THIRD EDITION

MEXICO.

Interesting Letter from President Juarez.

SANGUINE OF OUSTING MAXIMILIAN.

The Moral Support of the United States the Great Reliance of the Liberals.

Commerce at Vera Cruz Monopolized by French Army Traders.

Lavish Extravagance of Maximilian and His Favorites.

Immense Accumulations of Ordnance Stores at Mexico City and Puebla.

Inefficiency of the Foreign Mercenaries -The French Troops Alone to be Relied On.

LIBERAL SUCCESSES IN TAMAULIPAS

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

Letter from President Juarez.

EL Paso, December 28, 1865, -My Dear Sir:have received your favor of the 12th or October, in which you acknowledge receipt of mine of 17th of August. You will soon receive, it it is not already in your hands, the one I sent you in November, announcing the withdrawal of the French from Chihuahua and other points on this frontier, and my departure for the capital of this State, where I arrived on the 20th of that month. A few days afterwards, however, and without our being able up to the present time to learn the object of so many marches and countermsrches, the enemy again commenced a new expedition to reoccupy Chihunhua, which took place on the 11th. On the 9th I left there, and on the 18th arrived here without incident.

By these movements the enemy has in no way improved his situation; he is only consuming his last resources and demoralizing his forces. With the attitude that the Government of the United States has lately assumed, Maximilian has now not the slightest probability of cement-ing his so-called throne. He must see very clearly that even should be arrive at the complete conquest of the country, occupying with his forces even the utmost limits of the republic, and destroying the National Government, which, however, will never take place, the United States will never permit him to consolidate his power, and his sacrifices and his victories will have counted for nothing.

all: it has augmented the increasing discouragement of our opponents, and has reanimated the public spirit on our side to such an extent that, in my judgment, without the necessity of the United States taking any direct part in our war, we shall ourselves alone be able to obtain the definitive triumph of the cause of the national independence. Such is my desire, and to such result all my efforts are directed. Although Napoleon, from his pride, and the habitual cistion with which he has treated us, may not be ready to propose terms, yet the time is soon when he will be glad to accept those we proposed before the war. For ourselves, we will neither propose nor accept anything, absolutely nothing, which in the slightest degree can imply any recognition of the intervention or that may be contrary to the honor and dignity of the country. Have but a little pa-tience, and the time will soon come when you can return to our country, free at last from all its oppressors. Truly your friend,

Vera Cruz, January 20.—Among the mer-chants of this place, as elsewhere, there are per-sons of different political opinions; but with the exception of the French houses all are open in their expressions against Maximilian and his miserably managed Government. The multitude of vessels-of-war and commerce which enter and arrive at this port, and the cars which pass through the city, and which are constantly ar riving and departing, make so much stir that you might think Vera Cruz a place of real compercial importance. But all this is delusive. Nearly all the effects that arrive are for the

French army, and are a drain upon the country instead of yielding it benefit. These effects pay no duty, and the French merchants connected army, under the guise of this privilege are doing the most scandalous contraband trade that has ever been seen in this or any other ecuntry. For the discharge of vessels that do not carry the French flag there are a thousand lifficulties placed in the way. The wharf is very limited in its capacity, and is not over three hundred feet in length by thirty in width. Of this nearly all is monopolized by the French for the discharge of their effects. The ordinary commerce has scarcely any space at all.

When there are many vessels discharging this ridiculous mole or wharf is quite insufficient for ordinary purposes, so you can imagine what are the inconveniences to the regular trade at the present time. The same can be said with regard to the transportation hence to the interior. Everything is monopolized by the military and the French, and the charge by the railroad for the twenty leagues hence to Paso del Macho is so great that the merchants have petitioned for e wagons to be allowed to come down to Vera Cruz, as formerly; but this has been perempto-rily refused by the military authorities. With regard to Maximilian and the court, we

have constantly the most ridiculous accounts. All seem the veriest farce. Carlotta asked of General Bazaine the little sum of \$500,000 for her journey to Yucatan, which she procured; but the modest request of Maximilian for a single million of dollars, to expend on the repairs of some castle he has recently purchased in Eu-rope, was refused. How thin the veil that covers all these proceedings! Do they think the people do not know where the money comes from that is distributed with so lavish a hand on these journeys, all under the guise of the personal charity of these Austrians, who are fattening on the toil and the blood of poor Mexico? In the Palace at the city of Mexico therefare now no longer any public offices. You know the immense size of that edifice, yet all is wanted for the court and its hangers-on.

Consequently the various ministries, with their subordinate offices, have all had to be repurchased or hired for that purpose, many of them at scandalous rates from French subjects. who purchased them at the sale of the church property. Such is the economy of this "highly

f r "barbarous" Mexico. The annual estimate of expenditures passed by the last Congress, in 1862 or 1863, was, for the entire expenses of the National Government, a little over eight million

dollars. The expenses of this Austrian-French Government are over fifty million dollars per annum. The salary of Maximilian is one million

annum. The salary of Maximilian is one million dollars. That of Benito Juarez thirty thousand dollars. And yet it is urged Mexico is to be benefited by all this. Is there more security now than before? Is there more legitimate commerce, more prosperity, more tranquillty, after this four years of war and bloodshed?

I have been reliably informed that latterly more than eight thousand packages of ordnance stores have been transported from this place to the city of Mexico. The French have worked at this with such activity that there are now six great depots of such supplies in the city of Mexico, without counting those at Puebla, and the immense supplies of such material which already existed at Mexico and in the interior. For what are these preparations. The United States Government should be well informed of all that goes on here, and there cannot be too close a watch kept upon all preparations of this mature. kept upon all preparations of this nature.

The guerillas are again upon the railroad, and vesterday the train coming in from Paso del Macho was attacked by them, with loss of seve-The road is principally guarded by the Egyp-

tian negroes. Among so many classes of foreign soldiers as are here great confusion and clashing exists. The Austrians and Belgians may be said to amount to nothing; the only force that is at all to be dreaded is the French; their troops are always kept well in hand and are efficient.

Tampico, January 14.—Since my last the city of Victoria, the capital of this State, has been reoccupied by the Liberal forces under General Mendez, who, as we are told by the French, has augmented his force with two or three hundred negroes from Texas; which is, however, quite doubtful.

Stirting events are now of frequent occur-rence in this State, and the Liberals are moving with much energy. The torces under Mendez have recently captured two hundred and fitty freight mules near Tancasnequi, with a large quantity of merchandise.

This is another severe check upon the com merce between this port and San Luis Potosi. and fully exposes the impotency of the so-called imperial power to control this country or to secure any real or stable hold upon it. But the end of this imperial farce is fast approaching, and little Maximilian will return to his great and good friend with his brutal decree of the 3d of October last as a testimonial of his disgrace and to follow him with the memory of the assas sinations that have taken place under it of thou-sands of defenseless Mexicans, whose only crime was that they loved their native land.

Rumors reached here yesterday, on the arrival of the French steamer, to the effect that Senor Hidalgo has just arrived at Vera Cruz from Paris, with a scheme for the abdication of the throne by Maximilian, in order to present a mode of departure for the French. This an-nouncement, it is said, isjin conformity with an amicable understanding that has been arrived at between the Emperor of France and Maximilian, as both now admit that in consequence of the termination of the war in the United States their projects in Mexico have to be aban-

Dunin has returned to Vera Cruz, with the brevet of Brigadier-General, and has taken command of the contra-guerillas in that State. impossible to know what will be the result of his operations; but if the Liberals are now as determined near Vera Cruz and Tabasco as they have been elsewhere, he may, from their num bers, meet with that retributive justice at their hands which his infamous crimes and assassinations and the ravages he has committed in this State demand. Yesterday one hundred and fifty French troops arrived here from Vera Cruz, They are to be sent to Tancasnequi. The attempt to open communication with security the interior is, however, a failure,- N. Y Herald.

The Reconstruction Committee and the Virginia Legislature.

It appears that on Saturday last, as the deputation of members from the Virginia Legislature were emerging from the White House, after their agreeable interview and exchange of ratification with the President on reconstruction, they were met at the threshold by the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who "presented with a subporna to appear before the Reconstruction Committee and testify in regard to the very many inexplicable acts of their Assembly." It further appears that the same evening all of these Virginia legislators but Judge Marshall met the Reconstruction Com-mittee and threw considerable light upon Virginia affairs; and that they left next morning for Richmond, perhaps to return again before the end of the week, in order to satisfy the authorities at Washington in regard to Virginia

Reconstruction Committee, we guess that this writ of habeas corpus upon these Virginia legislators, as they emerged from the White House, was one of "old Thad.'s" grim lokes. He probably said to himself-"These Virginia reconstructors are naving a good time with the man at the other end of the avenue. They are making fine promises as to what they do; but I guess they will be astonished to be called upon to explain what they have been doing. We will try them, and send them home each with a flea in his ear; and we will show the man at the other end of the avenue that we too have a word to say on this question of re-This proceeding, at all events, is open to this interpretation of a deliberate snubbing of the President at his own door, and of a warning to other visiting deputations of the same character. They must look sharp, or in leaving the White House they will be snapped up by Stevens, who, as head of the Reconstruc-tion Committee, has "power to send for persons

Apart from the circumstance of the arrest, as may call it, of these Virginian legislators at the door of the Executive mansion, the proceed ing was well enough. The Reconstruction Committee want information as to the exact condi-tion of things in the excluded Southern States. The members of the Legislatures of those State can give much information of this sort, reliable and valuable, and we have no doubt these Virginians (with the single exception named) wer glad of the opportunity of putting in their officia testimony against that of "reliable refugees, "observing travellers," and "intelligent contra bands." At the next reception at the White House of one of these Southern deputations Thad, Stevens ought to be invited to attend; for if he could hear from his own lips one of these patriotic restoration talks of Andy Johnson it would probably do the grim old Pennsylvania radical a world of good.—N. Y. Herald.

-Ten per cent, has been established as the legal rate of interest in Georgia.

- Playwriters manage things funnily France. Mons. Sardou contracts to write a fiveact play, and puts the actors to rehearing the first act before he writes a line further or has formed a bit more of the plot.

-Work on the Hoosac Tunnel, which was sus pended last fall on account of the flow of water, has been resumed sgain. The new shaft has been sunk forty leet, and the central shaft two hundred and fifty-five feet.

-After all the circumstantial penny-a-lining as to Victor Emmanuel's grief for the death of his morganatic spouse, the Countess of Millenori, the report of her demise would appear to have no foundation. She was seen lately in an opera box at one of Mad'lle Patti's last performances.

THE "SHENANDOAH" AGAIN.

Letter from Captain Waddell-His Plea of Ignorance of the Restoration of the Union-The Terror of His Officers-The Voyage to England, From the Mobile News.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from Captain Waddell, formerly in command of the cruiser Shenandoah, dated December 27, Waterloo, near Liverpool, from which we are permitted to make such extracts as may be of interest to the general public.

The Captain appears to feel bitter disappointment over the result of the war. He says that the South has played false to her cause—he has very little respect for her-he does not believe she was in carnest-she will never again take

the field, etc. Regarding himself he says:—
I am now in exile, but far from being a ruined
man. I won't go to sea any more if I can help it. The tecting shown toward me through the restriction placed on my wite is decided. It is just the feeling I like, though the tyranny to her is humiliating to the nature of man. I have written her to release her bondsmen, and inform the Government that she owes her alle-grance to her husband. As my case now stands, do not think the bond is worth the paper it written on. In a court of law, I know it

You have seen Mr. Welles' report, I suppose? He does me justice when he writes that I "ceased my depredations when I heard Mr. Davis was a prisoner." He wilfully hes when ne writes that I continued "cruising against unarmed whale ships when I knew that the armies of the South had surrendered." The

After reaching Behring's Sea I captured the ship William Thomson and brig Susan Abigail. Both had left San Francisco in April last. These captures were made about the 23d of June, and from each I received San Francisco papers. These papers professed to have the correspondence between Generals Lee and Grant, concerning the surrender of Lee's army. They also stated that Mr. Davis and Cabinet were in Danville, to which the Confederate Government had been removed, and that Mr. Davis had issued a proclamation informing the Southern people that the war would be carried on with renewed

I was made possessor of as late news by these two captors as any the whalers had, and I continued my work until it was completed in the Arctic Ocean on the 28th of June, when I had succeeded in destroying or dispersing the New England whaling fleet. I left the Arctic on the 28th of June, and shipped from some of the whalers eight men on that very day—men of intelligence, all trained soldiers. It is not to be believed that those men would have taken services in the St. or of the soldiers. vice in the Shenandaah if they believed the war ended.

After leaving Behring's Sea, I fell in with no versel until I communicated with the British barque Barracouta, from San Francisco 2d of August, fourteen days, bound for Liverpool. She informed me of the capture of Mr. Davis and a part of his Cabinet; also of the surrender of Generals Johnston's, Smith's, and Magruder's armies. The Barracoula furnished that news the first time I heard it, and I instantly ceased

to cruise, and steered for Cape Horn.
Before communicating with the Barracouta, I intended to look into the Gulf of Lower Californis, and then to await the arrival of a California

steamer bound for Panama. The Barracouta's news surprised us, and among some of the officers I witnessed a terror which mortified me. I was implored to take the vessel to Australia; that to try to reach a European port would be fatal to all concerned; petitions were signed by three-fourths of the officers asking to be taken to Cape Town, arguing and picturing the horrors of capture, and all that sort of stuff. I called the officers and crew to the quarter-deck, and said calmly to them:intend taking this ship to Liverpool; I know there is risk to be run, but that has been our associate all this time. We will be sought after in the Pacific and not in the Atlantic."

They supported my views, and then followed a letter from the crew-signed by 71 out of 110-saying they had confidence in me, and were willnay, desired, to go with me wherever thought best to take the vessel. I had, of course, a very anxious time, paintully anxious, because the officers set a bad example to the crew. Their conduct was nothing less than mutiny. I was very decided with some of them; I had to tell one officer I would be captain or die on the deck, and the vessel should go to no other port than Liverpool. So ended my trou-ble with complaints and supplications from the The men behaved nobly, and stood firmly to their decision.

When the ship was 400 miles from the Azores, a suspicious-looking vessel was seen ahead, and apparently lying to, waiting for us to come up and my suspicions being aroused, I steered my course steadily until darkness closed upon us, and then I wore ship and stood southwest till steam could be gotten up, for 1 had not even banked fires since parting with the Barracouta. It took two hours to get up steam; when it was ready, I furled sails, steered due east for sixteen miles, and hauled on my course, steaming for 100 miles. I believe she was a Yankee cruiser. She was only six miles off when night came on, but I evaded her successfully.

The Shenandoah, under sail, is a sixteen-knot vessel; under steam, nine knots; a fine sea craft. She ran from the Arone to Liverpool in one hundred and thirty days; from the line on the Pacific side to the Cape in twenty-six days; from the Cape to the line on the Atlantic in twenty-six days; and from the line to Laverpool in twenty four days. Two of my crew died of disease when near Liverpool; otherwise nothing happened to mar our cruise; no accident occurred during the

So ends my naval career, and I am called pirate!" I made New England suffer, and do not regret it. I cannot be condemned by any honest thinking man. I surrendered the vessel to the British Government, and all are unconditionally released. My obstinacy made enemies among some of the officers, but they now inwardly regret their action in the Cape Town

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION .-The Times of India of the 28th December says:-Dr. Livingstone intends soon to proceed to Zanzibar by the Thule, which, we believe, is to be presented to the Sultan by the Government. Two youths (of the Ajawa tribe, from the interior of Africa), whom he placed in the Free Assembly's Institution about eighteen months ago, were on Sunday last baptized by Dr. Wilson, after they had made, in English, an intelligent profession of the reception of Christianity, They return to their native country with Dr. Livingstone, who will be accompanied by one or two African youths from the Church Mission

THE ITALIAN ARMY.—The Raile gives the following particulars of the strength and cost of the Italian army during the last five years:—In 1861 the army consisted of 231,617 men, costing 297,563,292 francs; in 1862, of 283,813 men, costing 290,218,828 francs; in 1862, of 283,813 men, costing 200,218,828 francs; in 1862, of 283,813 men, costing 200,218,828 francs; in 1863, of 283,813 men, costing 200, 200, and cost of 283,813 men, cost o costing 290,218,866 francs; in 1863, of 290,316 men, costing 250,703,879 francs; in 1864, of 290,946 men, costing 256,008,455 francs; and in 1865, of 253,275 men, costing 193,490,102 francs. In the budget for 1806 the expenses of the arms are stated as a cost of the cos the army are put down at 186,385,519 francs which sum the Government now proposes to re duce to 180,000,000, the army being reduced to 223,000 men.

-There are now nine thousand shoemakers in

NASHVILLE.

Destructive Fire-Great Fenian Celebration-Sweeney and Roberts Expected-Fatal Accident-Cumberland Oil Region.

NASHVILLE, February 12 .- The river is rising, with four feet flush on the shoats. There was a heavy rain last night and yesterday.

Cotton is dull; the highest price is 34 cents. There were no shipments to-day. A fire occurred on Saturday night at the store

of Driver & Brown, in Public square, damaging the stock to the amount of \$30,000. The great Fenlan ovation comes off here to-

morrow. General Sweeney and President Roberts are expected to address the Brother-A man named Whitney was probably fatally injured last night, on the Northwestern road,

while passing from one car to another, by being

struck by a projection of a bridge. The Press and Times says that Bankesville, the centre of the oil regions on the Cumberland, is becoming very populous, and that stores, dwellings, and drinking saloons are springing up, and it has all the fast features of a Califor-

nia gold town. The Tennesses and Cumberland Oil and Mining Company have struck a fine vein of oil, consisting of thick syrup. It is used for the lubrication of machinery.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Death of an Emineut Lawyer-Movements of Generals-Celebration of Mr. Lincoln's Eirthday in Louisville-Sentence of a Noted Guerilla.

Louisville, Kentucky, February 12.—Charles Ripley, one of the most eminent lawyers of Kentucky, died this morning, of erysioelas.

Colonel W. H. Coyle, Judge Advocate of the Department of Kentucky, has left for the Dry Tortugas, via New Orleans with a guard and seven prisoners, convicted by Military Commission, and sentenced to be confined at the Tortugas. The ill-health of Colonel Coyle, superinduced by arduous service, has rendered this relaxation necessary. Colonel Coyle will resume his duties on his return.

General Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, arrived this morning, en route for Frankfort, to meet a Committee of the Legislature, and while here received a telegram announcing the death of a member of his family and the dangerous illness of his wife, and immediately left for St.

General Palmer leaves for Nashville to-morrow, to confer with General Thomas respecting affairs in this department.

The National Soldiers' and Sailors' League celebrated President Lincoln's birthday by a procession and speeches, and at Turner's Hall they were addressed by General Palmer and Mr. Wolf.

The Military Commission, in the case of onearmed Berry, the guerilla, have found him guilty of eleven separate murders, and have sentenced him to be hanged. General Palmer has approved the findings of the Commission, and has fixed March 3d for Berry's execution.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE,

Resolutions in the Maine Legislature. AUGUSTA, Maine, February 13 .- The following resolutions were introduced into the House branch of the Maine Legislature to-day by Gene-

ral Shepley, of Portland, in relation to equality

of civil and political rights:-Resolved, That the grand result of a truly republican Government can never be fully attained until equality of civil and political rights be permanently secured, irrespective of

Resolved. That so long as the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race or color, none therein of such race or color should be included in the basis of representation of such State in the Congress of the United States; and we approve of the effort of the Senators and Representatives from this State, in Congress, to secure such an amendment of the Constitution as would effect this result, believing that the tendency, and hoping that the ultimate effect of the amendment, if adopted would be to secure equality of political as well as of civil rights for all.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred a resolution in relation to the crime of treason and the punishment of traitors, have reported! that as, in their opinion, no expression of the views of this Legislature is required to hasten the action of the Executive authorities of the United States on the subject of said resolution, it ought not to pass. The report was accepted.

Marine Intelligence. NEW YORK, February 13 .- The steamer Peru-

pian has arrived here from Portland. Bosron, February 12 .- The ship Hamlet, Cap. tain Stevens, from Calcutta for Boston, with a valuable cargo of East India goods, went ashore last night in a thick fog on Nauset beach, Cape Cod, and will be a total loss. Her back is broken, and she is full of water. The crew were all saved. The Hamlet was a 750-ton ship,

Co. A large portion of her cargo was consigned to Israel G. Whitney, of Boston. The United States revenue cutter Pawtucket, ashore on Cape Cod, got off last night without

built in 1851, and was owned by W. C. Rogers &

The steamer Kossuth, of New York, which was ashore on Point Allerton bar, got off last night, and anchored in Hull gut.

New York, February 13.—Arrived, steamers Lo. Savannah, 9th instant, Star of the Union, New Orleans, 4th instant.

POTTSVILLE, February 13 .- The anniversary of the birthday of President Lincoln was observed last night by services in the First Presbyterian Church. An oration was delivered by S. H. Burlingame to a large audience.

Death of a Roman Catholic Bishop. Bosron, February 13 .- The Right Reverend John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston, died last night, after a lingering illness, aged 53

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. Washington, February 13.

Treasury Disbursements. During the week ending on the 10th instant, the disbursements of the Treasury Department amounted to \$4,407,982.37. During the same period the Department issued certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$510,000, and redeemed old ones to the amount of \$3000.

Internal Revenue. The receipts from Internal Revenue last week amounted to the large sum of \$4,771,115.60. National Bank Currency.

The total National Bank currency issued last week was \$1,756,330. The total issued up to date is \$253,116,380.

Land Office Statistics.

Recent returns to the General Land Office show that at Detroit, Michigan, 5987 acres were taken up in the month of January, a portion under the provisions of the Homestead Law, a part consisting of cash land sales, and the rest due in bounty land warrants. At La Crosse Wisconsin, 4588 acres were entered in the same month under the Homestead Law for actual set tlement. At Maysville, California, the cash land saies for December amounted to \$3007, and at Oregon city, Oregon, 2931 acres were taken up for actual settlement under the Homestead Law in the same month.

Personal.

M. J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., for a long time the chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury De. partment, has resigned his position, his resignation to take effect on the 15th inst. Mis succes sor has not yet been designated.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISDURG, February 13. - Ten petitions favorable to Sunday travel, and four against it, were presented. Four remonstrances against giving additional privileges to the Lombard and South Streets

Passenger Railway were presented. Mr. Nichols presented a petition from bone-boilers, asking to be allowed to operate in the First and Twenty-sixth Wards of Philadelphia. Mr. Nichols read a bill changing the name of Robert McGaw Wood to Robert McGaw.

Also one exempting from taxation the Children's Hospital, on Twenty-second street. Mr. Connell read a bill authorizing Andrew Craig, as administrator, to sell certain real estate; also, one authorizing the Coalridge Improvement Company to issue preferred stock.

Mr. Ridgway read a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Malt Company.

House of Representatives.

The House is engaged in the consideration of two hundred bills on the private calendar. The following were objected to, and postponed, viz.:-Incorporating the Pequa Valley Railroad; also, the Slatington and Hamburg Railroad; also, the Delaware and Susquehanna Railroad.

The Committee to prepare the historical painting of the Battle of Gettysburg consists of Messrs. Kerns, of Philadelphia; Markley, of Montgomery; and Allen, of Warren.

Mr. Davis read a bill requiring cutters of ice to leave one hundred feet near any river bank to protect skaters. The act requiring dams on the Susquehanna to be altered so as to allow shad to pass up, was

objected to, and postponed. Mr. Ruddiman objected to the act allowing the city of Philadelphia to sell her loans below par, and it was postponed one week. Acts making printed copies of ordinances evi-

dence in Court, and incorporating the West Philadelphia Market Company, were passed. Mr. Freeborn called up the act incorporating the National Union Club, which was passed,

General Lee - Shipwreck - The Mount Hope Case-Pocket Picked, Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph, Baltimore, February 13 .- The Rebel General Lee attended St. Faul's Church here last Sunday. Very few knew of his presence in the city. He sought retirement.

A despatch to the underwriters here announce the total loss of the schooner James H. Cater, off the coast of North Carolina, and all on board.

All of yesterday was consumed by the lawyers in the Mount Hope case, arguing the admissi' bility of inmates of the Institution as witnesses on the ground of their insanity. Judge Emory informed counsel and others that he had been threatened since Saturday by anonymous letters. C. B. McJudge, of Gettysburg, Pa., en route

in the city cars to the Philadelphia depot, had his pocket picked yesterday of a pocket-book containing two hundred dollars.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 12 .- The steamer Virginia has sailed for New York. Cotton is unchanged. Freight dull at former rates. General merchandise dull; there have been some recent shipments to New York from our overstocked

It is reported that three officers of the 9th Colored Regiment were assassinated in the beginning of February at Brownsville.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Orleans, February 12.—Cotton is more active; sales of 8000 bales at 45c. Sugar, fully fair, 15g. Molasses, strictly prime 30. Stering, 47. New York checks, par. Freight. by steam to New York, 1c.; to Liverpool, 1 1-16. Gold, 189.

1c.; to Liverpool, 11-15. Gold, 189.

New York, February 13 —Cotten is dull at 44@

45c. for middlings. Flour firm for good qualities,
but the poorer grades have a declining tendency.
Sales of 7000 bbis. at 87@8 35 for Stace; \$8:50@10 75
for Ohio; \$6.56@8:55 for Western; \$8:75@15 for
Southern; and \$8@11.65 for Canadian. Wheat and
Corn dull, with small sales. Beef steady.

Stocks closed weak. Chicago and Rock Island 103; Michigan Southern, 69; New York Central, 89; Reading, 100; Virginia 6s, 65; Eric, 78; Western Union Telegraph, 156; Carolinas, 82; Tenesace 6s, 89; Treasury 7.2-10, 99; 10-40s, 94; 5-20s, 102; Gold, 183; -Secretary Welles has expressed himself in

favor of the repeal of the Congressional test oath. -An exchange says:-"It is better to love a person you cannot marry than to marry a per-son you cannot love." This is a short text for a long sermon, which h uman experience will continue to preach until the last syllable of recorded

-"If I am not at home from the party to-night at 10 o'clock," said a hasband to his better and bigger haif, "don't wait for me," "That I won't," replied the lady, significantly; "I won't wait, buill'il come for you." The gentleman returned at 10 o'clock, precisely.

—At a town meeting held in Manchester, Mass., last Wednesday, it was voted to appoint forty men to thoroughly enforce the prohibitory law in that town, and the School Committee were instructed to circulate the pledge among the children of the public schools

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, } Tuesday, February 13, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were unsettled and drooping. Catawissa Railroad continues the most active on the list; about 3500 shares of preferred sold at 361@37h, the former rate a decline of 11; Reading Railroad sold at 501@50 56-100, an advance of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad at 554, a decline of i; Norristown at 54, and Elmira preferred at 39. 116 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 311 for Little Schuylkill; 361 for North Pennsylvania; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 24 for Catawissa common; 26 for Elmira common; 294 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 431 for Northern Central.

In Passenger Railway shares there is very little doing. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 314. 74 was bid for Second and Third; 42 for Fifth and Sixth; 34 for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; and 124 for Ridge Avenue.

Government bonds continue quiet at about former rates. 6s of 1881 sold at 103f; 10-40s at 941; and 7:30s at 994. 103 was bid for old 5-20s. State and City loans are unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86@861, and new City 6s at 91 .

In Bank shares there is no change to notice. Mechanics sold at 281. 204 was bid for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 52} for Commercial; 92 for Northern Liberties; 284 for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanies'; 62 for City; 60 for Corn Exchange; and

55% for Union. Canal shares are in fair demand. Lehigh. Navigation sold at 524, an advance of 4; Schuylkill Navigation common at 231; and preferred do, at 294; 114 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 10 for Susquehanna Canal; 321 for Delaware Division; and 57% for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull and fregular. Ocean sold at 15;@15], a slight advance; and Oak Shade at 24, no change.

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

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

\$1000 U S '81s ... 1034 100 sh Cata pf. ... b5 364 \$1000 U S 10-40s ... 945 100 sh do ... b5 365 \$1040 Fa 5s coup ... 96 100 sh do ... b5 365 \$1040 Fa 5s coup ... 96 100 sh do ... b5 365 \$100 do ... 91 100 sh do ... 35 \$100 do ... 91 100 sh do ... b5 364 \$100 do ... 91 100 sh do ... b5 364 \$100 do ... 91 100 sh do ... b5 365 \$100 sh do ... b5 365 \$100 sh do ... b5 365 \$2000 do ... 91 100 sh do ... b5 365 \$2000 do ... 91 100 sh do ... 155 \$2000 do ... 91 100 sh do ... 155 \$2500 do ... 91 100 sh do ... 155 \$2500 do ... 91 100 sh do ... 155 \$2500 do ... 91 100 sh do ... 155 \$2500 Pa 5s, trans ... 866 100 sh do ... 55 \$1501 do ... b5 86 100 sh do ... 55 \$3500 Lehigh 6s .84 87 200 sh do ... 55 \$3500 Lehigh 6s .84 87 200 sh do ... 55 FIRST CALL. \$600 do... 91
\$2000 do... 91;
\$400 do... 91;
\$400 do... 91;
\$2500 do... 91;
\$2500 do... 91;
\$2500 fo... 91;
\$3000 Pa 5s, trans. 86;
\$1891 do... b5 86;
\$58 do... b5 86;
\$3800 Lehigh 6s... 84 87;
\$3000 do... 87;
\$10000 do... 87;
\$2000 Pa R 2d mort. 92;
\$1000 do... 87;
\$2000 Pa R 2d mort. 92;
\$1000 do... 87;
\$10000 do... 87;
\$100 sh Lehigh Nav. 52;
\$100 sh Catawissa pf. 37;
\$100 sh do... 637;
\$100 sh do... 637; do...... do..... do.....b80 87

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:-Pennsylvania Currency New York Exchange par. PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-'Money is offered among stock houses at 6 per cent. on call, but the banks, as a rule, get 7 per cent., and 5 per cent is only taken upon Government securities. The demand for ordi-nary commercial bills does not improve, and they are quoted at from 10 to 15 per cent, or in other words, 7 per cent. as interest and 3@8 per cent, for insurance. Prime bills sell at 7@7s, and good at 8@9 per cent. The bank statement shows a loss of legal tenders and a decline of \$2,310,232 in deposits.

-The New York Times this morning says:-"The Southern mails are behind, and the bankers in the foreign Exchanges are not disposed to draw on London at the cheap rates of last week, until they have a better supply of bills from New Orleans, Mobile, etc., and the Cottom market assumes more steadiness. The rates have advanced for the Boston steamers to 107#@1071 per cent., with standard drawers. Thus far they are not paid with much freedom, and most of the business for the steamer goes over to Tuesday. The telegraph advises that some very low figures have been made on England at New Orleans as against cotton shipments; as low as 103 per cent, is named in the private telegrams

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, February 13 -There is a fair demand for prime Cloversced, but inferior is not wanted; sales of 200 bushels fair and prime at \$7.25 to \$7.50. Timothy is dull; 75 bushels were disposed of at \$4 25. Fla xseed comes forward slowly, and meets with a moderate demand at \$323 05.

No. 1 Quereitron Bark is steady at \$82.50 P ton, but there is not much doing.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were a few small lots for the supply of the home trade at \$7@7 50 for superfine; \$8@8.50 for extras; \$8@9 00 for Northwestern extra family; \$8.50@9.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohlo do, do.; and 311@18 00 for

Fennsylvania and Onio do, do.; and \$11218 00 for ancey brands, according to quality. No sales of Rya Flour or Corn Meal have been reported.

There is no inquiry for Wheat, except prime quality, which is scarce; sales of 800 bushels good red at \$2.15; white ranges from \$2.25 to \$2.60. Rye is dull; we quote at \$5c. Corn is in firm demand, but prices have deceined; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 72c in the care and from store. Oats are dull state of the care and from store. at 45c. No sales of Barley or Mait.
Whisky continues very quiet; small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 26@2 26; and Ohio at \$2 27.

-In Paris 4,000,000 francs goes for lighting 30,000 jets of gas in the public streets, at the rate of 4000 francs for 30 jets, or 133 francs for each jet.

-One account of the recent 7th Regiment ball in New York says the Garden of Eden style of nudity about the bust and shoulders was universally prevalent, and not always with very young ladies, or ladies "fair as alabaster."