VOL. V-No. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE,

Recruiting for a Publishering Expedition Into Mexico-A Camp Established Mear Brownsville-United States Generals Connected with the Affair, Etc. BROWNSVILLE, Texas, December 23 .- The fol-

lowing is a copy of a poster that adorns the corners of the public places of this city:-Fifty dollars a month in gold and all expenses paid, clothing, etc., turnished to all who will accompany me as an escort to Monterey.

Business of importance calls me to pass through a country filled with roving bands of soldiers, and for my personal safety I wish to

engage an escort.

Address or call on Colonel Arthur F. Reed,

Brownsville, Texas.
One reading this would at first think Col. Reed to be some wealthy gentleman travelling on "important business," and desirous to be well guarded against the kindnesses of the many roving bands of soldiers that intest that country between this place and Monterey, but in thinking so they would be very much mistaken. Col. Arthur F. Reed is Cline of Stail for Gen. Crawford (whom I have mentioned acretolore), and is recruiting here for a dilibertering expedition into Mexico. That is the exact business of importance he has in Monterey, and from the manner of recruiting I have no doubt, unless

have quite a large "escort."

A recruiting office has been opened on the main street, and from appearances I should say that they were doing a lively business. Soldiers are enlisted, and their discharges from the United States service promised them as soon as the necessary papers can be made out and for warded. I do not know what authority Colone Reed has for all this, but I do know that he has not as yet been interfered with by the authorities

something untoreseen happens, that he will soon

In conversation with one of the recruiting agents I learn that the party that is being raised here is to be commanded by General Crawford, and will connect at some unknown point with a force coming down from New York. He also tells me that a camp has been established below this city, where the recruits are sent upon being enlisted and that all the supplies and articles necessary for an outfit are on hand. Enlistments are made for six months at present. Whether General Crawford has any authority for his action or not I am not able to say; but it would seem, from the fact that no notice is taken of it by the proper authorities here, that he must have something to back him up. It is hardly possible that he of any one else would openly enlist United State soldiers, promising them discharges, unless he had authority from the "powers that be." However, time will fell all, and you may look for

something interesting from this section before long. It is said that General Lew. Wallace is also connected with this affair, and will shortly be here. This comes from one of the recruiting officers under Colonel Reed, and I suppose can be considered authentic.

Everything is quiet on the Mexican side at pre-sent. Neither side is doing anything in the mili-tary line, but appear, like Micawber, to be wait-ing for something to turn up.

LATER NEWS.

General Crawford a General in the Mexican Army-He is Empowered to Recruit an American Division-Excitement in Matamoras-Mejta Levies a Heavy Loan and Barricades the Streets -An American Schooner with Arms goes Ashore and is Seized by the Imperialists, Etc.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, December 30 .-- I have mecceded at last in gaining a partial insight nto the intention and object of General Crawford's recruiting for an expedition into Mexico. at this place.

General Crawford comes here direct from th North, armed with an appointment as Generalin the Army of the Republic of Mexico, and authority to recruit an American division, to commanded by himself, for service in the Repub He has established a recruiting lican army. office here, and, I am reliably informed, at severa other places in the interior of the State. It is certain that he has plenty of money to back up his operations, and he is getting recruits very fast, considering the size of the place, so fast in fact that it the other recruiting offices do as well in proportion, no great length of time will clapse ere the "American Division" will be recruited up

to the maximum number. It is said that General Lew. Wallace and General Logan are both connected in some manner with this movement, and that they are now en route to this place. Caravajal, the Mexican fili buster of fame, is also expected here soon, with a large sum of money, to assist in defraying the expenses of the "pleasure excursion."
Our neighbors on the opposite bank of the

Rio Grande have got win 1 of this business, and are considerably worked up on account of it The Maramoras papers are mightily troubled concerning General Crawlord's movement, and are busy working the people of the city up to the fighting point, by means of appeals to their pockets through the editorial columns. General Mejia, commanding Imperial forces in Matamoras levied a loan of \$100,000 on the merchants of the city. He has arranged them into three classes, assesses the first-class \$2000, the second class \$1000, and the third-class \$500. This loan elass \$1000, and the three-class \$5000. This foan is being rapidly collected from the merchants, who receive in lieu thereof money drafts on he Imperial Treasury at Vera Cruz, drawn by the "illustrious General Mejia." He has also commenced barricading the streets again, for the ourpose, I suppose, of being ready for the 'American Division," in case they should at any time take a notion to visit Matamoras. It i hardly to be supposed that they will make a movement on that city, from the fact that they are being recruited so openly here. It is more than likely that they will join General Escobedo's force at Meir, and from thence move on Monterey, establishing their base of movements at that point. However, I do not claim to pos sess any knowledge of military strategy, and can only base my opinion on what would seem most reasonable to one unsophisticated in the ways of Time will tell.

A schooner loaded with arms and ammunition, consigned to a Mr. Harbole, purveyor at headnuarters 25th Army Corps, and transacting large business in this place, went ashore near Bagdad, Mexico, a few days since, during the norther, and was seized by the Imperial authorities at that point. The fact has been reported to General Weitzel, who has instructed General Clark, commanding at Brazos Santiago, to investigate the facts of the case and report, ose we may look for something interesting from this yet, as it was undoubtedly a high-handed outrage to seize the vessel after it was wrecked,

upon the presumption, I suppose, that the cargo was intended for the Republican army.

The military railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche received its finishing touch last week, and we now have communication from this point with Brazos in four hours. A line of stages runs from here to White's Ranche, there connects with the railroad to Brazos, making a decided improvement on the former mode of communication by the river, which generally took about twenty hours down and Major O. O. Poiter. Chief Quarter thirty back. master of this District, gave a big supper to the employes of the road on Christmas, at Clarksville. It was quite a success, I am told .- N. O.

From the Matamoras Ranchero, 27th uit. We translate the following from the local column of our contemporary, the Monitor of the Frontier of the 23d :-Of Cortinus we have heard nothing this week.

A certain Arthur F. Reed, formerly a colone | SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES. THIRD EDITION in the United States army, has publicly opened a recruiting office in Brownsville, and has published notices, offering to pay lifty dollars per month, in gold, with all necessary expenses, clothing, arms, etc., to those who will accompany him to Monterey as an escort. He does not advertise for any specified number, and it is asserted that fifty men have already enlisted.

Comment is needless. It can be seen, at a glance, that with the consent of the authorities, who are favorably disposed towards any kind of hostilities against Mexico, and under the influence, more or less direct, of persons interested in such hostilities, they are endeavoring to produce a conflict between the two countries, which will prevent the two Governments thereof making amicable arrangements. The fact of the opening of a public recruiting office—the head-quarters of a fillbustering expedition which meets with no encouragement beyond the place immediately opposite us, is nothing in comparison to the many scandalous attempts that are daily made on the banks of the river Bravo by

Wonder if General Weltzel will enter into lengthy correspondence with General Mejia and publish another edition of his celebrated Order No. 3, announcing that, at his (General Weitzel's) request, the *Monitor* had been directed to stop telling the truth, therefore filibustering can go on with impunity? But 'murder will out" in spite of Orders No. 3, as we imagine the General will find out at a day not very distant.

The meet notable feature of the Monterey escort is that "roving bands of soldiers" are in the road to that "City of Hills," and it is to drive them, or waip them away, that the escort is wanted. So they are enlisting men to fight our soldiers, are they? General Mejia has a few thousand here; perhaps they are among the

oldiers alluded to.

The norther which blew up yesterday lodged on this side of the river a curious, not to say significant, looking document, which is hereto appended. The document purports to have been issued in the Republic of Mexico, near Matamoras. The Imperial forces have been scouting for several days, but have been unable to find the country aliuded to. They did not cross the river, however, which may furnish a reason for not making the discovery. That it was issued near Matamoras, we do not question, and it may have first seen the light in a republic; but learing that our trien is back in the States might be misled, we would advise them to read it American, not "Mexican" Republic. We shall endeavor, how-

REPUBLICA MEJICANO, DIVISION AMERICANA, Near Matamoros, Mexico, Dec. 22d of 1865.— Authority having been given Major-General R. Clay Crawford by the Mexican Government to raise and equip a division of troops for the Mexalso authority to appoint such offieers as may be required for these troops, is hereby appointed Captain, with authority to raise a company, to be composed of sixty-four

By order of R. CLAY CRAWFORD, Major-General Commanding.
A. F. Resp,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Emperor Napoleon Desires to Withdraw

from Mexico New York, January 16 .- The steamship Bo russia, from Southampton on the 27th ult., ar rived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Paris letter of the Herald says:-The Em peror and his Cabinet are carefully studying the means of withdrawing from Mexico honorably, and with as little loss of prestige as possible The Emperor is desirous of do ng so by th of May, if allowed by his own free will, and not under menace.

Important from France.

Paris, December 26,-I have frequently stated I late that the Emperor was not only anxious to get out of Mexico, but was preparing to do Newspaper correspondents are. I am aware. sometimes given to "talking at large," and indulging in very unmeaning generalities upon colitical topics. I am now prepared, however, to risk any reputation I may have as a historian and a prophet upon the expression of the opinion that the Emperor and his Cabinet are now busily engaged upon a careful study of the means of withdrawing from Mexico, honorably

and with the loss of as little prestige as possible From the Emperor down the French Govern ent has come to the conclusion that the at tempt in Mexico is a failure, and that Maximi-lian is a failure, and it awaits now only an opportunity to withdraw its troops and its support from the Mexican empire. The Emperor, er, very naturally desires that he shall be allowed to do this of his own free will and accord and not under a menace; and he is also desirous hat the interests of French subjects in Mexico shall be protected and guaranteed. These maters take time to arrange, but they are in process of arrangement, and the Emperor is him elf desirous that the promise made in May last by M. Rouner shall be fulfilled to the letter, that the French troops shall be withdrawn within one year from that time. It now depends greatly upon the action of your Government and people whether this promise shall be fulfilled or "Masterly inactivity" is for the next few months the true policy for you to exercise with

The Senate and Corps Legislatif will, it is said, now be convened for about the first of February. and it is not impossible that the imperial address may contain an intimation of the Emperor's Mexican policy above given. Still it may not; but, whether or not, will not in the slightest degree affect the accuracy of the statement I

The little barracks which are annually at this ason erected in the boulevards, and in which all sorts of toys are sold, are up, and Paris is rejoicing in its Christmas and New Year's holilays. At the American chapel yesterday there was an extra fine musical performance, some solos being executed in splendid style by Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Biggs, and Mrs. Jenny Kempton -N. Y. Herald.

WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES NOT DESIRABLE,

From the Paris Journal de Debats, Dec. 25.

The facts made public in this correspondence betweenGens. Weitzel, Mejia and Capt. Clouet, are not of very great importance by themselves; but they will appear of a very grave nature if they are considered as an indication of the feeling on both sides of the frontier. It is evident that General Weitzel and the troops under his command cannot be more badly disposed towards the Maxican empire and the French occupation, and that our people on our side, by a just reciprocity are at the end of their patience. "I have great difficulty," is the report of Lieutenant La Bodol liere, "in restraining my men and preventing them from firing upon the American bank. I have given orders not to fire in any case; and this order has been obeyed." Will our officers always have sufficient control of their men to keep them in cneck? Discipline is powerful, doubtless; but it is impossible to sometimes foresee irresistible causes of really legitimate indignation; and if, despite the orders and precautions of their supe riors, a serious collision should take place on the frontier, would it be easy to calculate its consequences? The situation, evidently, is not without peril; and if the Mexican insurgents alone give us so much to do that it may require an occupation of at least ten years to subdue them—as the Courier des Etats Unis stated in an which we republished a few days sincewhat should we do it we had a war, more or less direct, with the States of the American Union. which, doubtless, we could wage with glory to ourselves, but in which we have no interest to engage ourselves?

The Question of Equalization-Interesting Report from the Paymaster-Ceneral, Etc.

Washington, January 15.—General Schenck, Chairman of the House Military Committee, recently addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, asking for information concerning the amount that would probably be required to equalize the bounties of all volunteers during the Rebellion. The Scaretary replied by inclosing reports from the Provost Marshal Seneral and the Paymaster-General, which reveal some very startling statistics. General Frv, after careful investigation, reports that 1,722,690 enlisted men have received bounties, as follows:—

1,156,868 at \$100 each......\$115,686,800 10,606 at \$200 each 2 121,200 506,709 at \$300 each 149,012,700 558 569 at \$400 each 63,402 800 1.722 590 \$300 228 500

The number of enlisted men who have received no bounties is 738,372. To pay each sol-dier or his representative enough to bring his county up to \$100, the largest bounty paid by the general Government, with require \$684,197,300, And to pay each soldier such highest bounty in proportion to the time of his service, will require 8551,392,900,

After reverting to these alarming figures. General Fry adds:—'I will take the liberty of reminding the Secretary of War that the forego ing inquiries and answers relate only to the ex penditure that would result from an attempt to equalize the bountles of the General Government, and if this object were attained, even at the enor-mous cost shown above, it would be but a partial advance towards equalizing all the bountles, Government, State, and local, which have been paid to men for culisting during the Rebellion. The subject of requiring the General Govern-ment to assume all the bounties paid is already discussed, and if affirmatively decided, the present attempt to equalize Government bounties, if carried out, would establish a precedent for a further equalization at the expense of the Gov-ernment of all bounties, and this would cost probably thousands of millions, instead of hundreds of millions. I feel justified in saying that in either attempt to equalize, but a small fraction of the money will ever reach the soldiers icr whom it is intended,"

Paymaster-General Brice, in his report to the Secretary of War, also transmitted, furnishes tables corroborating the figures of General Fry, and makes the following forcible argument against the project:-

The sums estimated as necessary to accomplish the end proposed, if even reduced by one-half, give an amount of money sufficiently enorand startling from its proportions to awaken the gravest considerations as to the ex-pediency of the measure, if, indeed, it can be regarded at all practicable at the present crisis without entailing financial ruin. It cannot be urged in such view of the consequences that the measure is expedient.

"Nor can it any more be claimed that justice to the soldier demands it. All enlisted during the war have received the bounty allowance for which they contracted at the beginning when volunteers pressed upon the service even beyond the demands of the Government. The bounty allowance of one nundred dollars for two years faithful service was quite adequate to the con-dition of things at that time. Recruits at that day were untried, and had seen no previous ser-Subsequently, in a special emergency rapid recruitments became necessary, and the great value of tried soldiers of exhad been tested, so commended itself to the Government that the inducement was wisely offered of three hundred dollars additional to the veteran soldier who should re-enlist, and two hundred dollars to the recruit who enlist in a veteran organization. It would seem poor justice to these veterans who responded to the call of the country in the time of her greatest emergency, to bring up all classes of oldiers to their level of bounty allowances ignoring all distinction between those who served a limited period and returned to their nomes, and those who by re-enlistment dedicated to the country their continued services at great personal sacrifice till the fighting should be

"It is certain that to a greater extent thau is now apprehended, such a legislation will inure to the benefit of speculating adventurers all over he land, who have been buying soldiers' charges with a view to such anticipated legisla-tion, and who are now, doubtless, covertly pressing its consummation. The large bounty allowances thus far given, spite of the careful rigilance and scrutiny of the officers of this de partment, have led to frau is incalculable. cannot be doubted that such extension of these allowances as is proposed will give new impetus and opportunity to evil-doers in that line beyond anything known to the past. "The subject presents another consideration

of no trifling importance as the result of legislation to equalize the bounties. The adjustment and payment of two millions of individuals' bounty claims, if done by this bureau, with its present force, and with its own organization with clerks, would require for its performance ndefinite years. It is no exaggeration to say that the payment of an entire organized reg ment in the prescribed manner involves less time and labor than the preparation and pay-ment of the average of one such individual claim, which demands, as they allido, a groping investigation through a long series of back files.
"In these cases and in these times it will not do to rely upon the mere certificate of discharge in the claimant's possession and the facts therein stated. Such papers are now so expertly forged outright or by material alterations on their facas constantly to deceive shrewd judges. They must be corroberated by the record rolls on file Furthermore, clear proof of identity in every case must be had to protect against fraud. These bare statements will serve to give an idea of the magnitude of the questions attending this General Brice, in conclusion, suggests that it

further remuneration is persistently demanded.

land bounties be given. The New York Office-Holders.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 16 .- In a message to the Legislature, Governor Fenton recommends the appointment of a committee to thoroughly investigate the cases of the New York officeholders, in which he has been engaged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, January 15 - The Cotton market is firmer, and prices range from 39@42c. The receipts and shipments are light. Corn has advanced to 90c. The market is firm.

-The funeral of nineteen deceased soldiers of Chicago batteries, whose bodies were brought from the South for interment, took place Chicago on Sunday, with imposing pomp and ceremony. The Board of Trade Mercantile Association, city officers, and numerous civil and military organizations appeared in the pro-

-The army will be well represented in the Legislature of West Virginia this winter. In the Senate are General I. H. Duvat, Captains J. S. Burdett and J. M. Corley. In the House, Colonel W. B. Curtis, Colonel D. D. Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Witcher, Captain Peter Darnel, Captain J. H. Bristor, Captain H. C. McWhorter, Chaplain T. H. Trainer, Dr. D. Pinhell, and Dr. S. B. Stidger.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars Loss from Ice.

Sr. Louis, January 15 .- It is estimated that the loss on steamers, ferry boats, wharves and barges, canal boats, ferry docks, etc., in this harbor since the first movement of the ice amounts to eight hundred thousand dollars. The insurance will probably cover about half of that amount.

The ice is still running, but navigation has been partially resumed with the South.

FROM IOWA.

Inauguration of Governor Stone-His Opinions on National Affairs-He Favors Universal Freedom and Political Equality, Etc.

CHICAGO, January 16 .- Governor Stone, of Iowa, was inaugurated for his second term on Monday last.

Referring to the President's reconstruction policy, he says:-"While I could have desired him to go further than he has, I cannot with hold my cordial approval of the acts he has already done in the exercise of his constitutional powers. I would counsel my fellow-citizens to maintain him while performing his duties within the limits thus defined, with a generous confidence and a cheerful support,"

On the subject of negro suffrage the Governor speaks very emphatically, and says universal freedom and political equality must be defined as the two cardinal principles upon which this Government shall hereafter exist. Let us have courage to maintain that, inasmuch as five millions of bondmen have become free, by the immutable flat of the American people, they shall be endowed with all means necessary to defend that freedom against all who may attempt to abridge it. Hereafter the political power of the late insurgent States must be exercised either by loyal citizens or traitors, or by both conjointly, as prejudice may dictate; but sound policy can never sanction the disfranchisement of four millions of tried people, whose loval bayonets would constitute them an army of occupation to the Government in the South.

The Governor opposes the immediate realmis sion of the States lately in insurrection back again into the Union, and says that to expect a permanent or satisfactory adjustment of the Union, with the Southern States still adhering to the pernicious doctrine of State sovereignty, would in his judgment be beyond the reach of hope; and to shield the country from the inevitable calamity of a hasty restoration, the refractory States should be kept out of the Union until olitical guarantees are received that their in habitants have abandoned their offensive theories, and their epidemics of treason are permanently abated.

He recommends an amendment to the Iowa State Constitution, striking out the word "white" from the article on suffrage, in order that this much agitated question may be submitted to the people for their ultimate and final decision.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, January 16.—Mr. Schall offered a bill incorporating the Allen Mining Company; also, a supplement relative to the Thomas Iron Ompany.

Mr. White offered a bill exempting soldiers

from taxation for bounty purposes; also, a supelement relative to manufacturing iron by coke The contest between the Atlantic and Great

Western and Pennsylvania Railroads was opened with some bitterness, upon the introduction by Mr. Bigham of the following resolutions:— Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be instructed to adopt a liberal policy, either by the reports of a general law for the organization of raliroad companies, or special charters to ali

roads calculated to develope the resources of any and all parts of the State. Second. That the construction of a through line on the route indicated by the contract between the Atlantic and Great Western and

Reading Railroads, with branches to Pitisburg and Eric, ought to be encouraged by appropriate legislation. Third. That the extension of the Connellsville Railroad eastward, in the direction of Baltimore and Washington, with branches to connect with

the Lebanon Valley Railroad, is alike required by the commerce of the country and the local laims of the counties through which the same Fourth. That a healthful competition by

through lines is required to secure to the citi-zens of the State cheap rates of freight and fare, and that all railroads desiring their charters from the State should be required to do the local business of our citizens at the lowest rate charged upon any such road.

The resolutions were favored by Messrs, Big-ham and Lowry, and opposed by Mr. Hall, without a vote up to the present time. The resolutions were finally postponed for the present, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. The House is engaged in local bills of no public importance.

Rain Storm at Nashville-Oil Excitement. NASHVILLE, January 15 .- A heavy rain bas fallen all day. The river is rising, with ten feet on the shoals. The oil excitement is on the increase here, and

great yield is expected from the oil regions near Burksville.

Fire at Catasauqua, Pa. CATASAUQUA, Pa., January 16.—The machineshop of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company was

de-troyed by fire this morning at 44 o'clock. The damage, however, is not so great as was at first anticipated, as considerable machinery and valuable tools have not been materially injured. Fast Time by an Ice-Boat.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 16 .- A novel race by ice boats occurred yesterday on the Hudson. The winning boat made the fast time of eight miles

Arrival of the "Louisiana," New York, January 16.—The steamship Louisiana has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices

are anticipated,

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, January 16.

Special Despatches to The Bouning Telegraph.

Persecution of Southern Union Men. A letter has been received here from A. H. Stephens, in which he states that the condition and persecutions of Union men in Georgia are, at this time, vastly worse than during the days of the Rebellion.

Quartermaster's Sales. Brevet Brigadier-General J. F. Boyd, late Chief Quartermaster Department of North Carolina. has this day deposited in the United States Treasury the sum of \$100,000, which, with former deposits made by him within the last few weeks, amounts to the sum of \$701,000, being proceeds arising [from sales of Quartermasters' property in the Department. This is the only Depart ment in the United States, as we are informed in which deposits of that amount have been made over and above the ordinary expenses of the Department. General Boyd will soon leave

the military service and engage with the Louisville and Nashville Rairoad. Naval Examining Board.

An Examining Board of the officers of the United States Marine Corps has been ordered by the Navy Department to convene at the headquarters in this city on Wednesday, the 17th instant, to decide upon the qualifications of candidates for appointment as Second Lieutenants.

The following compose the detail:-Major G. R. Graham, President; First Lieutenant R. S. Colburn; H. C. Cochrane, Recorder. There are only six vacancies to be filled, and it is known that there are over five hundred applications on file. The Marine Corps has always been a favorite branch of the service.

The Pirate Semmes.

Raphael Semmes, the famous captain of the Alabama, is held in close confinement at the Marine barracks, awaiting the action of the Government, Colonel Commandant Jacob Zeilin, U. S. Marine Corps, is entrusted with his safe keeping. Semmes is in good health and spirits, and confident of being able to justify his conduct during the Rebellion.

Equalizing the Bounties,

The proposition to equalize the bounties of soldiers is not abandoned, though it will cost six hundred millions. Secretary McCulloch is known to oppose it. The Alexandria Riot.

The evidence taken thus far in the trial of the

Alexandria rioters shows that the negroes were innocent, the outrages being committed by

The Pollard-Brooks Fight. Pollard, of Richmond, publishes a card here. calling attention to what he calls the true account of his fight with Brooks, He seems to

fear that the Northern people will believe that Brooks was not sufficiently punished. Au Infernal Machine-California Ven-Judge Field, of California, received by express, on Saturday, a small box with a printed address, which came from San Francisco by the ast steamer. Not knowing its purport he proceeded to open it, with the ordinary caution which curiosity inspires, in the presence of Judge Lake, who is also temporarily here. Upon unscrewing and raising the lid about half an inch, Judge Lake caught sight of several little

copper wires, and instantly suggested that it was an infernal machine. Further operations were suspended, and the box placed m a tub of water until to-day, when it was taken to the War Department, where it was opened, and twelve large metallic cartridges, with heavy ball, nicely adjusted with fulminating powder, so as to explode upon the raising of the lid, were found. There was a single line written upon the inside of the lid, as follows:-"Last October you decided the Puebla case." The affair has greatly increased the excitement already felt in certain circles here, in consequence of the growing frequency of these belligerent occurrences,

Precautions Against the Cattle Plague The Secretary of the Treasury, learning that the cattle plague might possibly be introduced by the importation of hides of cattle that have died from its effects, to-day issued the following circular to Collectors:-

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1866,-Sir:-I have been informed that the ship Sondusky, recently arrived at Fayal, from Bristol for New York, is laden in part with hides said to have been taken from cattle that have died from the disease now prevalent in England, and known as the "cattle plague."

Customs officers cannot exercise too much vigilance in guarding against the introduction of this terrible disease, and will permit no foreign hides to be landed without first reporting in each case and receiving instructions from department allowing the entry. Very respectfully, Hugh McCulloon. Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Storm-Election at the Corn and Flour Exchange, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, January 16 .- The election at the Corn and Flour Exchange, yesterday, resulted in the success of the Southern'sympathizers' ticket. The snow is four inches deep now and there is

good sleighing. The Mount Hope case is again postponed, the demurrer to the indictment having been overruled.

The harbor is again partly closed. The storm has interrupted the mails somewhat.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

An Important Circular-Cancellation of Stamps.

WASHINGTON, January 15,-The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued an important circular respecting the cancellation of revenue stamps, which will be of general interest to business men of the country.

After referring to the different sections of the Stamp Act of June 30, 1864, he decides that, under the power thus conferred, authority has been given to imprint the initials and date upon stamps in ink, instead of writing them. The imprint must be distinct and legible, If proprietary stamps cannot be so affixed to the boxes, bottles, or packages, that in consider boxes, bottles, or packages, that in opening the same or in using the contents thereof they shall and must be unavoidably and effectually destroyed, they should be cancelled in the ordinary manner by writing or imprinting thereon the initials and date. cellation by writing or imprinting the initials

and date in ink, whereby the stamp is made to correspond in those part culars with the instru-ment to which it is affixed, is not only the legal but also the most effectual method against fraud, and must be adopted, except in the case of proprietary articles where the ease of proprietary articles where it is otherwise specially provided. Frequent reports have reached this office showing that the law upon this subject is very often discarded. In some instances stamps are used without being obliterated or destroyed in any manner whatever. In others a cross simply, generally with ink, but sometimes even a pencil is used, or a hole is punched through the stamp. These and similar methods of cancellation afford little or no protection against the u-e of stamps a second time, Great frauds may be, and, as investigation shows, have been practised upon the public revenue in this manner. Collectors, assessors, inspectors, and officers of this Bureau are therefore instructed to give this subject their special attention, to bring it to the notice of persons using stamps, and to require strict conformity to the law. If persons, after having been fully notified of the requirements of the statute respecting the cancellation of stamps, and their iabilities for non-compliance therewith, wilfully persist in their fraudulent use, without effectually cancelling and obliterating them in the manner required by law, legal proceedings should be instituted for the recovery of the preceding and obliterating them. cribed penalties.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ! Tuesday, January 16, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, with the exception of Oil shares, which were the most active on the list. McEirath was in good demand, with sales at 2 31-100@2], an advance of I since yesterday morning; this Company lately struck a new well of lubricating oil, and receive half the oil produced by the celebrated Sugar Valley Oil Company; Dalzell sold at 21@ 2 31-100; Ocean at 171@171, an advance of 1; Sugar Valley at 35@35; Spencer at 15; Corn Planter at 1; Sugar' Creek at 5; and Maple Shade at 4 94-100.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, but the transactions are limited. Old 520s sold at 103 for small; 7:30s at 984@99; and 10-40s at 96 for small. State and City loans are in better demand, with sales of Pennsylvania 5s at 86, and new City 6s at 92, an advance of h.

Railroad shares are less active. Philadelphia and Eric sold at 30@301, an advance of \$: Cata wissa preferred at 43, an advance of 1; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33 for Little Schuylkill; 534 for Norristown; 50% for Reading; 542 for Minehill; 294 for North Pennsylvania; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 291 for Catawissa common; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 514.

Bank shares continue in good demand. 190 was bid for North America; 136 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 284 for Mechanics'; 90 for Southwark; 93 for Kensing-

ton; 51 for Girard; and 75 for Western. In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 214 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation commen; 284 for preferred do.; 53% for Lehigh Navigation; 112 for Morris preferred; 81 for Susquehanna Canal: 31 for Delaware Division: and 564 for

Wyoming Valley Canal. -The New York Tribune this morning says: "Money has been offered freely on call at 5@6 per cent., and a good deal was left unemployed at the lower rate. The rate is, however, 5@7 per cent. Commercial paper is unchanged. There is an active demand for compound notes, and a premium is paid upon the latest issues." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD. \$1000 US 5-20s small,108 100 sh Ocean...... 100 sh do..... do.....s5 do...... do..... 100 sh 35000 C&A mg.8s. \$4000 Reading m 6s. 300 sh Dalzell..... 200 sh Catawissa pt. 43 200 sh do...... 43 800 sh McCintock... 12 100 sh Sugar Ca...b30 54 do.....2-21 do.....2 do do 8 sh Penn R..... 55 do...... do...... 30 sh 1 sh 100 sh 12 sh do......do.....do..... SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL. McKillips & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote as Gold..... New York Exchange...... par. par. PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. York Exchange. HARP ER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:-

American Gold. 139 1394

American Silver, is and is. 1381 134

American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes 130 131

Poppsylvania Currence Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, January 16 - The F.our Market, if anything, is duller than ever, there being no disposition on the part of home buyers to purchase beyond their immediate wants, and no demand for shipment. The only sales reported were in small lots at \$7.25@ 7.75 for superfine; \$8.29 for extras; \$9.29.50 for Northwestern extra family; \$10.211 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$11.25@18.50 for famely

brands, according to quality. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported.

We have only to record a continuance of the dull and unprofitable state of the Wheat Market noted from day to day for some time past, but orices are nominally unchanged. We quote common and prime red at \$2.02.20, and white at \$2.40.22.70. In Rye nothing of inversees delay We quote Rve nothing of importance doing. We quote at 95c. @1.05 p bushel for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at the late decline, but there is not much offering. Small sales of yellow at 78c. in cars. Oats are steady at 51.252c. 8000 bushels Canada East Barloy sold at \$1.

Cioverseed comes forward'slowly, and prices range from 86 & bushet for common up to 87.75 for prime, Prices in Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is in fair request, with small sales at \$3 10.23 12. Some in-ferior lots of Cloverseed have been taken for ex-

portation.
Twenty casks No. 1 Quercitron Bank sold at \$22 50

Whisky is dull at \$2.28 for Ohio bbls., and \$2.25 for