THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V--No. 3. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE FENIANS

Meeting of the Convention in New York.

FOUR HUNDRED DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE.

Significant Resolutions Presented from the Philadelphia Fenians.

The Senate Charged with Tampering with Resolutions.

Interesting Meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood Last Evening.

ADDRESS BY PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the New York Papers of To-day.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention, which, it is to be hoped, will settle the present Fenian imbroglio, has commenced proceedings. If we are to judge from appearances, the delegation is a fair representation of the Irish wealth and talent of the country. All classes seemed to be represented—the mechanical, the commercial, the military and literary.

Perhaps, since the celebrated American Convention, where Patrick Henry in burning words hurled defiance at the English power in America, and the voice of its delegates endorsed the fervid orator in his bold declaration that America should be free, a more intelligent or intellectual looking body of men have not sat in grave deliberation on the fate of an oppressed nation.

At an early hour the delegates and well-wishers of the Fenian cause had assembled at the Moffat House and Clinton Hall. At ten o'clock the members of the O'Mahony Senate—Mr. Meary, of the Toledo *Commercial Journal*, an old and tried patriot and journalist, Mr. Sennott, and Colonel Mullin—had met, pursuant to a resolution of adjournment, at No. 814 Broadway. At twelve o'clock the doors of Clinton Hall were thrown open.

Mr. Rogers, State Centre of Manhattan, examined the credentials. Judging from appearances there were about four hundred delegates present from all parts of the country, including the rebellious districts of Chicago, Washington, and Illinois.

STATES AND DISTRICTS REPRESENTED.

The following States and districts were represented:—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Canada, St. Louis, Missouri, Delaware, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Pacific coast, Indiana, Manhattan district, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, Chicago, Shawmut. Delegates continued to arrive throughout the day, and it is expected that there will be a large accession of delegates to-morrow, whose arrival was expected during the evening and this morning. Several delegates who had expressed themselves in the interest of the Roberts party were among the number.

Washington, which has been represented by Mr. Roberts as solely in his interest, has sent the following delegates:—Captain W. J. Neagle, of the Georgetown Circle; Mr. D. Hickey, of the O'Mahony Circle; Mr. Pepper, of the Sarsfield Circle, and Mr. P. Leary. Two other delegates are expected to arrive this morning. These gentlemen state that an article which has appeared in the daily papers on behalf of the Washington Circle respecting Mr. O'Mahony has been forwarded by a certain unauthorized clique in the interest of the Senate.

The Ohio circles are represented by Colonel McDermot Roe, Captain F. J. O'Sullivan, L. J. Meary, a Senator, and editor of the Toledo *Commercial*, a man of respectable standing, both as a journalist and politician.

On the whole the delegates express themselves in favor of calmly and dispassionately considering the arguments on both sides, and then repudiating the erring faction. The utmost unanimity and good feeling seemed to mark the proceedings all through, and it is expected that some definite and decisive action will result from the present deliberation.

Though the members of the press were excluded from the deliberations, our reporters—who seem to have taken lessons from Paul Pry—were able to collect the following information:—

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

A company of the 99th State militia, under Captain Lynch, were on duty, guarding the halls and doors of the building. Major Kavanagh, of the 69th, was in chief command of the military arrangements. The platform was embellished with the flags of the 99th, with the national emblem of Ireland, an uncrowned head in the centre, while those of the 69th draped the walls.

At a quarter to 1 the assemblage was called to order by Major J. C. Kelly, of Indiana, Mr. Collins, the Clerk of the Philadelphia Convention, having waived his right to him in the following note, which was read to the Convention:—

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS:—As Clerk of the House of Delegates, at the Philadelphia Congress, it is my duty to call this assemblage to order; but having been employed for a brief period as a salaried officer at headquarters F. B., I now waive the right and delegate the privilege of calling this House of Representatives to order to my fellow-delegate, Major E. J. C. Kelly, of Indiana.

I have the honor to be, fraternally, yours,
P. A. COLLINS.

It was moved by a delegate from New England that Major Kelly, of Indiana, be appointed temporary Chairman. The motion was seconded by Mr. Rogers, who greeted the delegates from the West and South and bid them welcome.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Major Kelly replied in a forcible and dignified address, in which he strongly and vehemently denounced the Senate and their actions as detrimental to the objects of the Fenian Brotherhood.

A gentleman called the Chair to order, and stated that he thought the Chairman was not justified in giving his own views until the voice of the meeting be taken on the question at issue.

The Chairman yielded to the decision of the House.

Mr. Finian, of Tittsburg, Mass., was unanimously elected Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN READS AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The Chairman having called the Convention to order, read an extract from the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, by which it appears that the Senate, by its own order, stood adjourned until the 2d day of January, 1866. The resolution was as follows:—

Resolved, When the Senate adjourn it stands adjourned until the 2d of January, 1866.

At a late hour, after the proceedings had closed and several members of the Senate had left for home, the remaining members of the Senate surreptitiously added "unless sooner called by the President of the Senate." This addition was made by five members of the Senate, and as five could not form a quorum, it was, therefore, null, void, and unconstitutional. This assertion was supported by Mr. Mullin, Mr. Meary, and Mr. Sennott, members of the Senate.

The Chairman next read a circular from Mr. O'Mahony, denouncing the proceedings of the Senate as illegal, and appealing to the House of Delegates to decide the matter, as he confidently left the issue in their hands. It was next moved and carried that a committee of one be appointed from each State and district on credentials, also a committee on permanent organization, also on rules and regulations.

A recess of ten minutes was taken, while the delegates on the different committees were appointed.

There was considerable discussion as to the selection of delegates, but it was finally carried that the list as made out by the Secretary be adopted. Considerable discussion on minor details followed. The Chairman having retired with the committees, Mr. Collins was moved to the chair, and delivered a very telling address, calling on the delegates to be firm and united in their purpose of restoring harmony and unity to the Brotherhood. Several other gentlemen followed in the same strain. A resolution was also passed inviting the delegates just arrived from Ireland to seats in the house, without the privilege of voting.

The Committee on Organization reported that they would be ready to furnish their report at half-past 10 in the morning.

The Committee on Credentials reported that they would be prepared to examine credentials at half-past 7, in room No. 5. This seemed to terminate the business of the day.

A vote of adjournment was passed, and the Committee on Credentials retired to their room for the purpose of examining credentials of delegates. The hall was soon cleared of members, but soon again began to fill up with persons anxious to hear the speakers of the evening.

The greatest interest was felt in the deliberations, and to-day's are expected to be full of interest bearing on the Fenian difficulty. We understand that after the close of the deliberations of the Convention of delegates a grand civic and military parade will follow, in which all the Irish civil and military organizations in New York and vicinity will join in procession to escort the delegates from Clinton Hall.

MEETING OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Clinton Hall was crowded last evening in response to a call for a meeting of the Fenian brotherhood, who were to be addressed by members of the various delegations now in the city in attendance on behalf of the distant brethren feeling an interest in the coming discussion of the points at issue between the President and the Senate.

There was a more than ordinarily large gathering of the Sisterhood present on the occasion; but the interest and the usual manifestations of approval with the speakers was not the less emphatic and assuring for that reason. A rather strange feature which marked the proceedings outwardly, was the appearance of sentinels at the door in uniform, armed with musket and bayonet.

In a cause in which military rule and despotism is the grievance, and force in imposing a tyranny upon an unwilling people the thing to be overthrown, the appearance of soldiers at such a time was certainly not in keeping with a convention of would-be Irish republicans. The proceedings, with but slight interruption, arising rather from the impulsive character of the assemblage than a feeling of opposition, passed off as harmoniously as could be expected. The proceedings were opened by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Dermott to the chair.

REMARKS BY SENATOR MEANEY.

Senator Meaney, on coming forward, was received with hearty plaudits, which were prolonged and increased in volume when he announced himself as one of the seceding Senators—one of the triumvirs who still believed in O'Mahony.

In addressing his enthusiastic audience he begged them as Fenians and members of the Sisterhood—(loud cheers)—to remember one thing, to work heart and soul for the cause to which they had given all their devotion (applause). The cause which had brought them together was one they had to sustain. Some matters were going wrong. (A voice—"Which side is going wrong?" Excitement and all the appearances of a row. Cries of "Put that fellow out," "He's a traitor," "British goold," "He's come from the Senate," etc.) At this time some persons dressed in military uniform walked up the aisle near to which the party giving the umbrage sat, upon which a constrained silence followed, and the speaker was allowed to proceed.

Mr. Meaney, after order was restored, continued. He was one of the recusant Senators who had stood by the platform. (Cheers for Meaney, and calls for three cheers for O'Mahony, which were given.) He (the speaker) was one of the triumvirs. (Groans for Roberts.) He did not know how many of his friends were still clinging to the glorious flag under which so many of their countrymen had fought and bled. (Cheers.) Much had been said against the action of the body as led by their noble President, O'Mahony. (Cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.) He had visited the headquarters in Union Square, and he failed to find Brussels carpets on the floor. He had failed to find the dark ebony furniture and those other luxuries and elegancies which had been talked of so much. He had failed to find the desks and escretoires in his visitation; but, instead, he found everything simple and commonplace, just as they might expect a place of business like it to be. He found their men working heart and soul for the liberty of Ireland—all devoted to the salvation, through suffering and death if need be, of their native land. (Applause and waving of handkerchiefs.) The Rubicon was now crossed, their old foe knew whom she had to meet, and it was for Irishmen only to think of that Power which they had to meet and to overthrow to nerve their arms with a strength that would never grow weak until the blow they were determined to strike had gone home to the mark. (Applause.) There must be no rest and no halting on this great struggle for Irish liberty and Irish independence. (Applause.) Oh, my brothers and sisters, let me beg of you to give up the practice of throwing slanders from one to another. (Applause.) Have confidence in one another. Let each man grasp the other's hand as his brother and help him as his friend. Do not, my brothers, in your private or public capacity, fling out the lying statement that any of you can be influenced by British gold. Stephens, the great Irish Centre, was no longer a prisoner. (Cheers and applause.) He had expressed the opinion that he could not be held, and five days afterwards the news arrived that he was no longer under British rule (Applause.) This was in itself a proof that the organization was one which would fully carry out all its objects, and yet give regeneration to Ireland. (Applause.)

—At the Chatelet Theatre, Paris, "*La Lanterne Magique*, a review of the events of the year 1865, in twenty tableaux, was to be produced at Christmas.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Broad Street Railway Case—Argument of the Quo Warranto.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. the Central Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia. Quo warranto.

This case came up for argument this morning, on the following information filed by William M. Meredith, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth. He "gives the Court here to understand and to be informed that the Central Passenger Railway Company of the City of Philadelphia, by the space of one month now last past, and more, have claimed, and yet do claim, to have, without any lawful warrant, within this Commonwealth, the franchises, liberties, and privileges following, viz.:—

To be of themselves a body politic and corporate by the name of the Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia.

To construct a main line of road or railway entering Broad street in the city of Philadelphia at a point north of Tioga street.

To construct a railway or road on and along said Broad street southward of Columbia avenue.

To use portions of artificial roads, to wit, graded and paved streets in the city of Philadelphia, for purposes other than the purpose of crossing the same, without first obtaining the consent of the parties owning the same.

To construct a railroad suitable for the passage of heavy freight, burden, and passenger cars drawn by locomotive engines, or which are commonly known as railroads, and differently constructed from what are commonly known as passenger railroads.

To adopt and use steam passenger cars for the purpose of drawing and propelling their cars.

To adopt and use steam passenger cars on roads and railways not built and constructed by the said company, or by the North Philadelphia Plank Road Company, or by the North Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company.

To adapt and use steam passenger cars on any railway which has been built and constructed since the 16th day of May, 1861, by the North Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, or the said defendants, on which the said defendants may hereafter build and construct.

To adapt and use steam passenger cars on any road or railway, or any part thereof, which the North Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company has not been authorized and empowered to construct on or before the 16th day of May, A. D. 1861.

Whereupon the said Attorney-General suggests that the Court here do award a writ directed to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, commanding him to summon the said Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, so that they be, and appear before the said Court here, on a day certain, to show by what warrant they claim to have the franchises, liberties, and privileges aforesaid.

The reply of defendants to this information is the same, or substantially the same, as their answer filed in the injunction case heard by Judge Read.

The case was being argued this morning by Attorney-General Meredith for the Commonwealth, and by Messrs. Biddle and McMurtrie for defendants.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Andrew S. Beaumont vs. Jonathan C. Cline. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $249·30.

George W. Gardner vs. James A. Wright and J. Miller McKim, who were sued with Isaac Roberts. An action on a bond to take the benefit of the insolvent laws, etc. The Court directed a verdict for plaintiff for $1380·22, subject to the opinion of the Court as to the law.

William H. Richardson vs. Shortridge, Brother & Co., and John Crawford. Replevin. Verdict by agreement for defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—A number of prisoners charged with homicide were arraigned this morning, among them Edward Cantwell, for the killing of James McGinnis, on the 25th of October; Jefferson Spanier, for the killing of Patrick J. Concannon, on the 17th of October; and John Connor, for the killing of Michael Fitzgerald, and Patrick Connor and Louis Wessels as accessories to the killing.

The case of Cantwell will be tried to-day. A jury in his case was being empannelled when our report closed.

What Constitutes a Gold Delivery.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A BAG OF COIN.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Daly.—Ludwig O. Meyer and Christian Greve vs. Luther C. Clarke, John D. Maxwell, and David Crawford. The plaintiffs in this case are dealers in bullion, and bring the action against the well-known house of Clarke, Dodge & Co., to recover $10,625, the value in greenbacks of a bag of gold, containing $5000 in gold coin, claimed to have been delivered to them in the year 1864. According to the opening of counsel the facts of the case are as follows:—

Prior to the 26th of September, 1864, the plaintiffs agreed to sell the defendants $25,000 in gold at 212½. On that day Messrs. Meyer & Grove sent two of their employes, George Cornelson and William F. Kiholz, to deliver the gold to the purchasers. The coin was placed in five bags, each containing $5000, Cornelson taking three of the bags, and Kiholz two others. When they left the office of their employers they placed the bags on their shoulders and proceeded immediately to the banking house where they were to deposit the money. Arrived at the latter place, they saw the clerk having charge of the business of receiving gold deposits, and placed the five bags under his observation, as is alleged, upon the counter and within his custody.

After performing this much of their duty Cornelson and Kiholz paid no more attention to the bags, believing their part of the transaction to be at an end, and that the gold was thenceforth out of their control and possession. Behind the counter was a shelf, where gold was stowed away, and when the agent of Clark, Dodge & Co. turned to take the bags from the counter, he discovered that four were only to be seen. The agent, a Mr. Wheeler, immediately exclaimed to Cornelson, "You are a bag short;" to which the latter answered "No." But Mr. Wheeler insisted that only four bags were on the counter, and refused to pay for more than $20,000 worth of gold coin. Cornelson refused to do this, and returned with the four bags to explain the difficulty to his employer.

Subsequently Meyer & Grove delivered the four bags, with another containing five thousand dollars. The latter was paid under protest by advice of counsel. At the time of this transaction it was customary to sell gold in the same manner as a bag of potatoes or any other commodity—by actual physical delivery at the place of business of the purchaser—and not, as at present, by placing it in an institution of deposit. To guard against mistakes it was customary to fasten around the neck of the bags a label containing the amount of coin and the name of the seller. By this means a facile method of reclamation was afforded in case of any mistakes in the amount of gold placed in the bags.

The case is interesting, as showing what constitutes a delivery of gold; whether it is sufficient to place it on the counter of the buyer in the presence of his agent, or whether it is necessary to wait until it is safely stowed away and counted.

At the trial yesterday, Mr. Grove, one of the partners of the firm that sold the gold, testified that Mr. Wheeler acknowledged that he saw five bags on the counter at first, but that when he went to put them away he found only four.

Messrs. Platt and Gerard appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. John E. Burrill for the defendant.—*New York Herald.*

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings of the Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HARRISBURG, January 3.

Senate.

Mr. Holder presented a petition from Mr. David McConaughy, contesting the seat of Mr. Duncan from the Nineteenth District.

Mr. Connell presented a petition from Mr. H. G. Rodgers for the payment of claims for services in the Constitutional Convention held in 1837.

By Mr. Connell. A joint resolution granting the use of the Arsenal at Sixteenth and Filbert streets to the Soldiers' Home. Adopted.

By Mr. Connell. A bill incorporating the Milling, Mining, and Exploring Company.

By Mr. Donovan. A bill incorporating the Sharon Female Institute of Delaware county.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

The following bills in relation to mining companies, offered during the last session, but not having been signed, were recalled from the hands of the Governor, viz:—Crawford, Franklin, Sulphur Springs, New Boston, and Centre Mining Companies; also, an act incorporating the City of Williamport and Bear Island Navigation Company.

The following nominations were made for State Treasurer, viz.:—William H. Kemble, William V. McGrath, Jacob Ziegler, Lewis Snell, Joseph S. Hyde, William W. Irvin, John F. Spangler.

The following Message was received from the Governor:—

Message from the Governor.

GENTLEMEN:—The toils and anxiety of the last four years have, from time to time, brought on the severe attacks of disease. From the most severe of these I am slowly struggling towards recovery. I find that to give my constitution an opportunity to continue this struggle, it is absolutely necessary that I should, without delay, make a short sea voyage, and sojourn in a milder climate.

Under the pressure of this necessity I go to the Island of Cuba. It is my hope and intention to return in good season to welcome you on your arrival at the seat of government, but if it should be found indispensable that my visit to Cuba should be prolonged to the latter part of February, this message will serve to lay before you the cause of my absence at the commencement of your session. In this case I feel sure that you will adopt such course as shall consist with your wisdom, and with the affectionate consideration which I have always received at your hands. It would, however, not become me to forget that the issues of life are in the hands of the One above all, and that many have found death waiting for them on the foreign shore to which they have been sent in search of health.

Should such be my fate, I shall draw my last breath with a sense of the deepest gratitude to the people of the Commonwealth, and their Representatives, for the cheerful, manly, and unfailing support which they have given during the last four years to the general cause of the right, and to me in my efforts to maintain it; and with a prayer of thankfulness to Almighty God, that He strengthened till the end of the cruel Rebellion, and thought me worthy to be permitted to continue that time as Chief Magistrate of the people of Pennsylvania, and to have my name connected in that relation with such a people during such a time, ought to be enough to fill the highest measure of any man's ambition.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, November 27, 1865.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 3.

Personal.

Messrs. Stanton, Harlan, Chase, Sumner, and others, who went to Baltimore to attend Henry Winter Davis' funeral, have returned.

General Grant.

General Grant will be absent but a very short time, and will soon prepare for his trip to New Orleans and Texas.

The Reports.

Several of the most important of the documents accompanying the President's Message are not yet ready for distribution. The report of the Land Commissioner will be ready next week.

Report of the Tax Commissioner.

The Ways and Means Committee insist that the Tax Commissioner shall have his report ready by the 15th. They cannot wait any longer for it.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—The Wool Growers' Association assembled at Columbus yesterday. Resolutions were adopted approving the policy terminating the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty; that the wool growers' interests are entitled to a degree of legislative protection equal to that accorded to the manufacturing interests; that the committee of the National Manufacturers' Association, appointed to meet the United States Revenue Commission, be advised to recommend that a tax be levied on dogs, sufficient either to raise a considerable revenue for the Government or to materially diminish the number of dogs in the State, or both.

A fire broke out yesterday at the corner of Second and Race streets, destroying the wagon shop of McCafferty & Brothers. The loss is about $20,000.

THE FREEDMEN.

Meeting of the Colored Men of Kentucky—Address of Major-General J. M. Palmer, Etc.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—General Palmer addressed four thousand colored persons in the open air yesterday. He congratulated the audience that slavery was ended forever in the United States, and that colored people, having ceased to be slaves, had no longer interests which separated them from the mass of the American people; that to this continent had been reserved the glory of a second example of the deliverance of a whole people from slavery; that now, for the first time, ours is the land of the free, and hereafter the Government is to be maintained by giving full effect to its own principles; that hereafter, before the law, there would be no difference between the colored race and others than that of color; that, in the nature of things, for years to come the colored people of this country must be laborers, but their interests and the interests of white labor will be identical; that efforts to degrade the blacks, to degrade their labor, do, in effect, degrade the labor of all others; that he who compels the black man to work for half-price compels the white man to do the same, and is just as much the enemy of the white as of the black laborer. Your interests are, therefore, the interests of every white man in the country. Heretofore the legislation of the country has been very much for wealth and its owners, for slaves and their masters. Hereafter, slavery being out of the way, it must be for the laborer, of whatever color, to protect himself from the despotism of capital. The slaveowner will no longer be able to control the prejudices of the sons of toil, and drive them to support systems which robbed them of half their earnings, which deprived them of free schools for their children, and free homes for themselves. He expressed his gratification at the general kindness exhibited by the people of Kentucky for their late slaves, which he said was true, notwithstanding the cases of brutality and outrage, the work of abandoned persons, in different parts of the State.

He spoke of the right of colored persons to testify in the Courts, and predicted that within a few years the question to be asked would be not who is the whitest, but who is the most honest, intelligent, and industrious. He urged industry and thrift, the cultivation of land, and good feeling towards all as the true solution of all questions between the races. The speech will be republished entire. It was enthusiastically received. The utmost good order and kind feeling prevailed during its delivery.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Southern Pacific Railway—"Yankee Doodle" Hissed in Mobile, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—The steamship *Star of the Union* has arrived from New York.

The President of the Southern Pacific Railway has issued a notice requiring all applications for recognition of stock to be made in March, and all taxes to be paid by the 1st of April, or the stock to be forever debarred.

The restrictions under which the Episcopal clergymen have been laboring in Alabama have been finally withdrawn.

Some commotion was created a few nights ago in the Mobile theatre by some persons hissing the air of "Yankee Doodle," while the soldiers were applauding it, but no serious disturbance occurred. The tune has been ordered to be played by the military commanders.

The Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 2.—The Legislature of this State convened to-day.

J. B. Wakefield, of Fairbault county, was elected Speaker of the House, and George P. Wilson Secretary of the Senate. No other business was transacted.

The Governor will not be ready to deliver his message until Monday.

Naval Prize Money.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The amount of prize money that has been already paid amounts to about $9,500,000, and it is estimated that about $5,500,000 remains unpaid. This is only one moiety of the proceeds of the captures, the other going to the Government.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 3.—In the Senate today, resolutions were offered in favor of negro suffrage.

George W. Schuyler, late State Treasurer, has been appointed Superintendent of the Bank Department, vice Edward Hand, deceased.

Arrival of Steamers at New York.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The steamers *Britannia*, from Glasgow on the 13th ult., and *Evening Star*, from New Orleans on the 26th, via Havana on the 29th, have arrived. They bring no news.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, January 3.—Cotton is quiet, with small sales of middlings at 52@53c.

Coal is dull, and there is very little demand for cargoes.

Cloverseed ranges from $7 to $8 25 for inferior and strictly prime lots, but there is no demand for the former description, while the latter is wanted. The last sale of Timothy was at $3·50. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3 15@3·20, at which figure it is taken on arrival.

The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, there being very little demand either for export or home consumption, since only 500 bbls. extra family were disposed of at $10@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio, and $9@9 50, including small lots for the supply of the home consumers, ranging from $7·25@13 50 for low grade superfine and fancy lots, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull; small sales at $5·87½@6. In Corn Meal, nothing doing to fix prices.

The city millers have generally suspended operations, and there is very little demand. Sales of 1200 bushels at $2 25@2·35 for new red, and $2·75 for choice Kentucky white. Rye ranges from 95 cents to $1. Corn comes in slowly, and is in good request. Sales of 3@4000 bushels yellow at 82½@83, in store and from the cars, and 85@86 cents afloat. Oats are unchanged; 3000 bushels, mostly Southern, sold at 52 cents.

Whisky is dull. Small sales at $2 28@2·29 for Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls., a decline.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, January 3, 1866.

There was more activity in the Stock Market this morning, and prices have an upward tendency. In Government bonds there is more doing at an advance. Old 5-20s sold at 104⅞, an advance of ⅛; 7·3s at 99@99 ⅛, an advance of ⅛; and 10-40s at 93½, an advance of 1. City loans are rather better, with sales of the new issue at 90½@91, an advance of ½; old ditto at 85¼; and municipal at 91.

Railroad shares continue in fair demand and about former rates. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57; Philadelphia and Erie at 31@31½—no change; Catawissa preferred at 46@46½—the latter an advance of ¾ on the closing price last evening, and common at 31@31¼, an advance of ¼. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29¼ for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 53½ for Reading; 54¼ for Minehill; 30½ for North Pennsylvania; 63 for Lehigh Valley; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull, with the exception of Hestonville, which continues in fair demand at full prices, with sales at 40⅞@41½; 35 was bid for Spruce and Pine, and 21 for Union.

Oil shares are more active, but prices, as we have noticed for some time past, continue unsettled. Caldwell sold at ⅝; St. Nicholas at ⅞; Dalzell at 2½; McClintock at 1⅞; Ocean at 19¾@20; and Era at 3½@3 56-100.

Coal shares are also more active. Hazleton sold at 57½; Green Mountain at 4; Big Mountain at 5½; and Mahanoy at 7⅞@8¼, the latter rate an advance of ¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$19000 U S 5-20s 62	104⅞	100 sh Hestonville	40⅞
$800 U S 7·30s Aug	99½	400 sh do b5	41
$2000 do June	99	600 sh do lots b30	41¼
$400 City 6s new	90½	100 sh Mahanoy Coal	7¾
$400 do	90½	200 sh do lots	8
$200 do	91	500 sh do b30	8¼
$1000 do	91	100 sh do	8½
$1000 do old	85½	100 sh do b30	5½
$500 do s	91½	300 sh Pn & E b30	31½
$1000 U S 10-40s	93½	100 sh do	31¾
250 sh Caldwell	⅞	300 sh Cata pf b15	46½
1500 sh St Nich Oil lts	⅝	100 sh do b5	46½
200 sh Dalzell lots	2½	100 sh do	46¼
500 sh McClintock b5	1⅞	200 sh Cata com b30	31
800 sh Ocean lot b30	20	11 sh Consol Bk	30½
300 sh do lots b5	18¾	12 sh Hazleton	57⅞
300 sh do lots b15	20	500 sh Great Mt	4
38 sh Com'l Bank	48¼	100 sh Big M't'n	5⅛
226 sh Penna R lots	57	200 sh Swatara	2½
500 sh Era Oil b5	3¼		

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

200 sh Ocean b3	19½	100 sh Reading	53·55
100 sh do b30	20	100 sh do s30	53½
500 sh Keystone s15	77½	500 sh St. Nich Oil	·60
200 sh do 77½		200 sh Walnut Isl	·20
300 sh do s15	⅞		

McKILLIPS & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
Gold	144½	144¾
Silver	139	140
Dimes and Half Dimes	135	136
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	*Selling*
American Gold	145½	144½
American Silver 48 and 48	139	140
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	135	136
Pennsylvania Currency	40c.	30c.
New York Exchange	par.	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	144½	12 M.	144¾
11 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½

Market very dull.

—Statement of the business of the United States Treasury in Philadelphia for the month of December, 1865:—

CR.

Dec. 1. Balances on hand at this date		$8,991,345·72
Receipts during the month, viz:—		
Dec. 30. Account General Treasury, including Customs	$8,609,497·48	
Dec. 30. Account Post Office Fund	27,604·04	
Dec 30. Account Interest Fund	966,414·49	
Dec 30. Account Disbursers Fund	2,428,944·29	12,032,460·30
		$21,023,806·02

DR.

Payments during the month, viz:—		
Dec. 30. Account General Treasury	$6,130,008·85	
Dec 30. Account Post Office	34,788·14	
Dec. 30. Account Interest	623,310·63	
Dec. 30 Account Disburser	2,649,154·23	9,437,261·85
		$11,586,544·17

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 1. Balance due to depositors at this date	$27,939,400·00
Dec. 30. Received from 841 depositors during the month	6,189,200·00
	$34,128,600·00
Dec. 30. Repayment to depositors during the month	4,353,200·00
Dec 30. Balances due to depositors at the close of business this day	$29,775,400·00
Dec 30. Fractional currency redeemed during the month of December, 1865	$250,357·00

N. B. BROWNE, Assistant Treasurer.

—The sale of the Eastern Division of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad, which was advertised to take place on January 4, has been stopped by the payment on the part of its owners—the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company—of the accrued interest on the second mortgage, amounting to about $470,000.

The company will now take possession under the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, of its valuable property, and all the franchises of the late La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company, which includes the 95 miles of road between the city of Milwaukie and Portage, which it owns in fee, together with the right of way over the Western Division in the Mississippi river at La Crosse, and all the valuable equipment of rolling stock of the late La Crosse and Milwaukie Company, except 40 box-cars, and a small portion of that purchased by the receiver. Some changes have been made in the direction, and the corporation will, in the future be controlled by a well-known, wealthy, and influential Philadelphia railroad interest. The Directors are as follows:—

Henry M. Alexander, President; Alexander Fleming, Vice-President; John Edgar Thompson, Philadelphia; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; Matthew Baird, Philadelphia; Ashbel Green, New York; A. C. Gunnison, New York; A. S. Bright, New York; Henry E. Weed, Troy.

—It is estimated that 70,000 barrels of apples are held by Boston speculators.

—Railroads are multiplying in Europe to such an extent, that it is said that the only district where the pedestrian can hope to long escape them, is the Tyrol, the mountain recesses of Switerland and Norway, and Sweden generally.

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK SALE,

REOPENED AT NO. 628 CHESNUT ST.

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS, NEW FEATURES.

TWO GIFTS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.

BUY ALL YOUR HOLIDAY BOOKS AT THE EVANS GIFT STORE.