THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 12. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Lord Palmerston's Will.

THE BRAZILIAN WAR.

Opinions Upon Grant's Report.

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

Grant's Commentaries.

From the Liverpool Post, December 29.

General Grant's report is about to become as famous as "Cæsar's Commentaries." It is infinitely more important, for in the recent civil war in America Greek met Greek, and Grant encountered a more formidable foe than Cæsar. At first the report escaped attention. It came in a bundle of official documents, all figures and few arguments; but when the story of the campaign of 1864 was looked into, matter was found in it calculated to interest the world at present, and for all future time.

General Grant neither writes nor thinks like an ordinary soldier—he is a philosopher, an historian, a profound statesman, and he sinks self in his narrative, but never fails to praise others with a palpable consciousness which bespeaks the utmost sincerity, in perfect keeping with personal admiration and friendship.

The war had endured three years when he was called to the command of the army. The call made him the saviour of his country. Unobtrusive and humble-minded, though full of profound thoughts, his merits discovered themselves when the opportunity presented itself. He was the man for the time and the place, and he was the only fully qualified one. Events approved of Lincoln's selection, for, where McClellan proved an abortion, Grant alone properly satisfied judgment.

Sheridan, the Murat of the Federal army, cleared the Shenandoah Valley of the enemy, joined the main army when his services were required, and won the last great battle of a hundred fights. Grant takes pride in praising him, and on Sherman he pours the tribute of his unbounded admirat on; but as we have recently published Grant's opinion of the two great soldiers, it is not necessary to introduce them here. General Grant's report will forever occupy the attention of soldiers, statesmen, and nations.

The "Independance Belge" Suppressed.

Paris Correspondence London Herald.

The Government has just taken a measure which shows its liberality towards the press. It has absolutely prohibited the entry into France of the *Independance Belge*. No cause is assigned for this extraordinary freak. The *Independance* was a very popular paper here. Hardly any rumor floated across the Parisian atmosphere that it did not immediately notice. Its tone was very temperate, and its price was high enough to prevent its being taken in by *less classee dangereuses*. Perhaps the Government think that, deprived of their *Independance*, the Parisians will take to reading the *Constitutionnel*, the *Pays*, or the *Patrie*.

It is perhaps natural that the official world should feel hurt at the utter indifference of the public for these inspired organs; but the official world has to learn the reason why the public won't read them is precisely that they are "inspired," and that a plain, honest, independent opinion, or an explicit and reliable statement of fact, is never to be found in their columns. In addition, moreover, to their being unreliable, they are badly written and fearfully dull. Prohibiting the *Independance* is not likely to make them less so.

The Trouble with the Students—The Mexican Question.

Paris (Dec. 28) Correspondence London Times.

The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes the decision of the Supreme Council of Public Instruction in the case of the seben students, with a long preamble setting forth the reasons. The decision of the Council of the Academy is confirmed, but the term of exclusion from the Paris Academy has, in the case of Brigourdon, been reduced to two years. Rey Lafarge, Jaclara, Casse, and Losson are excluded from all other academies throughout the empire for two years, and Revnard for one year.

La France of this evening asserts that the French Ambassador at Washington has not sent the First Secretary of Legation to France to ask for fresh instructions with regard to Mexico. According to the same paper, M. de Montholon has not made any declaration of an intention to leave Washington in case a Federal Representative is accredited to Juarez.

The Brazilian War—Rumors of Approaching Peace with Paraguay.

From the Liverpool Post, December 30.

We have rumors from Buenos Ayres that a peace is about to be concluded between Paraguay and the allies through European mediation. Lopez, President of Paraguay, has sent a despatch, the purport of which is not known, to President Mitre. A new capital is being proposed for the Argentine Confederation. The news mentioned above, in respect to the anticipated peace, is under the date of the 27th of November; but on the 9th of December it was stated at Rio Janeiro that the allied army was continuing to advance without interruption.

THE FENIANS.

An Outbreak Imminent—Extraordinary Precautionary Measures.

From the Liverpool Post, December 29.

Two regiments have been suddenly sent off to Ireland, one from Manchester, the other from Chester. The Manchester regiment, 1200 strong, was aroused at 3 o'clock in the morning, and by 8 o'clock they were *en route* for Liverpool, whence they were to embark at 6 o'clock. Seven officers absent on leave were ordered by telegraph to report themselves at the Clarence Dock by 5 o'clock yesterday evening.

Our information is that the Chester regiment was ordered with equal haste to Dublin, via Holyhead. Movements such as these will create a deal of uneasiness, and they must indicate either a serious danger or remarkable credulity on the part of the authorities. No doubt the troops who have been sent are Englishmen. For the last few days there have been statements made as to certain very extensive designs being entertained by the Dublin Fenians, and these have been supported by the measures taken by the authorities. Agitation has prevailed at Limerick, fostered by the hasty transfer of troops from place to place.

EXCITEMENT IN LANCASHIRE.

From the London Herald, December 29.

As may be anticipated, this extraordinary and sudden despatch of troops has created no little excitement and speculation in Lancashire, for, combined with recent military and naval movements in Ireland, it leads to the belief that the authorities have good grounds, if not for alarm, at least for extraordinary precautions.

PRECAUTIONS ON THE COAST OF IRELAND.

From Dublin paper, December 28.

The seamen on board the *Royal George* are spending a dull Christmas time of it. The feast yesterday was but a semblance of its former self, as none were permitted on board but the wives or sisters of the sailors and marines, and not even these persons, if they had failed to make application for admittance three days previously. Spirits of any kind were not allowed on board. Officers and men were confined to the ship; none were permitted on shore, not even to their place of worship. In addition to the marines and blue jackets, the cooks and stewards have had on sidearms since Thursday last, and the officers' servants were not allowed on shore to-day for the usual marketing, with one exception—the Captain's valet.

They will be compelled to remain on board ship until Thursday evening. There were only fourteen females on board of the *Royal George* yesterday; on last Christmas day there were upwards of one hundred and fifty. It is reported that the present state of things is not favorably received by the men. The several batteries on this coast have been doubly manned by the Coast Brigade and a detachment of the Twenty-fourth foot. Sentinels are posted, who are relieved at stated times; mounted policemen nightly parol the roads, and other precautionary measures have been taken for public safety. In the face of these precautions, all is quiet.

THE DUBLIN GARRISON STRENGTHENED—THE PICKETS DOUBLED.

From the Dublin Express.

Active measures appear to have been taken by the Government within the past few days, in order to be prepared for any attempt at insurrection or disturbance of the peace. The ordinary "beats" of the police are doubly supplied with men, who are armed with cutlasses in addition to their batons. Patrols of cavalry have been added to the usual mounted police in the suburbs of Dublin.

The pickets in the Castle and its neighborhood have been doubled, and sentries are placed upon the gates. At the Viceregal Lodge similar precautions are taken. The whole of the militia in garrison are kept under orders to be ready at a moment's notice. The horses of the cavalry and artillery as they appear to have been for the past three weeks, are kept in their stalls ready caparisoned without the bridle-bits removed from their mouths.

Loss of One of the French Indian Mail Steamers with Thirty Lives.

From the London Post, December 29.

Letters from Oran, dated December 17, give the following:—A serious event has occurred here. The Borysthene steamer of the Messageries Imperiales Company, coming from Marseilles to this place, struck on the rocks to the north of the Ile Plane, at 10 o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 15th. The night was very dark, and the wind and sea high. The captain thought he was in the neighborhood of Mers-el-Kebir, but not seeing the lighthouse he was uneasy. He sent the mate up aloft to look out for the light; but the latter saw nothing. Just as he decended to announce this fact, the steamer struck on a sharp rock. The captain ordered the masts to be cut away in order to enable the passengers to reach a rock which was above the water, but the ship capsized on the opposite side to that on which the masts were to fall, and the waves breaking over her, a number of persons were washed into the sea. Some time after, however, the disembarkation of the passengers on the rock commenced; they were followed by the crew, and, last of all, by the captain. The operation lasted six hours. Just after it was completed a *balancelle* approached the rock, and seeing what had happened returned to Oran for assistance. The military and other authorities immediately sent vessels to carry the shipwrecked people to land. There were about three hundred passengers on board the ship, and from thirty to forty of them perished. The ship is broken up, and all it had on board, including the mails, is lost. The precise number of persons drowned is not known, as the list of the passengers has disappeared. Among them is a captain of engineers, named Lafond. The mate and six of the crew have perished.

The Collins Telegraph Route.

IMPORTANT ORDER RESPECTING OVERLAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN KIAKHTA AND TIEN-TSIN.

St. Petersburg (Dec. 23) telegram to London Press.

The following official notice with respect to increased facilities of overland postal and parcels communication with China has just been published by the Russian Post Office:—

In consequence of information received from the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, the Postal Department has to inform the public that postal communication was opened on the 5th of last October between Kiakhta and Tien-tsin, by way of Ourga, Kalgane and Pekin. Single letters, or letters containing inclosures of money or documents, as also parcels and telegraphic despatches, are forwarded four times a month both ways, at the undermentioned dates:—

In the direction of Kiakhta to Pekin—From Kiakhta, the 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; from Ourga, the 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; from Kalgane, the 6th, 23d, 30th, 7th; from Pekin, the 18th, 25th, 2d, 9th. In the direction of Pekin to Kiakhta—From Pekin, the 4th, 11th, 20th, 27th; from Kalgane, the 6th, 13th, 22d, 29th; from Ourga, the 15th, 22d, 1st, 8th; from Kiakhta, the 17th, 24th, 3d, 10th.

The charge upon correspondence for China is fixed as follows:—*a.* The charge from the point of departure in the interior of the Empire to the frontier post office at Kiakhta is the rate fixed by the postal tariff for the interior. *b.* The charges between Kiakhta, Ourga, Kalgane, Pekin, and Tien-tsin are:—

a. Single rate—1. For every single letter, with documents, credit or bank notes, small objects in silver or gold, and for telegraphic despatches, per loth (half ounce). From Kiakhta to Tien-tsin, Pekin, and Kalgane, and *vice versa*, thirty copecks; from Kiakhta to Ourga, and *vice versa*, ten copecks; from Ourga to Tien-tsin, Pekin, and Kalgane, and *vice versa*, twenty copecks; from Tien-tsin to Pekin and Kalgane, and *vice versa*, ten copecks.

2. For parcels, ordinary or containing documents, per livre (pound), from Kiakhta to Tien-tsin, Pekin, and Kalgane, and *vice versa*, forty copecks for single parcels, and sixty-five copecks if they contain documents; from Kiakhta to Ourga, and *vice versa* for single parcels, fifteen copecks—with documents, twenty-five copecks; from Ourga to Tien-tsin, Pekin and Kalgane, and *vice versa*, for single parcels, twenty-five copecks—with documents, forty copecks; from Tien-tsin to Pekin and Kalgane, and *vice versa*, for single parcels, fifteen copecks—with documents, twenty copecks.

3. Parcels containing objects of value, if weighing under a pound, will be charged letter rate upon every loth (half ounce); if weighing exactly a pound or over, will pay per pound parcel rate. Coin and goldsmith's work can only be forwarded by the Mongol post in parcels not exceeding ten pounds weight, package included. Parcels containing coin or goldsmith's work should be packed in the most substantial manner.

3. Charges upon unpaid barrels are reckoned in the same proportion as for their transmission from the point of departure in the interior of the empire to the frontier post office at Kiakhta.

The charge of couriers between Kiakhta and Tien-tsin is for one horse ninety-eight roubles, for two one hundred and forty-seven roubles. The department thinks right to add that the post leaves St. Petersburg for Kiakhta every Tuesday and Friday, and reaches Kiakhta in five weeks.

Lord Palmerston's Will.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 27.

The will of the Right Hon. Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, K. G., G. C. B., was proved in the principal registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 22d inst. The executors appointed are his relict, the Right Hon. Emily Mary, Viscountess Palmerston, and her second son, the Right Hon. William Francis Cowper, but the latter only has proved the will, Power is reserved to Lady PALMERSTON to do so hereafter. The will is dated Nov. 22, 1864. It occupies only four brief sheets. The last bears his lordship's signature, "Palmerston," in a firm and clear hand. The personalty was sworn under £120,000. His lordship confirms to his wife all her trinkets, jewels, and paraphernalia, and all things constituting her ladyship's separate property, and also leaves to her ladyship, absolutely, his carriages and horses, and the wines and consumable stores at Cambridge House and Broadlands. The deceased Premier has left his letters and papers to Lady Palmerston, which her ladyship is to retain or deal with as she thinks proper. His lordship leaves to his brothers-in-law, Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan and Admiral Sir William Bowles, and to his friends Sir George Shee, Bart., and Sir George Bowles, legacies of £105 each, and to his executor, Right. Hon. W. F. Cowper, six shares in the Welsh Slate Company. The residue of the personalty his lordship bequeathes to Lady Palmerston for life, when (with the exception of eighteen shares in the Welsh Slate Co., which her Ladyship may appoint and dispose of as she thinks proper), it is to revert to her son, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper. His Lordship has also left to Lady Palmerston a life interest in all his real and leasehold estates, as well in Ireland as in Great Britain: and on her ladyship's decease they are devised to her said son absolutely; and the testator expresses his earnest wish (but without imposing an obligation on the devisee), that the Right. Hon. gentleman will, immediately on coming into possession of the estates, apply for her Majesty's license and authority for him and his descendants to take and use the surname of "Temple," either in substitution for, or in addition to that of "Cowper," but so that "Temple" be the final name; and that the family arms of "Temple" be quartered with those of "Cowper."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CASE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—The argument of counsel in the great Railway case is still progressing. Mr. Biddle concluded his argument for the Reading Railroad Company yesterday, and was followed by Mr. George M. Wharton for the Catawissa Railroad Company. He was still speaking when our report closed.

SENTENCES IN HOMICIDE CASES.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judges Thompson, Allison, and Ludlow.—This morning the Court assembled for the purpose of passing sentences on homicides.

MARY RIDEY'S CASE.

In the case of Mary Ridey, Judge Thompson, before whom and Judge Ludlow she was convicted at the last term of murder in the second degree in the killing of Joseph Sides, sentenced her to an imprisonment in solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary of eleven years and six months.

Judge Allison then announced the determination of the Court upon the degree of murder of which she was guilty under her general confession of guilt to the indictment for the murder of Isaac Sides, saying that the Court were unanimously of opinion that the grade was that of murder of the second degree.

Upon that bill Judge Allison then sentenced her to the Eastern Penitentiary for seven years. Total imprisonment, eighteen years and six months.

JEFFERSON SPANIER'S CASE.

Jefferson Spanier, convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Patrick J. Concannon, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for ten years and six months.

JOHN CONNOR'S CASE.

John Connor, convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Michael Fitzgerald, was sentenced to eleven years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Judge Allison remarked that, under the evidence, he thought the Court would have sustained a verdict of murder in the first degree. The evidence certainly would have justided a verdict of murder in the second degree. Under the circumstances the Court thought the punishment should be to the extent of the law.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Deaths of Prominent Baltimoreans—The Wheatland Wedding Party.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Frederick B. Graf, one of Baltimore's prominent merchants, and formerly Consul for Sweden and Norway, died yesterday; also, William A. Schaeffer, an old Baltimore defender, widely known.

Some of the Wheatland marriage party have returned. They say it was a grand affair.

Capture of a Southern Steamer by Outlaws.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—The Mobile *Advertiser* learns that a band of outlaws captured the steamer *Lily*, with one thousand bales of cotton, at McIntosh Bluff. They landed the passengers in the woods, and took the boat up the Tombigbee river.

The steamer *Trenton*, with 100 bales of cotton, was burned on the Washita river last Wednesday. The passengers and crew were saved. The cargo was insured, but it is believed the boat was not insured.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The steamers *St. David* and *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port this morning.

The steamer *Alhambra*, from Charleston on the 10th, has also arrived. She brings the mails of the steamer *United States*, from New Orleans, which put back to Charleston a second time from damage by the gale.

Wrecks at Sea.

BOSTON, January 13.—The steamer *Cassandra*, from New Orleans, reports that, on January 6, when forty miles from Cape Fear, she passed a piece of a wreck which resembled the side of a steamer. She also saw pieces of a wreck, and several bales of cotton, which appeared to have been in the water for some time.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Cotton is brisker; sales of 4500 bales at 48@49c. Sugar sells at 15½@15¾c. Tobacco is more active. Flour dull at $7·25@8 50. Gold 137½; Sterling Exchange, 147½. Stock of Cotton in port, 18,800 bales. Sales of the week, 1000 bales.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton is quiet at 50@51c. for middlings. Flour is dull; sales of 4500 bbls. at $6 90@8 25 for State; $8·40@10 20 for Ohio; $6 90@8 25 or Western; $8 70@15 for Southern; and $8@11 25 for Canadian. Wheat declining and Corn dull; sales unimportant. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $30 75 for Mess. Lard quiet at 15½@18¾c. Whisky dull at $2·26@2 28.

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK SALE,

REOPENED AT NO. 628 CHESNUT ST.

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS, NEW FEATURES.

THE FENIANS

THE DISPUTE AT AN END.

The Decree of the Great Arbiter—The C. E. I. R. to the H. C. F. B.—Letter from James Stephens—O'Mahony Endorsed and Appointed the American Representative and Financial Agent of the Irish Republic—The Ten Senators Ignored.

It will be seen from the following documents that the Irish great leader of the Fenian movement is not only safe, but in a position to exercise the executive powers of his office:—

JAMES STEPHENS TO JOHN O'MAHONY.

IRISH REPUBLIC, December 22, 1865.—To John O'Mahony, Esq., Representative and Financial Agent of the Irish Republic in the United States—Brother and Friend:—The only misunderstanding ever possible between you and me has been occasioned by what I deemed your drag-chain policy. Knowing the absolute necessity for action within a given time, and aware that you did not agree with me in this, it has been a constant fear with me that, so far as the Fenian Brotherhood was concerned, the time would come and find us unprepared. This apprehension has kept me in a state of pain and irritation also, and so I have often said and written things which must have hurt you most keenly. For all this I now sincerely ask your forgiveness. Let me add, however, that I would not do so, though you were on your dying bed and I on mine, if you had not entered, albeit very late, on the only path of salvation for our land and race.

Treason and baseness in every shape have been at work around you, and to such effect as to have put the cause of Ireland in serious peril. Before my escape from Richmond Bridewell I should have looked on the actual state of things as all but certain ruin. That event—for it is nothing less—has given such marvellous strength to our work, and to me such influence, that I can now undertake to hold our forces together for some time longer. Still, it is of the utmost urgency to make the delay as short as possible. For delay in our case is of more than proverbial danger, and I could not long hope to hold against the strain of time. But as you are on the right path at last, I rely on your bringing affairs to a speedy issue. To break with treason and baseness of all kinds—to brand it, smash it—was the policy, and I rejoice at your having made it yours. The manhood of Ireland rejoices at it with me, for it indicates the justice of its judgment regarding a wretch whose advent to this country was an insult to our reason, manhood, and patriotism. Wishing to work harmoniously with the Fenian Brotherhood, I put a curb on my temper in presence of this shallow knave, and even risked my reputation in order to set him fairly with my friends. His professions and letter to you (were they sent?), together with my representations, did away with much of the distrust and indignation stirred up by his presence.

But even before he left the cloven foot was again visible to all. He sneaked out of the country. Well, I saved his life, as I so often saved that of his kindred carrion. Brand him now without pity. It grieves me to hear that Michael Scanlan is in the ranks of cowardice and treason. But whatever I may have once thought of him, or anybody else, the instant they prove false to Ireland I would lash them from me like so many dogs. Away with all such fools or rogues at once. If our ranks be somewhat thinned by this summary riddance of traitors, our reliable strength is but increased. By-the-way, some good men were sent over here by Scanlan. We know how to appreciate them. But he sent others of so vile a kind that, at their first interview with me, they in confidence accused each other of robbery and I know not what.

It may be that such scoundrels would fight; but, till we are actually in the field, fellows of this stamp would be a standing shame and danger to us. Thank God! they have sneaked away—some of them at the merest shadow of danger. May they never pollute our shores! Cut and hack the rotten branches around you without pity. This can be done safely at your side, because the stag is harmless there.

* * * * * * *

I am pressed for time. This is of little consequence, I hope, as almost all you could need to know will be found in the letter of the M. C., brought out by General ——; and anything that that letter may lack, the General is the very man to make good. The accompanying document confers on you, in America, Canada, etc., the absolute and unquestionable authority of Representative and Financial Agent of the Irish Republic. With the old friendly feeling, I am, yours, fraternally,

JAMES STEPHENS, C. E. I. R.

O'MAHONY'S COMMISSION.

IRISH REPUBLIC, ——, December 23, 1865.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD AND THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND GENERALLY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CANADA, ETC.

Countrymen and Friends:—Aware that certain members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and notoriously the "Senate" of that association, have madly and traitorously, moved to a mad and traitorous end, raised the cry of "to Canada," instead of the cry of "to Ireland;" and aware that John O'Mahony, known as Head Centre and President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has wisely and firmly, as in duty bound, opposed this mad and traitorous diversion from the right path—the only path that could possibly save our country and our race—I in consequence hereby appoint the said John O'Mahony Representative and Financial Agent of the Irish Republic in the United States of America, Canada, etc., with ample and unquestionable authority to * * * * * * * and in all other ways in which, to the best of his judgment, he can serve Ireland—that land to which he has devoted life and honor. I hereby authorize and call on him to do so. JAMES STEPHENS, C. E. I. R.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, January 13.—There is but little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 is sold at $32 50 per ton.

Cloverseed is less active and only 4500 bush. common and prime new sold at $6@7·75. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2·10 ⅌ bush.

The Flour Market is extremely dull, and prices of low grades are drooping. There is a total absence of any shipping demand, and only a few hund red bbls. were disposed of to the trade at $7 25@7 75 ⅌ bbl. for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $10@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; and at higher figures for fancy lots. Small sales of Rye Flour at $5 87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat Market is inactive, and only 1200 bush common and good red sold at $2@2 27; white ranges from $2·50 to $2 75. In Rye nothing doing. Corn is coming forward more freely and meets a fair inquiry at yesterday's quotations; sales of 5000 bush. yellow at 79@80c. in the cars and from store. Oats are in steady demand at 52c. No sales of Barley or Malt.

Provisions move slowly; sales of Mess Pork at $30@31; Hams and Fitch at 16@18c.; shoulders at 13c.; and Lard at 19½@19¾c.

Whisky sells slowly at $2·27@2·28 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

TWO GIFTS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.

THIRD EDITION

HORRIBLE STATE OF SOCIETY IN THE SOUTH.

Murder and Robbery Rampant.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Accounts from the south of Kentucky and central Tennessee and Georgia show that there is little or no security for life since the withdrawal of the United States troops. Returning Rebels are continually shooting, beating, and robbing Union men, and where the latter are strong enough in numbers they in turn are slaughtering the Secessionists. Murders and robberies are plentiful all through the South, and society is really in a terrible state. In many places the freedmen positively refuse to contract with their former masters for work, and are threatening insurrection at many points. It is the opinion of the best Union men that this state of things must continue until the Government shall apply stringent and peremptory measures in the re-establishment of the civil Government in the States and counties—especially the Sheriffs and the local constabulary. The organization of the militia is slow, and there is no hope for protection from that source for some time to come.

The prospects for large corn, sugar, cotton, and tobacco crops in the South are very fair considering the circumstances. The emigration down the Mississippi is increasing immensely.

J. S.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 13.

The Secession Spirit in Kentucky.

A Union Senator has received a letter from Kentucky stating that a movement is being organized to return John C. Breckinridge to the Senate in the place of Garrett Davis.

Southern Post Offices.

Of the 3000 post offices in the disloyal States about 2000 have been reopened. Nearly 300 of these have received postmistresses, because no man could be found who could take the oath that he had not borne arms against his country. The ladies, though as rebellious in spirit, are able to take that oath.

Punishment of a Counterfeiter.

Provost Marshal Russell despatched this evening, for a two years' sojourn at Fort Delaware, Charles A. Rodgers, of the 4th Artillery. Rodgers was convicted of complicity with two others in counterfeiting soldiers' final statements while he was acting as clerk in the office of the Commissary of Musters. His confederates, similarly sentenced, effected their escape from Fort Whipple just prior to being ordered off.

Death of Dr. Solger.

Dr. Reinhold Solger, late Assistant Register of the United States Treasury, died here yesterday.

Reconstruction.

The resolution adopted by the Senate authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to send for papers and persons, will supersede the original intention of despatching a sub-committee to the South to obtain information relative to affairs in that section. It has yet to be acted on by the House. The Committee are enjoined to secrecy as to their proceedings.

Schooner Wrecked.

Information has been received here that the schooner *Enigma*, of Bath, Me., was wrecked at sea in latitude 27, longitude 77 west, on the 1st of November last. All the men found on her were in a starving condition, clinging to the wreck.

New Counterfeit.

A new counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency note has been discovered.

Negro Suffrage.

From recent indications it is not probable that the franchise will be conferred on the colored people of the District of Columbia.

The Funds sent to our Soldiers in Rebel Prisons.

General Mulford having turned over to the Commissary-General of Prisoners such moneys as he succeeded in regaining from the Rebel prison keepers, out of the funds sent to our soldiers in captivity, and appropriated by the former parties, the same is now ready for distribution. All applications in this regard may be sent forth with to General Hitchcock. As the amount secured falls short of the aggregate of the sums known to have been thus applied, it is proposed to make a *pro rata* division among all who can reasonably substantiate losses of the above description.

More Troops Ordered Mustered Out.

The Secretary of War has issued an order directing the immediate discharge of the following colored volunteer organizations:—The 106th, 42d, 59th, 68th, 96th, 101st, 110th, and 133d United States Colored Regiments of Infantry; Battery A, 2d United States Light Artillery; and the 4th United States Colored Cavalry.

Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell to-day obtained an order from Lieutenant-General Grant, ordering the muster out of the 34th Indiana Regiment, now at Brownsville, Texas, and with which regiment Mr. Stillwell was formerly connected.

Land Office Items.

The force of the General Land Office in the proper division is actively engaged upon the swamp land business of the State of Iowa, with a view of closing up and disposing of all matters connected therewith at the earliest possible period. A patent in favor of the State mentioned for 45,000 acres of swamp land had just been completed.

Speaker Colfax.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., January 13.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax will lecture before the Lyceum in this city to-night. He is the guest of Mayor Innis.

BUY ALL YOUR HOLIDAY BOOKS

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

HIS HEALTH IMPROVING.

HARRISBURG, January 13.—Letters received here from Governor Curtin, dated Havana, January 5, indicate that he will leave, Cuba on the 15th instant, on the steamer *Eagle*, for New York, and may consequently be expected at the State Capitol by this day week.

The Governor would have prolonged his stay in Cuba, but is constrained to leave as indicated by his high sense of duty to the public interests, and the fact that the enormous expense of remaining longer on the island is larger than his private means will justify him in incurring. The following letter from Surgeon-General Phillips is interesting in this connection:—

HAVANA, January 2, 1866.—Hon Eli Slifer.—Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the health of Governor Curtin has steadily improved since his arrival in Cuba. The alarming symptoms from which he has suffered for so long a period have nearly disappeared under the influence of a mild climate.

I am convinced that a prolonged stay in this latitude would result in his cure and permanent recovery. Though not in a condition to withstand the rigors of a northern winter, the Governor was very anxious to return to Pennsylvania on the 1st instant to resume his official duties.

He has, however, at my earnest solicitation, concluded to remain in Havana until the 15th of this month, when he will embark for New York on the steamer *Eagle*. Very truly, yours,

JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, January 13, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 7·30s sold at 98¾; 104 was bid for 6s of 1881, interest off; and 103½ for old 5-20s. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 91½.

—The London *Times* of the 28th ult. says:—

"United States bonds experienced a fresh decline of nearly 1 per cent., partly on account of the renewed advance in the premium on gold at New York, and partly from the threatenings of a rupture with France on the Mexican question, although there are few in London who regard the latter as of the slightest importance, the conviction being that neither President Johnson nor the American people intend to involve themselves in any real trouble on behalf of the expelled anarchists who now term themselves the representatives of the Mexican 'republic.'"

—Satterthwaite's London circular refers to the market for American securities as follows:—

"For some days after our last the London market for American securities was very strong, with a decidedly upward tendency; but yesterday, on the receipt of the advices by the *Scotia*, causing some apprehensions of difficulty on the Mexican question, quotations gave way. The high rates asked for continuation of stocks today has still further depressed the market, and prices generally are two per cent. under last week—United States Five-twenty bonds closing at 64½@¾."

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list, with sales of Reading at 50¾@51, an advance of ¼. Catawissa preferred at 43, a decline of ½; common do. at 29¾, a slight advance; Little Schuylkill at 30½; North Pennsylvania at 29½; Lehigh Valley at 62; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29, no change. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55¾ for Pennsylvania; 53½ for Norristown; 54 for Minehill; and 44¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue inactive. Spruce and Pine sold at 38½, an advance of 1; 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 51 for Tenth and Eleventh; 38½ for Hestonville; and 23 for Girard College.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices. 136 was bid for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 49 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 88 for Southwark; and 60 for City.

Canal shares continue dull. Delaware Division sold at 31; 21¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 28 for preferred do., 53 for Lehigh Navigation, 112 for Morris preferred, and 8 for Susquehanna Canal.

Oil shares are more active, but prices continue irregular. McClintock sold at 156, Sugar Valley at 3¾@3⅞. Philadelphia and Cherry Run at ⅛, Ocean at 16½@17, and Sugar Creek at 4¾.

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

FIRST BOARD.			
$250 U S 7·30s Aug..	98¾	100 sh Green Mt.....c	4
$100 City 6s..new..	91½	200 sh do.....c	3⅞
$300 City 6s mun...	91½	100 sh Union Canl pf	8
100 sh Reading.....	50⅛	200 sh do.....	8
30 sh do.....	50⅜	200 sh do	8
100 sh do.....b5	50⅞	100 sh do.....	8
100 sh do.....	51	200 sh do.....com	1⅞
100 sh do.....	51	50 sh Del Div.....	51
100 sh McClintock...1·56		100 sh Lit Sch.....	30½
400 sh Sugar Val..lts	3¾	100 sh do.....b30	30½
100 sh do.....	3¾	6 sh N Penn'a.....	29½
1000 sh Ph & Cn R.lts	¾	8 sh Lehigh Val...	62
100 sh Cata. pf....s30	43	10 sh do.....	62
100 sh do.....s30.	43	100 sh Phil & Erie...	29
280 sh Ocean.....	17	100 sh do.....2d.	29
100 sh do.....b5	16⅞	3 sh 7th Nat Bank.	95
100 sh do.....b30	17	50 sh Spruce & Pine	39½
100 sh Sugar Ck...b5	4¾		

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

FIRST CALL.			
400 sh Feed Dam....	⅞	300 sh Corn Pit.s15.	1·15
100 sh Maple Shade.	5	300 sh do.... b30.	1·15
300 sh Am G Pt Co..	1	100 sh Reading.....	50⅛
100 sh Ocean.....	16⅞		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	139	12 M.	139½
11 A. M.	139½	1 P. M.	139⅞

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139	139½
American Silver, ½s and ⅛s	183¾	184
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	130	131
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is offered in great abundance at 5 ⅌ cent. to leading houses, and at 6 ⅌ cent. ordinary borrowers made up their accounts readily. Commercial paper sells at 7@9 for best, and 10@15 ⅌ cent. for second grades. Long engagements are not in favor, and more attention is paid to safety than high interest.

AT THE EVANS GIFT STORE.