THE DARK RUNNING THEM APPLICATION, THE PARTY OF THE STREET

EUROPE.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

FENIAN OPERATIONS.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECKS.

Important News from Asia, Africa, and Australia.

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

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Madrid in a State of Siege - Perror of the Government-The Queen Advised to Remain in France-Victory of the Insurgents-Democratic Amure of the

From the Liverpool Mercury, January 10.

Private advices from Madrid (the telegrams seem to be almost unreliable) state that the Government is undoubtedly in great danger, and that the progressistas entertain condident expectations of the success of the revolt. The Government, it is alleged, does all it can to prevent the transmission of alarming telegrams to other countries, and in other ways betrays a consciousness of the critical state of atfairs. Qui en Christina, who was on her way to Madrid when the insurrection broke out, was stopped at Eayonne by a despatch from O'Donnell re-conmending her not to leave France—which shows that the Government is not so confident a it would have the public believe. It is also observed that the present outbreak

began much in the same way as O'Donnell's triburection in 1854. A great number of arrests have been made in Madrid—chiefly of members of the Progressista party, and editors of the Progressista newspapers—and the town itself is so unquiet that it is found necessary keep a strong garrion in it. Marshal O'Donnell has v...ted the barracks of the town, accompanied by his political adversary, Marshal Narvaez. It is rumored that an insurrect on has broken out in Saragossa, and that bands of peasants have joined the insurgents.

REFORTED VICTORY OF THE INSURGENTS-TROUBLE AT BARCELONA.

Madrid (Jan. 9) telegram to the English press. A rumer is current here that the insurgents under General Prim have deteated the column commanded by General Concha. It is further stated that Marshal Serrano has gone to the assistance of the latter general. Zabala is be-lieven to be at Villarubia and General Prim at Urda. A state of slegg has been proclaimed at Arragon as a precautionary measure. Conside-

rable unessiness prevails at Madrid. The Official Gazette announces that in consequence of hostile demonstrations having taken place at Barcelona yesterday, the authorities had ordered the troops to fire upon the crowds. Order had been re-established.

THE FENIANS.

Landing of Twenty-one Armed Feniaus at Sligo-Failure of the Enterprise-Discovery of Pikes in Dublin-Great

Excitement all over the Country. At Dublin, James O'Couner, book-keeper in the Irish People's office, had been convicted and sentenced to seven years, and Kickham to fourteen years penal servitude. The trial of Daniel Byrne, late warden in the Richmond prison, on the charge of having aided James Stephens in his escape, was progressing

It was understood that all the prisoners under arrest would not be tried, and that the Crown would adopt a similar course to that pursued in

The story of the attempted assausination of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in a railway train has experienced a complete collapse. been found that a telegraph pole was blown against the engine, and that no shot was fired

The Dublin Freedman's Journal has discovered that Head-Centre Stephens is still in that city. THE BALL IN MOTION.

Dublin (January 10) telegram to Cork Examiner. A tel-gram received in town this afternoon states that twenty-one fenians, fully armed with revolvers and other weapons, landed in Sligo this morning, and were immediately arrested. Great alarm prevails in the town.

This morning early the police seized over three hundred pikes and a large quantity of percussion caps, in the workshop of a man named Tracey, in Blackhall row. The wife has been arrested, but Tracey is not yet in custody. From the Cork Constitution, January 11.

According to a telegram, the advanced guard of the grand army arrived in Sligo yesterday, and were at once taken into custody. They were fully armed, and meant, no doubt, to dis-tinguish themselves by capturing the island. To their disgust, however, they were captured themselves, and, mstead of the town rising to the rescue, it seems to have acquiesced most gratefully to the indignity. Had they been hanged on the spot they would have but met their deserts, but that might have been "im-politic" or "cruel," for there is no knowing how ro deal with "invading" assassins in these humanitarian days.

AMERICAN METHODISM.

The Centennial Celebration in New York-Addresses by Hon. Mr. Harlan, Bishop Janes, Bishop Sampson, and

The centenary of American Methodism was celebrated last night in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, with fitting ceremo nials and exercises. The church was crowded at an early hour, a large proportion of the audience being ladies and clergymen. At 7.20 o'clock the organist performed a congratulatory voluntary which attracted much comment; at 71 the gas was turned full on, and the chancel with the more prominent clergy of the faith, the pulpit being occupied by the speakers of the ening and the pastor of the church.

It was then announced by Rev. Dr. Crooks that the chair would be occupied by Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, assisted by a long list of Vice-Presidents, which included all the civic digni-tures of the church membership, and many of the city clergymen. These gentlemen, as named were requested to take seats in front of the pul-pit; had they all done so the seats there would have been filled, and dozens more in addition.

ORDER OF EXERCISES. The following order of exercises was then an nounced by Mr. Harlan, after which the hymn

"Before Jehovah's awful throne," was supg to the tune of Old Hundred." 1. Singing—Hymu 16. 2. Praver. 3. Opening—Address by Hon. Secretary Harian. 4. Address by Dishop Janes. 5. Singing—Hymn, 1002. 6. Addres b, Bi-hop Simpson. 7. Singing—The Hundred vears ago." 8. Address by sev. Dr. Stovens. 9. Singing—Hymn 1001. 10. Address by Rev Dr. McClintock. 11. Doxology and Benediction.

Rev. Dr. Durb n theu offered prayer.

ADDRESS OF MR. HARLAN. Mr. Harlan then spoke substantially as fol-lows:—The church and congregation represented here to-night are entering on the second cen-tury of their existence, and there has been a lesire to commence with new energy and large herality, that the interests of the church might be advanced and the education of our own people and of the world be secured. All those who believe in the immortality of the soul, and that life here is but a probation to be con-tinued in a future world in bliss or anguish forever, cannot but feel a strong desire to add the Church in the world's christianization; and all who notice that the wisest and most desirable associations of life follow in its train, a knowledge of the arts and sciences, cannot but otherwise than to wish to push on the enterprises. I need not state to you that the wealth and power of the world is in the hands of Christian nations. Our own nation overshadows all nations on this side of the ocean; England on the other; France at the head of the Catholic, and Russia of the Greek Church; so that none can be without a motive to assist the Church to christianize the world. We also find the means; we have in this land wealth of \$20,000,000,000; of our population, 1,000,000 are members of the Methodist Church. They are mainly adults, and represent 3,000,000, or one-eighth of the population of the United States. They are as wealthy and as intelligent as the majority of their fellow-citizens. Our wealth doubles about each ten yeras, and at the end of the present century the wealth of the United States will be 100,000,000,000, You are increasing at the rate of three per cent, each year, and you will see in this country 100,000,000 of people, or one-tenth of all that live on the earth.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP JANES. This celebration is not to be alone spiritual, but to take on a meancial character; and the most suitable objects for our benevolence are the missions in Germany and the Irish fund, and I will speak to you of these two subjects. The mission was established in 1849; a conference was organized in 1852; we have sent eight minis ters, one of whom is dead. There are now thirty-live itinerant missionaries, twenty-eight of whom have been confirmed and been ed there. We have in Denmark and Norway eleven missionaries, and in Germany and Switzer-land there are 4816 communicants, 83 Sabbath Schools, 400 officers and teachers, and 4000 scholars. Our mission publishes three periodi-cals: it has distributed 173,000 bound volumes, 215,000 books in paper, 100,000 children's books, 50,000 Bibles, 115,000 Testaments, and several thousand with passages of Scripture, or 669,000 volumes in all. They have distributed 6,000,000 of tracts; these are strictly religious publications and evangelical literature. Our mission in Bremen was established in 1858, and 26 young men have entered the pastoral work. We have three classes of young men. This institute receives students not licensed to preach; they teach German, classics, dogmatic and pastoral theology and church history. We regard it as essential to our prosperity there. It's hard for young men to acquire an education there without aid, and there is no other place in Germany where a Methodist education can be obtained. We could to-day make a draft on young ministers there for foreign missions in any part of the world. They are patient, enduring, and persevering. In Germany this institute promises great useful-ness. We all remember the long and severe contest in that country for religious liverty and the struggles of the early Church. In Germany Methodist experience first commenced. There rose the star which Wesley tollowed. We have always believed that a true believer could apostatize. It it be true with one it is generally true in churches; and we find an Illustration in the present religious coadition of the Cerman churches. There are doubtless many who live aright, but they admit the fact that formality, rationalism, inddelity, Sabbath-breaking, protanity, and vice abound there, and there is a necessity for a revival of the truth of the Gospel-Christ and His salvation, and the pressing wants of the people there. The Government regard us favorably, and revivals are frequent and fervent there, and the motive for prosecution is great and pressing. This institute is a necessity. It is \$10,000 in debt, and we need another building costing \$10,000, and \$10,000 more are needed for the en-dowment of its Presidency. I also present the claims of the Evangelization Fund of the Irish Church. Our brethren there have labored earnestly for many years. A few years since the Conference was convinced that unless they increased their force they must continue to decline, and they determined to do it. They established parochial schools, and made arrange ments for the education of young men; tund were necessary, and the good people raised al all they could, but not enough. In 1855-6 they appealed to us, and received encouragement that they might get \$100,000 from us. They have received \$40,000, which is spent in school-houses and a college. They have 104 schools, and 123 teachers; in the schools the teachers preach, and the schools seem to them and to me a necessity. We have deemed this a fit time for us to present to the Irish Church the balance of the \$100,000. They need it, they need sympathy. They need it, and we owe it to them. American Methodism was planted in Ireland, and was transplanted to this country. They found a home there, and Phil. Embury preached in this city the first Methodist sermon preached on this continent, with the exception of those of Wesley. Strobridge, another Irish preacher, began about the same time in Maryland, and from them has risen all time in Maryland, and from them has risen all the Methodism in this country and Canada. Ireland has continued to furnish the preachers to this day. An Irishman introduced Methodism into Nova Scotia and Australia; Ireland gave us Dr. Butler, who planted Methodism in India. It's our duty to stand by Ireland in the hour of her trial. The close of our war and the death of slavery are to have our war and the death of slavery are to have great effect upon the migration of Irishmen hither. It has been a question whether we could maintain ourselves against internal difficulty That question has been settled; there is no doubt about our perpetuity. These and other conside-rations will bring to our land a tide of emigration never equalled, never calculated. Is it not our interest and our duty to pre-Americanize them? And it is because of all this that I ask you to remember these subjects and interests which I have presented you. There can be

make this occasion a blessing to us and the entire community. Hymn No. 1002 was sung by the audience, all

no more urgent claims than theirs; there can be

no more appropriate contribution. May God

standing. ADDRESS OF BISHOP SIMPSON.

Bishep Simpson was then introduced, and The question forces itself upon me, why are we here? It may be briefly said we are here be-cause the first century of Methodism has passed away. But what is there in that to stir our hearts and prepare us for action? All present feel a deep interest in Methodism. They understand its doctrines, its objects and its aims; they sympathize with it. What has Methodism done, and what can it do? One hundred years ago six poor, obscure persons met to sing and pray in the lower part of this city. Contrast our present position, wealth, and reinement with the poverty of that time. Not by might and power has this been done, but by the spirit and love of God. The thoughts of the past crowd upon us, with its difficulties and its plories, those who fought and those who fell.

Higher than these galleries I see a nobler ban I, who to-night unite with us in giving praise to that salvation which has saved us and which saved them. We are called upon, however, to do something else to-night. Churches, like nations, have often marked great epochs by some diffing memorial. We want, therefore, to mark this great operation by something and the same this great operation by something and the same this great operation. great occasion by something more than prayer and praise. There are churches to be erected, academies to be built, schools to be en-dowed, the German Mission and the Dish Fund. Methodism has struggled since its birth for connectional sympathy and influence. I am not the paster of this or any church, but one of the Methodist pastorate. It gives the whole Church the talents of all its ministry. Other agencies follow. Our literature is one great Church literature, hence have arisen our periodicals and our Book Corcern. See what power is given to the pen when a million readers are interested in whatever is written. Then we started Sunday Schools and made them part of the Church, anewidea. For it a literature is prepared, Then the Missionary Societies, which grasp the world—we have conferences in Germany, India China, across the Roczy Mountains, in Asia, Airica, and Europe. Our parish is the world, and we lay our arms about the teeming unifous of the globe, drawing them to the cross of Christ. We have, too, a church extension fund, to assist in the crection of churches here and there. We are all one; the churches are all devoted to the one Methodism. We cultivate a part here and a part there. The field of education is not so well and so thoroughly filled. We have tailed to accomplish all that we should because of a partial inability to establish schools where needed, and because we creeted some where we should not have done it. We recognize nize the value of education in the world, and it rests for us to decide whether our children shall be among the governors or the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. We have a large family and they must all be educated. Where are our means? The work is vast and we need greater exertion. It is proposed that we throw our contributions into one fand, which shall be vested in trustees, who shall distribute its interest yearly among our schools. I ask you to reflect upon this proposieducation. The public give us no credit for zeal in the cause of education. They recognize our picty and our numbers, but don't attach any importance to our educational status. I look for ward into juture Methodism with great interest -it's the system which is to convert the world to God. The need of Meth dism is not less tire, but more learning; we need rhetoric, but we need it set on file of God. Amen. Rev. Drs. Stevens and McClintock made brief

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

addresses, and after singing and the collection, the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

Du Chaillu's Iast Expedition—His Account of the Pigmies. M. Du Chaillu delivered an address before the

Royal Geographical Society in London, on the 8th instant, in which he gave a description of his second journey into Equatorial Africa. A large audience was present, among them many emment men of science. Sir R. Murchlson, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and among the general company were Mr. Adams, the American Minister; Lord A. Churchill, Mr. Crawford, Sir H. Rawlinson, M. P.; Mr. G. Folsom, President of the American Ethnological So-ciety; Mr. Owen, etc. At the close of the address, Sir R. Murchison, Professor Owen, and others heartily vouched for the correctness of Mr. Du Chaillu's reports. Mr. Du Chaillu said:—

He left London on the 6th of August, 1863 and on the 9th of October, in the same year, he reached a point called Fernand Vaz, on the Ashira country, where he had been on a former lourney, and where he was well remembered and kindly received. He had many offers of marriage pressed upon him; but with these he had respect ully declined. (A laugh.) In reading the work of Grant, Speke, and Burton he observed many words which were identical with and which closely resembled words used in the district he had traversed; and he had no doubt that the Western and Eastern Africa had formed originally one common stock.

In the part he visited there was a row of

mountains near the sea, and, although in a tropi-cal country, he found it very cloudy, making astronomical observations difficult. The greatest heat experienced was ninety-eight degrees in the shade and one hundred and forty-eight degrees in the sun. The coolest weather in July regis tered sixty degrees and sixty-four degrees. H ound a gradual decrease of population as he went inwards, showing that some deeper cause for additional mortality is at work than the fire water of the white man, and wherever he had had been he found nothing but a vast jungle. From the earth below he had to look up to the sky above to learn his route, and throughout his journey he had tried very hard to collect information, and to do his best. (Cheers.)

At the outset he had a very unfortunate acci lent, for a canoe turned over, upsetting not only himself but much of his astronomical instru-ments and baggage. Restarted to explore the Ovence River with a retinue of only five men and five boys, all natives, and of the Comi tribe -a tribe who were always friendly with him, and who would not hurt a hair of his head. though, to be sure, very few harrs were left upon t for them to hurt. (Laughter.) Perhaps if he had more men he would not have been obliged o return, especially as transport in the country s very difficult and expensive, as it must all b

done by men. GORILLAS.—When they reached Olinda the old King was very friendly with him, and called him "his sweetheart." Still, he was so exacting in his demands, that M. du Chaillu told him he thought he loved his goods most. The chief replied that he "loved both." (Laughter.) Here he had numerous, offers of marriage from the native ladies, all dressed in their best, but the whole were respectfully declined. From this place he visited the Bakalai Falls, under difficulies, and had an adventure with gorillas on the road. At the time he was unwell, and not strong enough to carry his gun. Thus unarmed, h was walking in advance of his party, when he heard a noise among the trees, and came upon ten gorillas eating berries. They quickly made for the ground and ran away, except one old male, who came towards him to know what was the matter, giving at the same time a loud roar, The approach of his men irightened the animal,

which then ran away.

He therefore had reason to modify some of the opinions expressed in his book, and he believed that gorillas are sometimes gregarious. His negroes captured a full-grown female, which they kept for several days, but the whole of them were very much frightened at it. He had four live ones in his possession at different times. He saw nothing to retract respecting their habits from what he had previously stated. He followed the river Ovigul, near which he passed many deserted villages. He visited the Nogoshi Falls. The natives believe that the falls are placed there by spirits to prevent people from coming up the river, and that the spirits still sit there watching the waters. Near these falls there are two islands, the dimensions of which were much exaggerated by the natives; in fact, they cannot help exaggerating everything, so it is necessary to deduct seventy-five per cent. from their statements, and then the remaining quarter will sometimes be far too much. The river here is about one hundred and fifty yards wide, and an island divides it into two parts at the falls, so that it is difficult to see the opposite bank. About seventy yards from the side on which he stood were two granite rocks, whereon the water fell.

Just as he was on the point of going to Otanga confluent small-pox of the worst kind broke out among the natives, deaths were numerous in all directions, and from every hut almost came the greans of the dying or the cries of mourners for the dead. He was not himself atraid of it, more especially as he had been vacciouted just before leaving London; but he asked his men to go back and not risk their lives. This at first they refused to do, but alterwards a number of them leit. The natives accused him of having killed their chief, who died of the disease. This made his position more dangerous. He was unwell, the heat was intolerable, and for months he had to endure torments. Deputations from sur rounding tribes were sent to him, saying he would not be allowed to go through their territory. It was, however, possible to so through a part of the Otanga country, a four days' journey, without seeing a village, and this part he set out

Eetore long the plague broke out among his men; some of the natives ran away with a por-tion of his goods, and lost, sick, and nearly starving, he and his men supported life for a da or two by eating two monkeys, and really the meat was not so bad under the circums auces He was afterwards allowed to proceed by the

Otanga people. Here a very cutious custom prevai's. When a person dies they cut off his head, and but it in a box, surrounded with clay or chalk, the whole of which is saturated as the head decays. The descendant of the deceased rubs his body with this clay or chalk, praying to his ancestor the same time to give him luck. When he receives a guest and wants to make a great friend of him, he goes to the place where the heads of his relatives are kept, scratches a bit off the skuil of one of his aucestors, and puts this bone powder in the dish intended for his friend, who having eaten of it becomes of one blood with himself, therefore must love him truly, open his heart and give him whatever he desires. He (M. du Chaillu) might have eaten a little of that bone powder himself, but he hoped that he had

(Laughter.) The Napono tribes, whom he next visited, were a very warlike people, wearing iron swords, which they made themselves, as the country contains ironstone, specimens of which he had brought to England. The natives here are so quarrelsome that he did not see a man who had not some cuts about his body; moreover, they are incorrigible drunkards. They have three mtoxicating liquors, made respectively from the sugar-cane, honey, and the sap of the palm tree. The Napono people treated him well, never took anything from him, and he had nothing to say against them. From here the country rises rapidly—mountains, mountains, mountains, nothing but mountains, up and down for mounts. One village is reached from another by a path through a forest, and the said path cannot be left. He believed the whole of Africa could be traversed by these little paths, and in the direc-tion he journeyed they took a tolerably straight

The villages are large, sometimes containing a thousand people, but situated a considerable distance apart. The people are divided into clans, very much like the Scotch; only a man belongs to his mother's clan, not to his father's, At Mokena, in the sugar country, people make very good cloths; some of the natives dress fashionably, swing their arms aristocratically, and are perfect dandies. The cloth is very good, much better than that obtained from Manchester—not that Manchester does not make good cloth, but the best of it is never seen by the natives-(laughter)-and not sold in Africa. THE PIGMIES.

In the Ashangi country he saw little huts four feet high, forming villages, generally uninha-bited, because the dwarfs who sometimes live in them lead a wandering, gipsy life. The abori-gines seem to regard these dwarfs with superstitions awe, and he could get lew opportunities to examine them. The women were less afraid of him than the men, who ran away; so on one oc-casion he had the opportunity of measuring them, and he found the a erage height of the women to be four feet four inches to four feet

Nearer the Obongo country he came upon nountains again. He reached Monaoo Kombo the farthest point of his journey, at the end of July, and wished to return, because he was attaid of the rainy season. The chief of the people wished him to remain, and on one occa-sion while he and the chief were in conversa tion, one of the exploring party, who fired a gun to please the natives, who were fond of hearing the noise, accidentally shot a man, who instantly fell down dead. M. du Chaillu in an instant found a threatening crowd round him, and just as he had persuaded them to listen to his statement about its being an accident, a woman joined the crowd, bringing the news that the same bullet had penetrated her hist and killed her sister.

He and his party retreated with all speed to the narrow paths in the woods, followed by but not firing upon the natives, who occasionally shot at them with poisoned arrows, one of which wounded him after passing through a thick wooden belt, which perhaps saved his life. His men were seized with a panic, and threw away most of his apparatus and specimens, and after arious mishaps he reached the Achita country. Here he was very ill, and at one time believe the place would be his grave. Finally he reached the coast, and found a ship bound for

He concluded by thanking Sir Roderick Mur chison and Professor Owen for the true friend-ship they had ever shown him, and acknowlelged the kindness at the hands of the Royal Geographical Society.
Professor Owen said that the west coast of

Africa was a most dangerous and deadly one for Europeans to expore; and M. du Chaillu had not only done his work well, but accurately. He then warmly defended M. du Challlu from the attacks made by many reviewers, in the matter of his descriptions of the habits of that diaboli-cal animal the gorilla, the nest building of the chis:panzee, the otter, which some zoologists laughed at as a "rodent animal," and the native naro, with strings of a fibrous material.

Sir Roderick Murchison said that M. du Chaillu had actually given him one of the harps; that he next gave it to one of the most accomplished harp players in England, the Duchess of Welling ton, and that excellent music had been obtained from it in her hands. The statement about the harp was nothing but the truth.

Mr. Kunkin, one of the assistants at Green-wich Observatory, stated that M. du Chaillu's latitude observations had been worked out, and found to be very accurate. The calculations of the longitude observations were not yet finished. He supposed most of his hearers knew very little about astronomical observations-(a laugh)and proceeded to give a few explanations re

specifing them.
Mr. W. Reade had been on the coast, whence M. du Chaillu started for the interior of Africa and he had seen fibrous-stringed harps, besides carned some of the neighboring tribes were can

Mr. John Crawford said that in all that he had heard, the dwarf part of the narrative was the was no question about the harp; he had seen it himself at the Ethnological Society, where very decent sounds were obtained from the vegetable fibre. Still he could not swallow that story about the dwarfs. They were described as three inches shorter than the Andaman Islanders, the smallest race of people hitherto known. He should like to hear a little more about those

M. Du Chaillu said that they spoke the same language as the surrounding tribes; they had short hair, but the other natives of the country had very long hair. He had stated that his op portunities of observing them were few, where fore he could not enter much into detail. He only stated what he had seen. (Cheers.) After the usual vote of thanks the meeting

THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

Reported Declarations of Napoleon About Mexico.

New York, January 26 .- The Daily News has received a special Washington despatch, stating that a private letter from a gentleman in Paris, dated January 4, has been received in Washington, describing a recent interview between Napoleon and Minister Bigelow. The Emperor spoke frankly on the Mexican question, and expressed a determination to preserve friendly relations with the United States, and his wish to withdraw the French troops as soon as he could be assured that our policy of neutrality towards Mexico would be continued.

He intimated, however, very plainly, that he would not abandon Maximilian as long as there was any danger that the United States would pull down what he had built up at so much expense. All he asked was that we would not interfere with the present Government of Mexico. the permanence and stability of which, if left to itself, he was convinced would be secured.

The correspondent adds:-"I have reason to believe that despatches from Mr. Bigelow, containing a full report of this interview, were received by the State Department by the last

WASHINGTON.

Special Desputches to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, January 26. Contested Election Case.

The majority and minority reports in the contested case from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, were submitted this morning. They are very long and able documents, making forty pages each. They go to the printer to-day, with the papers as sent to the House, by Governor Curtin. It is not probable that the case will come up in the House for a

Trensury Clerks.

The attempt to reduce the clerical force of the Tressury Department is not promising. At the Second Auditor's Office there are 100,000 claims of deceased soldiers awaiting settlement. The number is diminishing rapidly, as last month 5000 more cases were settled than were brought in. In the Third Auditor's Office all the ac' counts of quartermasters will take ten years to eitle.

In fact, the Quartermaster's accounts of the Mexican War had but just been closed when the Rebellion began. And in the Sixth Auditor's office the growth of the money-order system and the spread of postal accomodations among the Southern States is more likely to lead to an increase than diminution of clerks.

Pardon Brokerage. The case of Mrs. Cobb against ex-General Baker is still absorbing considerable attention. The plaintiff deposed that she stated to Mr. Howell, for whom she procured a pardon, that money would accomplish almost anything, and that the said Howell gave her a petitition signed by General Slough, whose life he had saved during the war. No testimony of unusual interest was elicited on the trial to-day.

Arrival of the "Caledonia" and "Hibernia."

New York, January 26. - The iron scraw teamships Caledonia and Hibernia arrived at an early hour this morning. They both belong to the "Anchor line," and bring a large number of passengers from Liverpool, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Newry, Cork, and Glasgow. The Caledonia leaves again on Tuesday next, the 30th instant.

The Kentucky Legislature.

CINCINNATI, January 26 .- In the Kentucky Legislature yesterday, the Senate passed resolu tions postponing the election of United States Senator, and extending the present session.

The House passed a resolution rejecting the amendment to the United States Constitution, and declaring the action already taken by the the Legislature as final.

Fire in New Jersey.

NEWARK, January 26 .- The mansion of Edward L. Burtes, at Llewellyn Park, North Orange, was burned yesterday. The fire originated from a gasoline which a colored man was repienishing with napths. He was severely burned, and is not expected to live. The loss is estimated at

Arrival of Steamers

New York, January 26 .- The steamer Gernania has arrived with London papers of the 2th inst. They contain no news of importance. The steamers Germania, Kangaroo, and Caledonia have also arrived. Their advices have been anticipated.

The Capital of Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, January 26 .- The City Councils have passed a resolution offering the State of Kentucky \$300,000 for the erection of public buildings in case the Capital is removed to Louisville.

The Arrest of General Crawford. NEW OBLEANS, January 24.-General Craw

ford has not gone to Washington as reported, but is now incarcerated at Fort Jackson, by General Sheridan's order. Many souvenirs of the Bagdad affair are reported to have been found among his papers.

A Steamer Ashore.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., January 26 .- A large threemasted steamer is ashore near Nauset Light. No particulars have been received.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, January 26—Cotton dull at 47@48c Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 7000 bbis. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and declining. Beef steady. Pork dull and lower; sales of mess at \$28.75. Lard quiet at 15@18c. Whisky dull.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, January 26, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but unsettled and lower. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 8000 shares of Catawissa sold at 331@341 for preferred, the former rate a decline of 31; and common do. at 21@214, a decline of 54 in the closing price last evening; Reading sold at 49@494, a decline of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 511@ 54%, no change; and Northern Central at 414; 1144 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 314 for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Minehill; 31 for North Pennsylvania; and 61 for Lehigh Valley.

Government bonds are firmly held, but the transactions are limited. Old 5.20s sold at 1024. and 7'30s at 984@984; 1034 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 92f for 10-40s. City loans are in fair demand, with sales of the new issuelat 91@914. City Passenger Rail way shares consinue dall,

Hestonville sold at 35@36, the former rate a decline of 1. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 31 for Green and Coates; and 25 for Girard

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment but we hear of no sales. 202 was bid for North America; 137 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 28) for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 74 for Western; 61 for

City; and 54 for Union. In Canal shares there is very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53½; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common: 274 for oreferred do.; 84 for Susquehanna Canal; 304 for Delaware Division; and 564 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull and irregular. Ocean sold at 144@15; Daizell at 14; and McClin-

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

\$5000 U S 5-20s62...1024 100 sn C \$1000 do....1834.101 100 sn C \$100 U S 7 308 Aug 9s 100 sh \$5000 do.July.sm 98 100 sh 100 sn Catawissa pf. \$200 Cityes nws5wn 913 \$2000 do...... 91 \$5000 Cam. & Am. 83 83 100 sh Reading ... s5 49; 100 sh do ... 49; 100 sh do ... 49; 50 sh do ... 49; 100 sh do ... s80 49; 900 sh Corn Ph. b30 1 1-18; 200 sh Jungtion 100 sh do..... s5 361 100 sh Sch. N pt. b50 22

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

do..... HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :-PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. McKillips & Co., No. 30 S. Thira street, quote as

Silver. 133
Dimes and Half Dimes, 161
Pennsylvania Currency, 40
Naw York Evolutions

New York Exchange..... par. par -The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money remains at 5@6 per cent. on call, with more doing at the highest rate. In Commercial paper the rates are 7@8 for prime, 9 for good, and 10@15 per cent. for a long list of names. The European advices do not encourage the idea continued cheap money here. holders of 5.20s upon speculation are paying high rates to carry them, and as much as 13 per ent per annum in currency is given for accommodation.

commodation.

"Exchange is not strong: leading@drawers ask 1(8f for long Sterling; Bankers' Sterling 60 days, 1(8' @108f; Bankers' Sterling 3 days, 109f; Commercial. 1(74@108f; Francs, long date, 5'18f@5'17f; Francs, short date, 5'15@5'13f.

"By the Hibernia, at Portland, advices from London down to the 11th have been received. The London Money Market continued to show the symptoms. The bullion in the

unfavorable symptoms. The bullion in the Bank of England had again decreased £218,000. Cotton was 1@id. lower. Consols for money closed 861@87. American securities were steady but dull; Five-tweuties closed at 644@65; Erie at 56@564; Illinois Central, at 754@76."

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, January 26 -A sale or 10 hads. No. 1 Queroitron Bark at \$32.50 P ton.

There is no falling off in the demand for Cloverseed, and we notice sales of 400 bush at \$7.50@8.25. the latter figures for choice lots. Timothy ranges from \$3.621@3 671. Flaxseed sold at \$3 15. the receipts of Flour continue small, and it is held

with more firmness, but there is very little demand. Only a few hundred barrels were disposed of at \$7@ 7-50 F barrel for superfine; \$8@8 50 for extras; 88-75@10-50 for Northwestern and good Ohio ex rationally; and at higher figures for tancy brands 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at \$5.50. Prices of Corn

Meal are nominal.

There's very little demand for Wheat and only 1000 hushels fair and prime red sold at \$2:22 20 for bushel. In the absence of sales of white, we quote at \$2 40:22 70. 10(0 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1. Corn'is coming forward slowly and meets a limited inquiry; sales of 2000 bushes a yellow at 74:20 75:00 Oats are dult at 50. Prices of Bariey and Malia are yeckness.

Mait are unchanged.

In: Provisions there is a fair feeling, with sales of Mess Pork at \$31 and 500 barrels Lard at 18 @187.

Whisky is duit; small sales at \$2 25 @2 28 for Pennsylvania and Ohio, and redilled at \$2 24).

AUSTRALIA

Ministerial Crisis-Progress of the New Zealand War, Etc.

Melbourne advices, by way of Alexandria, to the 26th of November, have been received by way of Europe. The colony of Victoria is now in the threes of a ministerial crisis, and agitation as well as dissatisfaction prevails. A want of confidence motion was defeated in the Legistive Assembly, and the Ministers have pronounced the prorogation of Parliament and appealed to the people. The members of the Executive Council are petitioning the Queen to

recall the Governor. New Zealand advices to the 22d of November amounces further succe-ses of the Colonists; but the war still lingers. The natives of Poverty and Hawk's Bay are laying down their arms; the volunteers have captured another Pah, and have shot one of the murderers of