Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.........FEBRUARY 18, 1881.

THE CHAINED CHILD.

Annie Crawford's Father Tells the Story of His Deception and His Regret.

MARY DOOLEY'S NEW NARRATION—SHE RETRACTS HER CONFESSION AND MAKES FRESH CHARGES AGAINST THE LITTLE GIRL.

[New York Herald.]

Charles E. Crawford, the father who chained his twelve-year-old daughter to a staple in the wall, in the too-ready belief that, in spite of her tender years, the child was an incendiary and a thief, is a clerk in the employ of his uncle, Edgar M. Crawford, a dealer in tobacco at No. 168 Water street. He is a man of about thirty-five years, the father of four children, for whom he professes paternal affection, and avows himself to be sincerely sorry for the unjust and brutal treatment to which his innocent little one was subjected for so many weeks through the cruel accusations of Mary Dooley, the servant.

Mr. Crawford said yesterday that the girl Dooley displayed a cunning and shrewdness that was devilish. He was amazed, now that the truth is known, to see how complete was the chain of circumstantial evidence which the girl had forged about her little victim, and it was almost beyond belief to see how entirely she had obtained control over little Annie Louisa. When the thefts began, as a rule nothing was taken singly. Every time an article was stolen others would disappear with it, and every time this occurred something (usually that of least value) would be found hidden with the child's playthings. And whenever Annie Louisa was taxed with the crime she always admitted it readily enough. The influence obtained by Mary Dooley over the child is a mystery yet. When the case containing Mrs. Crawford's wedding jewelry was stolen the child asserted that she had burned the case in the fire, taken the jewelry from the house and thrown it into a snowbank at One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth street and Third avenue. This jewel-case was found last Sunday by the detective in the rooms of Mary Dooley's mother, with a number of other stolen things which the girl told her mother had been given her as presents. When the razors were stolen Mr. Crawford says he thought his child, in the insanity with which he began to believe her afflicted, might do herself some bodily harm. He questioned her very closely in the endeavor to get the dangerous weapons back, and she said she had put them in the stove. Mary Dooley afterward found them there, where she had undoubtedly put them to carry out the child's confession.

TIED UP LIKE A DOG.

Mr. Crawford says that when he pinned Annie Louisa's hands to her sides it was done with a common shawl-strap, and by the advice of his family physician, who had carefully examined her, and pronounced her to be a victim of kleptomania. This was not done until after the first attempt to fire the house had taken place. The child at first denied having set the room on fire; but finally confessed that while her father and mother were at dinner she had gone up stairs, lifted up the bedding, and thrown a lighted match on the mattress. The child was not always kept pinioned with the strap. She was often released and allowed to play with the other children. At the time the second fire occurred in the laundry the child's straps had been taken off. When taxed with this, the poor little one, in her fear of the nurse, gave confused answers and acted in the same strange manner, which seemed to confirm the belief in her guilt.

When it was decided to chain up the child, Mr. Crawford says, it was after the doctor had made another visit to her and once more pronounced her insane. A long, light dog chain was procured. One end was attached to a staple in the dining-room wall and the other fastened to a belt around her waist, leaving her free to move about the room. In this way she was kept during the day, and at night she was removed to the bed-room, where she could be watched by Mrs. Crawford or Mary Dooley. This extreme measure was only taken, the father says, when he came to believe that their lives were not safe from fire should the child be allowed to run at liberty.

"OH, PAPA, PLEASE CHAIN ME!"

"Every day," said Mr. Crawford, "the poor little thing would come to me and ask to be chained up if she had previously been unchained, as she sometimes was. 'Oh, papa!' she would cry, 'please chain me up.' Now I can see that she thought that this was the only way to prove her innocence, but of course I was blind to that at the time. I used to tell her to confess and I would not punish her, and the way in which she admitted all these things made me think she was afflicted with a sort of mania. You cannot imagine or describe the poor child's joy when the truth was known and Mary Dooley confessed to her crimes."

Mr. Crawford has removed to a house in Harlem to avoid annoyance and to get away from the place where his family have suffered so much, and where they would continue to live in fear of Mary Dooley if she should be released on bail. Fire-Marshal Sheldon yesterday visited the Tombs and questioned the servant girl in regard to her attempts at incendiarism.

THE PRISONER'S STORY.

In order to obtain from Mary Dooley a full statement of her side of the singular story in which she is playing so prominent a part a *Herald* reporter last evening visited the Tombs prison, and, through the courtesy of Warden James Finn, was admitted to the female department, in which the young woman is confined. In a few minutes Mary Dooley entered the room in which the reporter was seated.

The reporter opened the conversation by asking her if she wished to make any statement in relation to the charges on which she had been arrested.

"I don't know," she replied, "that I have anything further to say, except that I am innocent."

"You have seen what the police say about you?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," she replied, sobbing, "I have been made out to be a very bad person."

"When did you first come to live with Mrs. Crawford?"

"About seven months ago. Previous to that I had been living out with two other ladies."

"Had you lived long in Morrisania?"

"I was brought up there. My mother has lived in Melrose for many years."

"Did you steal anything from Mrs. Crawford or her husband?"

"I did not."

"Did you confess to Detective Wilkins that you had?"

"Yes."

"Why did you do so if you were innocent?"

"I was frightened. I did not know what I was saying. I had been out, and upon my return I was met by Detective Wilkins. I knew he belonged to the police. He asked me if I was not guilty. I became confused. I knew not what I was saying. Detective Wilkins took me to where Mr. Crawford, his wife, Mr. Moore, the father-in-law of Mr. Crawford, and another detective were. Mr. Moore was crying. He said, 'Mamie, my God! Own up if you did it. If you say you did it, you will not be punished.' Then the detectives began to question me, Mr. Wilkins saying, 'You'd better tell the truth.' I then said 'Yes' to all they asked me."

"When Mr. Moore said that if you confessed you had been guilty of the different charges you would not be punished did the detective hear him?"

"Yes, sir; I lost control of my senses, seeing them all so excited."

"It is stated that Annie Crawford is a sensitive child, and that you possessed such influence over her that you made her tell her parents she was guilty of stealing different articles?"

"It is not true," replied the young woman. "I had no influence over the girl. She is not what she is represented, but a very bad girl. Before I came to Mrs. Crawford's Annie had already been in trouble for robbing her playmates in the public school. Complaints were made to her father, and he found the things that had been stolen and returned them to their owners."

"You are charged with having hidden a pocket-book and money in the dress of Annie's doll."

"I did not hide the pocket-book. It was never in my possession. They say I was put to watch the girl. It is untrue. I slept with Annie every night in the next room to Mr. Crawford. It was the dining-room, and we slept on a sofa. I did not converse with her because Mrs. Crawford had told me not to do so. Besides, Annie was very quiet naturally. I never frightened her into saying she had stolen anything. I had no reason to do so. I knew she had been guilty of theft before I went there. Why, she had robbed her parents repeatedly and had stolen a necklace worth $28 from the child of Mr. Samuel Richards, the postmaster. Oh, Annie was very quick in her movements. She pretended to tie a veil on the girl Richards, and managed to get the necklace away. She threw it on the roadside, and then saying, 'Oh, there's a necklace,' picked it up."

"Who was the physician that said Annie was a kleptomaniac?"

"The family's regular physician. He said he was going to make leather fastenings for her hands."

DENIAL OF THE CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.

"They charge you also with incendiarism."

"I knew nothing about it," said the young woman, "until the fire broke out. Both times the fire broke out I was in a different part of the house. Annie convicted herself. She told her aunt, Mrs. Fowler, that her father had accused her of setting the house on fire; but Mr. Crawford said he had not accused her."

"Some things were found in the garret."

"Yes; Eddie Crawford, their little son, found them. The other articles found by the detective in my room I came across in the cellar and put them up-stairs in a closet. There was nothing belonging to me in the closet."

"It is said that you stole Mrs. Crawford's wedding jewels and Mr. Crawford's razors."

"I know nothing about the razors. Mrs. Crawford's jewels I took home to show my mother, and I returned them to Mrs. Crawford."

"Have Mr. and Mrs. Crawford recovered all they lost?"

"Yes." Mr. Crawford says there were other things missing to the value of $75. It is not so."

"How old are you?"

"Twenty years. I attended public school in Morrisania, and afterward studied at home. I left school because father died and I had to help mother. I sewed at home, but it gave me a violent headache. I have always had great trouble with my head. When I was a little girl I was pitched out of an engine which then ran along Second avenue. I also fell down a building that was being erected. My head has never been the same since. I left two places because it troubled me so much. I was then offered a place with Mrs. Crawford. I accepted it because I was told my work would be very light. I am well known in Melrose, and have always borne a good character. I was well liked by Mr. and Mrs. Crawford. They trusted me in everything. Very often they would go away from home, and I would, for a week and a half at a time, be left alone with the children. They are three in number—Eddie, who is fourteen, and Annie, who is going on thirteen. They are children by Mr. Crawford's first wife. Then there is Ida, two years old, the daughter of the present wife."

COUNTER CHARGES.

The young woman then said Mr. Crawford had been very severe in his treatment of Eddie, who, she said, is a delicate boy, and has been ill with malaria. She asserted that Mr. Crawford had whipped the little fellow with a cowhide because he would not dig potatoes in the garden.

"I felt nothing but sympathy for Annie and Eddie," she continued. "I never thought of teaching Annie any wrong. She has often said to me, 'Mamie, I wish you were married, so I could live with you.' 'Annie, child,' I would say to her, 'what good would that do? Your father would come and take you from me.'"

"Did Annie ever tell you why she stole?"

"Yes, she said her father was so unkind to her that she did it for revenge. Her stepmother was always making complaints about Annie to the father and about Eddie too. She noticed every little thing they did and would tell him when he returned home."

"You again say you did not rob your employers or set fire to their house?"

"I do. This is the first time I was ever arrested. I hope it will be the last. I do not care about myself, but about my mother and sisters and brothers. I have no lawyer. I have acted throughout this matter in a half-conscious way. I was asked in the court by a strange man, 'Did you do it?' I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'Sign your name,' handing me a paper. Then another man asked me if I was guilty, and I said 'Yes' again. That's all that took place in court. I am subject to spells, and have been told that when I have them I am not in my right mind. They come on me often. I have not slept or eaten since last Sunday, and I feel dizzy and confused."

The unfortunate girl burst out into tears and the reporter bade her good night.

Rev. Dr. Hawthorne, the distinguished lecturer, who made so favorable an impression on the public by his address before the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday night, will speak again this evening. The subject for this evening is "Be true to thyself," and the lecture will be delivered at Freundschaftsbund Hall at 8 o'clock.—*Charleston News and Courier, 16th.*

It is expected that the Rev. A. E. Earle, the noted evangelist, now conducting a revival in Raleigh, will accept an invitation from the First Baptist church to visit this city shortly.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Star.*

Dr. J. William Jones has accepted the call of the Baptist church at this place, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties on the first Sunday in March.—*West Point Star.*

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THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DISPATCH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY—FAILURE OF A NATIONAL BANK AT NORTH ADAMS—THE TENNESSEE MURDERERS—HON. FERNANDO WOOD'S REMAINS EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON—PROGRESS OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY—MR. HOWELL'S RETIREMENT FROM THE "ATLANTIC MONTHLY"—FAVORABLE REPORT ON ROUTE SURVEYS FOR THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE SHIP-CANAL—THE LYNCHING MANIA IN TENNESSEE—MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF PROHIBITION IN NORTH CAROLINA—ELECTION OF OFFICERS IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG—THE BOERS.

Washington.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILLS PASSED—MORE SCHOOLS FOR THE INDIANS—THE DEBATE ON THE FUNDING BILL IN THE SENATE—GENERAL GARFIELD AND THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL—PARTY LINES DRAWN ON THE APPORTIONMENT BILL—BRIEF NEWS ITEMS, &C.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, February 17.—My judgment is that bills that have not as yet passed either one house or the other stand a very remote chance of becoming laws this session. The bills reported by the Ways and Means, including that abolishing the tax on bank deposits, bank checks, &c., are privileged bills, and hence stand on the best possible footing. Yet the chances are much against their getting through, because there are appropriation bills and bills that have passed one house that are ahead of them. I know that if a square vote could be reached on the bill named a large majority of both houses would vote for it.

COTTON-SEED FOR VIRGINIA.

Mr. Jorgensen has secured about 600 quarts of cotton-seed, which he will send to the clerks of the counties of his district, so that they may be given out to the planters. Senator Johnston has been for a week or more sending cotton-seed to Southside counties, and Colonel Cabell and other members are doing the same thing. From letters received here it is evident that many Virginia tobacco-growers are seeking either a new kind of tobacco or some other more profitable crop than they now raise.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSES.

At twenty minutes past 2 this morning the House finished action on the river and habor bill in Committee of the Whole and reported it to the House. To-day it was taken up, and the obstructionists for a time postponed final action. A vote was reached, however, about noon, when the bill was carried—ayes, 162; noes, 85. It will thus be seen that a minority not representing over a third of the House has kept this bill back for two weeks, and could have filibustered against it much longer. This gives some idea of what a Democratic minority, almost as large as the Republican majority, can do in the next House.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS.

Colonel Purcell, of the First Virginia, called with Senator Johnston to-day on the Secretary of War and Quartermaster-General. Hon. H. A. Atkinson and Police-Justice Richardson visited both houses of Congress to-day. Messrs. Leroy Edwards and Plumer Gretter were also in the city. John H. Bryant, of your city, called on his friend Speaker Randall to-day, and had a lengthy interview with him. The withdrawal of the nomination of Mr. Foster for United States district attorney for New York is said to be one of the results of Mr. Conkling's visit to Mentor. Many of the members of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, which adjourned at Alexandria yesterday, were at the Capitol to-day. The House voted the family of Edward Fitzpatrick, an employé of the House post-office who died the other night, $250 for funeral expenses and three months' pay, which made in all $550. The report to-day was that Captain F. W. Mahood, the head of the House stationery department, was sinking rapidly, and I would not be surprised at any moment to hear of his death. His disease is consumption. Major F. W. Scott, president of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company, called on Senator Ransom to-day. Mr. Sam. Noyes, a veteran journalist and doorkeeper to the Senate correspondents' gallery, is very low, and his friends fear he will not get out again. Judge Camden, of West Virginia, was on the floor of the Senate this afternoon. Senator Voorhees offered a resolution requesting the Senate Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the means to protect the innocent purchasers of fraudulent patents. Mr. Lowery, of Stafford, was to-day sworn in as a messenger in the House post office. This is an excellent appointment.

MORE SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.

A petition from citizens of Baltimore and other parts of Maryland was laid before Congress to-day asking that schools similar to those now in successful operation at Hampton, Va., and Carlisle, Penn., be established at other military posts throughout the country. The petitioners dwell on the importance of educating the rising generation of Indians.

THE DEBATE ON THE FUNDING BILL IN THE SENATE.

The debate was resumed on the funding bill to-day, and the belief was general that its friends intended to dispose of it before adjournment to-night; in fact, Mr. Bayard, chairman of the Finance Committee, has so declared. Mr. Voorhees was the first speaker, and he advocated a 3 per cent. bond. His effort was a fine one, and Mr. Bayard set in front of him. Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, spoke on the same line, and so did Governor Brown, of Georgia. General Logan contended for a 3½ per cent. bond and a 3 per cent. certificate. Mr. Platt spoke in favor of a 3½ per cent. bond and a 3½ per cent. certificate. During these speeches the galleries were not well filled. Finance, in fact, is not a drawing subject. Mr. Call, of Florida, spoke at length in advocacy of a 3 per cent. bond, and Mr. Cockrell's speech was rather against a funding bill.

THE SENATE FAVORS THREE PER CENT. BONDS.

The Senate discussed the funding bill in Committee of the Whole until nearly 11 o'clock, when it agreed upon 3 per cent. bonds and 3 per cent. certificates, as proposed in the House bill. It changed, however, the bonds from five-tens to five-twenties, and this is the only material change in the House bill. Some of the committee were evidently disappointed at not being able to fix the rate of interest at 3½ per cent. The Senate at half-past 11 adjourned, and agreed to take a vote at 2 o'clock to-morrow on the bill and amendments.

PRESIDENT-ELECT GARFIELD AND THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

Hon. John Goode has received a letter from General Garfield, in which he expresses great interest in the coming Yorktown centennial, and says that he will do all in his power to aid in making it a success. By the way, letters received here within the last few days from Virginia show that your people are awaking to a full sense of the great importance of this celebration, not only to the people of Tidewater, but of the entire State. It will bring thousands of strangers to Virginia, and Virginians should see that they are properly received and entertained. The friends of the Centennial think most highly of the proposed meetings in aid of it. Adjutant-General Drum, who takes the greatest interest in the celebration, has appointed Colonel W. P. Craighill as the engineer in charge of the grounds.

PARTY LINES DRAWN ON THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

To-day when Mr. Cox moved to take up his apportionment bill a question of consideration was raised, and all the Democrats voted to take it up, and all the Republicans in favor of postponing it. Mr. Cox tried in vain to ascertain how long they wanted to speak on it. It came out, however, finally, that they desired to caucus on it to-night. Mr. Cox announced that he will call the previous question on it Saturday at 3 o'clock. Mr. Cox thinks that the bill when passed will fix the number of representatives at 307. His bill as reported fixed the number at 301. A good many members favor 311. The debate to-day seemed lively for those participating in it, but the gallery looked on drowsily.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

President Hayes will turn over the duty of appointing Visitors to Annapolis and West Point to General Garfield. A great many patriots seek these positions.

The Washington Light Infantry gave a reception and dress drill at Masonic Temple last night.

Government receipts to-day: Internal revenue, $227,589; customs, $504 321.

General Hancock will quarter at Wormley's during the inauguration. General Grant will also be here.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past 4 this afternoon. Members were tired after their long session yesterday and this morning.

Senator Blaine is better, and will soon be out.

General George McClellan has been appointed one of the managers of the Soldiers' Home.

Senator Grover is in as good health as he has enjoyed for years.

The report to-night is that the withdrawal of Foster and the nomination of a man for district attorney acceptable to the stalwarts will help Stanley Matthews.

[Associated Press reports by telegraph to the Dispatch.]

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The Senate Appropriation Committee to-day decided to report an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill making an appropriation for a large increase of force in the Pension Office to facilitate the settlement of pension claims.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, which was reported to the House this morning and recommitted, has been finally adopted by the committee. Among its items are the following: For public buildings at Austin, Texas, $33,000; New Orleans, La., $40,000; Nashville, Tenn., $15,000; Memphis, Tenn., $100 000, and Montgomery, Ala., $40,000. For coast survey, $522,000; geological survey, $150,000; completing the tenth census, $500,000; United States courts, &c., $2,375 000; public printing, $1,700,000; for lighting the Savannah river between its mouth and the city of Savannah, $60,000; for the Fish Commission, $224,000; for the purchase of private papers of the late Confederate Generals Bragg and Polk, $20,000; for expenses of the Mississippi River Commission and the continuation of surveys, $150 000; for the National Board of Health, $75,000; for aid to local quarantine stations and local and State boards of health, $100,000. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $19,991,205.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE SHIP CANAL.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard decided to-day to report in favor of a new survey and examination of routes for the proposed ship-canal between the Chesepeake and Delaware bays.

Forty-sixth Congress—Third Session.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1881.

SENATE.

Mr. Maxey, by direction of the Committee on Post-Offices, gave notice that the House post-route bill would be reported Monday.

Mr. Morgan presented a memorial from the Alabama Legislature for a grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Tennesse and Warrior-rivers railroad. Read.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, all prior orders were postponed, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the pending bill, the appropriation bills being deferred in expectation of a final vote on the funding bill to-day.

Mr. Platt advocated the bill as amended by the Senate committee.

Mr. Pugh said he thought the present time and conditions favorable for the establishment by Government of 3 per cent. as its normal rate. He was indifferent about the time of maturity, if the option of redemption was secured to Government.

Mr. Voorhees urged the necessity of an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to authorize the retirement or cancellation of any part of the outstanding currency.

Mr. Logan favored a fixed rate of 3½ per cent., believing this to be as low as the bonds could be floated.

Mr. Brown reviewed the resources of the country and its present prosperity, concluding with an expression of his full conviction that 3 per cent. 5 20's could without difficulty be disposed of at par.

Mr. Call favored 3 per cent., with five years option, as safe and practicable.

Mr. Saulsbury said that as between 3 and 3½ per cent. he would favor the lower rate.

Mr. Cockrill said that in his opinion 3 per cent. could be easily floated, and would in a short time be at a premium.

At 4:45 P. M., a vote being called for, Mr. Ferry moved to amend the amendment of the committee fixing a 3½ rate for a long bond by inserting the words "not exceeding," thus applying the sliding scale provided for Treasury notes to the long loan.

Mr. Bayard intimated his willingness to accept the amendment.

At this point an ineffectual effort was made to adjourn, Mr. Davis, of Illinois, insisting that it was the duty of the Senate to the country to pass a funding bill of some kind before adjourning.

Mr. McPherson said he was not disposed to vote on the question to-night, nor until it was thoroughly understood.

Mr. Eaton: "Then we might as well adjourn." [Laughter.]

Mr. McPherson then said he did not understand some of the propositions of the committee, and he wanted them explained before voting on them.

After further remarks the amendment was rejected—ayes, 12; noes, 45.

A vote was then taken on the amendment of the committee fixing the interest rate at 3½ instead of 3 per cent., as fixed by the House. The amendment was rejected—ayes, 22; noes, 33.

The next amendment of the committee, making the bonds payable semi-annually, was agreed to without objection.

The next amendment was to create a 5.20 instead of a 5.10 loan.

Mr. McPherson moved to amend so as to make it a 5 30 loan. Not agreed to—ayes, 14; noes, 43.

The pending amendment then prevailed without objection.

Amendments substituting the term "Treasury notes" for "certificates" as applied to the short loan, inserting the words "not exceeding" before the amount of $300,000,000 of such notes, and providing for their issue in denominations of $10, or some multiple of that sum not exceeding $100, were agreed to without a formal vote.

The next amendment was to fix the interest rate of the loan at not exceeding a 3½ instead of a 3 per cent. rate, passed by the House. The amendment was lost—ayes, 31; noes, 34.

The next amendments, providing that Treasury notes shall be payable semi-annually, and that those of less denomination than $100 shall be registered, were agreed to without debate.

The amendment increasing the expense of preparing, advertising, and disposing of the loans from ¼ to ½ of 1 per cent. was agreed to.

The next amendment was in the fourth section, allowing the Secretary from time to time to assist the process of refunding by the purchase or by paying off maturing bonds from funds in the Treasury. The amendment provides that this shall be done temporarily, and that the resumption fund of gold and silver coin shall not be permanently reduced.

After debate the amendment was adopted—ayes, 26; noes, 19.

In an interval of debate the river and harbor appropriation bill was received from the House and read the first time, preliminary to its reference to the Committee of Commerce.

Mr. Morrill objected to the second reading of the bill, and it was temporarily tabled.

The funding-bill debate was then resumed. The next amendment to the bill was one to strike out the fifth section; which makes the new bonds the only ones receivable as security for national bank circulation or Government deposits, and compels the banks to exchange 5 and 6 per cents for those now issued. The committee's amendment adds as a substitute for these two sections (five and six); the first relating to the payment of the new bonds, and that interest thereon shall cease at the end of thirty days from the publication of such notice; while the other section provides for the deposit of none but United States interest-bearing securities as collateral for Government deposits.

Mr. McPherson hoped that some member of the committee would explain the proposed amendment.

Mr. Bayard explained that the bill as it came from the House provided that after the 1st of May 3 per cent. bonds should be the only bonds receivable for national-bank circulation. The committee did not consider that a good feature. The compulsory plan did not, in his opinion, add to the strength of the bonds, but rather suggested weakness.

The Senate finally voted to disagree to the amendment of the committee striking out the first half of the 5th section in the bill as it came from the House, the effect being to retain the substantial features of the House bill—ayes, 19; noes, 21.

At 11:30 P. M. the Senate is still in session on the funding bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Field, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the contested-election case from the Second district of North Carolina declaring Kitchen, the sitting member, entitled to his seat. Laid over for future action.

Mr. Martin, of Delaware, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution authorizing the payment of $3,500 to Mr. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, in full, for all costs, expenses, and fees to date as counsel in the case of Hallett Kilbourne vs. Messrs. J. G. Thompson, J. M. Glover, and others.

After a brief discussion the resolution was adopted.

The regular order having been demanded, the Speaker announced the regular order to be the consideration of the amendment to the river and harbor bill, which was agreed to in gross.

Mr. Robinson, of New Jersey, moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report it back with an amendment confining the expenditures therein appropriated to rivers, harbors, and streams within the maritime and admiralty jurisdiction of the United States. The motion was defeated—yeas, 85; nays, 152. The bill was then passed—yeas, 162; nays, 85.

The House remained in Committee of the Whole on the river and harbor bill until 2:15 A. M. When the reading of the bill was finally concluded Mr. Updegraff moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "that an appropriation of $7,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the improvement of rivers and harbors."

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and the previous question being seconded the main question was ordered, and then, at 2:20, adjourned, thus terminating the legislative session of Tuesday.

Under the call of committees the following reports were made:

By Mr. Phelps, from the Committee on Ways and Means: Relative to bonds to be given by cigar-manufacturers. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs: Granting the use of certain lands at Fort Monroe for hotel purposes. Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Gunter, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Private Land Claims: For the relief of Mr. McGarrahan. Private calendar.

The House then resumed the consideration of the apportionment bill.

After remarks by Messrs. Finley of Ohio, Davis of North Carolina, Rothwell, and others, the bill was temporarily laid aside.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President recommending the adoption of measures to secure the representation of this country in the proposed international monetary conference. Referred.

The House then adjourned.

Attempt to Lynch Two Alleged Murderers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 17.—A great effort was made last night to lynch Lish and John Poe, in jail at Winchester. They are charged with the murder of young Baker last week. A crowd of men boarded the train at Tallahoma to go to Winchester, but the conductor held the train. Fears are entertained that the effort will be repeated to-night.

The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

HARRISBURG, PENN., February 17.—The thirtieth ballot for United States senator resulted: Beaver, 78; Wallace, 77; Bayne, 59; H. M. Phillips, 5; Henry, 4; Schofield, 2; Harmer, 2; General W. S. Hancock, 1; Shiras, 1; McGrath, 1; Davis, 1; Thomas W. Phillips, 1; Sardinson, 1; Hewett, 1. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Report Confirmed.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The *Evening Post* confirms the report of the retirement of Mr. Howells from the *Atlantic Monthly*, and says: "Mr. Howell retires in order to devote himself more closely to the creative work, for which an opportunity is to be given him, as we learn, by his appointment as United States Minister to the Swiss Confederation."

Garfield and the Office-Seekers.

CLEVELAND, February 17.—General Garfield made statement this week that he made no pledge in reference to an appointment in his Cabinet to any body in the whole country. He has thousands of applications for office, which he has filed for reference at the proper time.

Prohibition in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, February 17.—The friends of prohibition have been making great efforts to secure the passage of prohibition measures by the Legislature of North Carolina. Petitions were presented to-day signed by 66,000 persons, making with former petitions an aggregate of at least 100,000 petitioners. Legislation favorable to the movement is anticipated.

Invitation Accepted.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 17.—An invitation to be present at the inauguration of President-elect Garfield was accepted by the Legislature to-day, and nearly every member of that body will leave here on the night of March 2 for Washington.

Business Troubles.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., February 17.—The National Bank of Adams, N. Y., has gone into liquidation.

Another Telegraph Suit.

NEW YORK, February 17.—William F. Williams, a stockholder of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has sued that company to prevent the issue of $23,000,000 of company's scrip to purchase the stock of the American Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies. The plaintiff alleges that the amount of money to be paid for the stock of the companies to be purchased is excessive, as it could be reproduced for less than the purchase-money. He obtained a temporary injunction, and the argument began to-day on a motion to make the injunction permanent. At its conclusion Judge Sedgewick modified the injunction so as to allow the stockholders of the Western Union to hold a meeting called for to-day, but reserved his decision on other points.

The Late Fernando Wood.

HIS REMAINS EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

PITTSBURGH, February 17.—Sergeant-at-Arms C. F. Rainey, with Messrs. John R. Tucker, R. Q. Mills, William Lounsbury, W. H. Calkins, and W. S. Shallenberger, the committee appointed by Congress to meet the remains of Hon. Fernando Wood at this point, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. The body will reach here on the 7:30 o'clock train this evening, when the committee will take it in charge and proceed on the 8 o'clock train to Washington city.

PITTSBURGH, February 17.—The remains of the late Hon. F. Wood left here for Washington this evening under charge of the congressional committee.

The Murderers in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, February 17.—The two negroes implicated in the Lapraede murder have turned State's evidence against the remaining five on trial at Springfield to-day, and testified that there were ten in the party who went to murder Lapraede for money which he was supposed to have in his possession. Jack Bell was the leader of the gang. Anthony Duffy gave a most horrible account of the brutal treatment of Lapraede, whom they cut, slashed, and hanged. His teeth were knocked out and his skull broken. Lapraede begged for mercy, but without avail.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

England.

LONDON, February 17.—There are still upwards of fifty amendments to the bill for the protection of persons and property in Ireland awaiting discussion in committee in the House of Commons.

The Speaker of the House of Commons this afternoon announced fresh and most stringent rules respecting urgent business.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Henry Fawcett, the Postmaster-General, simply replied "No" to a question by Henry Labouchere (Advanced Liberal), whether warrants authorizing him to open letters in transit would be presented to the House? The answer was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, replying to a question by Joseph Cowen (Radical Reformer), said it is intended to limit the present power for opening letters.

Premier Gladstone gave notice in the House that unless the consideration of the protection bill in committee closes to-night he will move to morrow that the chairman shall report the bill before midnight.

This motion will be in accordance with the Speaker's new rules, which provide that such motion be put without debate, and if carried by a majority of three to one the chairman of the committee will leave the chair at midnight, thus compulsorily closing the committee's charge of the bill.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Cowen (Radical and Home-Ruler), member for New-Castle-on-Tyne, amidst cheers from the Irish members, announced that as soon as the rules of the House permitted he would move that whenever urgency is declared the bill should pass without discussion.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan (Home-Ruler), member for Meath, gave notice that if Mr. Cowen's motion is negatived he will move that when urgency is declared the Premier should move that no Irishman be heard on any question.

A telegram from the House of Commons at 7 P. M. says there is a great stir about the new *coup d'état*, as it is called in the lobby, and that great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the members.

The new rules announced to-day by the Speaker of the House of Commons provide that after a resolution of urgency is carried by a majority of 3 to 1 movers of amendments and the member in charge of the bill only shall be heard, and that if the hearing of an amendment be not concluded by the appointed hour the chairman of the committee shall leave the chair and report the bill to the House.

Germany.

THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, February 17.—In the Reichstag yesterday Count Von Arnim, of Britscherburg, was reelected president, Herr Von Frankstein, of the Centre, first vice-president, and Herr Ackermann, Conservative, second vice-president.

Disposition to be Made of the Boers.

LONDON, February 17.—The *Standard* says: "It is understood it is proposed that that part of Transvaal to which the Boers have a fair claim will be declared independent, and the remaining and larger part continue to be governed by British administration, and a British resident will be appointed at the capital of the Boers. The President of the Orange free States telegraphs that he has taken stringent precautions to preserve the neutrality of the States."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—FEBRUARY 18, 1881.

Sun rises	6:50	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	5:38	Morning	7:16
Moon rises	10:22	Evening	7:36

PORT OF RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, New York, merchandise and passengers, George W. Allen & Co. agents.

Steamer Ariel, Gifford, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandise, and passengers, L. B. Tatum, agent.

Schooner E. B. Glover, ——, Charleston, phosphate rock. Allison & Addison.

Schooner American Team, ——, Norfolk, light, to load coal, Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

Schooner Pearl, ——, Norfolk, scrap-iron.

Schooner H. H. Grant, Sutphin, New York, merchandise.

SAILED.

Steamer Tiger Lily, Walthall, James-River landings, merchandise, and passengers, Griffith & Spratley, agents.

Schooner D. Gifford, Smith, New York, coal, Chesapeake and Ohio railroad; vessel, Curtis & Parker.

FANCY GOODS, &c.

STEVENS

CALLS ATTENTION TO

The NEW HANDLED POCKET-BOOK for ladies, at 65c. It is equal to any ever sold at $1. Colors: Red, black, and brown.

Also, to his NEW BUCKSKIN SPECIE-PURSE, at 15c.;

New designs in EASELS and EASEL-FRAMES, from 15 to 50c.;

A few elegant ARTOTYPES, neatly framed;

The balance of our ENGLISH JET TEA-POTS (will stand fire) marked down from $1 to 50c.

Double sets of TABLE-CUTLERY, with handles of ebony, redwood, or bone, at $1 and $1.25;

DINNER- and DESSERT-KNIVES, with bone, ivory, or walrus handles, at bottom prices;

ROGERS'S BEST PLATED KNIVES and FORKS sold cheap;

A splendid assortment of CARRIAGE-WHIPS—either showy or durable, or both—at prices not equalled in town. Every one warranted.

The stock of DECORATED CHAMBER SETS is large and constantly being added to, at STEVENS'S,

Central Block, 505, corner Fifth and Broad.

fe 15

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE CITIZENS BANK OF RICHMOND.

CAPITAL PAID UP $100,000
SURPLUS 23,500

J. W. JOHNSON, President.
EDWIN B. SNEAD, Cashier.

Business hours, 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.
On SATURDAYS the bank is open from 4 until 6 P. M., to accommodate the laboring classes.
Interest allowed on deposits. Special arrangements made, by which interest is allowed on daily balances of active accounts. fe 9-cod3m

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, February 17, 1881.

SALES.—1,000 A. and C. income 6's at 78; 10 shares R. and D. R. R. stock at 87, 10 do. at 87.10 do. at 87; 10 shares C. C. and A. R. R. stock at 41½; 400 Virginia 10-40's at 53½; 35 shares R., F. and P. R. R. common at 65½. 15 do. at 65½; 10 shares Richmond and Danville stock at 87, 10 do at 87.10 do. at 87. 10 do. at 87.10 do. at 87.10, 10 do. at 87.10 do. at 87 20 do. at 87.50 do. at 87. 10 do. at 87.30 do. at 87. 10 do. at 87.10 do. at 87.10 do. at 87 10 do. at 87.10 do. at 87; 1,000 A., M. and O. Receiver's certificate at 102½.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
STATE SECURITIES.			
Virginia 10-40's, J. and J.		54½	55
Virginia consols, J. and J.		85½	86
Virginia peelers, J. and J.		33¾	34⅛
Virginia deferred, J. and J.		14	...
Virginia interest certificates		9	12
Virginia tax-receivable coupons		93¾	93⅞
Virginia 10-40 coupons		94	95
North Carolina 4's, J. and J.		85	86¾
CITY BONDS.			
Richmond city 8's, J. and J.		128	129
Richmond city 6's, J. and J.		112½	113
Richmond city 5's, J. and J.		105½	106
Petersburg city 8's, F. and M.		145	...
Petersburg city 8's, spec'l tax		116	...
Petersburg city 6's, F. and M.		100	...
Lynchburg city 8's, J. and J.		120	...
Norfolk city water 8's, M. and N.		122	...
Norfolk city 8's		105	...
Norfolk city 6's, J. and J.		103	...
Fredericksburg city 7's, M. and N.		114	...
Manchester 8's, tax-rec'ble, M. & S.		70	90
Manchester bridge 8's, M. and S.		46	80
RAILROAD BONDS.			
C. and O. R. W. 6's, 1908, J. & J.		82½	...
C. and O. R. W. 6's, 1918, J. & J.		52	...
C. and O. R. W. purc. 6's, 1898, J. & J.		108	...
C. and O. R. W. purc. 6's, 1887, J. & J.		100¾	...
Va. Cen. R. R. 3d mort. 6's, J. & J.		100½	101
Va. and T. R. R. 2d mort. 6's, J. & J.		102½	103¼
Va. and T. R. R. 3d mort. 8's, J. & J.		116	...
South S. R. R. 1st mort. pref. 8's, J. & J.		110	...
South S. R. R. 2d mort. pre. 6's, J. & J.		101	...
South S. R. R. 3d mort. pref. 6's, J. & J.		100	...
Nor. and P. R. R. 2d mort. 8's, J. & J.		110	...
Petersburg R. R. 1st mort. 8's, J. & J.		130	...
Petersburg R. R. 2d mort. 8's, J. & J.		95	...
R. and P. R. R. 2d mort. 7's, M. & N.		112	...
R., F. and P. R. R. 1st mort. 8's, J. & J.		116	...
R., F. and P. R. R. ext'd 6's, J. & J.		107	...
R., F. and P. R. R. 7's, J. & J.		115	...
R., F. and P. R. R. 6's, J. & J.		102½	...
O. and A. R. R. 1st mort 6's, M. & N.		115	...
O. and A. R. R. 2d mort. 6's, J. & J.		120	...
O. and A. R. R. 3d mort. 8's, M. & N.		110	...
O. and A. R. R. 4th mort. 8's, M. & S.		65	...
R., Y. R. and C. R. R. 8's, J. & J.		112	113¾
R. & D. R. R. consol 6's, 1885, M. & N.		103½	104½
R. & D. R. R. consol 6's, 1890, M. & N.		105½	...
R. and A. R. R. 1st mort. 7's, J. & J.		104	104¾
Piedmont R. R. 1st mort. 8's, A. & O.		112½	...
Atlanta and Charlotte 7's, J. & J.		103½	103¼
Atlanta and Charlotte income 6's		77½	80
C., C. and A. R. R. 1st mort. 7's, J. & J.		108½	109
C., C. and A. R. R. 2d mort. 7's, A. & O.		102½	102¾
North Carolina Railroad 6's		93	97
Western N. C. R. R. 7's, M. & N.		105½	106¾
RAILROAD STOCKS.	Par.		
C. and O. Railway common	100	25	26¾
A., M. and O. R. R.	100	10	...
R. and P. R. R.	100	90½	91¼
R., F. and P. R. R. common	100	65	66
R., F. and P. R. R. 6 per c. guar.	100	105	...
R., F. and P. R. R. 7 per c. guar.	100	118	...
R. and D. R. R.	100	81	87¼
R., Y. R. and Ches. Railroad	100	55	...
Richmond and Alleghany R. R.	100	33¼	35¼
C., C. and A. Railroad	100	41¼	42⅝
A. and Char. Air-Line Railway	100	52	53
North Carolina Railroad	...	84	87
BANK STOCKS.			
First National	100	130	...
National Bank of Virginia	100	93¾	97⅞
Planters National	100	125½	...
Merchants National	100	101	...
Merchants and Planters Savings	25	21	22¾
State Bank of Virginia	100	103	...
Citizens Bank	25	20	...
Bank of Commerce	25	21	...
Union Bank of Richmond	50	57½	...
City Bank	25	24	...
Petersburg Savings & Ins. Co.	20	18	20
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Virginia Fire and Marine	25	34½	36
Virginia State	25	34	...
Virginia Home	25	26½	27½
City Fire	25	23	...
Merchants and Mechanics	100	90	97
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Old Dominion Steamship Co.	100	...	100¾

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Noon.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Exchange—Long, 483; short, 485½. State bonds dull. Governments strong.

Evening.—Money, 4@6 per cent. Exchange, 483½. Governments strong: new 5's, 100½; new 4½'s, 112½; new 4's, 113½. States in light request.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The following quotations were current to-day:

United States 4 per cents, 113 bid, 113¾ asked. United States 4½ per cents, 112⅜@112⅝; New Jersey Central, 111½; Ohio and Mississippi, 45½; Erie, 49⅝; Michigan Central, 118⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 56⅜; Lake Shore, 131¼; Northwest, 131½; Northwest preferred, 144; Iron Mountain, 65; St. Paul, 115¼; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific 50⅜; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, 91¼; Kansas and Texas, 49½; Western Union Telegraph, 118¾; C., C. and I. C., 26¾; Pacific Mail, 59; Union Pacific, 123⅝.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, February 17.—Virginia 6's, old, 30; deferred 15; consols, 85¼; second series, 34; new 10-40's, 54½; 10 40's, coupon, 93½.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, February 17, 1881.

SALES.

WHEAT.—400 bushels very good mixed at $1.25; 200 bushels very good mixed at $1.23; 22 bushels good mixed at $1.18; 12 bushels very good Fultz at $1.18; 72 bushels good Fultz at $1.17; 130 bushels Fultz at $1.12 to $1.15; 30 bushels prime Fultz at $1.20.

CORN.—100 bushels good white at 53c.; 124 bushels very good mixed at 53c.

Flour.

Flour dull. We quote: Fine, $3@$3.50; extra, $5.50; superfine, $4.50@$4.75; common family, $5.75@$6; choice or patent family, $7.50@$8; Staunton inspection, extra, $5.50.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 543 bales; uplands, 11 9-16c.; Orleans, 11 13-16c.; consolidated net receipts, 20,138 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 14,860 bales; to France, 3 339 bales; to the continent, 1,117 bales. Southern flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened ½c. lower; closed rather more steady, with little better inquiry; ungraded red, $1.09@$1.20. Corn dull, heavy, and ½c. lower; ungraded, 57@58c. Oats heavy and ¼@½c. lower; No. 3, 43½c. Hops in fair demand and steady. Coffee quiet and weak; Rio, 10½@13½c. Sugar dull and weak; fair to good refining, 7¾@7⅞c.; refined dull and unchanged; standard "A," 8¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and steady. Rosin quiet at $1.70@$1.75. Turpentine dull at 45½@46c. Wool dull and unsettled. Pork about steady, with very light trade at $16.05 for old. Middles dull and unsettled; long and short clear, $8.65. Lard opened 5@7½c. lower; closed strong, with the decline recovered; $10.42½@$10.50. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, February 17.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—Southern steady, with light receipts; western lower and closing steady; southern red, $1.15@$1.18; amber, $1.20@$1.23; No. 2 western winter red, spot and February, $1.15@$1.15½; March, $1.16¼; April, $1.17⅜@$1.17½; May, $1.17@$1.17⅛; July, $1.11. Corn—Southern firm; western easier, closing steady; southern white, 53@54c.; yellow, 53½c. Oats quiet; western white, 41c.; mixed, 40@41c. Provisions very firm and tending upward. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 10½@11½c. Sugar quiet; "A" soft, 9½c. Whiskey steady at $1.11. Freights unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Flour strong; fancy, $5.25@$5.75. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.06. Corn steady at 43c. Oats quiet at 36@37c. Pork firm at $15.25@$15.50. Lard firm at 10c. Bulk-meats quiet and firm; rib, $7.90. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 6c.; clear, 9c. Whiskey active and lower at $1.05. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Hogs active, firm, and higher; common, $4.75@$5.65; light, $5.80@$6.15; packing, $5.85@$6.25; butchers', $6.25@$6.40.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—Flour quiet; extra family, $3.75@$4.25. Wheat firm at $1. Corn steady at 44½c. Oats steady at 37½c. Pork quiet and firm at $16. Lard—None in market. Bulk-meats firm; shoulders, $5.12½; sides, $8.50. Bacon firm; shoulders, $6; sides, $9.20. Hams—Sugar-cured, $10@$10.50. Whiskey down at $1.05.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat opened dull and lower; closed firm and higher: No. 2 red fall, $1.01⅛ cash, $1 02⅜ March, $1.05⅜@$1 06 May. Corn dull and lower; 37½c. cash, 38@38⅛c. March. Oats dull; 30¾c. cash, 34½c. May. Whiskey lower at $1.05. Pork lower at $15.40 asked. Lard quiet at $9.80. Bulk-meats lower; carlots of thirty-days' meat—Shoulder, $4.75@$4.80; sides, $8.05@$8.10. Bacon easier; shoulders, $5.87½; clear, $8.75.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, February 17.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat opened quiet; declined ½c.; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, nominal; soft, nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and February, 97c.; March, 97⅜c.; April, 98½c.; May, $1.0⅛; No. 3 Milwaukee, 88c.; No. 4 Milwaukee nominal; rejected nominal. Corn firmer; No. 2, 37½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 30½c. Provisions drooping. Mess pork, $15 cash; $15.50 March. Lard—Prime steam, $9 93 cash and February; $9 98 March.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower, closing firm; No. 2 Chicago spring, 97½@98c. cash, 98⅜@98⅝c. March, 99c. bid April. Corn steady and in fair demand; 37½@38 c. cash, 37⅝c. March. Oats unsettled and generally lower; 29¾c. cash, 33⅛c. May. Pork unsettled and generally lower at $15.25. Lard moderately active and higher at $10.02½. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged.

Closing.—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 98¼c. March, 99@99⅛c. April. Corn, 37⅝c. bid, 37⅞c. asked March. Oats, 29⅞c. bid, 29⅛c. asked March. Pork, $15.32½@$15.35 March. Lard, $10.15 March, $10.22½ April.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton—Net receipts 320 bales; gross, 320 bales; futures closed steady; sales, 82,000 bales; February, $11.35@$11.38; March, $11.44@$11.45; April, $11.60@$11.61; May, $11.74@$11.75; June, $11.85@$11.86; July, $11.94@$11.96; August, $11.99@$12; September, $11.50@$11.58; October, $11.12@$11.14; November, $10.94@$10.97.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED at the DISPATCH PRINTING HOUSE.