IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN NEW YORK.

The War between Spain and Chill-Con-fidential Agents of the Chillan Goyerament in Trouble-Their Indistment by the Grand Jury-Incir Arrest and Admission to Ball.

On Saturday last information was filed in the office of the United States District Attorney that certain parties in this city were engaged in the violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and had actually proceeded in the fitting out of torpedoes and torpedo boats, to be used against the vessels of Spain in the present war with Chili, in the interest of Chili. The information was of such a nature that District Attorney Dickinson felt called upon to present it to the

Dickinson felt called upon to present it to the Grand Jury, then in session, for their action.

On presentation of the case to the Grand Jury, that body, on hearing the evidence, presented two separate bills of indictment against Benjamin V. Mickenna and Stephen Rogers, Chihan Consul, for having, "within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, began, set on root, provided, and prepared the means for a military expedition and enterprise, to be carried on from the city of New York against the territory and dominions of the Oueen of Spain, with tory and dominions of the Queen of Spain, with whom the United States were at peace." Each of the indictments contains thirteen

counts, specifying the offense to every conceiva-

On the bringing into Court of the bills of indictment, on Tuesday morning, air. Courtney, Assistant District Attorney, asked for benchwarrants for the purpose of arresting the in-dicted parties. They were aranted by the Court, and immediately issued to Marshal Murray, who proceeded to execute them. He was unable to find Senor McKenna in the allernoon, but during last evening, by a little aplomacy, succeeded in arresting McKenna at his residence, We are informed that the Senor refused, at Brst, to be arrested, or to surrender; but Marshal Mu ay insisted that he should surrender, which he mally did, but stated to the Marshal that he was exempt from arrest, civil or criminal, because he was a member of the Chilian Embassy and Secretary to the Chilian Legation. Mar-shal Murray, however, took him into custody.

This morning Rogers, the consul, was arrested, and both parties appeared at the District Attorney's office, in company with their counsel, Hon. E. W. Stoughton. Mr. Stoughton stated to District Attorney Dickinson that no action could be taken against McKenna, because he was privileged, and showed him what purported to be an appointment as Secretary to the Chilian Legation at Washungton, by the Home Department at Chili. Mr. Dickinson in-formed the parties that that was the first inti-mation that was given to him or to the office, of Seror McKenna being here in New York in such capacity, but, on the contrary, the papers in his possession described the Senor as the confidential agent of the Chihan Government.

Mr. Dickinson, however, stated that he would treat the matter as presented to him with all the consideration it deserved, and would telegraph at once to Washington to the State Department, to ascertain the distinct status of McKenna in the premises; and that if an answer was received that McKenna was the recognized and duly ap-pointed Secretary of the Chilan Legation, he ould con ent to his discharge at once. At this hour we understand Mr. Dickinson has received no reply to his despatch, but has received the following telegram from the Chillan Minister, which at our request, he has kindly furnished:—
Washington, February 7, 1853.—To the United
States District Attorney:—dr. B. V. McKenna may
not be considered to belong to the Chilian Legation.

F. S. ASTA CURNAGA, Chilian Minister. We understand that Senor McKenna also re-ceived a despatch from the Chilian Minister to the same effect. Immediately on the receipt of this despatch, the parties, McKenna and Rozers,

peared before the Court on the indi

and gave recognizances in the sum of \$5000 to appear from day to day.

McKenna's arrest was effected as follows:-Marshal Murray, accompanied by a number of officers, proceeded to the residence of McKenna, at No. 111 West Ninth street, and inquired if Mr. McKenna was at home. The servant girl who came to the door said he was absent, but that he usually dined at 6 o'clock. The Marshal, think-ing that the girl had not told the truth, waited near the house, and soon after discovered a man coming up with a bundle under his arm. Mar

shal Murray told one of his officers to watch the man and see it he went to Senor McKenna's. The stranger, a moment alterwards, mounted the steps and summoned the servant girl, who said to him that McKenn's was at home, man said, "I want you, then, to deliver bundle to him in person;" and as he said this one of the Marsnal's officers stepped into the hall, and said that he wanted to see McKenna,

and he must see him. The girl then ushered the officer and the Marshal into the private room of the Senor, where a gentleman who was sitting at a desk demanded to know their business. After some parleying the Marshal stated his business, and while he was doing so McKenna entered the room, and was immediately arrested. What occurred on his arrest has been already stated.

The torpedo boats (two in number) are lying the North river. - N. Y. Commercial Adver-

A Sketch of Mr. McKennn's Antecedents. . Mr. Benjamin P. McKenna was born in Santiago, Chili, in the year 1831. In his earliest youth he took an active part in the politics of his country, and figured as one of the warmest and most ardent partisans of advanced libera ideas. Not content with a simply verbal repre imself with them, at a later date, as a soldier in the revolution inaugurated in Chili in 1851. In this movement he reached the rank of Colonel. Previous to this, however, he was twice compelled to consent to a temporary ban shment from his native land on political

Of a naturally remarkably energetic and la borious character, he took care that the time he was obliged to spend in these periods of compulory exile was not wasted. He improved the term of his banishments in study, and in visiting Europe, the United States, and the other countries on this continent. He devoted himself especially to a careful examination into the his tory and institutions of the various countries of the world, and the working of the several forms

of government at present existing. Mr. McKenna has greatly distinguished him self as a writer, both by the number and the merit of his literary efforts. Up to the present time he has composed and published fourteen or fifteen volumes, all of considerable value, and in addition to this, has made constant contribu tions to the periodical literature of his country He is by profession a lawyer, and has practised with some success. Mr. McKenna now occupies the position of Secretary to the Chillan Chamber of Deputies, of which the Secretary is always

and necessarily a member.

He is described by those who have been most familiar with him since his late arrival in the United States as a man of extraordinary energy and activity; one who will spare no time to compass the success of any measure to which he may commit himself. He entertains a decided bias in favor of American ideas, whether in politics or in social and domestic matters, and is sincere disciple of the go-ahead principle.

HIS ARRIVAL IN THIS COUNTRY. Mr. McKenna came to this country last No vember. He brought with him inducatial letters of introduction, and at once obtained an entrance into the higher circles of New York society. He became a member of the Travellers' Club, to which he was introduced by E. G. Squier, Esq., of this city. Soon after his arrival he took part in the opening of the Mexican loan agency, at

which Senor Romero, Gen ral Doblado, and which Sener Romero, Gen ral Doblade, and several representatives of the United Service were present. On this occasion he made a speech on the subject of the present troubles in his native land. In fact, Mr. McKenna has lost no opportunity, since lending in New York. To serve the Chilian cause. He appeared again at the Monroe Doctrine meeting, held on January and tracks as tellowers.

6, and spoke as follows:—
"I offer you my sincere thanks for the flattering manner in which these resolutions on behalf ing manner in which these resolutions on behair of my native land have been received. Your kind sympathy and your noble applicates show me that you understand aright the cause of my country. (Cheers.) I hope you will carry out those resolutions as an act of justice to a country which knows how to fight for its liberty and honor. In our land you and your people are beloved; and the mother teaches her young child to utter, with respect and love, the name first of Washington, and then the name of the greatest redeemer of manking after our Saylour. of Washington, and then the lamb of the greatest redeemer of mankind after our Saviour, Abraham Lincoln. (Lond cheers.) I wish to tell you, first, that justice has never been done to the republics of South America. The spirit of liberty which came over with the Part-tans is as dear to the hearts of the people of South America as it is to the hearts of the people of the North. (Cheurs.) The little republic of Chile has stood up for more than half a century for republican freedom, in de spite of monarchical despotism, and after titty years of almost one continuous struggle for ireedom, it is now battling with the tyrant of Spain for the freedom and sacredness of its in-stitutions. (Cheers.) Chili has been through the threes of a long and bloody struggle, and its brave and patriotic people will yet trample upon the haughty fing of Spain. (Loud cheers.) After years of battle, and of varied triumph and defeat, its people were still destined to hear the thunder of cannon upon the Rio Grande; but like the people of Peru (cheers), they will know how to detend their country and their honor. Look at that—(pointing to the American flag wreathed in the centre of the platform)—that star is to-day the emblem of Chili (loud applause), and it is the same star which shone like a beacon at the head of the mast of our little craft when it sailed sight of the whole Spanish fleet, and obliged the proud Spaniard to strike his colors. (Loup and enthusiastic cheering). Another thing, also, I must tell you, and that is that we in Call are bound to conquer our enemies and win our nobody to as ist us. And we also have a Monroe doctrine of our own in South America. It is not the Monroe doctrine which is advocated by noble oratory, or by fiery articles in the newspapers; it is the Monroe doctrine which we mean to enforce at the point of the sword. (Loud cheering.) Chili opposed the plan of forming a tripartrite violectorate upon the American con-tinent, and in the stroggle of Peru went to her assistance (cheers), and Caili has also sent gold to Mexico to assist the noble adherents of Juarez (cheers) in the same free, liberal spirit in which she had given the blood of her sons to Peru. (Cheers.) The idea of the Mouroe doctrine there is the same as it is here—the idea of justice, and not simply of expediency. (Cheers.) That idea is nothing more nor less than that, as I hope to hear President Johnson say, no Europeau power shall be permitted to erect a monarchical system among the republics of the New World. (Loud cheers.) In South America they do not look upon this ques ion—the question of a practical working of the Monroe doctrine—as a question of boundary: they look upon it as the vital principle of the life of the nation, (Cheers.) That mighty will which created the tongue of land which connects the two continents will not allow the tyranny of the strong to oppress the weak, and you will see that my beloved native and will not do the bidding of the haughty Spaniards. (Cheers.) That same tongue of land will show the freedom of the New World to the slaves of the Old World—(cheers)—and that the march of tyranny must stop here, at the bidding of the Monroe doctaine. I believe, too, that the arbitration of the men of the sword, and not alone to the councils of diplomacy. (Great cheering.) Senor McKenna concluded his strongly marked address aund an enthusiastic demonstration.

Several of the torpedo boats for the alleged fiting out of which McKenna and Rogers were arrested, are lying in the North river, one of hem on the Jersey side, near the Pavonia ferry. They are both intended to deal destruction to any vessel with which they may come in conact, and it is believed that they were to have been taken on board the Meteor, had that vessel succeeded in getting to sea. In regard to the connection of this latest international sensation with the Meleor, the United States officers are very reticent, but enough has leaked out to instity us in saving that the arrest of McKenns and Rogers is a result of investigations which have been made relative to the character of the alleged Chilian privateer.

THE ALLEGED CHILIAN PRIVATEERS. Senor McKenna's name, during the Chilian privateer excitement, appeared in connection with the *Meleor* case, and but very few of our readers who heard of the matter were aware of the fact that Senor McKenna was really the accredited political agent of the Chilian Republic. Senor McKenna states that he has been the agent of Chili in this country since last November, and that when the proper time arrives he will be fully able to prove that fact despite the despatch of the Chilian Minister at Washington contradicting the official position of Mr. Mc-Kenns. It is stated that there are guns con-cealed in the boilers of the Meleor, and that a vigilant search has not been made by the United States officers who were ordered to inspect the The Meteor is still in the possession of the United States authorates, and it is not likely that this last act of the Government will insure for the ill-tated vessel a speedy

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF SENOR M'KENNA. Senor McKenna is a man of rather prepos ing appearance, with piercing dark eyes, satur-nine complexion, about six leet in height, and of very portly presence. The Ambassador is rather bald on the top of the head, although in the prime of life. He speaks English very well for a South American, is remarkably well read in American politics and history. The family of the McKennas are of Irish extraction.

TREATY BETWEEN PERU AND CHILL. On the 5th of December, Don Domingo Sants Maria, Plenipotentiary on the part of Chili, and the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Peru, met at Santiago, in Chili, and drew up a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two Governments, binding each other to assist in breaking up the Spanish blockade of the Chillan ports, and also to resist all future aggressions on the part of the Spanish Government against either Peru or Chih, or any of the remaining

South American republies. Both Ministers were accredited from their respective Governments with plenary powers, and a treaty consisting of five articles was drawn up by the representatives of both Republics. The navies of both powers were to co-operate in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and on the thirteenth day of December the treaty was ratified by the high contracting powers at Lima. It is said that the utmost determination to resist Spanish encroachments exists amone Peruvians and Chillans alike, and that the Dietator Prado, who is a very competent soldier, is about to take the field against the Spaniards.—
N. Y. World.

—An eminent French photographer has just undertaken a new and interesting publication entitled the "Parisian Theatres." It is to be composed of a series of pictures, suited to the stereoscope, representing the principal scenes in the most successful pieces. The series commences with the Africaine, from which twelve complete scenes are given.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NAPOLEON AND MEXICO.

Maximilian "Must Depend on his own Resources."

PORTLAND, February 8.-The steamer Peruvian has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 25th ult., and via Loudonderry to the 26th. The news is unimportant.

Arrived from Philadelphia, Ridel at Breman and sirene at Falmouth.

The steamers Beiglan, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry January 20, and the Brittania, from New York, arrived at Greenock on the 25th. The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives a minute account of the circumstances under which Napoleon despatched Salleard on his special mission to Mexico. He was hurried to the palace, when the Emperor said he wished him to set out without delay for Mexico, with a message from him to Maximilian, that he (Napoleon) considered that he had fulfilled all the obligations imposed on him, and the time had now arrived when Maximilian must depend on his own resources, without help from the French

Sallcard asked for credentials, but the Empe ror observed that there was no necessity for any documents. All he had to do was simply to represent to Maximilian the conversation he had just had, and that would suffice. He recommended Salleard, moreover, to lose no time in setting out for Mexico, and to depart by the first steamer.

It is said the Spanish fleet in the Pacific is to

Vessels on the point of sailing for Peru have

been detained in the Thames. Eatterthwaithe's circular of the evening of January 24 says: - "Since our last the chief features in American securities have been some few large transactions in 5-20 bonds, and a demand tor Erie shares for shipment to New York. The general public, however, appear to be doing little or no business in these securities. On the week 5-20s have advanced aimost &, closing at 601@664, notwithstanding the large shipments from New York to the continent. Illinois Central shares continue neglected at 754. In Eric shares there has been considerable fluctuation, and at one time they were taken as high as 59, but the lower quotations received by the City of London seriously depressed the market, and they left off nearly 2 lower than last week, viz., at 55@561 Some demand for Virginia 6s caused an advance of \$1. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was steady."

The Latest Commercial. LIVERPOOL, January 26 -Cotton has declined id.

on American, and [@]d for other descriptions. The sales of the week were 58,000 bales, and on Friday 7000 bales. The market closed heavy.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet, and steady.
LONDON, January 28.—Consols, 88[@88 15 16;
United States 5-208, 66]; Erric Ratiroad snares, 554@
657; thinois Central shares, 752. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £39,000.

Latest by the "City of Washington."

SPEECH OF COUNT WALEWSKI

THE SPANISH REVOLT.

MORE FENIAN TRIALS.

News from India, China, and Japan.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Alleged Motives for the Emperor's

Conduct.

Paris (Jan. 22) Correspondence of London News, That it has transpired in court circles that the Emperor Napoleon is really displeased with the Emperor Maximilian on very many points, especially on account of the bad reception given to the French Councillor of State sent to Mexico to take the finances in hand, and it is insinuated that this is one reason for the withdrawal of the French troops. The key to the imperial conduct is, however, thought to be contained in the tollowing words, with which the Emperor supplemented the notice of the withdrawal of the French army:—"And the emotion produced in the United States by their (the soldiers') presence on Mexican soil would be appeased.

Comments of the London Times on the

Emperor's Speech.

The London Zimes says the whole tenor of the Emperor Napoleon's speech convinces it that the solution of the Mexican difficulty must come iom the United States. The offer involved in the Imperial address is the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico on receiving an assurance that the American Government will not impede the consolidation of the new empire. The Times feels confident that the American Government will be eager to accept a pacific solution of the Mexican difficulty compatible with the dignity of both nations.

Views of Count Walewski on the Situa-

tion in Mexico. In the Corps Legislatif, on the 23d, Count Watewski took his seat as President of the Chamber. In his opening address he passed an eulogium upon his predecessor, the late Duke de Morny, and paid a tribute to the manner in which M. Schneider presided during the last session. Count Walewski also praised the spirit of moderation cisplayed by the Chamber, and expressed a hope that the Deputies would give him their cordial concurrence. In conclusion he declared his intention to protect the liberty of opinions conscientionally expressed. The usual official report of the state of the Empire had been communicated to the Corps Legislatif. On the subject of Mexico the report says:—"The French Government, on under-taking the expedition to Mexico, placed before it an sim to which it has rendered sub-ordinate its conduct, and on which its decisions

chiain redress, not to proselytize for the cause of monarchy. Our soldiers are not in Mexico with the object of intervention. The Imperial Government has constantly repelled that doctrine as contrary to the fundamental principles of our rights. Mexico is at present ruled by a regular government. Anxious to fulfil the engagements it has made in respect both to the persons and properties of foreigners when the necessary arrangements are concluded with the necessary arrangements are concluded with the Emperor Maximilian, we shall be so far from repudiating the results of our principles as regards intervention that we shall, on the contrary, accept them as the guiding rule for all powers; and it will then be easy to foretell the time when we shall be able to effect the return of the expeditionary army."

Depression in Mexican Securities. The Times of the 23d, in its city article, tays:-Mexican securities were severely depresent course of order and progress may be interrupted and the reign of anarchy re-estab

The Action of the United States in Re-gard to Affairs in Mexico.

The news per the Australasian in regard to the attitute taken by the American Government towards France on the Mexican question atracted much attention, and the gravity of the situation was generally admitted.

The London Times thinks the best hopes of

the maintenance of peace lie in the deep feelings of friendship and sympathy which Americans bave towards the French people. The Times says:—"The language of M. Druyn de Lhuys leads to the belief that the auxillary corps would be recalled to Europe at once if the American Government would give a pled;c that Mexico should be left to settle its own four destiny; and we hope so moderate a solution of a most embar-rassing question will be accepted by President

The Latest News. DEPERTURE OF AN AGENT FOR MEXICO-THE TIME

ARRIVED FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH

London, January 25 .- The Paris correspond ence of the Times gives a minute account of Salleard's interview with Napoleon, and his hurried departure for Mexico. His instructions, verbal only, are to represent to Maximilian that the has arrived for the withdrawal of the French troops.

The Revolution in Spain. RETREAT OF PRIM TO PORTUGAL-DISTURBANCES IN

VALENCIA-MADRID THANQUIL, ETC. A telegram from Madrid dated the 22d of January says:—"Official confirmation has been received of the intelligence that General Prim entered Portugal on Saturday last, the 120th." be Frim is stated to have delivered the horses,

arms and equipments of his followers to the alcade of Cinasola, Portugal. Disturbances had taken place at Reus and Valencia. The province of Valencia had in consequence been proclaimed in a state of siege. Tranquillity continued to prevail at Madrid, and it was asserted that the state of siege in that city would be raised in a day or two.

It is officially announced that the insurgents had no enasgement with the royal troops before

The Fentans.

entering Portugal.

THE TRIALS STILL PROGRESSING-SEARCH FOR STEPHENS-MORE ARRESTS IN BELFAST, ETC. The special commission for the trial of the Fenians continued its operations in Dublin. There were still twenty-seven cases to dispose of, and it is stated that the judges would continue their sittings, if necessary, until the last day permitted by the circuit arrangements, i. e., about the 17th of February

The Irish police were scouring the country in all directions in search of Stephens. One day the Head Centre was reported to be at Cork; sanother day among the wilds of Connaught. A worlte theory was that he was still in the neigh borhood of Dublin, but it was currently rumored at Belfast that he had fled northward, and had een actually traced as far as Newry.
Three alleged Fenians—one of them an ex-

Captain in the Federal army, Thomas Henry O'Brien, of the 88th New York Irish Volunteers, has been arrested at Belfast. Aid for the American Freedmen.

The meeting organized by the Association of

French ladies for sending help to the freed people of America, took place, as announced in the Salle Herz. The chair was occupied by M. Labordaye, who, in an eloquent opening address gave a short sketch of the formation of the Society. He spoke of the French ladies as in-cited to take the initiative in some work by the example of their sisters in England and America. and judging from the result, he thought their debut was not unsuccessful. After alluding to the perfectly unsectarian character of the asso cuation, he mentioned that since its formation in April last, ten cases, containing five thousand three hundred and torty-two articles of clothing valued at 29,969 france, and 27,466 frances in money, had been sent by the committee, making in all 54,835 francs. Among the other speakers were the Rev. M. Grandpierre, and the Rev. M. Dhembres, pastors of the Reformed Church o France; Prince de Brogle, and M. Cochin. The last-named gentleman gave a most interesting account of the progress of emancipation in Cuba. The sale of the tickets and the collection at the close of the meeting amounted to nearly three thousand francs.

The reported death of Gibson, the sculptor, at Rome, was unfounded. His hie had been despaired of; but at latest dates he was much better, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

A submarine telegraph cable was successfully laid on the 21st between Leghern and the island of Corsica. France is said to have tendered her good offices

in the difficulty that has arisen between the Pope and Russia.

Prince Otho, third son of the King of Italy,

died at Genoa on the 22d of January.

Signor Scholoa, the new Minister of Finance, made his financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d. He spoke against loans and other extraordinary expedients, and pro-posed that the deficit of two hundred and eleven million lire should be covered by increased taxation. His predecessors proposed reductions in the expenditure amounting to thirty millions Signor Schaloja extends to fifty-five millions.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 7 .- The steamer Olty of Port au Prince arrived at the bar on the 5th, from New York. A large quantity of emptied tonnage is in port.

The Indians have not been troublesome of late on the Texas frontier. The Texas State Convention meets on the 8th.

From New Orleans,

NEW OBLEANS, February 7 .- The steamer Nor

wich, loaded with about four hundred bales of cotton, was burned this morning. Most of the cotton was thrown overboard and saved. The vessel was insured. The steamer Winchester and ship Edward

Arrival of Steamers.

Hyman, from New York, arrived to-day.

New York, February 8,-The steamships Tri poli (not Hecla, as before reported) and Helvetia have arrived from Europe. Their advices are anticipated.

The steamer Eagle, from Havana, has also

From Havana.

NEW YORK, February 8 .- The steamer Eagle has arrived, with Havana dates of February 3. She brings no news. Business was dull, and only small lots of sugar had yet been received. and the quality was very inferior to that of former years. No. 12 sold at 81 reals; Muscovado, 64@74 reals; Muscovado Molasses, 74 28 reals; clayed, 61@7 reals. Freights improving slowly; to Falmouth, England, 40@46s.; to the United States, \$1@1.50 per box, and \$5@5.25 per hhd, for seenr, and \$3@32 for molasses. Exchange about ant and dull at 25d. There are 210 vessels in port.

A Forged Check Detected.

Louisville, February 8 .- A forged check on Mitcheil & Armstrong for \$6030 was presented yesterday for payment at the People's Bank, The teller having doubts of its genuineness, sent a messenger to ascertain its character, but during his absence the forger decamped, leaving the check at the bank. No clue has yet been discovered to the forger.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUI REME COURT-Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—I'm The Second and Third Streets Passenger Ruil way Company vs. The City of Philadelphia.— Cartificate from the Court of Nisi Prices. Opi-num by Thompson, J.—Judgment reversed, and judgment entered for the plaintiff for \$2100, and osts, with interest from the time suit was

The Court hold that the rate of dividend, which was the foundation for the city tax, was to be estimated on the amount of capital actually paid in, and not on the nominal capital nor upon the cost of the road and equipment. The tax is to be assessed on the excess of the dividends over six per cent, would be quite easy for a company with large nommal capital to avoid ever exceeding 6 per cent. dividends on it, while it might be double that sum on the actual capital paid up. On the question of interest on the sum unpaid, the Court hold that 'as there was no evidence that the detention was other than a mistake of both parties—no wilful misrepresentation or fraud on the part of the Company to procure the officers of the city to receipt for a less sum than the law entitled the city to receive, we think in accordance with the principles of the cases cited, our learned brother should have determined the reserved pre-tion about the interest prior to suit being brought against the city."
Woolston's appeal. From the Common Pleas

of Bucks county. Opinion by Thompson, J. Decree addriged at cost of appellant. Fluck & Delp, Administrators of Charles Nace, deceased, vs. Samuel M. Hager, for use of Charles Schouley. Error to Common Pleas of Bucks county. Opinion by Thompson, J. Judgment reversed, and judgment entered in favor of the defendant in the case stated. Strong, J., dissents. Woodward, C. J., was absent.

William Hayes' Estate. McCormick's Appeal. Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Northum-berland county. Opinion by Agnew, J. Decree reversed, and record remitted, with directions to proceed to make distribution according to the printon filed.

Hause vs. Hause's Administrators. Error to Common Pleas of Northumberland county. Judgment affirmed. The Philadelphia List was then taken up and

the tollowing cases argued:— City of Phriadelphia vs. Weller. Argued by F. C. Brewster for plaintiff in error. The Court de clined to hear the other side. Appeal. Certiorari to Common

Pleas. Argued by James Lynd and R. McMurtrie for appellant. SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS-Justice Strong John Sickles and Mary Sickles his wife vs.
 William Kelley. This was an action to recover damages for standerous words alleged to have been spoken by the defendant about Mrs.

On the trial of the case this morning the defendant fully, and to the satisfaction of the plaintids, retracted the words he had spoken, saying that they had been uttered while he was in a state of intoxication, and not knowing what he was saying. With this statement being made the plaintiffs agreed to a withdrawal of a juror. Justice Strong directed that a judgment be entered against the defendant for costs.

Francis Logue vs. Henry C. Hart. This was un action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff, by reason of the flowing into plaintiff's cellar of the filthy water from the yard of defendant's property. The delense set up was that the water alleged to have caused these injuries does not flow from the defendant's yard, but from the yard of plaintiff's house. On trial, John O Byrne and E. H. McCabe for plaintiff; E. Shippen for

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludlow-John Miller plead guilty to a charge of stealing John Burns pleaded guilty to a charge of at-

tempted burglary at the pawnbroker's office of Freidenburg, Seventh and Callowhill streets, a short time ago, and was sentenced to four years in the Eastern Pententiary.

Joseph Kitts was charged with robbery, committed on the person of Herman Girt, at Ninth

and Poplar streets, three or four weeks ago, and taking from him money and property to the amount of \$82. Girt testified that the defendant and another attacked him, forced him into the Hand in Hand Engine House, beat, and robbed him of his watch, and \$10 in money. In the engine house there were altogether five men, who the prosecutor said all joined in beating

Charles Rodebach, one of the men who joined in the attack upon Girt, and who the latter tes-tified took the watch, was here also put upon trial with Kitts. Rodebach denied all participation in the fight, or in the alleged robbery, but stated that the only part he took was to order the prosecutor and Kitts, who were not members of the fire company, out of the house. The jury convicted both detendants.

Rodebach was sentenced to four years in the Eastern Penitentiary, and Kitts to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Joseph Smith (colored) was convicted of steal-

ing a pair of pants and vest, the property of Mr. Floyd, who keeps a clothing store. The clothing was found in Smith's possession when arrested. Henry Gross was charged with the larceny o a pair of blankets and other articles, the pro-perty of Dorothy Burkhart. Defendant boarded with the prosecutor, and availed himself of the facilities offered to pilter. The evidence was not complete and the jury acquitted. William Johnson pleaded guilty to a charge of

Andrew Moore pleaded guilty to the larceny of a coat, the property of John Bowles.
George Philips pleaded guilty to the larceny
of clothing, the property of J. S. Mason.
Both parties boarded at the Rising Sun Hotel.

where Phillips stole the clothing, which he sold at a second-hand clothing store.

John Moore was charged with stealing a watch, the property of Charles Thomas. He stole the watch and sold it where it was recovered. Verdict guilty.

Margaret McGinnis was convicted of stealing the shawl from the Station House, Fourth and

Cherry streets.

Mary Kitchen was charged with the larceny of a number of pairs of pants, the property

Bloomingdale, Ryan & Co., clothiers. The pants were taken out to make up, and were not returned. Verdier, guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

District Count No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Saberling & Zoelln vs. The Kanawha and Bridge Run Oil Company, of Western Virginia. This was an action on a promissory note alleged to have been issued by the detendants to the order of Solomon & Myers, and by them endorsed to the plaintiffs. The defense attempted to be set op was that the note was given without authority. Verdict for plaintiffs for \$1530.22. Vansanti for plaintiffs; Dichl for defendants.

Horatio N. Burroughs, William P. Orbison, and William Norris, Jr., vs. Robert Hare Powell.—This was an act on to recover on a coal lease for coal which, it is alleged the de-fendant was to mine and ship to plaintiffs. On trial. Jenkin for plaintifff; McMuririe for de-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, February 8, 1866.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent.; prime commercial paper is scarce, and ranges at from 71 to 9 per cent. per annum. Stocks continue dull and unsettled, with one or two exceptions. Government bonds are rather firmer; old 5-20s sold at 103;; new do., at 1021; 6s of 1881 at 1031@104, an advance of 1; 7:30s at 592; small, 16:40s at 975, and large do, at 942. State and City loans are without change: Peansylvania 5s sold at 86, and new City 6s at 921.

Railroad shares continue irregular. Reading sold at 49@492, the former rate a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Catawissa preferred at 341@341, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Rallroad at 55%, no change; Minchill at 54%, no obange; and Lehigh Valley at 60%; 314 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 23? for Catawissa common; 294 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 432 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Rail way shares are firmly held. second and Third sold at 72%; and Hestonville at 351@36. 34 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 12 for Ridge Avenue; and 23 for Union.

Canal shares are less active. Delaware Division sold at 351, an advance of 4. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 29 for preferred ditto; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; and 13 for Sasquehanna Canal.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand. Mechanics! sold at 28%; 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 1211 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 514 for Commercial; 91 for Northern Liberties; 102 for Southwark; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 301 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 61 for City; 54 for Commonwealth; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Oil shares are dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 154; Mingo at 2; and Min eral at 4.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Ш	Reported by De Haven & B	ro. No.	40 S. Phir	distroi
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3	5 sh do 55			

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by F. T. Wa'ton, No. 208 S. Fourth street,

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:-

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

"The supply of money in the open market is more than equal to the demand from the stock brokers this week, at 5@6 per cent, on call, and for prime paper there is a good inquiry from money-lenders at 7@8 per cent. The classification of names, however, is very strict, and the second-choice bills are not in much favor, even at higher rates of interest. The banks are em-ploying a portion of their means in buying United States compound legal-tender notes, on which they not only draw a good interest, but can count the notes as part of their 25 per cent. reserve of lawful money to circulation and de posits. The 1864 notes rate from 74@8 per cent. premium on their face value for June, to 5 per cent, premium for December; the 1865 notes, 1014@103, according to date."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, February 8 .- There is less inquiry for Cloverseed, but prices are unchanged; lots of 300 bushels fair and choice sold at \$7.50@8-12]. 100 bage Timothy were disposed of at \$4.25. The demand for Flaxseed has fallen off; small sales at \$3.10.23.15 p

There is but little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 is steady at 832 50 49 ton.

The Flour Market continues|erently depressed, and ow grades can only be disposed at ruinously low quotations. There is no shippins demand, and the says are confined to small lots for the supply of the home consumers at \$7.07.50 P barrel for superfine; \$8.08.50 for extras; \$8.09 for Northwest extra family; \$9.010 50 for Penesylvania and Ohio do do; and at higher figures for inner lots. Rye Flour is dail at \$4.75.05; and Corn Meal at \$4.

The offerings of prime Whest are small and it commands full rates, but interior is very dull; siles of fair and prime red at \$2.15.02.25 per bushel, and 1500 bushels choice on terms kept secret; white ranges from \$2.25 to \$2.60. Rye is dull at 90.000c. form is very quiet; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 72.074c. Oats are unchanged; 4500 bushels yellow at 72.074c. Oats are unchanged; 4500 bushels Pennsyl-

Cors is very quet; sales of 2000 bushels vellow at 72@74c. Onts are unchanged; 4500 bushels Pennsyl-vania sold at 45c. A sale of 2000 bushels Malt at \$1.30 Whisky is very quiet; sales of refilled and Penn-Whisky is very quiet; sales of refilled and Penn-Whisky is very quiet; sales of refilled and Penn-

sylvania barrels at \$2-24 a 2 25, and Ohio at \$2-27

Markets by Telegraph. New ORLEANS, February 7.—Cotton is drooping; sales of 1800 bales; middlines 46247. Sugar 144/2015; for fair to fully fair. Flour—Superfine, \$8 68.29. Starling Exchange 147; New York checks par. GALVESTON, February 7.—Cutton—Middlines 31 for gold. Freights to New York 1 cent by sail; 12 by steamer; to Liverpool [@]d.