THIRD EDITION EUROPE.

THE STEAMER "ASIA" AT HALIFAX.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

Great Excitement and Numerous Arrests.

The Emperor of Austria will Assist Waximilian with Men and Money.

End of Diplomatic Relations Between the Pope and the Czar.

Latest Commercial News.

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

HALIFAN, March 1 .- The royal mail steamship Asia has arrived at this port.

The steamers Kangaroo and Pennsylvania ar rived out on the 15th. The steemers Hebernia and Glasgow arrived

ont on the 16th, and the Java on the 18th, The Royal assent has been given to the bill suspending the habeas corpus in Ireland.

Upwards of a hundred arrests were made in Dublin on the 17th, principally strangers. Among others, Colonel John Wm. Byron, of the Federal army. More arrests were expected. It is reported that the Emperor of Austria was

willing to furnish Maximillan any troops that he required, on condition that they be incorporated in the Mexican army and their expenses paid. Diplomatic relations have entirely ceased be-

tween Russia and the Papat Court. The urgent haste in the pas-age of the bill repealing the habeas corpus in Ireland was owing to the reported departure of a Fenian privateer from America, which since has been known here

as a hoax—the story applying even by name to the steamer Cuba, now running between Baltimore and New Orleans. Comm ercial Intelligence.

Cotton has partially declined 1d on the week for American. The ales of the week amount to 56 000 bales, and the sales on Friday to 10,000 bales, the n arket closing steady. warket on Saturday was firmer but unchanged. Midding Uplands 19@19jc.; sa es of Breadsuffs quiet but steady. Provisions steady, except Escon and Lard, which

Breadstuffs steady, except Corn, which is easier.

Provisions firm. London, February 17.—Consols, 874@87]; Five-venties, 684@082; Eric Ratirond, 53@582; Illinois Central, 764. London, February 18.—Consols closed at 874@875; Five-twenties, 68@68; Illinois Central, 76; Eries,

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased The details of the commercial news report by the Asia, show an acvance of 2s. 6d.@5*. on Beef, and a decrene of 1s. each on Bacon and Lard. Marine Intelligence.

Frived from New York-Ricardo, at Gravesend Victoriu, at Algon; Washington, at Havre; Lewis Henry and Burnside, at Marseiller; Altine and Mexi From New Orleans-Wild Rover, at Liverpool.

AMERICAN MUNIFICENCE.

Mr. Peabody and the London Poor-The American Banker's Last Gift-One-Twentieth Part of the Hudson Bay Territory Bestowed Upon the Poor of London.

The following correspondence, in which Mr. Peabody, the American banker, supplements his first gift of \$750,000 to the London poor, by another benefaction of the probable value of \$600,000, has been published:

London, January 29, 1866. "When I made a donation of £150,000 tor the benefit of the poor of London in March, 1862, it was my intention, if my life was spared until my retirement from business, and Providence tinued me in prosperity, to place in your hands, as trustees of the charity, a further gif for the same object. The time has now arrived; but, before entering upon the subject of the second donation, allow me to say a few relative to the course you have pursued with regard to the first.

With regard to this my second gift it is my desire that in the appointment of future trustees the same rules may be continued as adopted for the first; and that the U. S. Minister at the Court of St. James for the time being shall al ways be one of them.

"I now propose, as soon as a dead can be pared by your solicitor, to fully and legally meet the views and directions which I shall state herein, to transfer into your names 5000 fully paid-up shares of stock in the Hudson's Bay Company of £20 each, amounting to £100,000. and representing one-twentieth part of that vast territory. It is my desire that all dividends, as they tiel due and are collected, shall be at once invested in shares of the company until the mar-ket value of the capital and invested accrued dividends reaches the sum of £120,000, which it is my impression may be within two or three years; but should I be mistaken in this anticipation, and should the market value of the entire shares, including those sequired by the re-investment of dividends, be less than £100,000 at the expiration of two years from this date, I will at that time either make up the deficiency or take the shares, paying for them £100,000 in cash, as the trustees may think best for the in-terest of the fund; and in the event of my death before that time, my executors will be duly authorized and directed to fulfil this engage-

Should the shares be taken by me for £100,000, or said to others at the limit stated above, I desire that the proceeds shall be invested in safe securities, including interest accruing on the

same up to the 1st of July, 1869, when you or your successors will consider all restrictions regarding sales at an end.

"The delay thus caused in appropriating this gift to the charity will, I think, act beneficially; by enabling you first, to expend the 275,000 now romaining on band of the former donation, thereby testing by further experience the wis-

dom of the course you have hitherto pursued.
Taking the joint capital of the two gifts at a minimum of £250,000, it will form a fund, the operation of which is intended to be progressive in its usefulness as applied to the relief of the progressive in its usefulness as applied to the relief of the progressive in the the poor of London, without exclusion in consequence of religious belief or political bias. It will therefore act more powerfully in future generations than in the present; it is intended to endure for ever. A century in the history of London is but a brief period comparatively with the life of man, and should your successors contime the management of the charity as you have begun it, it is my ardent hope and trust that within that period the annual receipts from rents for buildings of this improved class may present such a return that there may not be a poor workingman of good character in London who could not obtain comfortable and healthful odgings for himself and family at a cost within

You are fully authorized to use any portion of the fund in building lodging houses for the laboring poor, as expressed in my former letter; but, as before many years it is to be apprehended that desirable sites for such buildings may be difficult to obtain at moderate prices within the limits of the metropolis, in that event, it is my desire that my trustees for the time being may seek out and secure at such rates as the state of the fund may warrant, such freshold sites within ten miles of the present Royal Exchange as may appear eligible, both on account of salubrity of position and proximity to the great centres of labor and railroad accommoda-tion, due regard being had to the probable bur-den of taxation. It may also be desirable to obtain from railroad companies the most econo-mical arrangements procurable for the conveyance of working people, at stated hours, to and from London, at such moderate fares as will come within their means,

"Comfortable and convenient houses are to be erected upon those sites for the exclusive accommodation of the honest and industrious poor of London, under such regulations and on such terms and conditions as my trustees may direct, subject only to the guiding principles laid down

in respect to my former donation.
"As dwellings in such sites may in some instances be remote from schools, and other tacili ties for instruction, the trustees shall be at liberty in such cases, should they consider it needful, to set apart space adjacent to the building, and suitable for school-houses for the children of the families holding tenements. But such schools must be so organized as carefully to exclude sectarian influences, and so conducted as to avoid denominational jealousy. With this view it is my desire that the course of education shall be exclusively of auf elementary and literary character.

'As some of these dwellings will probably be at inconvenient distances from good markets, I would also suggest to my trustees to consider the propriety, in localities where it may seem to be required, of providing within the buildings, or near to them, apartments in which the tenants may organize co-operative stores for supplying themselves with coal and other neces sary articles for their own consumption, subject to such regulations as in the judgment of my trustees may be needful.

"It having occurred to me that for good reasons my trustees may wish, at a comparatively early period, to change some part or parts of the deed which is to be prepared for the management of this fund, I therefore hereby authorize them to do so at any time during my life, comformably to any resolution or resolutions which may be unanimously passed by their Board and approved

"In conclusion, looking to the object of this donation and to the large development in com-ing years of an arrangement designed to promote the physical, moral, and social welfare of the deserving poor of the metropolis, I entertain a strong and earnest hope that the project will ment of the inhabitants of London as to insure on their part that interest and co-operation which will secure to future generations of the poor those comforts which, with the blessing of Providence, it is my object to bestow upon

With great respect and regard, I am your humble servant, George Peasony. "To his Excellency Charles Francis Adams, United States Minister.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M. P., Sir James Emerson Tennent, C. M. Lampson, Esq., J. S. Morgan, Esq., Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund,"

London, February 6.-We feel that we only anticipate the satisfaction and gratitude of the public when we express to you our own on the receipt of your letter announcing this enlargement of your already abounding generosity to

the poor of London. The importance of this second gift is not to be measured by its money value alone; it will impart an augmented usefulness to the unexpended portion of your previous donation, by enabling it to be applied over a greatly enlarged area, as well as to give increased comforts and accom-modation in the buildings to which it may be

appropriated.
The most moderate return from so large an investment will furnish a permanent income, the judicious expenditure of which must in time exert an irresistible influence in raising the character of that class of houses which are now occupied by the laboring population in all parts of the metropolis; and thus to a remote posterity your name will continue to be held in grateful rememberance by the people of London, as the benefactor of the poor on a scale hitherto un equalled in this or any other country.

STANLEY, Chairman, C. F. ADAMS, J. EMERSON TENNENT, C. M. LAMPSON, J. S. MORGAN,

TO GEORGE PEABODY, Esq.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Mass Meeting to Sustain Congress—News from Havana, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, March 1 .- The mass meeting at the Front Street Theatre to-night, to sustain Congress and the policy of the Union party, promises to have a large attendance.

The steamer Cuba has arrived from Havana Havana is healthy. The prices of fruits are high. The Great Southern Fair, to commence in Baltimore on the 2d of April, attracts much attention. An indiscreetness in its management is already apparent in ostracizing the American newspaper in their advertising patronage, because of said journal's Union politics.

The Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference is now in session here. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean arrived at Bar

num's last night, with thirty-six trunks. From California.

San Francisco, February 28.—The steamer St. Louis salled for Panama to-day, with \$480,715 in treasure, of which \$389,837 are for New York.

The leading mining stocks are still improving. Savage, \$915; Chollar Potosi, \$365; Imperial, \$17; Crown Point, \$1040; Alpha, \$360; Yellow Jacket, \$430; Hale & Norcross, \$1150.

Arrival of the "City of Manchester." NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamer City of Manchester, from Liverpool on the 9th instant, arrived at this port to-day. Her advices have been anticipated.

Defeat of Three Thousand Juarists.

CHOLERA AT DOMINICA.

CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM TORTUGAS.

NEW YORK, March 1 .- The steamer Eagle, from Havana, with dates to the 20th ultimo, has ar-

The French steamer Louisiana had brought Vera Cruz dates to the 13th, and City of Mexico advices to the 10th ultimo.

Three thousand Juarists are reported defeated in Michoacan. Many were killed, six hundred and sixty captured, and the rest dispersed.

Two hundred and sixty guerillas were dispersed at Pesquira Grande, with the loss of forty killed and wounded.

Pedro Martinez was defeated in an attack on two squadrons of the Empress Regiment on its way to Saltillo.

Six hundred insurgents were defeated in Saltitlo, with the loss of 120 killed and wounded, and 120 muskets captured.

Canto, with 400 men, suffered severely in Tacombaro, Michoacan, with the toss of several killed and 34 prisoners. These successes are all

reported on Imperial authority. Guadaloupe statistics to January 1 show 1100 deaths from cholera. Advices to the 17th ultimo say that the pest is decreasing, but that it had

made its appearance at Dominica. Two American war steamers were at St. Thomas. Two others were expected.

News from Hayti says that Geffrard was making an excursion along the coast, stopping at all the ports, in a new war steamer.

The appearance of the cholera was feared at Havana. A sort of cattle disease had appeared at Sierra Moresia. Large numbers of oxen had died within 29 hours. The small pox was increasing at Regla.

Three escaped convicts from Tortugas were picked up in a small boat at sea; one was a negro named Jeff. Berry, and two whites named Adair and Levinton. The names are, however, supposed to be false. They were returned to Key West. It was at first reported that one of the whites was Spangler. They intended to sell their colored comrade.

A New Liberal Force Organized in the State of Chibnahua-It is Dispersed by the Imperialists - Presidio del Norte Occupied by the French, Cutting off Junez's Retreat by the Ric Grande-Destitution of the Liberals at El Paso.

Et Paso, February 2 .- A force of five hundred Liberals was lately organized in Concepcion, in the State of Chinushua, under the command of Don Jesus I. Casavantes, for the purpose of driving the invading forces from the capital of the State; but the inhabitants of Santo Tomas, emesachi, Ariasichi, and other surrounding towns declared for the Empire, raised a small force, and sent to Chihuahua for assistance.

Commandant Billat immediately sent a force of two hundred Frenchmen and one hundred and and ten Mexicans to Concepcion, when the Liberal forces were obliged to disperse, being without weapons, Don Luis Terrazas, the Gov ernor of the State of Chihannua, having failed to send any, although Casavantes had El Paso to urge him to forward a supply with-

Presidio del Norte is now occupied by a French force, thereby cutting off the retreat of Juarez to the Lower Rio Grande.

The Juarez Government is being severely tried. The people of the country are tired of living in a state of anarchy, and feel the want of a Goy ernment strong enough to maintain law and order. There are about three hundred soldiers and two hundred officers of all grades here. Many of the officers are badly off; but they continue sanguine of the ultimate triumph of their cause. El Paso is the only place left in this part of the country from which Juarez can draw means to support his troops; but the place is too small and poor to be able to bear the burden

The Governor of the State, Don Luis Terrazas, atter playing awhile into the hands of the French, is now a strong Liberal. His conduct is incomprehensible. After assisting to elect the nunicipal Prefect of the State under the empire, leaving all of his property, some sixty thousand head of sheep and a great many cattle, he then joins the sinking cause of the Liberals, thereby showing to every intelligent person that he is playing with both sides.

A wagon train leaves Franklin. Texas, to-day, for San Antonio, it being the first since the evacuation of New Mexico by the Rebeis under

THE WASHINGTON DESPATCH. Washington, February 28 .- Official news from El Paso, the seat of the National Government of Mexico, has been received here up to the 2d instant. The French column, which had started from Chihuahua to El Paso, returned to Chihua hua, and it was understood that all the French troops at the city of Chihuahua were about leaving that state, of which they hold only the capital.—N. Y. Herald.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPIONSHIP. Mr. Robert T. Ryall, who came out second i the recent tournament for the championship of Pennsylvania, has challenged the winner, Mr. J. Plunkett, to play him for the champlon hip. The game, 1500 points up, caroms, is ex pected to come off in March at Concert or Musi cal Fund Hall, and will be a very interesting covtest, as both players have proved themselves to be cuests of no ordinary ability.

THE MEMPHIS TOURNAMENT-GAME BETWEEN BO

A tournament at billiards has lately been held at Memphis, Tennessee, and was the occasion of some fine play. The first prize (\$500) was won by Melvin Foster, of New York, who lost but one game during the tournament; the second fell to Fred. Myers (\$300), of Memphis, who displayed some excellent play; and the third (\$200), to William Brown, of Nashville.

The play was brought to a close on the 22d of February, by a same of one thousand points up carom, push shot barred, between Mr. Roberts the English champion, and Mr. Kavanagh, in which the former was the victor on his sixtleth innings by twelve points, Kavanagh, very pro-bably, purposely allowing himself to be beaten, as he can make a far better average than he did in this game, viz., 164. Roberts' highest run was 121; Kavanagh's, 101.

ROBERTS BRATEN AT THE FRENCH GAME. A French carom game of twenty-five points was played at Memphis, on the 20th, between Roberts, the English champion, and Marvin Foster, which was won by Foster, by fifteen points, in eight innings. Such a short game can of course afford no test of the relative strength of the players. of the players.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Robert Ktefer, alias Louis La Piere. The defendant is charsed with forging the "final statement" of one Edward Jordan, a private in the army, with intent and purpose of fraudulently obtaining from the Goverament the sum of \$476, alleged to be due to Jordan for back pay, bounty, and on account of the thing not drawn. This "final statement" purports to be seened by Henry W. Closson, Cutain 1st United States Artillery and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army. The

LUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, Agnew, and Read .- The Court met this morning for the perpose of hearing counsel in those dases in which arguments were ordered. The followng cases were disposed of:-

Moss' Appeal. Second Refermed Presbyterian Church vs.

Disprow. The Court also entered an order rescinding section third of rule third of the rules of Court. This section authorized the admission of Bache Laws as Attorneys of the Supreme Court without having practiced two years in the lower

The Weaver and Given Contrited Elec. tion Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-President Judge Alli son and Judge Pierce.-After our report closed yesterday testimony was offered to show that a canvass of the Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward showed the non-residence of a large num ber who on election day voted in the precinct as

This morning the case was resumed. William Donald testified that he voted for Mr. Given in the Sixth Division of the Fourth Ward, and Daniel Hatfield testified that he voted for Mr. Given in the Seventh Division, Fourth Ward. George P. Finney was then recalled, and gave the names of a number of persons who voted in that Division, who cannot be found.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.— The case of Mary McDonnell, charged with re-ceiving money stolen from a man named Mullins, knowing the same to have been stolen, the trial of which was begun yesterday, was con-tinued this morning. The evidence of the Com-monwealth tended to show, that, on jone of the coidest nights last winter, the prosecutor, who was lying drunk in the gutter, was picked up by a man named Strain and the defendant, and was taken, in an insensible condition, into the house No. 1020 Swanson street, and was there robbed of \$53, all or part of which the Commonwealth allege was passed by Strain to the defendant, Mary McDonnell.

The detendant denied that the prosecutor had been robbed at all, and said that if the prosecutor had not been taken as an act of charity into the house, that he would have been frozen death. Witnesses as to character were also

Robert Morris, alias Powell, alias Purcell, pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining money and goods under false pretentes, from the firm of Stilton & Boyer, of this city. Morris repre-sented himself as a member of the firm of Paz-zine & Powell, of Richmond, Virginia, which was talse.

John Kughler and Charles Haines pleaded

guilty to the charge of entering the house of Margaret Jones, No. 1028 Ogden street, with intent to steal. Philip Davis pleaded guilty to the larceny of

two kits of mackerel, the property of Albert C. Roberts. Alfred A. Fleck and John Conley, two boys, were then placed on trial, charged with the lar-

ceny of a quantity of balmoral skirts, and their case was on when our report closed. THE "MAMMOTH MAP" MAN IN COURT, The case of Patrick O'Beirne vs. James T Lloyd, which came on for a hearing on Monday, was con-tinued yesterday before Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court, Chambers, and the following addi-

tional affidavits were presented :-NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.-Patrick O'Beirne agt. James T. Lloyd. Office of the Tribune, New York, February 37. 1866. City and County of New York, secreary or. 1888. City and County of New York, ss.:-Horace Greeley, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the editor of the New York Tribune; that as such he was solicited and induced by Mr. J. T. Lloyd, map publisher, No. 23 Courtlandt street, in this city, to write a letter endorsing and commending a large and cheap map of the United States then recently published by said United States then recently published by said Lloyd; that said Lloyd proceeded thereafter, in the summer or autumn of 1864, to issue a very different edition of said map, so colored and with such extransous electroneering matter printed thereon as was calculated to subserve a partisan purpose, acceptable to said Lloyd but most distasteful and repugnant to tais deponent; which altered and electroneering Map the said Lloyd extensively advertised and sold as sanctioned and commended by this deponent; which this deponent regards as a most dishonest, reprehensible, perildious trick of the said Lloyd, whom he therefore regards as a knave and cheat, utterly unworthy of confidence or re-United States then recently published

and cheat, utterly unworthy of confidence or respect. Horace Greeley, No. 154 Nassau street. Subscribed and sworn before me Feb. 27, 1893

J. B. Elwood, Notary Public.

New York Supreme Court.—Patrick O'Benne vs. James T. Lloyd.—City and county of New York, ss.:—Abraham Van Winkie, of Newark, New Jersey, being duly sworn, says that on the 14th day of October, 1864, an agent of the said James T. Lloyd October, 1864, an agent of the said James T. Lloyd called on deponent, representing that he was getting subscribers for a Farmers', Railroad, Telegraph, and Express Map of the United States and Canadas, and solicited subscriptions in advance, representing that said map would be iurnished deponent in a few months from that time; that annexed hereto is the agreement and receipt given deponent by said Lloyd's agent; that deponent has never received the said map, and as he is informed and believes, the said Lloyd has never published such a map, although he has paid for the same in advance, as will appear by said receipt. by said receipt.

That said Lloyd's agent at the very least received in the city of Newark alone from 200 to 380 subscribers for said supposed map, all of whom paid in advance for the same, and none of whom, to deponent's now edge or belief, ever received anything of value lerefor.

The said subscribers look upon said Lloyd as a

swindler, and that he has received their money, and this deponent's, by means of false and fraudulent representations which were never intended to be per-

That deponent is a druggist at said Newark, and having seen an account in The New York Herald of this morning that an attachment was issued from the Supreme Court against said Lloyd, as a fraudulent and concealed debtor, let bound in his conscience to give the information before written against said Lloyd, and has left his business and came here to New York for no other purpose but to tel how he was swindled by said Lloyd, through his agents.

Sworn to before me this 27th of February, 1883.

FERDINAND KURZMAN,
Notary Public, New York City and County.
Since a report of this case appeared in yesterday's

Since a report of this case appeared in vesterday's papers, plaintiff's counsel has received a large num-ber of letters in reference to the Map allades to in the latter afficient, from parties who subscribed for such a Map, two or three years ago and have not received it. The Judge still has the case under conmideration .- New York Tribune.

THE BREUSING WILL CASE-LAW OF HUBBAND AND WIPE.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Fos-In the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Pos-ter, yesterday, the case of Regma Kanfman against chares Breusing, et al., was continued. This case, which has been three days on trial, was summed up by counsel and given to the jury. The case, as be-fore reported, arose out of a will which was offered for probate, leaving to Regma Bauman, the datend-ant's wife or mistress, all the preperty he died pos-essed of

sessed of.

The will was contested by his personal representa-tive on the ground that it was a forgery, being untive on the ground that it was a forgery, being unlike his handwriting, and containing errors which
no well educated man would make. In rebuttal the
plaintiff gave evidence to show the very affectionate
relations between the deceased and plaintiff, that he
regarded and treated her as his wite, that he showed
great anxiety about her during her absence in
Europe down to the last moment of her life, and
that he stated to others that he had devised his properly to her. The case was summed up yesterday.

The judge in charging the jury told them that the
chief question in this case was whether the decedent

had executed the will with the proper formalities. Whatever the probabilities, if they beneved the witnesses to the wid, this had been done. But as bearlies in their credibility, the jury might inquire into the probabilities and the relations between them, haven in bigamy, a marriage made before any person of which 'e gave a cortificate, though such person were not a magistrate or minister, was sufficient oviquence of the marriage.

If two persons agreed together privately to become bust and and wire, and that the agreement was followed by cohabitation, and the holding forth to the world of the parties by each other as husband and wire, hat was a marriage for all purposes except in trais for bigamy and crim. con if they thought it recessary to determine that fact, they must follow these rules. But for the purposes of this cas-it was not necessary to determine whether she were his wife not necessary to determine whether she were his wife

A man has the right to disnove of his property as he pleases as against all the world but his creditors.
If it was his will, the jury or court had no business with their prejudices against such relations. Her position towards the detendant, it had been shown by some witnesses, was that or affectionate intimacy, other witnesses made it out not qui e so affectionate. I hese maiters only bear on the question as probabilities.

It was enough if the signature alone was his; but in this case the body of the will was sworn to have been written by him, and if the witnesses had sworn is isely on that, of course they were not to be believed in other respects. They would, therefore,

take the whole will into account in deciding.

It to the declaration of Mrs. Hirsch, as testified to the other side, contrary to her present testimony, he would warn the jury that unless declarations. were thoroughly understood at the time, accurately remember d, and correctly repeated, they were not of importance. Even though she made such declarations, it did not tollow that the will was not made; it only went to her credibility. He called attention to the fact that the forgery, if committed, must have been committed before the day of the funeral, as the remainder of the sheet of paper on which it was written was found the day arter.

That the plaintiff herself was not charged with being a party to the forgery, and that the jury might take

a party to the forgery, and toat the jury might take into consideration the probability of Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch committing a forgery entirely for the benefit

of a third party, or at most depending on the grati-tue of such third party.

The jury having been out about an hour, the Court directed a sealed verdict for this morning.

Mr. Conable for plaintiff; Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Roelker for defendant.—N. Y. Tribune.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, | Thursday, March 1, 1866.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are offered at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 7@9 per c. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices are steady. Government bonds are rather firmer; 7.30s sold at 991; 1031 was bid for 5-20s; 104 for 6s of 1881; and 94 for 10-40s. State and City loans are unsettled; Penusylvania 5s sold at 87; City 6s at 91], a decline of 4.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 561@56%. a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 117@ 1174: Norristown at 54, no change; Reading, 498 @50, a slight decline; North Pennsylvania at 36, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 301@31, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 332@34, no change 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 544 for Minehill; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 24 for Catawissa common; 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 44 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 50 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 12 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut: 344 for Hestonville: 25 for Girard College:

and 14 for Ridge avenue. Bank shares are firmly held. 204 was bid for North America: 140 for Philadelphia: 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 281 for Mechanics': 102 for Southwark: 51 for Penn Township: 52 for Girard: 75 for Western: 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 63 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 624 for Corn Exchange; and

55 for Union. Canal shares are inactive. 221 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29# for preferred ditto; 51f for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 114 for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Maple

Shade sold sold at 41@41, a slight decline. Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. will open their New York house to-day, on Wall street, corner of Nassau, opposite the Treasury office, for the business of private banking, in connection with their Washington and Philadelphia offices. The firm will be represented on the Stock Exchange by one of the resident partners, Mr. Edward Dodge. It is stated that Mr. Pitt Cooke, of Ohio, and Mr. Fahnestock, late of the Washington office, are also to become resident partners in

New York. -The New York Tribune this morning says:-Money is 7 per cent, on call, and the strongest ouses pay it treely for large amounts. After small Money is 7 per cent. on call, and the strongest houses pay it treely for large amounts. After small brokers make up their accounts they are ready to lied small balances at 7 per cent. to save interest. In commercial paper no change: 7½ is as low as prime bills can be quoted on the street; good 8@9, and ordinary 10@15, and some even higher.

The disposition to avoid long engagements for money continues, and, until Congress disposes of the loan bill, call loans at moderate rates and long paper at exorbitant interest will be the rule. Without additional legislation the Secretary has ample power to free the country from the flood of circu-lating money which deranges all balances. All that lating money which deranges all balances. All that is needed is the exchange of compound notes for legal tenders. The latter, in a short time, by the accumulation of interest, would pass from circulation, and produce a healthy contraction among speculators, whother in lands, merchandise, or stocks. The substitution of compound notes for legal tender notes would seen oblige the National Banks to contract, and redeem a portion of their circulation, a process which would not alarm the public, however unprofitable it might be to the owners of the lanks, some of them would probably ers of the lanks. some of them would probably liquidate, for there is no lack of speculative banks in the system, which could be well spared. One argument in favor of the system was, that it was a financial necessity growing out of the war. They were placed upon the footing of iron-clade and large armies, and on that argument were established. The war being ended, there is no reason why speculative banks should not, like the fron-clads and the armies, be reduced to a peace footing. The national system will be much improved by inquidation at the North to an extent sufficient to supply the North with the banking facilities it needs. The present law is comprehensive enough for the entire nation, and Congress should proceed with caution in the way of enaroung it. Neering Bills are held by leading houses at 109 for 60 days; France, 5 22 [65 18].

-A despatch from Washington says :-The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report a bid providing for a tax of five cents a pound on cotton, and allowing a drawback on man-niactured goods experted. The Committee also agreed to report a bill exempting from taxation all incomes under \$1000, and taxing all above that sum at a uniform rate of five per cent.

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 323 Walnut Street.

FIRST CALL.

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

do.....b80 50 co....s10.. 491 do....s5. 494 \$4000 do....\$100 87 100 sh Mayle Shade. 45 100 sh St Neh Cl :30. 84 1 sh l'enn R. 56 10 sh d.o. 56 9 sh do. 55 24 sh do. 56 100 sh do....s5. 25 sh N Penna... 130 sh Ph & E...b30 100 sh do.... 15. 80 100 sh Cata pf... 180 34 100 sh do 835 100 sh do 80 337 100 sh do 830 887 30 sh Del Mutual ... 80 8 sn Cam & Am... 1174 6 sh do..... 117 5 th do..... 1174 PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. -Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of February, 1866:-Denominations. No. of Pieces. 8790 600 00 87 500 00 38 500 00 12 000 00 7 000 00 6 000 00 Botton cag es. 38,762
Eag es. 8,762
Haif Eagles. 6700
Three dollars. 4000
Quarter cagles 8,080
Bol ars. 6,000 Fine bars.,.... 8,575.40 Total......68.049 8800,575 46 \$200 00 46,100.00 55 00 20 08 510 00 688 00 117 04 \$47,668-04 COPPER. \$10,550.00 5.400 00 5.550 00 821,800 00

47,663 04 21,800 00 Total No. of pieces ... 1,728,251 \$960,088 50 -The following is the business statement of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in

RECAPITULATION.

8890,575 46

this city, for the month of February, 1866:-

CE.
Balances on hand February 1.......\$14,091,747 11
Receipts during the month, viz.:—
Account General Frea-ury,
including Custems.....\$2 522 250 23
Account Post Office Fund.....352.475 03
Account Interest Fund......352.475 03
Account Disburser's Fund. 1,076,042 47 8 981 901 11 818,078,648 22 · DR.

Balance at close of business this da+ . \$13,296,337-03 TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT. Balance due to Depositors February 1\$33,790 000 00 Received from Depositors during the month..... 895 000.00

-884,685,000 00 Repayment to Depositors during the month...... \$1,123,700 00 Balances due Depositors this day.... \$33,561,300:00

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, March 1 .- The Flour Market is un-

settled, and prices take a wide range, according to quality and exigencies. Sales of 2800 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at \$8@9.25, including 1000 bbls. Cumberland Valley at \$9; 400 bbis. on secret terms; and 100 bbls, good extra at \$8. The retailers and bakers purchase within the range of \$6 for common superfine, up to \$13 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour very little doreg. We quote at \$4.75. l'rices of Corn Meal

The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, and the only sales reported were a few small lots of good and prime red at \$2.00@2.25; white ranges from \$2.25 to \$2.50. Bye continues very dull, and cannot be quoted over 85c, at which 1000 bushels Pennsylvania were taken. There is very little Corn offered, and it is in demand at an advance; sales of yellow, affoat, 75c, and in store at 72c. Oats are steady at the advance noted yesterday; small sales at 45c. No ling doing in Barley of Mait. Cloverseed is in better demand, with sales of 600 bushels good and prime at 26006-50. Nothing worthy of notice doing in Timothy. Flax-seed meets with a fair demand at an advance; small sales at \$2.85@8. whisky is more inquired after; sales of 100 barrels of Pennsylvania and Ohio at \$2 28@2 3); 300 barrels

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

in bond at 30 cents.

THURSDAY, March L-Bool Cattle are in fair demand this week, but prices unsettled, and rather lower. 1100 head sold at from 15@16 cents for first quality Pennsylvania and Western; 13@141 cents tor mir to good; and 10@12 cents P lb. for common,

as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-60 head Martin Fuller & Co., Lancaster co., 13@15. 80 " B. F. McFillen, Chester county, 12@15.

80 " B. F. McFillen, Chester county, 12@15.
22 "West, Schearer & Co., Western, 12@15.
30 " E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county, 14@15.
75 " J. S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 14@15.
76 " P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 12@15.
26 " M. Careon Chester county, 12@15.
100 " James McFillen, Jr., Western, 14@16.
110 " Ulman & Bochman, Western, 14@16.
110 " Christie & Wildey, Chester county, 12@14.
10 " Christie & Wildey, Chester county, 12@14.
10 " Christie & Wildey, Chester county, 14@15.
110 " A. J. Christie, Lancaster county, 14@15.
110 " A. J. Christie, Lancaster county, 14@15.
1110 " Christie & Wildey, Chester county, 14@15.
1111 " Christie & Wildey, Chester county, 14@15.
1112 " Christie & Wildey, Chester county, 14@15.
1113 " Christie & Wildey, Chester county, 14@15.
1114 " Christie & Wildey, Chester county, 14@15.
1115 " Christie & Wildey, Chester county, 14@15.
111

mich cows.

Sheep continue in fair deumed at about former rates. 8000 head arrived and sold at from 6274c. P pound, gross, the latter rate for extra fat sheep.

Thursday will bereafter to the market day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March I,—Cotton du l and drooping; sales of middings at 48c. Flour closed with an advancing tendency, and is 5c. to 10c. better; 12 000 bbls. soid; State, 86 8028 20! Ohio, 85 25210 85; Western, 86 7528 28; Southern firmer, 900 bbls. soid at 88 80216 50. Canada 52 10c. better; 150 bbls. soid at 87 70211 50. Wheat advancing but quiet, Corn duil, Beef quiet Pork heavy. Lard quiet at 172. 17 jc. Whisky steady.

NEW YORK, March 1 -Stocks are steady. Chicago New York, March 1—Stocks are steady, United and Rock Island, 105; Cumberland preserved, 45; Illmols Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 705; New York Central, 52; Reading, 99; Hudson River, 108); Canton Co., 44; Erie, 85; Western Union, 674; United States Coupons, 1881, 104; do, 1862, 108; do, 1064, 108; Ten-fortien (ex-interest), 90; Freamy 7-3-10s, 90; 909; One year certificates, 58; Gold, 1881.

-The Legislature of West Virginia has passed