THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V-No. 24.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE FENIAN FIGHT.

Report by General Sweency. INTERMETING CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO THE

PUNCHASE OF ARMS AND ASIMUNITION. To the tissue of falsehoods uttered by B. D. Killian, with reference to the transactions menti ned on page 3 of his report, I, as Secretary of W .r. can make no better reply than to submit to t ie Fenian Brotherhood the cavire correspond ree between my Adjutant-General and Messrs. Jeaks and Mitchell, of Philadelphia;-

Jenks and Mitchell, of Philadelpuia:-BaipEasuag Anmony, Philadelpuia:-ber I. 1865.-Colò ei C. C. Tovi-D.ar Siri-Wo wili take fiity thousand dollars in currency, for the seventy-five hundred rifled maskets on hand at our aimory, celivered in this city, with shyonds in Government regulation cases, each holding twenty muckets. This offer to be binding on us for two wears. Yours truly, ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WEERS. Yours truly, ALFRED JENES & SON. New YORK, November 13, 1665 -B. D. Killian, Eq., Secretary of the Treasmy, F. B. -Sir :-I have the honor, by direction of the Sucretary of War, F. B., to present the inclosed report, accompanied by han consenent, for your action. Among a number of offers mide to furrish arms that of Messrs Jonke & Mitchell is by far the most advantageous. The arms are new, of good quary, i. ., at a rower price than any others presented, the difference oeing about in the ageregate \$25,600 concert Sweeney is dearons of securing the lot of 7500 immediately. The Springlised rifled musice is not rote obtained at any of the United States are arecomption of musiker from all public sales. I shall have the hear of calling on you'r an alswer to-motrow morning, at 8 A. M. Very respectually, your obdination servant. B. igadier-General and Adjuant-General, F. B. Tapaastrop Department F. B. New York, No.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, F. B., NEW YORK, NOvemoer 17, 1865.- he Secretary of the Treasury ac-know edges the receipt of a request from the Secre-tary of War "to pay over (to him) \$10,000 at once, for immediate use, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate appropriating \$50,000 for the War De-

The Secretary of the Treasury begs to say, in The Secretary of the Treasury bers to say, in reply, that the appropriation by the Senate authorizes him to place \$50,000, as soon as received, to the cr dit of the War Department on ins books, but that the disburstment of that sum, or smaller sums, must be made on worders, carified to by the Secretary of war and approved as in other cases upon warrants up on the treasury. The secret service is the only one on which the Secretary of War can draw with-out fing vouchers in the ireasur. Department, and for the manufest reason that such a service preduces for the manifest reason that such a service precludes the "olicy" of vouchers To secure uniformity in accounts and the proper

management of this department both as to demand many gement of this departure at both as to demand and supply, it is executing that is disburedments should come under the supervision of the Socretary of the Freesury, who will respect the approval of the Secretary of War and other heats of depart-ments. To that end all payments to third parties will be made by warrants on the Treasurer, to be researced by Die marties in Inters"; at the Treasurer will be made by warrauts on the Treasurer, to be presented by the parties in interest at the Treasury hepartment. This relieves officers of burcau from the care or disburstment of funds, and enables them to occupy their whole time with duties more cornate to their respective stations. The Paymaster is of course, an excep-tion, for the benefit of troops in the field. In reser-ence to the requisition for \$10,000, the Secretary begs to assure the Secretary of War that he will forthwith take measures to act on the reference and recommendation of the Secretary of Multary Affairs of the 18th. To this end, Messre. ——— will be re-cuested to forward their proposal, terms of payment included, which, being approved by the President, will assume the form of a contract, and be paid on account by this department on application of Messrs. ————, with certificate of receipt or ————, signed account by this department on application of alesers, with certificate of receipt of _____, signed by the Secretary of War. Should the Secretary re-quite sums for current expenditure, he will please at ach vonchers to the inclosed forms, and certify to the amounts, when payments will be immediately made. Very truy, B. DORAN KILLIAN, Secretary of the Freasury. General Thomas W. Sweeney, Secretary of Mili-tary Affairs.

General Tevis notified Mesars, Jenks and Mitchell that their terms were accepted, but

pore, I would be unwilling to communicate to him, because he would have been, as a civilian. in capable of comprehending their object and THIRD EDITION HOMICIDE IN A BALL-ROOM. design.

My object has been and is to prepare for action ng: inst England and wherever she may be most vulnerable, and to that I shall continue to de rote my energy, and with the aid of my countrymen summount the obstacles which ignorance and treachery have thrown in our path to freedom.

BANK MESSENGER ROBBERIES.

Another Robbery in Broad Daylight-\$3000 of the Funds of a Navings Bank Stolen from a Messenger-The Talef Dressed as a Policeman, Etc.

A well-planned, bold, and most successful robbery was consummated in Carmine street yes-bery was consummated in Carmine street yes-terday morning, by which the bank porter of the Greenwich Savings Bank was robbed of a tin cath-box, containing \$3000 in United States Treasury national bank notes. The ingenious meanner in which the robber meanner in shiph the robber manner in which the robbery was executed renders the case one of peculiar interest. The thief was attired the full regulation uniform of the Metropolitan Police, and, strange to say, the police officer on post at the time was made an unconscious instrument in the crime. The circumstances of the case are as follows:-

At about 84 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer Stellges, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was patrolling his post along Carmine street, he was accosted by a man wearing the full police uni-form, who informed him that he was then engaged in working up a case against a counterfeiter, whose arrest he was about to effect. He further stated the counterfeiter was known as a desperate character, and that he (the pretended officer) would probably need his assistance in making the capture. Officer Stellges believed the statement of this man, and agreed to render all the assistance in his power. As they were still conversing together a man approached, carrying on his arm a tin cash box, who was passing along on the opposite side of the street. The unknown man directed the attention of the officer to him, and told him that there was the counterfeiter, but said that it would not be politic to arrest him there, as he was only going to a house near by to get the counterfeit money, and that he would soon return, when they would take him into custody.

In about half an hour after the man pointed out as the counterfeiter again approached, appa rently returning from where he had been, still carrying the tin cash-box—which hung on his arm by a leathern strap—lined with copper. As he approached the officer the two men sprang at him, and arrested him on a charge of dealing m countericit money. The man stortly denied the charge, and attempted to explain, but he was soon handcuffed. The pretended policemen then directed the officer to take the prisoner to the Station House in Green wich street, while he took possession of the cash-box, which he stated he would take to the police headquarters, and make a report of the arrest to his superior officers. The officer, who is a German, and a new man stupidly obeyed all the instructions of the un known man, who then coolly walked off with the cash-box.

Officer Stellges took his prisoner to the Station House, where he of course had no charge to make. The prisoner was there allowed to make make. The prisoner was there allowed to make his statement, from which it appeared that his name was Thomas Queen, and that he had been in the employ of the Greenwich Savings Bank, situated at the corner of Sixth avenue and Waverly place. Every morning he had been in the habit of going from the Savings Bank to the Greenwich Bank, corner of Clarkson and Hudson streets, making a deposit of checks and bills of large denominations, and receiving in exchange small bills for the use of his employers. When arrested he was returning to the bank with the cash box, containing at the time \$3000 in United States Treasury Notes and National Bank bills in ones, twos, and fives.

rather near Groton. those interested, the officer in particular, was communicated to Captain Dickson, of the Twenty-eighth Precipct, who immediately had an interview with Mr. Charles Gilbert, the treasurer of the Savings Bank, who corroborated the state-ment of their bans porter. The whole matter was then laid before Superintendent Kennedy, at the Police Headquarters, who immediately gave the necessary orders to secure the arrest of

The Trial of General Baker. WASHINGTON, January 27. - The trial of Lafayette Baker before the Criminal Court has developed some interesting facts in relation to the detective system and pardon brokerage. It appears from the testimony of Lieutenant Hine, that in July last he was detailed by the Assistant Secretary of War, and placed at the disposal of Baker and directed to act under his orders. He was introduced to Mrs. Cobb, the

plaintiff, as Captain Howell, an ex-Confederale Captain, who was seeking for a pardon. She told him she had great facilities for getting pardons, but would not tell what influences she had used. He drew up a statement or petition and signed it as Clarence J. Howell, and affixed a spurious magistrate's certificate. This he presented to Mrs. Cobb who said anything could be done with money. A contract was entered into and the pardon was procured. The money paid to her had been marked, and this money was afterwards found on her person and taken from her.' It was a part of the money used to entrap the pardon broker.

The witness acknowledged that he made false sin'ements to her.

During the proceedings Judge Hughes, as counsel for Mrs. Cobb. spoke of the witness Howe as a "co-conspirator with General Lafavette C. Baker, and in order to break up a legitimate business, these self-constituted goardians of the honor of the Government induced this lady to do the very thing they professed to be anxious to break up.

Even a thiel cannot be convicted if money is placed in his way by conspirators to entrap im, and the conspirators are justly exe crated; and now Baker and his co-conspirator, and a man who drew a false and fraudulent paper, and acknowledged that it was such, and who forged a magistrate's certificate, need not put on a look of dignity and talk to me. The days of bullying are past, and the courts of justice are wide open, and opprescors and midnight robbers must come under the law, and their deeds must be known and spoken of."

These remarks were followed by applause which was suppressed by the Court, and the Marshal was directed to clear the room if it was repeated.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Three Persons Killed-Many Wounded. NEW YORK, January 27 .- A serious accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad this morning. The Cincinnati express due here about 7 A. M., was partially thrown from the track. Two cars, said to be sleeping cars, were precipitated off a bridge into the road below. One was completely broken to pieces, and the other very nearly destroyed. Three persons are reported as killed, and many seriously injured. The place where the accident occurred was on a small bridge over a road leading to a brick kiln

A YOUNG MAN SHOT DEAD. ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Investigation by the Coroner.

Between one and two o'clock this morning, during the progress of a hall given by the Invincible Base Ball Club, at National Guards' Hall, a fracas occurred in the entry on the first floor, during which John Maloney, aged nineteen years, was shot and instantly killed. The deed was committed by Frederick Paul, aged twentyfive years, who was arrested immediately by the Sixth Ward police officers, and locked up at the Station House. The disturbance originated in an eating saloon opposite the hall, and was resumed in the street, and extended to the entry of the hall, where the shooting occurred.

It stems to have been the renewal of an old quarrel between two rival fire companies. What part, if any, the deceased took in the fight is not shown by the evidence of the witnesses examined. All that seems to be known is that he was in the entry, and was shot there. The deceased resided with his mother in Swanson street, below Mead alley. Paul, who is twentyfive years of age, resides at No. 227 Christian street. Both men are single. The shooting, of course, created the greatest consternation in the ball-room, and put an immediate stop to any further festivity. Coroner Taylor held an investigation this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following evidence was elicited:-

Francis Schreiber, sworn-Reside at No. 318 Cherry street; know Paul, the prisoner, and Maloney, the deceased; was at the ball given last night at National Guards' Hall; met met Maloney there; he was sober; saw him after he was shot; he was lying in the entry; I went from the ball-room with two triends to Clawson's cating saloon, opposite; Paul and another man was there at the enting bar; Maloney was not there; saw no difficulty between Paul and Maloney; three men came in and called for drinks; one of them looked at Paul; Paul said :-"You needn't look, it's me;" angry words passed; the smaller one of the three men ran to Paul and caught him by the neck. Before this Paul said he didn't want to have any more words; that he wanted to have it out in a fight

would go out; another challenged Paul to come out in the street; one of them picked up a ketchup bottle, but Mr. Clawson took if from him; the other two men pulled the men from Paul; one of them came up and said to Paul he had a little brother who could lick him; another one took the little fellow aside and whispered something in his ear. The next I saw of the men they were in the hall; witness recognized Paul; Paul's triend said it was foolish to fight, it was only a company affair; I saw a scuille in entry; heard pistol. Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, who held a post-mortem examination on the body, testified that there

was a pistol wound in the corner of the left eve. The ball passed through the brain, and caused death. A portion of the lead was found in the

way in the entry, met a party of twelve or fifteen coming out; some of them went across the street, and some stood on the pavement; saw Paul come across the street; three made a rush for him; one of them said "That's him; give it to him;" they caught him at the door; a small There was a firmer feeling in the Stock Market to him?" they caught him at the door; a small man sunck him three or four times; I saw one man hit Paul, and several grab for him; the man who struck Paul r. sembles Thomas Gorman, one of the witnesses; after being struck Paul got in the door, which was closed, and the pistol was discharged; don't know whether deceased struck Paul or not.

Samuel P. Johnson, sworn.—Reside No. 778 S. Second street; at half-past twolve o'clock I was in the ball-room; went down and crossed over to Clawson's to get a cigar; three men were there and Paul; one of them struck Paul; the latter caught him, when another struck him and the third interfered; the three went out and crossed over; I heard them say, "Wait and see if the coward comes over;" didn't see a pistol fired. Officer John Marlin of the Sixth Ward police-

Testified that he and Officer Odenheimer were standing at Sixth and Race streets; saw a party coming from the resturant towards the half; saw a muss and started towards them; by the time we reached the hall they were all in hall; we heard pistol and rushed up stairs and arrested Paul; he said he had been attacked and had shot in self-defense; could find no pistol on him. The case here closed, and the Corouer held

homas Gorman, one of the witnesses, in \$1000 ball for his appearance at Court to testify in the case. The other witnesses were held in their own recognizance. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and Paul, the prisoner was committed for trial.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS-In Equity-Jonn H. Smith, as . well for himself as for such holders of the common and preferred capital stock of the Catawissa Railroad Company, or either of them, as, agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit, may become parties hereto. Complainant vs. The Catawissa Rail-road Company, defendant.

This a bill in equity, filed by the complainant, who is the owner and holder of a certain num-ber of shares of the preferred, and also of the common clipital stock of the Catawissa Railroad Company, and sets out the incorporation of the company and the construction and use of a rail way, commencing at Milton, in the State of Penn lvania, and terminating at its junction with the Little Schuyikill Railroad, near Tamaqua and connecting at Milton with the railroad o the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

The bill also sets out the issuing of the pre-erred stock and of the common stock of the company, since the date of the issue of which no dividend has been paid, except a dividend of three per cent, declared and paid upon the pre

erred stock in the year 1864. That at a meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held November 13, 1865, it was au-nounced that the Directors of the Company, at their last meeting, authorized the issue of scrip for the arrearage due the preferred stock, as it now stands, bearing the same rate of interest, and that, in pursuance of such authority, the Company has given public notice that the certificates of scrip will be issued on February 1.

The complainant then avers that the dividend o declared is not out of the first earned profits of the company; he being informed and believing that the company has no: made sufficient earnings in the past year, or in any year therefore, to warrant them in declaring such a dividend, or in issuing scrip for the arrearages due the preferred stock as it now stands; and charges that it is unlawful, and by its issue he, as a holder of the arrearage that it is unlawful, and by its issue he, as a holder of the common stock, will not be entitled to receive any interest or dividend thereupon ontil the scrip so issued shall receive a proportionate part of said earnings. The complainant, therefore, asks that it may

be decreed that the company have no right to ssue this scrip, as aforesaid, until the earnings of

this morning, and a moderate business doing. In Government bonds there is no material change to notice. Old 5-20s sold at 103; new do. at 1021; and 7.30s at 982. 922 was bid for 10-40s; and 1031 for 6s of 1881. State and City loans are unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86; and new City 6s at 91.

Railroad shares are the most active on the ist, and prices have an upward tendency. Catawissa preferred sold at 351@361, an advance of 14; common do, at 22@231 an advance of 14; Reading at 494@492, an advance of 1; North Pennsylvania at 344, an advance of 4; Philadelphia and Eric at 291, an advance of 1; Northern Central at 441; Camden and Amboy at 115; Norristown at 54; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54 1@ 55, an advance of 4.

In City Passenger Railway shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 344. 71 was bld for Second and Third; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 30 for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices, with sales of North America at 2021; Philadelphia at 140; Mechanics' at 283; and Girard at 52. 50 was bid for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 94 for Kensugton; and 50 for Penn Township.

Canal shares continue dull. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 57; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27% for preferred do.; 53 for Lehigh Navigation; 113 for Morris preferred; 81 for Susquehanna Canal; and 31 for Delaware Division.

Oll shares are rather firmer. Dalzell sold at 11, no change. Mingo at 21, an advance of 1; and McElrath at 2*44@21, the latter rate an advance of 1.

We call attention to the fact that a dividend of sixty per cent. will be paid during the year 1866 by the Connecticut, Mutual Life Insurance Company, Walter H. Tilden, Agent, No. 404 Walnut street.

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

	FIRST	BOARI)
	\$3000 U S 5-20s62108	600 an	Catawissa pf 85
	\$100 dosmall102		do 85/
	\$4000 U 57.80s June. 98-		do lots 85
	\$200 do June 98	100 sh	dob80 36
	\$360 Pa 5s c & p 85	100 sh	dob80 83
	\$5000 City 6s. gas 87	400 ah	do 85
	\$1500 donew 91	290 sh	dob80 83 do85 dob80 85
	\$100 do mun 91	100 sh	do 85
	\$2000 Sch Nav Loan. 80	800 sh	do
	\$3/00 Un Can bs 25	200 sh	N Central 85 44
	\$3000 C& A mg.6s.89. 82.	100 sh	Union Canl 8
	100 sh Mmsob30 2	200 sh	Datzeil 1
	569 sh Catawissa 22	87 sn	Cam & Am115
	100 sh dob80 23	20 sh	do'b15.115
	100 sh do 23	70 sh	Wy V Can 57
	200 sh dob5 28		Penna R 55
	200 sh Reading, \$30 49		do , lots 54
	100 sh do b80. 49	22 sh	Phil & Ger 54
	100 sh do b20. 49	7 sh	N Amer Bk202
	100 sh McElrrath 2	4 10 sh	Phila Bk 140
	100 sh McElrrath 2 400 sh do2.4	4 8 eb	Gir. Bank 52
11	200 sh N Pa R., lots 34	1 67 Bu	MCR & Elk 8
	100 sh do b60 84		Liecstonv b30 44
	200 sh Ph & E b30 29	3	
	SALES AT PUBLIC	STOCK B	OARD TO-DAY.
1.1	Descendent Les BR 101 TH alles		

Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street. FIRST CALL

recordi we are obliged to omit owing to our crowded space, the arms were not purchased on account of the delay and the action of Mr. Killian, General Sweeney closes as follows:-

It is only necessary to add here that Messrs, Jenks and Mitchell did not accept Mr. B. D. Killian's terms, either from doubts of his per-sonal ability to fulfil them, or from the fact that the Fenian Brotherhood not being a chartered association, warrants on its treasury possess no market value.

That B. D. Killian does not "now hold the refusal of the same *** at the price agreed upon," and that the owners have "not yery kindly consented to allow the Brotherhood the amount forfeited, owing to their feeling of uncertainty in the capacity of General S., with his present associations, to pay for the articles, I refer you to the following contract:-

NEW YORK, November 30, 1865 - This agreement made the Soith of November 20, 1860 - Alls agreement, made the Soith of November, 1865. withesseth that the said alfree Jenks & Son do sell to C. C. Tevis, of Philadelphia, seventy-five hundred Sprinzfield rifled muskets, now boxed and stored in the armory of Alfred Jenks & Son, at Bridesburg, for the sum of Alfred Jenks & Son, at Bridesburg, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars, on the following terms and conditions viz

conditions, viz :--One thousand dollars each to be paid at the time o One thousand dollars cash to be paid at the time of tigning this agreement, payment whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the balance in cash within sixty days from date--the arms to be removed as paid for -sail rayment of one thousand dollars to be for-firsted to Alfred Jenks & Son if the agreement is not tally carried out by C. C Ievis. ALFRED JENKS & Sox, C. C. TEVIS. Witnessed by William M. White.

B. D. Killian, if a paid British agent, could not have chosen a better plan to invite the interfe rence of the United States Governmentsthan this very negotiation. England is professedly a friendly power, and this open purchase of arms by an association whose avowed purpose is to attack her as soon as possible might have compelled the prohibition by the authorities of any such sales. I had endeavored to avoid any such danger. It was the act of either a traitor or an imbecile to do otherwise.

B. D. Killian has misapplied the term "mili-tary adventurers," if he reters to the officers of my department. They are, without exception, educated gentlemen, whose social position is unequivocal, and whose military reputation has been earned in the field. They are unwilling to become tools, but this character in the past is a guarantee for their future, and cannot be inured by anything which can be coined by B. D. Killian, for the purpose of destroying the confidence of the Brotharhood in their ability and integrity

B. D. Killian's cowardly and mysterious in sinuations about "subordinates who expected a handsome commission on the sales," are of a piece with his other slanders and are too contemptible to need refutation.

In my simplicity, I had imagined that nearly twenty years' experience as an officer had quali-fied me to judge of the requirements of an army about to take the field better than even the talented ex-editor, ex-land broker, ex-friend of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, B. Deran Killian, could possibly do, and had also supposed that, as is the case in the United States army, my receipts were B. D. Killian's vouchers for moneys paid me by him.

I imagined that I, too, needed vouchers to prove to the Brotherhood-for to them, and not to the Treasurer, Killian, am I accountable-that I had not spent the appropriation made to my department for other than military purposes, for which alone it was designed.

The Secretary of War of the United States does not consult the Secretary of the Treasury when he needs muskets or common; he is not obliged to ask his permission, or await the approval of even the President of the United States, before he makes his purchases. Mr. Chase did not interfere with Mr. Stanton when the latter wanted to make during

when the latter wanted to equip troops during the late Rebellion. There are many matters connected with my Department, which, even could I trust to B. D. Killian's honesty of pur-

the pretended officer and thief. The officials at the Savings Bank state that Quinn had been in the habit of going between the Savings Bank and the Greenwich Bank, as before stated. The money and check were carefully locked up in the cash-box, and sums vary-ing from ten to thirty thousand dollars were generally conveyed by him. The pretended policeman had no doubt been watching Quinn, and was cognizant of all his movements. When the porter left the Savings Bank the cash-box scarcely contained any cash, but principally checks, etc. but on his return he would gene rally have small bills, which were, of course more easy of disposal, and could not be traced. Vesterday morning, Quinn carried but \$3000 to the Greenwich Bank, and was to have returned with \$10,080 in ones, twos, and fives. Owing, however, to the inability of the cashier to give him the small bills required, but \$3000 was given him, and he was told to return in an hour for the balance of \$7000. The police are making every effort to ferret out the bold thief. -N. Y. World.

-A statue to the poet Andrew Marvel is to be erected in the town hall at Hull, England, the town which he represented so incorruptibly in the days of Charles the Second.

-When Miss Burdett Coutts became the heir ess of Mrs. Coutts, who had been Miss Melton, the actress, her fortune was computed at thir teen tons of gold. It has been growing ever since. She cannot spend her income, nor even give it away, with all her benefactions. It employs several active secretaries to read her beg-ging letters, and the labor of properly attending to their requests is enough to overtask the strongest constitution. She gives all she has time to give, money for drinking fountains, churches at Nootka Sound, to found bishoprics at Van Dieman's Land and Jerusalem, and for a thousand beneficent purposes.

·-Some statistics lately published show the great increase in the population of Paris of Late years. At the commencement of the sixteenth century the population of the French capital amounted to only 100,000. In about 200 years later—that is, in the year 1708—Paris contained 500,000 souls, the population having more than quadrupled within two centuries. Since that time the following has been the progressive mcrease in the population of Paris:-1 12

Inhabitants.	
In 1772	1880 900,000
In 1788	18421,000,000
In 1808	
In 1816	
In 1824	1865
In 1830	and high the second

-Sheffield, from being the little place where the armorers of Richard and Richmond went for their arrowheads before the battle of Bosworth Field, says an English paper, has become the great place where steel is made from iron and Inshioned into all its many forms, and where of Inte the largest and thickest of armor-plates for ships of war are produced. There are now some two hundred thousand in habitants where there were only two thousand two centuries ago, and the ratable property of the town must be nearly a million. Within the present century the Shet field goods were carried from the town on pack horses every week, while now not much less than two thousand tons a week pass by railway to Birmingham. In those old days the streams of the rivers afforded the power that turned the wheels of the grinders and worked the hammers Now some of the largest steam engines are employed, and the rivers where fifty years ago the people used to bathe have become the drains of the factories.

Charles Higginson, sworn-Reside at No. 49

Loss of a Steamship.

Bosros, January 27 .- The steamer Wyandotte hence for New York, went ashore near Ply-mouth, has broken to pleces, and will be a total The crew were saved. The ship is insured in New York for \$60,000.

-"Mushed potats" (mashed potatoes) and "cheri-gobler" grace the bills of fare at Parisian restaurants now.

-A London servant girl recently hung her-self. Beside her body, after death, was found a "sensational novel," narrating murders and suicides.

-The ambassador of Morocco, who recently arrived in Paris, brought, as a present to Louis Napoleon, six splendid stallions and a magnifi cent tiger.

-There are thirty thousand blind persons in Great Britain, nearly a tenth part of the number being in London. The great majority of these thirty thousand persons are in a state of desti tution

-An alarming incident occurred recently a the Zoological Garden of Stuttgard. A remark lion was confined there in a cage surably fine rounded by a glass framework to protect the animal from cold. Mr. Werner, the proprietor, was going through a performance, and was seated on a stool in the cage, when he lost his balance and fell backwards. The lion immediately sprang on him and a terrible combat en-sued; Mad'lle Werner, seeing the danger of her father, took up a heavy seat and dashed it at the glass, and the animal, terrified at the crash, released the man, who was then able to with draw, only slightly hurt.

-Some curious st atistics have just been published with respect to the population in France. It appears that the females numbered 18,741,037, the males 18,645.276, forming altogether 9,054,030 families. Taere exists 5,009,120 boys under sge, and 6,106,321 girls. Of 8.579,046 un married persons, there are 4,479,850 females. There are 931,023 widowers, and 1,799,126 widows. Of the widowers 81 are 20 years of age, and there are \$20 widows of the same are, France possesses at this moment 1,529,154 girls France possesses at this moment 1,529,154 girls of from 15 to 20 years of age, and 1,308,366 boys of the same age. The greatest examples of lon-gevity are supplied by females. We find three females out of four unmarried persons who have reached the age of 195, and two widows who have passed that age. 17,371 French men, and only 13,400 French women have lost their sight; 19,447 French men, and only 9500 French 12,447 French men, and only 9500 French women are deaf and dumb; 22,319 French women have become insane, and only 2372 French men There are 23,407 male idiots, and only 18,111 female idiots. The female sex prevails in France, while it has constantly decreased in the city of Vienna since the year 1830, in the pro-portion of three-hundredths every six years.

-The evening lectures for the working classes lately introduced into France appear to have had an immense and deserved success. On recent occasion the Secretary-General of th th Minister of Public Instruction, accompanied by the Mayor of the Eleventh arrondissement, went to the evening school Rue Morond for the pur pose of presenting the lecturer, M. Levy, with an official mark of the Minister's approbation Seven hundred artisans and apprentices were Seven hundred artisans and apprentices were present. The Secretary made a very good speech, in which he passed a high culogium on their admirable conduct as well as on the anti-tude they had displayed for study, and the attention and gratitude they had invariably manifested towards their instructors. He men-tioned that in consequence of the encourage-ment Government had received in the numbers whe attend the course of lectures delivered, it has been decided by his Excellency M Donus when attend the course of lectures derivered, it has been decided by his Excellency M. Doruy, that additional courses of lectures would be opened next May. The Secretary concluded by presenting M. Slay with the palms of office, which constitute him Officer of Public Instruction.

Norfolk street; was at the ball; went in company with Conliff, McMullen, and Berry: went there about 11 o'clock; didn't see the prisoner there; didn't see him before occurrence; I had no pistol; I was on the pavement at time of shooting I heard there was a fight when I was in the ball ran down stairs into the street; saw a mob; they came across and went into the ball; I heard the report of a pistol from the entry; there were rom thirty to forty persons there at the time; didn't appear to be a general row.

Thomas Gorman, sworn.—Reside No. 45 Beck street, below Front; was at the ball; was with Donnelly, Steel, and Bramore; went there about o'clock; know the deceased; was raised with im; don't know prisoner; I was upstairs in the ball-room about 1 o'clock this morning; Andy Graham came up and said there was a fight down stairs; he had been struck in the head; I went down and got in the entry; saw Paul and s couple more; Paul had something in his hand either a pistol or a revolver: Paul fired; Maloney was on the right of me, and fell I saw the flash of a pistol; Paul then ran; I ran after him up stairs, and by the time I got in the ball-room two officers had him in custody; Maloney was about a good step from me when he was shot; Paul was coming in the door; he was forcing his way in through the crowd; he made no remarks, but drew the weapon from his pocket and took deliberate aim; saw no one else with a pistol; don't know what became of the pistol; saw no one attempt to protect Paul; don't think the latter was intoxicated, as he ran too good for that; we took Maloney to the hospital when the doctor said he was dead, and we

brought him to the Station House. John L. Bennett, sworn-Reside in Sansom street above Tenth; know neither prisoner nor deceased; saw Mr. Paul first last night at Clawson's, oppo site the Hall, eating a plate of oysters; a lot of fellows came in there; had hard words; thought they could whip Paul; I didn't take particular notice of the affair; the first thing I knew some one hit Paul in the neck; some one junped up and said - "I have got a brother eighteen years of same who can whip you?" Paul said he could take either of them in a fair fight and them; the party went out, still leaving Paul eating his oyster soup; Paul finally got up and lett with his friend; Paul went across the street to the hall, when the crowd tackled him and gave him a pretty hard round of it: I saw him hit half a dezen times very hard; he went into the hall, and there I heard a pistol shot; the deceased is, I think, the man who hit Paul while in the saloon. Robert N. Clawson, sworn-Reside No. 523

Race street; keep an eating and drinking saloon; never saw prisoner until last night; he was in my place with a friend, and got some oysters; this was about 1 o'clock this morning; in a few moments three more came tn, and commenced talking; one of the party called Paul some name and walked up and hit him while eating his ove-and walked up and hit him while eating his ove-ters; Paul grabbed the man by the hair and held him; he didn't strike him; another of the party grabbed the catsup bottle; I seized it from his hand; the three who came in went out; Paul and his friend when done cating also went out atter this I heard report of pistol; heard Paul make no threats, and saw no pistol.

A Illiam A. Clawson, sworn-Reside with my brother at No. 523 Race street; knew orisoner by being in our place last night. This witness by being in our place last night. This witness corroborated all that the previous witness had said. The party opposed to Paul called him a leaser, a coward, and a \pm —of a b—, and one of them chellenged Paul to go into the street and fight; Paul said this was no place to fight, and he wanted nothing to do with them; a small man rushed for Paul; the latter grabbet him by the hair; Paul held him off at arm's length; the small man drew a "black-jack."]

David S. Barry, sworn-Reside at No. 525 Race street; keep eating and drinking saloon; have seen prisoner frequently; I was standing at my bar about 1 o'clock, when I left to go over to the ball, having a ticket; upon reaching about half

the company will warrant, and for a special injunction till hearing, restraining the defendant from issuing the said certificates of scrip on the preferred stock, until the same shall have been arned.

The case for the complainant was opened by William McMichael, Esq., and the question in-volved was very ably and forcibly presented. W. Heyward Drayton, Esq., and F. W. Hughes, Esq., appear for the defendants.

Meeting of the Bar.

ADDITIONAL COURTS AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES NEEDED-INCREASED COMPENSATION FOR THE JUDICIARY.

A meeting of the Bar was held at the Suprem Court Room at 12 M. today, to take action in reference to obtaining additional accommoda-tions for the Judiciary. The attendance was large, and embraced many eminent "Philadelphia lawyers."

The meeting was organized by the appoint ment of Eli K. Price as Chairman and Henry S. Hagert as Secretary.

Hazert as Secretary. Mr. Price, in taking the Chair, said that the object of the meeting was to remedy the evils portrayed at the late meeting of the bar in reference to the death of Judge Thompson. Mr. Edward Shippen said the purpose of the

Additional Courts, additional Judges, and in-creased compensation for Judges. He did not anticipate final action on these points to-day, and therefore offered the following resolutions:and therefore offered the following resolutions:- *Resolved*, That the subjects for the consideration of which this Bar have been convened, be referred to a committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair, in order that the same may be carefully considered. *Resolved*, That the same committee be requested to called by the Chairman, what action in their judg-ment shall be necessary or desirable in the premises, and shill committee shall conter with the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the Judi-ciary of cuy and county of Philadelphia. Mr. William Roach Wistar seconded the reso-lution, and hoped the members would agitate

ution, and hoped the members would agitate the matter, and create a public opinion that

would remedy the evil. The question raised by the resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, in which Mesers, Edward Shippen, Gustavus Remak, Joseph A.

Clav, Josiah Randall, and others took a part. Mr. James Lynd, the President of Select Counil, explained the action of the city authorities in their effort to secure comfortable quarters for the holding of our courts. He stated that the project was to erect a building immediately south of the present room occupied by the Court of Quarter Sessions, 60 by 58, and with appropriate preparations for ventilation by open-ings in the floor and ceiling.

Eli K. Price addressed the meeting in reference o the influence which the legal profession were

at present exercising upon the community. The President appointed the following gentle-men members of the Committee under the resolution:-Edward Shippen, Joseph A. Clay, W. Roach Wistar, H. M. Phillips and Gustavas Remak.

OFFICER BEATEN .- This morning Officer Joshua Guyon, or the Nineteenth Ward Police. was found on the sidewalk in Vienna street below Frankford road, in an insensible condidition. He is hadly infured, and it supposed he was knocked down by some parties while in the discharge of his duties.

The rolling stock of the railway companies of Great Britain consisted at the end of 1864 of 7203 locomotives, 16,985 passenger carriages, 6506 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 204,880 wagons for conveyance of live stocs, minerals, and general merchandise, with 8036 carriages or wagons of other sorts; being a total of 243,610 engines, carriages, wagons, and vehicles, which, placed buffer to buffer, would probably extend somewhere between 600 and 700 miles, or from London into the Scottish High-

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	HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :
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l	New York Exchange 1-20 par.
	PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
l	
1	10 A. M
ł	11 A M
1	Market dull.

The New York Tribune this morning says: "Money on call is quoted at 6 per cent., but with exceptional loans at 5 per cent. In Com-mercial paper no change. Prime bills 7 per cent., good at 8@9, and others 10@15 per cent.

"Exchange is held more firmly, and quoted 108% for leading sterling, at 60 days; Bankers' sterling, 60 days, 1081@1083; Bankers' sterling, 3 days, 1091; Commercial, 1071@1084; Francs, long date, 5-18; @5-17;; Francs, short date, 5-15@5-133."

-The records of the Treasury Department show that from March, 1863, up to August, 1865, abandoned and captured cotton valued at \$5.744,000 was seized by the Government in the Valley of the Mississippi. Of this amount \$3,300,000 have been paid into the Department, the remainder having been transferred to the this amount original owners of cotton which to that amount had been improperly seized.

-For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the mint and branch mints of the United States coined \$32,819,248.64 in gold, silver, and copper.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, January 27 .- The European advices are rather more encouraging for Breadstuffs, but they have had no perceptible effect upon our market The receipts of Flour are small, but there is no ship. ping demand, and the only sales are in small lots for the supply of the home trade, within the range of \$7 @13 for common, superfine, and fancy lots, accord-ing to quality. Small sales of Ryo Flour, which is very duil at \$5:50 In Corn Meal nothing doing, and

very duil at \$550 In Corn Meal nothing doing, and proces are nominal. There is scarcely any demand for Wheat and only a few small lots of fair and prime red sold at \$262.20 \$2 bush. Prices of white range from \$2.40 to \$2.65. Southern Ryc is worth 90c. and Fenna. \$76 @\$1. Corn is very quiet; small sales of yellow at 74c. Oats are dull at 50c. Prices of Barley are nominat. About 6060 bashe's Malt was disposed of, part at \$142.0145, and part on prime terms. No. I Cuercitron Bark is quoted at \$83.700 per top.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is quoted at \$32'50 per ton, but there is nothing doing. In Provisions there is a firm feeling. Sales of New Pork at \$30, and Ham in pickle at 13@10jc; 300 tes. Lard sold at 13[@18]c. Whisky sells slowly at \$2'26@2'27 for Penna. and Ohuo.

Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Eclegraph. NEW YORE, January 27.—Cotton is quiet at 457 for miduling. Flour cull; safe so 5500 bbis at \$352 @815 tor State, \$845@10 30 for Ohio, and \$563@8 tor Western; Southern dull; 350 bbis, sold at \$7 @15; Canadian quiet; 200 bbis, sold at \$7 Wheat dull. Corn quiet; sales of 21000 bushe \$2@85c. Beef steady. Pork dull. Lard quiet at ... @B6. Whicky dull. BALTISOUR January 27.—Flour is quiet. Wie

(2)80. Wholey dull, BALTI WORE JANUARY 27.—Flour is quie! W scarce and stendy. Corn dull; yellow 760. (heavy at 48@490. Seed:—Cloverseed firm; Flax-dult. Provisions heavy; Lard 1840. Coff e fl Sugars drooping. Whisky steady at \$2.31,22.31

-Strakosch has leased a theatre in Vienna.

-There are on an average twolve acciden per day in the streets of Paris.

-California is auccessfully cultivating penuta.

-The biggest rat in all the world is undoubt edly the Russian autocrat.

-The peppermint oil produced in Michigan last year was worth \$90,000.