

THE WARRIORS' COUNCIL.

Great War Talk at Modoc Headquarters.

Steele Protected from the "Boys" at Night by Two Chiefs.

SCHONCHIN'S RHETORIC

"It Looks Like Another Heart Has Entered the Talk."

Why Won't the Commissioners Go To Be Scalped?

"Who Are the Bad Men That Want to Kill Us?"

STEELE'S TYEES.

Great Chiefs and Great Fathers All Want Peace.

"I Am an Old Man and Not Afraid to Die."

JACK'S ONE-HEARTED TIRADE.

"I Would Like to Know Why We Can't Sleep and Live Here."

Matilda's Lying Objectionable to the "Big Chief."

PEACE FAR OFF AND WAR AGAIN EXPECTED.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, COTTONWOOD CREEK, CALIF., March 5, 1873.

The peaceful aspect of affairs has disappeared, and present indications look very like war, as the Indians do not appear inclined to leave this country and have set a bold front against all overtures of the kind. Mr. Steele and party returned from their first mission to the lava beds, accompanied by seven or eight Modoc bucks and the squaw Mary, sister of Captain Jack. Mr. Steele was evidently pleased with his visit, and reported to the Commissioners that the Indians were willing to surrender as prisoners of war and go to some warmer country. This was indeed good news, and we were all calculating upon the prospects of a speedy return home when Mr. John Fairchild, one of Mr. Steele's party, said that he was afraid the Indians had not properly understood Mr. Steele's proposition for them to leave this country, and that they were under the impression they were to remain where they had been on Lost River or to go to Klamath. Mr. Steele, however, would not give up the point, and insisted that everything was favorable and that the Indians perfectly understood what he said and replied in the affirmative.

It was finally determined that Mr. Steele should go in again on Monday, and consequently he started accompanied by Mr. Atwell, Frank Hiddle, the interpreter, and squaw, Mary, and six Modoc bucks. Two of the bucks, Long Jim and Dufy, surrendered and remained where they were under the charge of the military. They arrived at the lava beds about dusk, and did not receive a very cheering welcome, as the bucks looked sullen and discontented. After taking of their saddles and tying up their horses they went to Wild Gal's ranch and had supper. They then waited for a messenger to bid them to council; but finally, getting tired, they went over there themselves.

As they came up to the entrance to the cave they heard the Indians wrangling among themselves and talking in loud tones of voice, and several of them came out as they were descending the rather precipitous entrance. The cave was very full, and, before sitting down, Mr. Steele and Mr. Atwell stepped across the circle and shook hands with Captain Jack and Schonchin, and it was plainly evident from their greeting that trouble was brewing. To any one conversant with Indian manners and customs the signs around the cave were of no good portent, as even the woman's cap on Captain Jack's head showed that he thought he had been fooled, and the arrows at the head of the wounded warrior were placed side by side in the same position as they are placed at the grave. There were more present than Mr. Steele had seen before, and he counted sixty-nine warriors in all, many of whom were strangers to him and wore hair on their upper lips. This is a fashion not familiar to the Modoc tribe, and gave Mr. Steele the impression that they had been reinforced by some Snake Indians. It is certainly probable that they have received an addition to their force, as I only counted forty-four or forty-five warriors present on the occasion of my visit.

CAPTAIN JACK IN A WARRIORS' MOOD. After cutting up and presenting the tobacco they had brought with them Mr. Steele read the terms offered by General Canby and the Peace Commissioners, which were that they were to surrender to the military and be removed to Angel Island and fed, clothed and cared for at the government expense. Jack and several of his head men were to go to Washington, see the President and arrange about their new home—probably in Arizona. These terms were heard in sullen silence, and Scar-faced Chaley and two others were the only ones that granted an assent. Captain Jack finally spoke and evidently showed that he did not appreciate the proposed terms. He accused Mr. Steele of duplicity; said he had never sold his land and would never leave it, and then spoke in a wild strain, every word of which told on his savage auditors, and their eyes sparkled and told a tale of blood that their fingers throbbed to shed.

MR. STEELE SPEAKS AGAIN, GOING OVER THE TERMS more, and he was followed by John Schonchin, who made a regular war speech, pitching into everybody all around that had any hand in the proposed treaty; accused Steele of lying, and finally asked him if he was not afraid to lie down and sleep among them after bringing them such a message. Steele replied that he was not afraid, that he was afraid of no man, and that he was old and to die did not hurt much. He then told them he had deceived one, and explained the terms of the treaty again, and how it was impossible for them to live peacefully in Oregon. Captain Jack and Schonchin then spoke again in rather hot language, and finally they accepted Steele's proposition to have a talk again in the morning, and the warriors dispersed, muttering and talking loudly among themselves.

GUARDED WHILE SLEEPING. When Steele and Atwell got up to retire to Wild Gal's ranch, Scar-faced Chaley got up and whispered to them, "Make your bed here; I will lay down alongside of you." They concluded to accept his advice, and, unfastening their blankets, spread them down on the ground near the rocks. Chaley slept alongside of them and Captain Jack at their feet, showing that these two were deter-

mined to guard them against treachery. The night passed without any incident occurring to break their rest.

SCHONCHIN'S NO-REMOVAL SPEECH. In the morning, after breakfasting in Wild Gal's ranch, they returned to the cave for a talk.

After taking their seats business commenced with the following speech from John Schonchin:—"I have heard the talk; Captain Jack has heard it; Captain Jack don't know anything about another country—don't want to go there. Captain Jack has talked about the country; Captain Jack has talked about these things; we have talked enough; I have talked enough; looks like another heart has entered into the talk now; I want to talk good to you; I want a good country to live in; I will speak the truth; I have talked about it till I am tired; expect you are tired coming out here to talk about it. These boys are tired going to and fro talking. I want to talk good just what comes in my mind; I want to say yes to this thing, but I don't know about it; don't know as I can; I want everything wiped out and to live as we used to; that is the way I want to settle this matter. I would like to know the names of the bad men that want to harm us; I want to know where they live; I want to know why they are mad; I am afraid of them; I want to talk good and straight. I am not afraid of these men; those are my men here; all my people; they will do just what they agree to do; what I talk now I talk forever; I am not good to-day and bad to-morrow. This matter has all been talked over. I did not exactly understand then as I do now; the first time you told it to us you did not tell it to us this way. I have talked to my people some about it; we are all of the same mind; I have told all my men to lay down their arms, and you can see that they have done so. What I understood the last time was that we should lay down our arms, we should have peace, and that was all we had to do. I UNDERSTOOD THAT THE COMMISSIONERS WOULD COME here and talk to us. I expected them this time, instead of which none have come. I am willing they should. You must be tired coming so often to talk good for us. I want them to come to talk; I want them to come and settle this trouble soon, so that you need not be coming always to talk; I want to talk the truth and have this trouble settled. Why don't these men quit and have peace? Don't trouble them (Oregonians). These are my men; they think like me. I have told the truth as near as I can. What is the reason these men won't make peace, these men over there (Oregonians)? Why don't they quit fighting?—we have. I told my friends what to do; if they do not do right I would make them do right. It scares me; they won't quit fighting and let us alone. I have no horse to go and see these Commissioners or anywhere else—let them come here. That's all."

STEELE'S PEACE AND DON'T-CARE REPLY. Mr. Steele replied as follows:—"I have come a long way to talk to you as a friend, and the Commissioners came to Linkville and did not want to come any further. I asked them to come to Fairchild's and they came, only a half day's ride from you. They did this because they are your friends and want to do good and stop this war. Some of the Commissioners have ridden for four weeks to meet and talk with you to try and stop this fighting. General Canby, an old man, has ridden 300 miles to talk, because his heart is good to you. These young men who went into Fairchild's saw him; they can tell you if they think he tells lies. He is your friend. He wants you to show confidence enough in him to come out and talk with him. He promises you will be safe. The first time I came here I came as your friend because I trusted you. I was not afraid of you then; I am not afraid of you now. I am not afraid of any man in the world, but I am afraid to do anything wrong. I don't fear when I talk with a good heart. I told you then that I thought it best for you to go to a warmer climate, under the charge of General Canby, because he is a soldier and can protect you. Our people are many, the Great Chief and all the bad ones; your people are few. The Oregonians are your friends, and if you live here they will kill some of your men. Then your young people will act wild and kill some good people. These men say that your young men have stolen some of their horses, killed their cattle and murdered their people. They say they will kill you if you stay here. They are very mad. They are not your friends or mine. They talk bad of me because I have been your friend. The Great Chief knows that you are not to blame in the matter, and to keep you from being harmed by them he wants you to go with General Canby, who will take you to a good home where none will hurt you. He thinks this trouble is from a misunderstanding. It is liable to occur again if you remain here."

BAD MEN WILL DRINK WHISKEY, and when drunk will shoot Modocs, then war will begin again. There are plenty of bad men, and the Great Chief cannot watch them all. They will live close to your land, your people will meet them and there will be trouble all the time, for when they see each other each party will get mad. That is why I talk peace, and why I want you to go to a warmer country, and why I want you to live here in peace when I know you could not, I would be speaking lies. If you live here in two months there will be war again, and then you will say "Square Steele lied to us, when I could not help it. We can't move our people, they are too many. Your people are few, we can move them. When I told you I wanted you to go to this warmer country, I could not tell you where it was; I had not been told by the Commissioners to do so. I knew that the Great Chief had plenty of land that he would give to you. I then went back to the Commissioners and General Canby told them your hearts were good, and they have sent me back to you to tell you what they would do for you. He told me to come in and make peace with you for them, if you would not talk with them. But they want to shake hands with the head men, for they came a long way to see you. If your hearts are good you can go a little way to meet them. They don't want to go to stop because they are afraid of you. They have plenty of soldiers. You might kill a thousand of them; but it would not stop the war. He can in two months bring more soldiers than he can stand on these lava beds. He wants to stop this war to

PREVENT ALL YOUR PEOPLE BEING KILLED, because he thinks you are a good people. If you go to that new home you will be fed, clothed and protected till you can take care of yourselves. You can have your own land, raise grass, melons, grain, horses, cattle, and live like the white men. If you do not agree to this you will stay here and be killed. He will send soldiers enough here to kill all, and I don't want that done. I told the Great Chief that I did not want him to fight this people, for I had been his friend for many years. The Tye Chief, General Canby, is not much clothing, but will send to get more for you if you make peace, and now he can give you enough to make you comfortable. When you go to that island you will be where no one can disturb you, while Captain Jack goes to Washington and then look out his new home. He will send soldiers to guard them from bad men, so that no Oregon man can harm them. I think it is not safe for you to leave the lava bed without an escort of soldiers to protect you from these bad men. If you go as I want you to, I promise you that none shall be hurt. Now I want you to GO AND TALK WITH GENERAL CANBY and make a treaty with him; you need not deal with the Commissioners if you don't want to, for I heard them say whatever General Canby promised they would agree to. He gave me this paper to show you what he will do for you if you agree to his terms. Jack and his head men will go to Washington, while his people remain on Angel Island; then he can go out and find a new home, and then all can go there. There you will find no bad men to bother you. Your children can learn to read and write, like the whites. The people there will all shake hands with you in peace. I do not know the names of these bad men in Linkville. I can't point them out; but I see by the papers that they are all mad. There are men way up in Salem who are mad at you, and it is not safe for you to live here. I know they are mad, because they write to me, knowing that I am your friend. I don't fear them, but I fear for you. I am an old man, and can't last long any way, and while I live I want to do right between Indians and white

people. I hope they will take my advice and make this treaty. I have no more to say."

JACK TALKS WITH ONE MOUTH AND ONE HEART. Captain Jack then responded as follows:—"The talk that we have made has taken such a turn that I hardly know what to think of it. I did not study the first talk much, and this seems to be somewhat different. I thought of the talk we had a long time ago, and I thought this would be like it. My heart was good then and I thought it would remain so forever. I would like to know why we can't sleep and live here as we can in any place. What I talked first talk now. I want these men to come here, and I want to talk up right away. I did not understand the first talk as I do now. We had that there is a difference that can't be talked. My heart told me there would be no difference when you come back. What I spoke about I spoke from my heart. I thought the Commission would come this time to talk with us, but now they want us to come to them. I thought everything was to be wiped out, and we were to live as we did before. I want these men to come and see us, and we won't have to go back and forward so often. I am tired of it. These are all my people; I have no other, and they are like me; we talk with one mouth. I don't know how it is I can't live here as I was when I made peace here before. I expected to make peace that way now. I don't know how it is that one man talks one way and another talks different. One says it is all right, and now you talk of coming here with soldiers. The talk now is just what it was when it caused the bloodshed. I never talked or thought of going away off, and if one of my men should talk so to you I would send him away as a bad man. Some bad men have been talking about me; I want it stopped."

MATILDA CHIDDED FOR LYING. Why did Matilda tell us the soldiers were gone? My young men saw plenty of soldiers; I want them all to go away and leave us alone. I did not want Matilda to come here; why did she not tell us about going away off? She did not want to tell us that, and now it is new to me. It is just as I thought—the Oregon men want to fight and the others do not. It is strange that your Great Chief cannot rule all your people alike. I am not like the Oregonians; I want everything wiped out; I have been staying around here and am willing to stay here; let them have that side of the lake and I will keep this side; I don't know of any other country; don't want any but this, and have nothing to say about another country. Why did they not tell me this at first? Why kill me if I stay? I don't know anything about another country; have no money with which to buy a new country. This is my home; I was born here, always lived here and I don't want to leave here. I have heard a great deal of talk about moving from here, and I am afraid again. I have done."

STEELE AGAIN ON HIS FEET. Mr. Steele said:—"I told you the first time I talked with you that the Oregon men were so mad that they and the Modocs could not live in peace when they and the Modocs were so close together. It was not so last time, and I wanted them to move to a warmer country, where you would be happy and safe, and I tell you again I want you to go there. Your people will be safe and increase and grow strong. Stay here, fight the soldiers and you will be killed. If you make this treaty you can sleep as soundly as I slept last night. The people of Oregon are under one chief, those of California under another; one wants war, the other wants peace. One says kill all the Modocs unless they give up these men and have these men hanged; the others say "No," and I say "No," for I want you to go away from here and make peace. These men want to hang Scar-faced Chaley, Hawker Jim and several others, and they will if you stay here and fight the soldiers, for they are too many for your men. They want this done as the only condition on which they will make peace with you. I know that, living on the borders, you cannot keep peace."

MEETING JACK IN KIND. The last time we talked you told me you wanted to live in this place, that it was a bad place to live in, that you did not want to live near the Oregonians, and you said you would go to a warmer country. The talk we had some time ago, I told you the Big Chief. He said it was good; he was pleased with it. A little while after that you made another treaty with Huntington—a different one. In that paper you and your people said you wanted to go on the Klamath Reservation. The Big Chief then said these people did not like my talk, but had sent another talk, saying they would go on the Reservation instead of living here. He then told me I was chief no longer. He put in a man whom they understood better. Since then I have been no chief; only Modocs' friend. I will go back to tell the soldiers' chief about what you say to-day. My heart is sick about your talk. You want me to trust you all the time, but you trust no one. I will go and tell them what you say, and see what they will do. I don't know what they will say or do about it. That is all."

SCHONCHIN WANTS MORE LIGHT. Schonchin then said:—"I would like to live in my own country. I know the Oregonians are mad as well as still I have to live with them. I don't see why they want to take me away. I did not start first, and I want you to think of that. If my men had fired the first shot I would not say one word about going away. But they did not. I want to know why they want to hang my men. I never told my men to shoot. I know the soldiers shoot first. I want you to think that all over."

MURDERERS MADE TO TREMBLE. Mr. Steele then replied:—"When Schonchin's brother, who is on the Reservation, talked with Huntington, he told him all this land—the papers say. He stays on the Reservation and keeps his promises. Captain Jack's party came away and broke their promises. The Tye Chief sent soldiers to bring them back, and that brought on the fight. The soldiers think the Indians fired first. I don't know, but I do know they killed Miller, Brotherton and Boddy in cold blood after the fight was over, and their best friends, too. This is what made the Linkville men mad at the Modocs. These men were at Linkville the day before the fight, and the people did not tell them the soldiers were coming. Because they knew these men were your friends and would tell you of it. You said they considered them, and that is why these Linkville people wish to hang these Indians. The Oregon Chief thinks it right to hang them. I thought at first that some mistake had been made, and that all might be washed out. But I know now that to make a sure peace, you must go away, and that is why I advise you to go to a warmer country. You must go as good as you would go this little way to talk with these men and arrange this thing. Your men went with me and came back safe. I promise you to help you to get back safe; if you go you shall be equally safe."

ARE THE SOLDIERS MAD, TOO? Schonchin replied:—"I told you the other day settled everything, buried and wiped all out. What I said then I say now. I want to quit and live as we did before. I want to know who will come here and help me. You are asleep. Your words are different I don't understand it. You talk now of the soldiers coming. Are they mad, too, because I want to live here? I don't want much more talk about it. I want these men to come and fix this trouble right and straight."

AN OFFER TO MACHAN AND AFFRAGATE. Captain Jack then said they would meet the Peace Commission in the lava beds at the foot of the Bluff in two days' time. He only wanted to see Machan and Affragate. John Fairchild replied also came and two or three broke up, but nobody else. The council then broke up and Mr. Steele and party went and saddled their horses and started on their way. They were accompanied by General Canby and another squaw, Lucy, another squaw, wanted to come, but the Modocs would not let her. She said she would go with Mr. Steele, and that he would like to come in but he dare not as the others would kill him if they saw him making such an attempt.

THE PARTY ARRIVED AT FAIRCHILD'S AT DUSK last night and Mr. Steele made his report to the Commissioners. They did not tell them the same things that we heard now because satisfied that the Commission was near a close and that matters would now be entrusted to the care of General Canby.

Boston Charley, Mary, Arlena and two other squaws returned to-day, hearing the information that the Peace Commission were tired of talking, and that they would go in to see them. They would meet them on honorable terms on neutral ground with an equal number of men on each side, or they would fight it out. They said they would not go to see them, but they would have a talk. They would wait for their answer until to-morrow evening. They would not hear by that time, because the Peace Commission would have already decided to deal with them. General Canby also sent word that any talk close to come in and surrender would be treated as a declaration of war. The messengers departed in a very bad humor, some of them refusing to shake hands.

I believe this will end my peaceful correspondence.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

How Erie Sought to Cheat the Albany Lobby.

ORIGIN OF THE BARCOCK INVESTIGATION.

Reformed Erie Converted to Classification.

A Lobby Strike and Its Probable Consequences.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL IN A FLUTTER.

Singular Resolution Adopted by the Reformed Erie Directors.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Appropriated for Legislative Corruption.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S WISDOM.

A Fair Prospect for Curious and Interesting Developments.

ALBANY, March 17, 1873.

The investigation into the transactions of the present Erie Railway direction, both in connection with the overthrow of the Jay Gould Board and the legislation of last Winter at Albany, is creating much excitement in certain circles, and a few remarks as to the origin of the inquiry and as to the developments to which it may lead will not be without interest. The Erie Railway has been for years a rich placer for the adventurous lobbyists of the State capital. The prodigal liberality of Fish and the quiet determination of Jay Gould, who would carry his objects over every obstacle at any cost, and whose word was as good as his bond for a million in the lobby market, have induced the hungry members and their lobby co-operators to regard Erie as their legitimate prey, and when that corporation remains away from Albany and presumes to manage without legislation, or to carry its measures through without "seeing the boys," a feeling prevails that it is robbing the lobby of its rightful spoils. The present Erie directors have taken this position during the present session. They have foolishly imagined that they could manage their little affairs without paying out any money to any of the three houses, the Senate, the Assembly or the Third House. Rumor maliciously whispers in the halls of the Capitol that they have been lining their own pockets so liberally that they have nothing left for outsiders; but as the present Erie is "reformed" Erie, as it has come into power over the dead bodies of the terrible corruptionists who passed the abominable classification act for their own interests, rumor must surely in this instance be a stammering jester.

AN ATTEMPT AT CHEAP LEGISLATION. However this may be, certain it is that Erie did not appear on the scene of legislation this Winter, and did not seem disposed to do its duty towards the faithful members and their lobby allies. The natural indignation of these disappointed gentry was heightened by the discovery that Erie actually had an important bill before the Senate—a bill that had been given to a strictly honorable and unpurchasable member of that body who was going to put it through on principle and whom the lobby did not dare to approach. This bill is nothing more nor less than a Classification bill, the very measure for the passage of which the Jay Gould direction had been denounced with all the vigor of invective, and which the present Erie directors now desire to secure as a means of retaining the power they so gallantly won. It appears that the bill had been given to Senator Madden to father and protect, and this was sufficient to assure the lobby that it was to be pushed on its merits and that, in the language of the capital, there was no money in it.

A SHERWD AND SAVING GAME. The introduction of this bill had been shrewdly managed by certain Erie directors in the following manner:—Senator Madden had been the original proposer and advocate of the Gould Classification bill, and was well known to have supported the measure on principle alone. The present Erie directors, availing themselves of this knowledge, obtained an interview with Senator Madden and inquired if he still believed in the justice and policy of classification in a railroad Board of Directors. Senator Madden seldom abandons his settled convictions, and he, therefore, replied in the affirmative. He was then asked if he would favor such a bill in the interest of the present direction, and his answer was that as he approved the measure he was ready to advocate it, no matter who might be individually injured or benefited or damaged by it. He, moreover, declared that he recognized this request, coming from the old denouncers of classification, as a gratifying endorsement of the soundness of his own views, and, therefore, he was willing to introduce the bill.

HOW THE BARCOCK INVESTIGATION ORIGINATED. Learning of the intended introduction of the Classification bill, the lobby became furious with indignation against the swindling operation by which they were to be cheated out of their well-remembered Erie fees, and one of the coolest and clearest-headed of the number, Mr. George O. Jones, immediately drew a resolution of inquiry into the manner in which the Erie Railway Company raised money to pay a dividend on pretended earnings, and into such operations of the road as had squandered the capital which ought to have been applied to the benefit and advantage of the travelling public. Now, the impressive George O. has a theory which he is pushing with vigor, that the railroads of the country are public highways, and that, except to pay themselves the expenses of operating the roads and keeping them in proper repair, and a fair dividend on the legitimate investment—not on watered stock—the corporations have no right to divert a single dollar from the public. This theory is, of course, honestly entertained, and is very patriotic and disinterested, only it serves the purpose of bringing the railroad companies up to time, just the same as if it were designed for that purpose, and for no other.

THE INNOCENT BARCOCK, OF NIAGARA. Mr. Barcock, of Niagara, is a very innocent gentleman, and he agreed to introduce the resolution asking for a special committee to make the investigation. Friends of the old Erie director, however, and hungry members who waited eagerly for stray bones, got wind of the affair, and at their suggestion the scope of the resolution was materially enlarged. It was made to embrace an inquiry into the money said to have been expended over last Winter's legislation in this city, and into the means, pecuniary and otherwise, employed by the present directors of Erie in the accomplishment of the grand coup by which Jay Gould and his associates were ousted so summarily from the management. Mr. Barcock has no force, and when his resolutions were first offered the prompt and watchful Husted, of Westchester, was instantly on his feet and proposed their reference to the Railroad Committee instead of to a special committee.

The House was thinly attended, the lobby were taken by surprise, the motion of the Bald Eagle prevailed, and Assemblyman Pierson, the representative of the New York Central Railroad, gave an amiable checkmate and figuratively put the abominable resolutions in his pocket and buttoned them up safely in that capacious receptacle.

THE LOBBY AROUSED TO ACTION. But the lobby, if defeated, was not subdued. The following day they renewed the fight and gallantly carried the day, transferring the resolu-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market Still Active, with the Rate on Call Steady.

THE AVERAGE 1-64 AND INTEREST.

An Advance in Foreign Exchange and Gold.

The Rise in Gold Helped by the Appointment of Secretary Richardson.

HEAVINESS OF "CASH" GOLD.

The Stock Market Unsettled and Lower.

Activity and Strength in Pacific Mail Shares.

TUMBLE IN BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE.

Government Bonds Strong and Higher—Advance in Tennessee to 86—The Dividend on Panama.

WALL STREET, MONDAY, March 17—9 P. M.

On 'Change to-day cotton was excited and from 3/4c. to 1c. per lb. lower for spot and futures closing week. Flour remained dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, and corn in better demand, but easier.

COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTS. The total imports of foreign goods at the port of New York for the past week and since the beginning of the year compare as follows:—

Table with columns for 1871, 1872, 1873. Rows include Dry goods, General merchandise, Total for week, Prev. reported.

Since Jan. 1. 1873, \$73,001,248 \$81,861,906 \$85,450,214 THE FOREIGN MARKET.

The London quotations were steady and firm for consols and nominally unchanged for United States bonds, with a quiet market. Erie shares were heavy and their price declined about one-half per cent, to 52 1/2.

MONEY ACTIVE. The money market was active, but at comparatively steady rates, the average of business on call having been at 1-64 and interest, equivalent to about twelve and one-half per cent per annum. The extremes were 1/8 per cent on the one hand to the government dealers affix to some of the more favored stock houses, and 1-32 and interest on the other, the latter being equivalent to about eighteen and one-half per cent per annum. Commercial paper was nominally 9 a 12 per cent discount for prime names.

ADVANCE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE. The easier terms for the use of gold induced further firmness in the foreign exchanges, and the leading bankers advanced their rates 1/2 per cent for sterling bills. The following shows the rates according to the new standard:—Sterling, sixty days commercial, 107 1/2; 107; do., good to prime bankers, 108 a 108 1/2; do., short sight, 108 1/2; Paris, sixty days, 5.32 1/2; do., short sight, 5.27 1/2; Hamburg, 94 1/2; Amsterdam, 39 1/2; 40%; Frankfurt, 40 1/2; Bremen, 94 1/2.

GOLD STRONG—115 1/2 A 115. The gold market was strong in response to the firmer tone of the foreign exchanges, and the price advanced from 115 to 115 1/2, the rise being assisted by the nomination and confirmation this afternoon of Judge Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury, in succession to Mr. Boutwell, who, almost at the same time, was sworn in as United States Senator.

This action has put at rest all the speculations as to other candidates for the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and indicates General Grant's intention to maintain the same financial policy. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

Table with columns for 10 A. M., 10 30 A. M., 11 A. M., 11 30 A. M., 12 P. M., 1 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., 7 P. M., 8 P. M., 9 P. M., 10 P. M., 11 P. M., 12 P. M., 1 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., 7 P. M., 8 P. M., 9 P. M., 10 P. M., 11 P. M., 12 P. M.

IN THE GOLD MARKET THE RATES RANGED from 4 per cent to 1-32 for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Table with columns for Gold cleared, Gold balances, Currency balances, Sub-Treasurer paid out, Interest and \$3,100 on account of redeemed five-twelves.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL. Very little was doing in the Southern State bonds outside the Tennessee, which were active and strong and advanced 1/2 to 5/8. The Tennessee Legislature is considering a funding bill which would convert the outstanding debt into a new bond on which interest payments will commence July 1, 1874, and be maintained thereafter. The new South Carolinas were weaker, with a small sale at 17. The following were the closing prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 85 1/2; do., new, 85 1/2; do., Virginia, ex coupon, 45 a 50; do., registered stock, 40, 37 a 40; do., sixes, consolidated bonds, 55 1/2; do., do., deferred scrip, 14 a 15; Georgia, 60 a 70; do., seven, 87 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 30 a 32; do., to North Carolina Railroad, 60 a 61; do., funding, 1866, 20 a 25; do., 1868, 17 a 22; do., new, 17 a 18; do., special tax, 13 a 15; Louisiana, sixes, 48 a 50; Alabama sixes, 55 a 61; do., eight, 80 a 85; South Carolina sixes, 50 a 61; do., new, January and July, 17 a 20; do., April and October, 20 a 22; Arkansas sixes, funded, 40 a 45.

THE RAILROAD BONDS. The railroad bonds were quiet and firm. Erie followed at 99 1/2 and Fort Wayne firms at 103 1/2. Boston, Hartford and Erie firsts sold at 40 1/2. The following were the bids at the regular call as amended by prices in subsequent dealings:—

Table with columns for New York Cen. 99 1/2, Erie 1st 100, Erie 2d 100, Erie 3d 100, Erie 4th 100, Erie 5th 100, Erie 6th 100, Erie 7th 100, Erie 8th 100, Erie 9th 100, Erie 10th 100, Erie 11th 100, Erie 12th 100, Erie 13th 100, Erie 14th 100, Erie 15th 100, Erie 16th 100, Erie 17th 100, Erie 18th 100, Erie 19th 100, Erie 20th 100, Erie 21st 100, Erie 22nd 100, Erie 23rd 100, Erie 24th 100, Erie 25th 100, Erie 26th 100, Erie 27th 100, Erie 28th 100, Erie 29th 100, Erie 30th 100, Erie 31st 100, Erie 32nd 100, Erie 33rd 100, Erie 34th 100, Erie 35th 100, Erie 36th 100, Erie 37th 100, Erie 38th 100, Erie 39th 100, Erie 40th 100, Erie 41st 100, Erie 42nd 100, Erie 43rd 100, Erie 44th 100, Erie 45th 100, Erie 46th 100, Erie 47th 100, Erie 48th 100, Erie 49th 100, Erie 50th 100, Erie 51st 100, Erie 52nd 100, Erie 53rd 100, Erie 54th 100, Erie 55th 100, Erie 56th 100, Erie 57th 100, Erie 58th 100, Erie 59th 100, Erie 60th 100, Erie 61st 100, Erie 62nd 100, Erie 63rd 100, Erie 64th 100, Erie 65th 100, Erie 66th 100, Erie 67th 100, Erie 68th 100, Erie 69th 100, Erie 70th 100, Erie 71st 100, Erie 72nd 100, Erie 73rd 100, Erie 74th 100, Erie 75th 100, Erie 76th 100, Erie 77th 100, Erie 78th 100, Erie 79th 100, Erie 80th 100, Erie 81st 100, Erie 82nd 100, Erie 83rd 100, Erie 84th 100, Erie 85th 100, Erie 86th 100, Erie 87th 100, Erie 88th 100, Erie 89th 100, Erie 90th 100, Erie 91st 100, Erie 92nd 100, Erie 93rd 100, Erie 94th 100, Erie 95th 100, Erie 96th 100, Erie 97th 100, Erie 98th 100, Erie 99th 100, Erie 100th 100.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF THE DEFUNCT and bankrupt firm of Bowles Brothers was held before Registrar Thorndike in this city to-day. There were but few creditors present in person, most of them being represented by counsel. The first claim presented was that of Helen Josephine Mansfield for \$11,558, which was allowed. The counsel who represented this renowned woman were James D