time in laying the same before the War Department, which she did on or about the 30th of November, 1861."

On the 5th of January, 1862, Miss Carroll addressed Hon. T. A. Scott again on the importance of the plan she submitted on the 30th of November, 1861. She says:—"Having given you my views of the Tennessee river on my return from the West, showing that this river is the true strategical key to overcome the rebels in the Southwest, I beg again to recur to the importance of its adoption. This river is never impeded by ice in the coldest winter, as the Mississippi and Cumberland sometimes are. I ascertained when in St. Louis that the gunboats then fitting out could not retreat against the current of these Western waters, and so stated to you. Besides, their principal guns are placed forward, and will not be very efficient against an enemy below them. The fighting would have to be done by their stern guns, only two, or if they anchored by the stern they would lose the advantage of motion, which will prevent the enemy from getting their range. Our gunboats at anchor would be a target which the enemy will not be slow to improve and benefit thereby. The Tennessee river, beginning at Paducah, fifty miles above Cairo, after leaving the Ohio, runs across south-southeast, rather than through Kentucky and Tennessee, until it reaches the Mississippi line, directly west of Florence and Tuscumbia, which lies fifty miles east, and Memphis, 125 miles west, with the Charleston and Memphis Railroad eight miles from the river. There is no difficulty in reaching this point at any time of the year, and the water is known to be deeper than in the Ohio. If you will look on a map of the Western States you will see in what position Buckner would be placed by a strong advance up the Tennessee river. He would be obliged to back out of Kentucky, or if he did not our force could take Nashville in his rear and compel him to lay down his arms."

OLD BEN WADE GOES FOR THE FAIR CARROLL.

"Hon. B. F. Wade, ex-United States Senator and chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, states that he had always understood that it was through this cause that the Mississippi river expedition was abandoned and the Tennessee river adopted in its stead; that a copy of Miss Carroll's paper was shown him immediately after the success of the campaign by the late Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, then Comptroller of the Treasury, and that he knew well how highly President Lincoln and Mr. Stanton appreciated this service and the information she was able to impart during the entire struggle, and has heard them both say that she ought to be liberally rewarded; that he is glad her claim is before Congress, as her services were most beneficial; that her claim is just, and he hopes will be liberally rewarded."

Miss Carroll says that here is at least settled incontestably a fact in the history of our late war which had more real significance upon the final termination of the struggle than all others combined. At that period, she says, the North had no adequate conception of the magnitude and completeness of the rebellion, for the South was, in fact, one vast military camp. Her prophetic opinion was that England and France understood far better than we how unequal the military strength of the two sections then was, and they stood ready, upon the first great military disaster after the battle of Bull Run, to recognize the independence of the South, and had our forces gone down the Mississippi, as was designed, that recognition by foreign Powers would inevitably have resulted. This, she says, was the crisis in our national life. It saved the Union and insured from that moment the death of the Southern Confederacy. She contends that these truths are understood and acknowledged to-day by all thinking men of both sections; for it seems that the South had conceded the necessity of the Mississippi expedition from the North as fully as had our own authorities, and to its diversion from that river to the Tennessee they ascribe their failure. From that hour the leaders knew their doom was sealed. The war was then costing our government upwards of three millions of money per day. How many days and months it was shortened, or how many thousands of lives were saved from useless slaughter by the change can never be estimated; and, in connection with the preservation of the Union, can never be ascertained by any mode of calculation known to man. It is altogether too big, for from that period the end of the struggle was a mere question of time: the enemies' lines were cut in two. The people were then ready to rush to arms, and the whole civilized world comprehended that the government of the Union would remain indivisible.

With reference to Miss Carroll's services at the inception of the rebellion the committee in their report say:—

From the high social position of this lady, and established ability as a writer and thinker, she was prepared at the inception of the rebellion to exercise a strong influence in behalf of liberty and Union. That it was felt and respected in Maryland during the darkest hours in that State's history there can be no question. Her publications throughout the struggle were eloquently and ably written and widely circulated, and did much to arouse and invigorate the sentiment of loyalty in Maryland and other border States. It is not too much to say that they were among the very ablest publications of the time, and exerted a powerful influence upon the hearts of the people.

Some of these publications were prepared under the auspices of the War Department, and for these Miss Carroll presented a claim to reimburse her for the expenses incurred in their publication, which ought to have been paid; and as evidence of this we subjoin the following statement from the Assistant Secretary of War:—

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1863.

All my interviews with Miss Carroll were in my official capacity as Assistant Secretary of War. The pamphlets published were, to a certain extent, under a general authority then exercised by me in the discharge of public duties as Assistant Secretary of War. No price was fixed, but it was understood that the government would treat her with sufficient liberality to compensate her for any service she might render.

After reviewing Miss Carroll's case the committee concluded their report as follows:—

In view, therefore, of the highly meritorious services of Miss Carroll during the whole period of our national troubles, and especially at that epoch of the war to which her memorial makes reference, and in consideration of the further fact that all the expenses incident to this service were borne by herself, the committee believe her claim to be just, and that it ought to be recognized by Congress, and consequently report a bill for her relief.

The following is the bill introduced for relief:—

A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF MISS ANNA ELLA CARROLL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, in full satisfaction of the claim of Miss Anna Ella Carroll for services in furnishing valuable information to the War Department during the late rebellion, and for preparing certain useful publications during the same period, upon an understanding with the War Department.

In some way unknown, it would appear, to Miss Carroll, who does not mention any amount in her memorial, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars has been suggested as a fitting recognition of her services—the value of which those best informed on the subject are most ready to concede. It will be seen by the bill, which accompanies the report presented by Senator Howard, that it is proposed to grant Miss Carroll the sum of five thousand dollars "in full satisfaction" of her claims, and that proposition now awaits the action of the Senate. Miss Carroll is inclined to look upon the proposition to pay her

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS AS A BURLESQUE.

What! she says, call a military service like this simple information, in the common acceptation of the term! Her paper is called a plan, which Webster defines to be an idea expressed in words or committed to writing—to plan the conquest of a country, to plan the reduction of taxes, &c. Information, literally, means intelligence, notice or news, and may be furnished in writing or otherwise; but it is usually accepted as less formal than plan. For example, some woman at the last session of Congress received five thousand dollars for informing some of our frontier troops that the Indians were in a certain direction; but she did not devise or plan how our forces should proceed or capture them. Some lady, soon after the close of the war, received some twenty-five thousand dollars from Congress for appending certain headboards to graves of soldiers, as was said. Another lady somewhere about the same amount for removing the dead body of General Lyon from a battle field in Missouri, &c.; but this class of cases, however meritorious, do not belong to the same category with one that inured to the salvation of the government and the saving of so much of human life and treasure. She says this is a non-partisan claim, and is for an obligation due from the government and the people to her, and we don't suppose any true man of any party could object to seeing her rewarded in a manner consistent with the dignity and greatness of the government and the magnitude of the service rendered by her.

Miss Carroll says—as quoted in the report—"My claim to having originated this service receives strong confirmation in the fact that no military man has ever controverted it. It is not to be doubted that no educated gentleman could have been ignorant of the fact that the Tennessee was a navigable river, and runs from the very centre of the rebellion north, through the States of Tennessee and Kentucky; but the significance of this knowledge had not awakened the attention of any one, and my special claim to merit is that I was the first to point to the government how this knowledge could be made available. In preferring my claim to this I cannot by any possibility detract from our brave and heroic commanders, to whom the country owes so much, and so far from opposing me I believe that, as a class, they would be gratified to see me, or any one, properly rewarded according to the part performed in the mighty drama."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, March 7—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was steady, but less active. Cotton was heavy in sympathy with a further decline in Liverpool.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ADVANCED.

The leading bankers were in receipt of cable telegrams to-day announcing a more active money market in London, where the street rate for loans was 3¼ per cent. The inference was accordingly deduced that the Bank of England directors, at their meeting on Thursday, will advance their minimum rate of discount to 3½ per cent. The rates of sterling became firmer in consequence of this intelligence, and the prime bankers asked 109¼ for sixty-day bills, less a sixteenth and an eighth brokerage, according to the amount bought, and 109⅝ for sight less a sixteenth. The "short" rate is up to the specie shipping point.

GOLD STRONG—111 A 111¼.

The announcement of the above facts led to a more active demand for gold, principally on speculative account, and the Gold Room was more animated than it has been for a good while. The 1:30 o'clock P. M. quotation for five-twenties in London came 92, which seemed to disprove the activity of the London money market, and the price of gold, after advancing from 111 to 111¼, halted, but continued strong at the latter figure up to the close of business, particularly as it was reported that the specie engaged for to-morrow's steamer amounted to $800,000. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111	2 P. M.	111¼
11 A. M.	111¼	3 P. M.	111¼
12 M.	111	4 P. M.	111¼
12:30 P. M.	111¼	5:30 P. M.	111¼ a 111¾
1 P. M.	111¼		

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying were 2 a 3½ per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$15,639,000
Gold balances	892,505
Currency balances	989,718

Since the above was written London advices have been received up to the close of business quoting consols 91¾, an eighth lower, and five-twenties 92½, an eighth better. This contradictory movement needs explanation. As the facts stand, whatever activity exists in London seems to have wrought no disfavor in our securities, but rather to have enhanced them.

MONEY FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

The money market was steady at four to five per cent on stocks and four per cent on government collaterals. The exceptional transactions at three per cent on the latter collaterals seem to have been eliminated, the market being in the main rather more active than during last week. Prime commercial paper is in fair request at 6½ a 7 per cent.

THE NEW LOAN.

There were no further subscriptions to the new loan, and the agents say that the delay on the part of the public is due to the fact that the new bonds have not yet been received from Washington. They still confess considerable surprise at the apathy shown by the public, but anticipate rapid subscription when the bonds are actually on view and ready for sale. A London despatch states that there have been numerous subscriptions made in that city, but no details are given.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The movement in currency sixes, or Pacific bonds, was active in the early forenoon, and some nominal sales were made at as high as 115, from which figure their price subsequently dropped off to 114⅝. We learn that it is the exceptional custom in the case of these issues to quote them in business at their value without reference to their accrued interest, which is computed and paid by the buyer in addition to the market price. This custom of the Government Board is a relic of the early days of the issue of bonds by the United States, and is retained only in the present instance. Adding, therefore, instead of substracting one per cent these bonds are worth 115¾, which, with gold at 111¼, strengthens the argument of the Treasury Department in favor of floating the new loan. The "long" sixes were strong and the average sales were about an eighth per cent higher. The '62's sympathized with gold, particularly as London was strong. The other issues were only barely steady. The final street prices were:—United States currency sixes, 114½ a 114¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 116 a 116¼; do. do., coupon, 116 a 116¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112½ a 112¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¾ a 112⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112¾ a 112⅝; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112¾ a 112⅝; do. do., registered, January and July, 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111¼ a 111¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111½ a 111¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 109¼ a 109½; do. do., coupon, 109⅝ a 109¾.

STOCKS ACTIVE AND IRREGULAR.

The stock market was in a fevered and excited state all day and wide fluctuations prevailed in the leading speculative favorites. In several instances the highest prices of the present season were made. Cleveland and Pittsburg opened at 113, and, amid great excitement, rose to 119. In explanation of the advance it was rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad wanted the road as a connection between Pittsburg and Cleveland and intended offering to take it upon a perpetual lease, guaranteeing seven per cent upon the stock, increased by a scrip dividend similar to the method of the lease of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. Western Union Telegraph in this period rose to 55 and Reading to 102½; otherwise the market generally only surged up to within a fraction of the highest prices heretofore made. Hannibal and St. Joseph sold at 96¾ for the common and 104⅝ for the preferred. Northwestern preferred sold at 94 regular way and at 93 seller sixty-days in the same instant. The revival of the suit of James Fisk, Jr., for his share of the stock in the Union Pacific road, to which he claims to have originally subscribed, put the price down to 29, from which the quotation advanced to and closed at 29¾ a 30 upon the announcement that Secretary Boutwell had ordered the United States Treasurer to pay over nearly half a million of dollars to the road, which had been withheld on interest account until the passage of the Appropriation bill with its instructions on this point. In the morning Pacific Mail had touched 47 on the supposed discovery that an increased subsidy had been quietly introduced into the Appropriation bill. A persistent denial of this rumor by Washington despatches produced a fall in the stock to 44⅞, from which a rally ensued to 45¼. The real fact is that in the appropriations for the Post Office there are the two items following:—"For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, $1,000,000," and "for steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, $75,000." Now, as the Postmaster General must award the contract to the Pacific Mail Company, which is the only line on the China and Sandwich Islands routes, it follows that, while the company are not specially designated to receive a subsidy, they are to be paid $1,000,000 for a service which they have hitherto performed for $500,000. The Washington reports were correct only in denying the letter of an increased subsidy. These various rumors inspired fresh courage on the part of the operators for a decline, and also drew a great deal of stock out of the hands of the weaker "bulls" and outsiders, especially as considerable consternation was at the time occasioned by the rumor of a commercial crisis in London. Pittsburg, in this reaction, led with a decline from 119 to 114¾, but rallied to 118.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	97¾	97¼
New York Central scrip	93⅝	93⅝
Erie	22¼	22⅛
Reading	102¼	101¾
Lake Shore	99⅞	99¾
Wabash	56¼	55¼
Pittsburg	119	113
Northwestern	81¼	80⅞
Northwestern preferred	94¼	93⅞
Rock Island	112⅞	111½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	55⅞	55¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	78⅜	77¼
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅜	43½
Columbus, Chicago and Ind. Cen.	22⅜	21¾
Union Pacific	30	29
Western Union Telegraph	55	53⅞
Pacific Mail	47	44⅞

The earnings of the St. Paul Railway for the fourth week in February show a decrease of $5,999.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES UNSETTLED.

The Southern State bonds were strong, active and higher for the South Carolinas, and lower for the Tennessees and North Carolinas. The following were the final street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64 a 64¼; do., new, 64 a 64¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 65½ a 66; do., new, 65 a 65½; do., registered stock, old, 52 a 52¼; Georgia sixes, 82 a 83; do. sevens, 90 a 92; do. do., old, 91 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 48; do. funding, 1866, 39 a 41; do. do., 1868, 30 a 31; do., new, 26 a 27; do. special tax, 20½ a 21½; Missouri sixes, 91½ a 92; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90 a 91; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 71; do., new, 63 a 65; do. levee sixes, 73 a 75; do. do., eights, 87 a 90; do. Penitentiary sevens, 72 a 75; do. railroad eights, 79 a 80; Alabama fives, 69 a 72; do. eights, 100 a 100¼; do. railroad eights, 93 a 98; South Carolina sixes, 72 a 80; do. new, January and July, 61½ a 62; do. do., August and October, 62½ a 63; do. registered stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 56 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, March 7—10:15 A. M.

$8000 US 6's, '81, r	116	5 shs N Y C & H RR	98
1500 US 6's, '81, c	116	700 do b c	97⅞
40000 do	116¼	300 do	97⅞
5100 US 5-20s, c, '62	112¾	10000 N Y C & HR cf	93¾
27000 US 5-20, c, '64	112¾	10000 do b c	93¾
700 do small	112¾	100 Erie RR	22¼
5000 US 5-20, c, '65	112¾	600 do	22¼
100 do small	112¾	200 do b c	22¼
4500 US 6-20, c, '67, n	111	100 do	22
10000 US 6's, cur'ncy	115	100 Harlem RR	128½
10000 do	114⅞	100 do	128½
6000 do c	115	300 Reading RR	102⅛
1000 Tenn 6's, new	64	500 do b c	102¼
500 Va 6's, reg, old	65¼	600 do	102¼
3000 Geo 7's, gold bds	93¼	1500 do b c	102¼
1000 N Car 6's, old	48¼	100 Mich Central RR	118
16000 N C 6's, n	27¼	20 do b c	118⅛
10000 S C 6's, n, Jan & July	60½	120 do	118
5000 do b30	60¼	500 L S & M S RR s3	99¼
1000 do	60¾	100 do b3	99¼
10000 do	61	100 do	99¼
1000 Missouri 6's	91¾	200 do b c	99¼
8000 do	91¾	500 do	99
1000 Mo 6's, H & St J is	90¾	500 do	99⅛
1000 Conn 6's	101	5 Panama RR	75
4000 N Y 7's, b l, reg	107¼	400 Un Pac RR	29¾
15000 Alb & Sus 3d m	99¾	100 do	29¾
2000 Cen Pac gold bds	95¾	300 do	29¾
4000 U Pac RR 1st m	84⅝	620 do	29
2000 U Pac 7's, land g b	75¾	1000 do	29⅛
15000 Chi & NW con	88½	100 do	29⅛
1000 Alt & T H inc	36	100 do b c	29⅛
10000 H & St Jo 6's, con o	103	200 Cleve & Pitts RR	112
20000 do	103¼	100 do	113¼
10000 do	103½	500 do	113⅜
26000 Great W 1st, '88	87⅜	1000 do	113¾
11000 Great West 2d m	84	200 do b c	113⅞
15000 C & R I & P R 7's	102¼	200 do	113⅞
1000 C & Tol s f	100	200 do	114
5000 N J Cen, n b	109¼	200 do	114¼
5000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d	87	100 do	115
2000 Chic & Alt inc bs	85	400 do	116
1000 Ohio & Miss 1st	89	200 do	116⅛
5000 M & St P 7-10 con	94¼	500 do	117
5000 Chic & Mil 1st mtg	94	400 Ch & N W RR	91⅛
15000 C, C & I C 1st mtg	85	100 Chi & N W pf s3	94¼
3000 N Y & N H 6's, bds	101	15 do	94⅛
2000 N Mo 2d m b	60	150 do	94⅛
5000 Am D & Im C, 7's	95¾	400 do b c	94⅛
5 shs Bk of Com'w'lth	95	100 do	94¼
55 Cent Nat Bk	105¼	200 C, C, Cin & I RR s3	84¾
10 Fourth Nat Bank	109	20 do	84¾
100 American Coal	29¼	100 N J Central RR	106¼
500 W Un Tel s3	54¼	100 do	106⅞
100 do b3	54⅞	1082 Chic & R I RR	112
20 do	54⅞	200 do	112⅛
50 do bet call	54¾	100 do	112
200 do bet c	54¼	100 Mil & St Paul RR	56⅛
100 do	54¾	34 do	56⅛
100 do	54¾	100 do b c	56⅛
1000 do	54¾	900 do s60	56¼
1400 do	54	200 Mil & St P pf	78⅛
200 do b3	55	500 do	78
400 do	55⅛	100 Tol, W & W RR	55⅞
100 Maryland C Co b c	31⅛	10 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gd	96
400 Quick M Co	13⅛	600 Ros, H & Erie RR	1⅛
200 sus Quick pref b c	19⅛	300 Alt & Ter H RR	30¼
700 Con G of Md b c	29	100 do	30¾
100 do	29¼	50 Chic & Alt RR pf	110¾
400 do	29½	700 Ohio & Miss RR	43⅞
1000 do	30	100 do	43¾
100 do	29½	1500 do	44
200 Brunswick C Land	8½	500 do s3	44⅛
100 Boston Water Pr	31⅛	500 do b c	44⅛
100 do bet call	32⅞	1000 do	44
300 do	32¾	21 Ohio & Miss pf	72⅛
700 Pac M S S Co	46¾	300 do	72¾
25 do bet call	46¼	100 do b c	74
200 do	46¼	200 Del, L & W RR b c	107⅞
100 Canton Co b c	74½	150 Morris & Es RR	89½
100 U S Ex	50	100 do	89½
200 Am Ger U Ex	48	300 H & St Jo RR	96¼
10 do	48½	100 do	96¼
100 N Y C & H RR s3	97⅞	100 H & St Jo RR pf	104
500 do s3	97¾	400 Col, C & I C RR	22¼

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, c	116¼	$70000 US 5-20, r, '67	111¼
45000 US 6's, '81, r	116	12000 US 5-20, r, '68	111⅛
15000 US 5-20, r, '62	112¼	3500 US 5-20, c, '68	111⅛
2000 US 5-20, c, '67	111¼	7500 US 5's, 10-40, reg	102¼
4000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	111	40000 U S 6's, cur	114
42000 do b3	111¼		

One o'Clock P. M.

$3000 Va 6's, reg, old	52¾	100 shs U S Express Co	49
2000 N C Fdg Act, '66	40	100 N Y C & H RR	97⅞
2000 N C Fund act, '68	39¾	100 do b c	97⅞
1000 B'klyn 6's, w i	94	500 do	97¾
8000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo is	90	10000 N Y C & HR cf s8	93¾
5000 Gt West 1st, '88	88	100 Erie RR	22
15000 do	87¾	100 do b c	22
10000 U Pac RR 1st m	84	100 Reading RR	102
4000 do	84⅛	200 Mil & St P RR	55¼
5000 Union Pac 10's inc	70	200 Mil & St Paul pf	77¾
15000 Con Pac gold bds	95¼	100 Harlem RR	128¼
4000 Col, C & I C 1st	85	500 do	128
2000 North Mo 1st m	82¾	150 L S & M S RR s3	99¼
2000 do	82¾	400 do s3	99
20000 Han & St J 8's, cn b	103¾	200 do b c	99
1000 Ohio & Miss 1st	89	200 Un Pac RR b c	29¼
100 shs Con Coal of Md	30½	200 do	29¼
200 do	30¼	600 Panama RR	75
400 do b call	30	1200 Clev & Pitts RR	113
100 Pac M SS Co	45¾	200 do	116
700 do	45¼	100 do	115¾
400 do	45	100 Chic & N W RR s30	80
600 do	46	100 do s60	80¼
100 do	45½	500 do	80⅞
800 do bet c	45¾	100 P, Ft W & C RR gd	96
300 do	45¾	10 Del, Lack & W RR	107
500 do	45½	200 do	107⅜
200 do	46¼	100 Ohio & Miss RR	43⅞
500 do	45	200 Rost, Hart & Erie	1⅛
200 do	44¾	400 do	1⅛
100 Canton Co	50	200 Morris & E RR	89¼
100 Boston Water P	32¼	100 do	89¼
100 do b c	32	500 C, C & I C RR	22
500 West Un Tel b c	54¾	100 H & St Jo RR pref	104
500 do	54¾	1000 Chic & N W pref	93¾
200 do	54¼	100 do b c	93¾
300 do	54¼	200 do	93¾
700 do	54¼	500 do	93¾
500 do b20	54¾	700 Col, C, C & I RR	85
200 do	54	100 Chic & R I RR	111¾
100 do	53¾	50 do	112¼
40 Adams Ex Co	77½	100 do	112¼
43 Wells-Fargo Ex	43¼	300 do b c	112
100 do b c	43¼	200 do	111¾
50 Amer M U Ex	48	100 Tol, Wab & W	55¾

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel.	54¼ a 54⅞	Northwest'n pf.	93⅞ a 94
Pacific Mail	44¾ a 45¼	Rock Island	111¾ a 111⅞
N Y Cen con	97¾ a 97⅞	St Paul	55¾ a 55¾
N Y Cen scrip	93¼ a 93⅜	St Paul pf	77¾ a 77⅞
Erie	21 a 21¼	Wab