# ASIA.

### THE CENTRAL ASIA QUESTION.

Russia Gradually Encroaching on the British India Possessions.

Russia's Strength and England's Helplessness.

The Anglo-Indian Government Sending Spies to Investigate Russian Procecdings in Cashmere.

WHAT WAS CONCEDED BY THE BHOOTAN TREATY.

#### SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS IN CHINA.

The Chinese Casting Guns and Shot, and Preparing to Exclude the Foreigner.

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

#### THE EAST INDIES.

Russia's Advances in Central Asia-English Alarm for the Nafety of Her Indian Possessions-Russian Intrigues in Cashmere-The Buostan Treaty and What is Conceded by It.

THE CENTRAL ASIA SITUATION. From the North India Herald.

We have been favored with the subjoined interesting extract regarding the provinces that are now naturally attracting so much attention both in England and in India, and have to thank the frien who has been so good as to communicate the same to us:-

The country near and about Yarkand is in a state of insurrection. The town is governed by twelve upstar, teaders, who are fighting one with another. The tribe of Toonganees have chosen their leaders, and nave surrounded the place. This tribe is known for its generally orderly behavior and subjection to any ruler that may be in power at Yarkand. The manifestation of revolt in these parts is considered by the mer-chant classes to be an indication of some greater power having instigated them whose dealings are concealed, and whose agents are moving about among the jactai tribes, with one object of creating universal revolt, and thus breaking the influence of China in these parts, which for the last two years has been next to nothing. It is commonly believed that troops will come to their help from Kashtgar. Extreme agitation is spreading everywhere and it is given out that emi-saries have been deputed by the General of the Russian force from some quarter north of a place called Eli, which used to be the headquarters of the Chinese troops, but that the latter had been driven back and routed in a series of engagements with the Toonganees.

News of their disaster having reached Pekin, the provincial government have resolved to punish severely the whole jac'ai tribes who have rielded to the overtures of the "new enemy from the North." The last news received from Yarkandlis to the effect that a large force, said to amount to 100,000 men, is on its way to Yarkand, and that Chinese authorities are accompanying the force, with explicit orders to destroy town and kill fevery man and woman in it. Authentic intelligence has been received from traders that the regular kanias of merchants have been plundered, and all traffic will now cease for some time between Yarkand and British territories. It behooves Government to make every inquiry about the borders of British and Cashmere territory, as to how far this intel-ligence is of a reliable character.

Who can doubt, when all independent sources of information so materially concur in the character of the intelligence, that Russia is carrying on intrigues throughout the whole of Central Asia, with the to her most natural view of increasing her possessions and influence, and not of settling her line of frontier, as she spe ciously pretends in her ex planations?

ENGLAND POWERLESS TO PREVENT BUSSIAN CON-QUEST.

From the Bombay Gazette. We are not among those who take an alarmist view of Russian invasion in Central Asia, and the day is far distant when Russia can make use of her position there to overawe England or override India. The truth, moreover, is that we are utterly helpless to prevent Russia from proceeding in her career of conquest if it is her vill to carry out her policy of annexation. She has a base of operations at her back which we cannot command, and the tribes she incorporates into her mammoth dominions are upon her own borders. Her recommendations and diplomacy, with her military strength frowning upon her frontier, have all the weight of com-

We cannot oppose her progress by an armed ambassy to Turkestan, and unarmed diplomacy or intrigue at the barbarian courts would be simply ridiculous and a failure. The tracts are so unapproachable to every power save Russia that it is difficult to obtain an accurate know-ledge of the events which are transpiring; and even the English Cabinet itself can only appeal to the Russian Court, and cannot entorce stay its conquests. Thus the very difficulty that would prevent England from sending a force from India to Turkestan—were such an absurd conception ever to be thought of-retards the progress of Russia towards our Indian frontier and postpones the danger to our Indian posses-sions, which its annexing policy and "manifest

destiny" suggest. Every accession of territory, however, which strengthens her position in Central Asia or brings her nearer to Hindostan adds to her weight in the councils of Europe, and disturbs the influence and policy of Britain by endanger-ing her empire in the East. It may be admitted that it would be better for Britain if some power of little or no influence in European affairs were centerminous with her Indian possessions; but she knows the danger she dreads and has some generations during which to prepare to meet it, should it ever come. Meanwhile, Russia has the most solid reasons for her advance, and whether led on by territorial greed or by necessitv, is engaged upon a work which one day may bear comparison with that on which England her itself is engaged in India. One of the first steps in the civilization of Cen-

tral As a is to curb the wild life of its bigoted and bloodthirsty bordes, and this Russia will effectually do; nay, it is the only power which can accomplish it. If order be Heaven's first law, it cannot too soon be established among the most force and bestapping of all the the most fanatical and barbarous of all the peoples of Asia. It is no unimportant matter to have these wild tribes that bid defiance to everything save the strong hand of an iron despotism brought under the control, more or less, of

Enropean ideas. Already Russia is projecting the establishment of spinning and weaving fac-tories in the very latest of her conquests, which

tories in the very latest of her conquests, which a brief year ago were a prey to every savage act of rapine and plunder, and into which if a stranger penetrated his life was a certain forfeit. It is likewise projecting means for instructing the native growers in the best means of cultivating the cotton plant, and with these switt carnests of her governmental influence other improvements will duly follow. Every one must concede the immense advantages to the cause of civilization by the occupation of Cencause of civilization by the occupation of Cen-tral Asia by a civilized power; but it nevertheless remains for England, even while viewing with sat staction this advance of a civilized Government into regions of unmitiga ed barbarism, so to strengthen her post on in India as to make it a dangerous thing for that power, when it abuts upon her frontier, to encroach upon her

BUSSIA'S SUPPOSED AIM.

From the Calcutta Englishman, Nov. 25. In an article, a portion of which we reprint this morning, the Bombay Gazelle treats in a most statesmanlike manner the subject of Russian aggression in Central Asia. The writer accurately defines the true political import of the career upon which that great power has entered on this confinent, and points out where the real danger to England Res, and what is its nature. However unlikely it may be that Russia, even should she extend her dominions to our very frontiers, will ever invade India, or that, it she does, her undertaking will result in anything but disaster, there can be no doubt that the nearer she approaches us, the greater will be her power to annoy us.
Should she ever gain sufficient influence over

the Afighans and the numerous tribes upon our northwestern borders, she may do this effectually without marching a single soldier into Hindoostan. That she would be likely to adopt such a course with the view of ultimately taking our place in this country, we do not believe; but she is very likely to avail herself of the increased influence this opportunity would give her in the councils of Europe, to assist her in developing plans much more important to her, and much longer entertained by her. The part we should be able to take in a war to protect Constantino ple would be materially affected by the necessity of protecting our Indian frontier from the incorsions of bordes, not, as we already know to our cost, unwarlike, and paid and farnished with the material of war-nay, perhaps drilled - by

This is the real danger to which the advance of Russia exposes us; but the game is one at which two can play, and which, for a very long time at least, we ought to be able to play better than she. If we regard the question as one of cost, we can afford more, and if as one of in-fluence, ours should avail more than hers. We cannot, however, say that such a treaty as we have just concluded with one of the most contemptible of our neighbors, has a tentency to increase the influence which, in these eventual ties, we are so likely to want. Every such treaty must help to precipitate the time when Russia may fairly see her opportunity; every such treaty must increase the value of that opportunity. The writer in the Bombay Gazette most justly observes that we are utterly helpless to prevent Russia in her career of conquest, by any kind of active opposition we can offer ber. While she is carrying her base of operations with her, we must leave ours far behind to get

But if the advance of Russia ought not to lead us to seek a collision on ground where we should labor under such immense disadvantages, yet the time has certainly come when it should lead us to make the most of our own opportunities. An additional motive-if additional motives were wanted-has been created for us to guard lealously our honor, our dignity, and our influence, in the eyes of people who may, at some very remote period, be called upon to choose between two masters. We cannot but regard it as the most untoward of fatilities, that, at such a time, we should be pursuing the opposite course, and doing our best to show ourselves undeserving of the position we have hitherto occupied, because ignorant of what is required of us to retain it. Such an exposure as that which we have just made of our weakness or our folly, if often repeated, must certainly provoke the attacks of our Asiatic enemies, even if not incited by Russia, and may very justly, also, present to Russia herself temptations which she will be as little inclined to resist as she would have been justified in expecting. Every mile of fresh territory acquired by Russia adds to the necessity of our showing a hold and a determined front, instead of putting up with insults or purchasing apologies with black mail.

BUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN CASHMERE-NATIVE SPIES SENT TO OBTAIN AUTHENTIC INFORMATION. From the Indian Pioneer, December 8.

Jowala Schal, the confidential Vaqueel of the Maharaja of Cashmere, was among those who had interviews with his excellency the Viceroy at Umbaila on his late journey from the Hills. The Vaqueel is a man of note in the Cashmere territories, and was the chief adviser of the late ruler, Golah Sing. The immediate object of his mission was to discuss the fashionable subject of Russian intrigue in Central Asia, and, as we must surmise, to question also how far the English power would interest itself in any advances that Russia might ultimately make in the lirection of Cashmere—a possibility that its au-horities are understood to have debated of late vith not a little solicitude.

It may not be generally known that the Indian lovernment, some months ago, set measures on foot for endeavoring to obtain authentic information as to the movements of our enterprising, it as yet very distant, Russian neighbors. No less than three native emissaries are now either on their way to, or returning from, that direction. They are travelling in the disguise of merchants, each by a different route, unaware of the mis sion of the other, and provided with such cre-dentials from the British authorities as must probably make it too great a sacrifice of pro-spective gains (should he fall into the hands of the Philistines) for even the least money-loving of his captors to indulge in a predilection for THE BHOOTAN TREATY-WHAT THE BHOOTEAS HAVE

CEDED TO THE BRITISH. From the Calcutta Englishman, November 23.

A correspondent from the Bhootan frontier

ends us the following:—
After all, the treaty between the Bhooteas and the British Government has been concluded by Colonel Bruce on our side, and the agent of the intant Dhurm Rajah and the Deb Rajah on the other. Tongso Penlow was not a party to this treaty. The left bank of the Teests, with the right bank of the Julladur, have been fixed as the boundaries of the Bhootea and British terri-tories. The Bhooteas have ceded to the British lovernment all their rights and interests in the eighteen Bengal and Assam Dooars, including all the land. The British Government has greed to pay to the Bhooteas twenty-five theu sand rupees, for the present, out of the revenue

# THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

The Apti-Foreign Policy of the Impe rial Government - Warlike Preparations-Taking a Lesson Out of the

Foreigner's Books. HOW SIR R. ALCOCK FOUND AFFAIRS IN PERIN.

From the Overland China Mail, December 1. Regarding China, the last fortnight has been full of significant events for the future. Su Rutherford Alcock, her British Majesty's Minis ter and Plenipotentiary, had arrived at Pekin at a most critical moment, when the anti-foreign party at the Court and in the provinces is raising its head and asserting its exclusive policy. Whether we seek for the motive of this movement in the patriotism of its leaders, or in

their hatred towards foreigners, it is quite certain that the feeling is again affecting to come to

the surface. Now that the danger from the rebels has vanished, the Imperial Government is beginning to breathe more freely, and, taking advantage of the present comparative quiet, is re-establish ing its power t woughout most of the eighteen provinces of the empire. In this process of con-s lidation sufficient indications erop up here and there of a determination to exclude all foreigners from the justoms and the direction of military operat on the Seeing that but Jew farthful servants can be obtained from among foreigness, the native officials appear resolved to embrace every opportunity of acquiring a know-

ledge of the modern art of wetfare, and of extending the benefits of the insight thus obtained over the whole of their dominions.

They cast guns and mortars in the North and South; rifles, muskets, shells, cartridges, caps, and other munitions of war are being produced in many establishments; and the excess of their sat sfaction with their own proficiency in so novel a department of science need not very much surprise us. The short time of their inter course with toreigners has shown them the value of their own resources. Should hostilities now commence with any foreign Power, we should not find them so effectually drilled as the Seroys of the Indian mutiny, but with more resources for replenishing their arsenals. The lew years connection with foreigners from the various nations—Europe and America-bas, moreover, initiated them into the ruliments of international law; and as they are determined to yield no more than they are absolutely obliged, they have learned sufficient to be obstructive and to throw impediments in the way of friendly relations with foreign nations. To do away at present with the foreign Inspecto rate of Customs, as rumored in some circles and to dismiss a gentleman from so important a post as that of the present Inspector General, could only be dictated by madness and a desire to plunge the country again into hostilities with toreigners.

The recognized leader of the anti-foreign party, Tseng Kwo Fan, has lately proved the influence which he at present welds over the Cabinet at Pekin, by opposing some official appointments from no apparent reason than that the changes were distasteful to him. It is rom seemingly insignificant acts like these that the real feeling of the Imperial Cabinet may be gathered, and the movements of the Generalissimo may be safely looked upon as the index of the state of affairs regarding foreign relations at the capital.

#### FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

No Preparations Towards the Recapture of Bagdad-The Citizens of Bagdad Still Protected by United States Soldiers-Attempt of Cortinas to Obtain Command of the Town-The Entted States Officer Befuses to Recognize Him, Etc.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, January 19. - To the Educr of the New Orleans Times: - Affairs along the Rio Grande remain about the same as when I wrote you last. The capture of Bagdad was a puzzle to all, and still remains so. A similar affair probably never occurred in the annals of warrare. Everything goes on here as if nothing unusual had happened, there being apparently no intention at present of Mejta's advancing on

the town for the purpose of retaking it. Perhaps at no time in the history of man had there been such note and preparation of war to such little purpose as now exists atong the Rio Grande. On each side sentiaels are posted. The army of observation on the American side looks on to see fair play between the belligerents over the river, while the said belligerents are blustering and blowing like the two pugilistic schoolboys, both loth to strike the first blow, because amusing, while the valor, dignity, and patriotism of the Liberals are ridiculous. Both night more like guerillas than soldiers, and play the bandit instead of the hero. Money, not plory, is the object for which both are lighting, and the highway is preferred to the battle-field for the accom-plishment of their purpose.

The soldiers sent over the river by General Weitzel for the protection of the citizens and their property are still at Bagda.i. A gentleman who arrived from there this morning re-ports that they are faithfully obeying the orders ot General Weitzel, in guarding the citizens from injury and insult.

The United States soldiers outnumber the Liberal force in command of the town, and are much better armed. The consequence is, that our soldiers are obeyed and respected by all classes while in the performance of their duty. This fact was examplified the other day in a re-

markable manner.

It appears that Cortinas entered Bagdad with a few of his men for the purpose of assuming com-mand. A serious difficulty and perhaps a fight between his party and Escobedo's would probably have taken place for the mastership of the town, had not the officer in command of the American soldiers refused to allow Cortinas or any other Liberal officer not directly under the orders of Escobedo to assume command. The consequence was that Cortinas and his men crossed the river to Brownsville, leaving Bagdad exactly as it was previous to his entering the

We have rumors here that Escobedo has been absent from Bagdad for five or six days, and that he has gone to join the main body of his command, and advance on Matameras. Persaps he thinks that the city will fall into hands of the Liberals as easily as Bagdad, but in this he will be sadly mistaken. Even if all he Liberal forces along the Rio Grande can be brought harmoniously together for this purpose, and this is almost impossible), Escobedo would have his hands full.

The two Liberal commanders (Cortinas and Escobedo) do not appear to work very well together for the good of their cause, and there is no doubt but that the former crossed over to Brownsville for the purpose of persuading General Weitzel to allow him to take command of Bagdad, and have removed the American soldiers from the town, so that he may do as he pleases there. Whether he will succeed or not remains to be seen. It is to be hoped, however, that General Weitzel will endorse the action of the American officer in relation to the matter, and forbid Cortinas from interfering. - New Or

#### The Whereabouts of President Juarez-Imperialist Accounts of Affairs on the Rio Grande,

From the Matamoras Ranchero, January 18. Benite Juarez, once President of a part of Mexico, arrived a few days since at San Antonio, Texas, where he took lodgings at the boarding-house of Mrs. Jacques. The object of his visit to San Antonio is not definitely known; but it is more than surmised that he is seeking a location for a sheep-ranche, with a view to following a less obtrusive employment than run ning a muck against the empire and nationality of Mexico. We understand that a large sub-scription has been made up for him at Piedras Negras, to give him a start. In the hope of getting him out of the country, so that peace may sooner come to a distracted country.

From the Matamoras Ranchero, January 19. The filibuster and outlaw bombshell has finally bursted, and the frightened fragments are flying in every direction. It is barely worth while to follow these arguments in their fleeing creaming career. Juarez, Negrete, and two other officers have made their escape, and at last accounts were safe at San Antonio. Crawford, Reed & Co. took passage evening before last for New Orleans, on the steamer Crescent. Crawford is represented as having been fright-

ened nearly out of his senses, and could not now be hired to return to Brownsville for love

or money. The command of Cortins is reduced to 30. With this insignificant force he is watching along the river, ready to steal whatever happens to be left out over night. He sticks close to the greenback side, and sleeps with a cocked pistol by his side. Escobedo has run the length of his tether, and since his Monterey trip has no force left. Canales has pronounced against his coad-jutors in crime, and with a small squad of men stays high up the river. Hinojosa is reduced to playing the gentleman, and does not pretend to a command at all. He spends his time, like the seven Governors elect of Tamaulipas, watching for something to turn up. If there be a libero-outlaw force between El Paso and Boca del Rio, on the Mexican side, it is more than we know.

Will the Government Abandon the Mon-

WASHINGTON, February 5 .- Most important rumors prevail here respecting the relation of our Government to the defacto Government of Mexico. It is stated that an understanding has been arrived at with the French Govern-ment, as d that to all intents and purposes the difficulty between them is settled. It is true that the French are about to leave Mexico, but it is also true that the United States Govern-ment have warved any intention to enforce the Monroe doctrine. There will probably be no recognition of Mexico, but there is a pledge, ex-press or implied, that the United States will take no overt means to depose Maximilian and put Juarez, or any one else, in his place. While it is not likely that formal diplomatic relations will be opened with the empire, a quasi recog-nition will result from the present understandng—that is, consuls will be appointed and em-ployed in their proper function of protecting American trade in Mexico.

It is probable that the Government would have

aken much more decided measures than have been deemed politic had the radicals permitted the Southern States to return to the Union; yet, according to report, President Johnson thinks it the height of folly to take measures which might provoke a war with France white the dominant majority in Congress are endeavoring to embit ter the people of one-third of the States against the rest of the Union. If there should be a virtual abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, the country must understand that it is due wholly to the sense of insecurity and feebleness in the Union, induced by the indorsement of the extreme notions of Summer and Seward by the Senate and House. It is not likely that the French will leave Mexico before the close of the year, and while they are going their place will be supplied by Austrians, Belgians, and such Mexicans as accept the Empire.—N. Y. World,

### LOUISIANA, TEXAS, AND MEXICO.

The Collectorship of the Port of New Orleans-The Bagdad Affair-The Mississippi Department-the Red River Plantations, Ftc.

New Orleans, February 5. - The steamer Matanzas will sail for New York to morrow.

The appointment of E. T. Parker as Surveyor of this port gives universal satisfaction. The Times indorses him, saying he'is one of the few thoroughly Union men-a man of great energy of character and business capacity.

Colonel R. M. Hall was to assume command at Brazes on the 1st. The Austrian troops are commanded by Colonel Kadalick.

The Spanish Consul at Matamoras, with one of General Melina's officers, left for the City of Mexico, on the 31st ult., on important business. Civil proceedings have been commenced by the Texas State officers, at Brownsville, against e parties implicated in the Bagdad at

General Woods, commanding the Mississippi Department, has is ued an order that no intervention be permitted by the military in prosecutions against colored persons for crimes for which white persons may be and are punished by the laws of the State.

It appears there are 42,000 destitute persons in Alabama, who will require an expenditure of upwards of two millions per annum to relieve them.

The labor prospects on the Red river plantations are more cheering. The freedmen are dis posed to give better satisfaction. Shreveport claims the largest cotton business

of any inland city in the South. The receipts of goods there are very large, but do not meet the

## The Naval Race.

New York, February 6 .- The race between the Winooski and Algonquin has been postponed on account of the ice and severe weather. Both vessels were ready, and considerable disappoint ment was felt at the delay. The race will come off when a change for the better occurs in the weather.

Death of Judge Sampson, of Kentucky. GLASGOW, Ky., February 5 .- William M. Sampson, Chief Justice of Kentucky, died today after a painful and protracted illness,

-Henry Anschutz, the first of the German actors, died in Vienna recently, at the advanced age of eighty-one. He was for more than forty years a member of the Burg theatre, and it was not until lour or five years ago that his powers of body and mind began to fail

-New Siberia and the Isle of Lackon are, for the most part, only an agglomera ion of sand, ice, and elephants' teeth. At every tempest the sea casts ashore tresh heaps of mammoths' tusks, and the inhabitants are able to drive a profitable trade in the fossil ivory thrown up by the waves.

A railway has just been sold for debt at Dublin. The line was the Wexford and Bagnalstown railway, twenty-one miles in extent, and in perfect working order. Creditors to the amount of £67,000 were either present personally or by representation. The line was knocked down to a barrister for £25,000.

-Servants in England seem to have turned the tables on masters and mistresses. In the Times supplement lately a housemaid advertising for a place announces that "Irish and Scotch families are objected to." What a change, says the Pall Mall Gazette, since the time (not very long ago) when, in the advertisements for servants, it used irequently to be stated that "no Irish need apply!"

-It is not generally known that soldiers who have lost limbs in the service of the United States are entitled to artificial substitutes, that can e procured upon the presentation of evi-dence of honorable discharge, and that the wound causing the loss of limb was received in service. They are furnished free of charge, and do not affect any pension or bounty claim the soldier may have against the Government.

The Master of the Rolls in England recently observed, on the occasion of a petition for a winding up order being called on, that the petitions for winding up new companies were becoming so numerous that there was a great probability of his chambers being choked, and that there could be no doubt that many new com-panies were started merely for the purpose of being wound up. He thought the public ought to be a little more cautious in taking shares in

# THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE

## WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegroph, WASHINGTON, February 6.

Arkansas Freedmen-General Gantt.

The report of General Sprague, Assistant Com missioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of Arkansas, for the week ending February 1, exhibits some very interesting facts relative to the condition of freedmen's affairs in Arkansas. Under date of December 31, General Sprague reports that the instructions of the Commissioner relative to the appointments of civilians as agents of the Bureau have proved timely and useful. He further states that the Hon, E, W. Gantt, once an uncompromising and bitter Rebel, but who long ago re pented, and now entertains enlarged and libera views with regard to the policy of the Government, is acting as an officer of the Bureau, without salary, and is exercising a general supervision over Southwestern Missouri, and that his address and good management have done much to remove the bitterness and disorder that have reigned there.

Mr. Gantt has made a report to General Sorague, in which he expresses the conviction that, unless the Freedmen's Bureau is continued, there is no hope for the freedmen of Arkansa; and Texas, and that portion of the South remote from railroads and telegraph lines. He says they will be starved, mordered, or forced into a condition more horrible than the worst forms of slavery, and that the wrath of the people of the South, exasperated by defeat, will be poured out upon the heads of those who were once their slaves. In conclusion, Mr. Gantt says:-"I mention these convictions sorrowfully, yet I know they are well founded; the prejudices of our people give way but slowly, but by continuing the Bureau, what education and thought fail to do might be supplied by 'liberal-minded people.' " General Sprague in his report gives full credence to Mr. G.'s report, and states that it is corroborated by testimeny reaching him from all parts of the State. In conclusion, General Sprague gives it as his opinion that if the military are withdrawn, not a school for colored children would be allowed within the borders of the State, and doubts if any outspoken Union men would be allowed to remain.

He also says:- AI am sorry to add that the in fluence and example of some of the men who have received special pardon was much better before their pardon, yet there is a perceptible improvement in the temper and sentiment of the people at large. Labor is in great demand. First-class laborers readily obtain \$20 per month and board, cabins, fuel, and medical attendance, the freedmen being advised to give preference to those employers and localities where their children can attend school. During the quarter ending December 31, 43,945 rations were issued to white refugees, and 67,606 to freedmen."

Supreme Court Deciston.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the case of the United States vs. 125 baskets of champagne marked V. C., and 500 baskets marked E. C., and one other case, for evasion of the revenue isws.

These were cases of seizure for alleged undervaluation of the wines, made by the Collector of San Francisco, in April, 1864. The act under which the seigure was made provides that foreign wines shall be invoiced by the manufacturers, when intended for importation into the United States, at their market value at the place of manufacture, and it was alleged that the wmes in question were invoiced at prices greatly below the market value at Rheims, where they were manufactured.

The claimants excused themselves by averring that there was no market price at Rheims, and that the wines were accordingly invoiced at the price of manufacture. The Government re sponded that this was a stale excuse and not enutled to consideration; that the wines should have been invoiced at the prices at which they were sold to customers, which sale established a market at Rheims. The Court below took that view of the case and condemned the cargo, and the Supreme Court of the United States has now affirmed that judgment.

The Grade of General.

The House Committee on Military Affairs today voted to report the bill creating the grade of General in the army of the United States. The pay is increased over that of Lieutenant-General \$30 per month, but there is no increase in allowance or commutations of any kind.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 6.—Seventeen senstors resented petitions, signed by five thousand persons, favorable to Sunday car travel. Two remonstrances against this travel were also pre-Mr. Connell read a supplement, which was

assed, allowing corporations other than muni cipal to subscribe stock to the Southern Mail Steamship Company; also, a supplement incor-porating the Philadelphia and Colorado Mining Company; also, a bill authorizing the State Treasurer to refund moneys paid by the State through the Commercial Bank. Mr. Nichols read a bill incorporating the Dela-

ware Wrecking Company.
Mr. Ridgway read a bill incorporating the Overland Mining Company. House of Representatives. The House was engaged in the consideration of a hundred and fifty local unimportant bills

rom the private calendar. The Fenian Excitement in Canada.

New York, February 6 .- A special despatch to the Herald, from Toronto, says the Fenian excitement has somewhat abated since it appears that Sweeney is not in Canada. The necessary precantions, however, are not at all neglected, and the police and military are on the alert.

The excitement and alarm is still wide-spread in the towns along the St. Lawrence river.

The Recent Steamboat Disasters.

NASHVILLE, February 5 .- In view of the recent accidents from tubular boilers of steamboats, and the fact that the owners of several bosts are moving such boilers, the underwriters of this city, in consultation, have decided not to take the risk when the tubular boilers are used.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, February 6, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices unsettled, there ecing less disposition to operate. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, but the transactions are limited-New 5-20s sold at 1021; 941 was bid for 10 40e; 1032 for 6s of 1881; 99 for 7.30s; an ! 103 for old 5-20s. City loans have advanced, with sales of the new issue at 921, an advance of 1.

Ra lroad shares are very dull. Catawissa: preferred sold at 341@351, the latter rate a slight advance; and Reading at 48 94-100@49}, a slight decline. 119 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 552 for Pennsylvania; 54 for Norristown; 54h for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 60% for Lehigh Valley; 24 for Catawissa. common; 29 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 511; 11 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Heston tille; 32 for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; 12 for Ridge avenue; and 23 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 1211 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 51 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 98 for Kensington; 162 for Southwark; 52 for Penn Township; 75 for Western; 62 for City; and 60 for Corn Exchange. Canal shares are the most active on the list.

Schuytkill Navigation preferred sold at 291@30; common do. at 231, an advance of f; Delaware Division at 34, an advance of 3; and Lehigh Navigation at 521, an advance of 1. 114 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 13] for Susquehanns Canal; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal. In Oil shares there is very little doing. Corn

Planter sold at 1, and Spencer at 2, an advance of 1. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & bro. No. 40 S. Phird street.

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

100 sh Walnut Is.... 274 200 sh Ph& Ch R.... 100 sh Wus ow..... 173 100 sh Maple Shade. 4 44 460 sh Am Gum Pt 2d 1 HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :-

American Gold. 133 139;
American Silver, is and is 133 134
American Silver Dimes and Ha f Dimes 120 130
Parpsylvania Christope PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. 

The New York Times this morning says:-"The banks lost during the week past \$2,169,000 of their specie deposits, and about \$1.931,000 of their currency deposits, making, together, four millions. The Sub-Treasury Office gained \$3,228,000in speciand \$6,320,000 in currency, making nine and hall millions. The banks make an addition to their loans since last Monday, probably more than this sum being placed with the United States Treasury Office on 6 P cent. cert ficates of de posit, as the last opportunity at this rate of interest. The present rate is only 5 \$\mathbb{B}\$ cent., but new deposits are already coming into the Treasury Office, at this reduction, to the extent of \$200,000 or \$300,000 per day."

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money among stock houses is held at 6 per cent., and occasional loans are made at 5 per cent. A good deal of capital is locked up in stocks, but the daily wants of the street are small. Commercial paper does not increase in good sell at 8@9, and ordinary at 10@15 per cent. The bank statement is not favorable to any decrease in the rates for money, but the reverse.

"The loan bill comes up as the special order on Thursday at Washington, and effectually checks engagements for capital, except from day to day. That the bill will pass substantially as introduced there is little reason to doubt, and still less doubt of the ability of Mr. McCulloch under it to vigorously move towards specie pay

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, February 6 .- The demand for Cloverseed has fallen off, and prices are barely maintained. Sales of 200 bushels fair and prime at \$7 25@8. Nothing deing in Timothy. We quote at \$4@4.50. Flaxseed is in good demand, but there is very little coming forward. Small sales at \$3.15. Quereitron Bark is in steady demand at \$82.50 per

ton for No. 1; but there is very little here. There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, and prices favor buyers. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purmand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase in small lots only at \$8.75@7 58 for supertine; and \$7.56@6 50 for extras; \$8@0 for Northwestern extra family; \$9@10 50 for Penusylvania and Ohio; and \$11@13 for laney brands, according to quality. Nothing coing in Corn Meal. 200 barrels Rve Flour sold at \$5. The market is very poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and inferior is not wanted Small sales of red at \$2@2 25 for fair and choice; \$1.50@81.90 for inferior; and \$2.25@2 60 for white. Rye is dull at 90c. Corn comes forward slowly, and yellow commands 74c. Oats are duil at \$6. Nothing doing in Barley. 2000 bushes Barley Mait sold at \$1.40@145. @145. Whisky continues dull, with small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at \$2.24@2.26; and Drudge at \$2.25.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Cotten is dull; sales of 2000 bales at 48c. for middlings. Flour firm; superfine \$7@9. Corn active at \$107i@1 12; The supply of Louisians sugar and molasses is becoming exhausted, and there is but little coming in; fair to prime sugar 14@15; Mola ses 60@80c. New York checks, i@; per cent. discount. Sterling exchange, 148j. Goid 159.

New York, February 6.—Cotton is duil at 48c, for middling. Flour has an advancing tendency for sound, but the unsound qualities are heavy; sales of 8500 barrels at \$6.96.96 25 for State, \$8.50@10.86 for Ohio, and \$6.95.08 40 for Ohio, Southern unchanged, 000 barrels sold; Canada firmor, 350 barrels sold at \$8.211 10. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork buoyant, at \$30.20.12; for Moss. Lard buoyant, at 15.217;c. Whisky duil and nominal.

BALTIMORE February 6 —Flour is dull and heavy. Wheat dull. Corn very dull, and white is 3c. lower. Oats firm. Souds very dull; Clover, \$8@8 12; Provisions steady. Pork firm. with advanced teadency. Whisky dull at \$2.25.

-M. Lacroix, the publisher of Proudhon's "Commentary on the Bible." is to be prosecuted by the Government for spreading freethinking tendencies in the country, and it is said that he will be banished from France.