THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE FENIANS

Monster Meeting at New York.

Archbishop McCloskey Denounces the Order.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The monster mass meeting at Jones' Wood yesterday, was a great success. Quiet and order prevailed and enthusiasm marked the whole proceedings. There were not less than 100,000 people on the grounds. The gathering was unanimous in favor of meeting England's system of repressive measures by a hostile demonstration, and a large sum of money was contributed as the sinews of war for that purpose.

Archbishop McCloskey, in an exhortation preliminary to his regular discourse in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, denounced Fenianism, and called upon all Catholics to withdraw from it. He was particularly severe on the Jones' Wood demonstration.

The circular of the Archbishop in opposition to the Fenian movement was read to the congregations of all the Catholic churches by the pastors, some of whom accompanied the reading by remarks of approval. While it was being read in St. Bridget's Church, a man in the assemblage rose, and vehemently protested against it. Several persons were called upon by the officiating clergyman to put the disturber out, but they declined to do so.

THE FENIANS AND THE CHURCH.

Archbishop McCloskey Denounces the Movement in Unmistakable Language.

From the Herald of to-day.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral was filled yesterday, as usual, with a large congregation. Before commencing his sermon his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey delivered himself in the following terms on the subject of Fenianism:—

We want to say a few words to you on a subject with which many of you are acquainted. It is in reference to a call for a meeting of some of those who are known as leaders in the Fenian movement. It is the call made by them for an aggregate or mass meeting this evening in Jones' Wood. The object for which this meeting is called it is not necessary for me to state, from the fact that it is a call of the Fenian Brotherhood and Irishmen generally, to assemble in Jones' Wood. Now I desire to speak to you on this subject in all calmness. I wish not to use words in reference to this subject that will be calculated to excite feelings of indignation or violence. I speak as a Catholic Bishop of a people who are known to have the Catholic faith deeply implanted in their hearts—who are jealous of all that concerns the honor and credit of that holy faith both in the eyes of God and men. On the merits of Fenianism it is not my purpose at all to speak, as nearly all know what is the opinion held of it almost universally by all the bishops and priests of the whole Catholic Church, and all men know how unanimously a very large class of Irish Catholics have been in this instance an exception to what has been their history in all time in closing their ears to the counsels of the fathers of the flock upon this subject, and listening to the counsels of self-constituted leaders. I do not call in question the motives by which they are actuated. No one sympathizes more deeply with afflicted Ireland than he who now speaks to you. God forbid that any word of his should ever militate against what are Ireland's real, best and highest interests. If we are opposed to this movement *in toto*, it is not because we sympathize with the English Government but because we sympathize in the true spirit with Ireland. We have seen nothing yet, and we expect nothing from this Fenian movement but what will be to the great detriment of Ireland and its people, both in that country and also in this, the land of their adoption. We believe that only injury will come of this movement, and time will prove who is in the right and who is in the wrong. We believe that as nothing but mischief has so far come of it, nothing but mischief will further come of it. And I say it not only in the interests of our brethren in their own land, but also in our interests here. If our people persist, as unfortunately they have persisted thus far, in a movement which all sensible men and all true friends of Ireland consider one of folly, which must result in nothing but destruction and mischief, it will not only incite England to oppress Ireland still more, and to rivet still more securely the chains upon her people, but it will incite perhaps the anger and disgust of the American people themselves against us. And I say in all the sincerity of my heart that I look to this movement with a feeling of deep apprehension, for the reason of the spirit that has been evinced by those whose counsel the people have followed by this movement, that it will raise up against Irishmen, first as Irishmen and then as Catholics, in this land, a spirit of persecution equal to that under which they have so long groaned in their own land. I appeal to all men, and beg of them for their own sakes and for the sake of their religion and their God, to withdraw themselves from a movement that has already gone too far. The reason alleged for not intending to advise from Bishops and clergy in this matter is that they say this is a political movement, and that therefore the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church have nothing to do with it, and must stand aside from it. That is true. Bishops and priests have nothing to do with it. They say that this movement has nothing to do with religion. Unfortunately it is too true it has not. But religion has something to do with it. This day is sacred to God and to the hearing of His words. It is Sunday. It is not a day for politics. It is not a day for public demonstrations; but it is a day for Catholic people to assemble in the house of God, pay their vows and thanks to Him, offer their prayers for the prosperity and peace of the land they love and to which they have been so faithful. These Fenian demonstrations are bad enough on any day; but there are days enough in the week, and if they will not be given to those meetings let God's day at least be spared from them. This act of a public meeting being held this afternoon is an open profanation of the Lord's day. It is and will be regarded as a public scandal; it will be a torch to the feelings of the whole Christian community, and if this admonition is neglected all the Catholics will be held responsible for this outrage; and our Christian brethren who revered the Lord's day already look upon this movement as a profanation of this day; and all who do will ask in astonishment what does all this mean? They will say, here are Irishmen and Catholics offering a public insult to the day of the Lord. Hence it is that I have addressed a circular to all the Catholic clergy of this city to warn their flocks to abstain from this demonstration on the day sacred to religion and to God. This invitation of a public meeting is addressed to Catholics to leave their religious leaders, and gather to listen to men in Jones' Wood speaking violent and inflammatory language to them. At least respect this day, which is sacred to God. Take no part in the gathering. Here is the place to show your sympathies, where you will not provoke God's anger, but can invoke His blessing.

The Archbishop then commenced the delivery of his sermon, which was a very eloquent discourse. It was a noticeable feature of the congregation that it was chiefly composed of ladies and old men. The young men were present in very small force indeed.

The Fenian Uprising.

From the New York Tribune of to-day.

MATERIAL AID.

From every quarter, since the English Government has led the Fenians to believe it was frightened, letters have been received, containing the strongest professions of devotion to the cause of their oppressed countrymen, and money to be expended for arms and munitions of war. The Longshore men of Brooklyn are said to have contributed $200; and another Circle, location not given, is alleged to have forwarded to the headquarters in this city the sum of $4000, by express.

The sale of bonds, of all denominations, is represented as exceedingly active, and $50,000 worth had been taken at par up to 8 P. M. of Saturday. Meetings have been held in nearly all the Circles, and preparations are being everywhere made for the purpose of raising money to meet the present emergency. The John Mitchell Circle, of Brooklyn, subscribed $1500 a few nights ago, and telegrams from all parts of the country announce that Fenian bonds are in great demand.

FENIAN MILITARY MATTERS.

The military council of the O'Mahony faction held a protracted session on Saturday. In regard to what was done, it keeps its own counsel religiously, though rumors of the most encouraging, satisfactory, and exciting kind are rife in all quarters. Many of these it would be manifestly unwise to make public in the absence of a sure foundation in fact, but some of them are doubtless true.

Among those entitled to credence may be mentioned the statement that applications for commissions in the Fenian army are quite numerous, for the reason, principally, that high positions in the service are less disagreeable than places in the ranks. The utmost harmony is said to have prevailed, and a project, which met the unanimous approval of the Military Board, was presented in the minutest detail.

BRITISH SOIL A BASE OF OPERATIONS.

From the headquarters of the Roberts faction an address has been issued. It gives little information, however, as to either present or prospective movements, but intimates that some "action" is imminent. T. W. Sweeney, the Secretary of War, seems determined to make his base of operations on British soil; but where or when he is too much of a soldier to state.

A WANT OF SINEW ONLY PREVENTS A FIGHT.

While General Sweeney urges Irishmen to rally round the green flag of their native land, President Roberts takes another and better method of producing the same result by promising them a fight. If this should prove unsuccessful, they will indeed seem recreant to their national instincts and the individual record of their past history. Here is the President's pronunciamento:—

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No 734 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—*To the Fenian Brotherhood and the Irishmen of America.—Brothers and Fellow Countrymen:*—I call upon all patriotic Irishmen who desire to fight for Ireland to report at once to General Sweeney. There is not an hour to be lost. Send in to these headquarters the sinews of war, the want of which detains us in New York when we should be in the field of battle.

Come forward, then, with your means and contribute liberally, and you shall receive, for all the sums of $10 and over, Irish national bonds, and a guarantee from General Sweeney and myself that the money will be scrupulously expended for arms and munitions of war.

I rely upon you to do your duty to Ireland. We are ready to do ours. Yours, fraternally,

W. R. ROBERTS.

RESIGNATIONS.

Notwithstanding the increased enthusiasm, and the profusion of promises from the Fenian leaders that everything needed to supply the "brave men in the gap" will be furnished if the straining of every nerve of the financial department can produce that result, some of the more prominent members have recently tendered resignations of important positions. The latest letter of this kind is from Dr. John T. Nagle, Head Centre of the Manhattan District. He assures President Roberts that it is from "no lack of warmth, no fear of labor, no lessening of hope," but from "events beyond his control and circumstances out of his reach." He does not, however, leave the Brotherhood, and is assured that "the day is dawning for Erin—that the sun of her fame is rising, soon to burst in grandeur upon her green banner, her isle of beauty, and her children of virtue."

Mr. Patrick O'Rourke, Treasurer of the Brotherhood for many years under the Philadelphia Constitution, has also resigned. He has received votes of thanks from every Congress, and frequent testimonials from H. C. F. B. John O'Mahony, from whose policy, however, he dissented. He also retains his membership in the Senate wing of the Brotherhood.

EPISCOPAL COLD WATER.

A call was issued from the Fenian headquarters, on Friday, for an "aggregate meeting" to be held at Jones' Wood, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Great preparations were made; arrangements for the preservation of order was perfected and the most prominent members of the organization were promised as speakers. Upon all these measures for a good demonstration Archbishop McCloskey dashed the following pailful of cold water, addressed to all the clergymen in his archbishopric:—

ARCHIBISHOPRIC OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, March 6, 1866.—Reverend Dear Sir:—I learn with much pain and regret that it is proposed by some of the leaders of the Fenian movement to hold a mass meeting to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon in Jones' Wood. As most of those, unfortunately, who are connected with this movement profess themselves Catholics, I feel it my duty to beg of you to admonish and exhort your people to take no part in what must be regarded as an open profanation of the Lord's day, and as of public scandal to religion and an outrage to the feelings of all good Catholics, especially in this holy season of Lent. Such an act can hardly fail to provoke the anger of God no less than the sorrow and indignation of all sincere Christians. Very sincerely yours, in faith,

†JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

—Numerous applications are received daily at the office of the Fourth Auditor, Washington, for bounty, on account of service in the navy, by persons who enlisted as substitutes. It has been decided that such persons forfeit all right to bounty.

—The Albany and Boston Railroad Company, an organization formed to open the road from Waterford Junction to Eagle Bridge, has secured nearly all the right of way between the two points, and will be ready to commence operations on the opening of Spring.

—The Russian army has been reduced from 1,135,000 men in 1864 to 805,000, a lower figure than that of the army after the close of the Crimean war. The military expenses have been reduced about 56,000,000 roubles, about £5,000,000.

—A few days since some person threw a lighted Pharoah's serpent into the bear pit in the Zoological Gardens, in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. The bear attacked the serpent, and set his own coat on fire. A plunge in an adjoining tank extinguished the flames, but not until the animal had sustained serious injuries.

—Some singular fatalities were recorded in London in the last week of January. A girl died of "cholera morbus," accelerated by a "clot of blood in the heart." An engineer died of "hemorrhage from the brachial artery severed by the glass of a skylight." And another man died from "thrombus of the basilar artery."

—M. Victorien Sardou, the eminent dramatic author, is extremely ill; he has overworked himself, and his nerves are completely unstrung. He spends most of his time in a warm bath, to relax his nervous system. His physicians have ordered him to abstain entirely from intellectual labor.

—The Marquis de Lema, Spanish Minister in Paris, seems to be on uncomfortable terms with the world in general. Happening the other day to complain to Baron Goltz, the Prussian Ambassador, that he was not invited to the Imperial table at a recent dinner in the Tuileries, the baron roughly replied that it was none of his business, and that the Emperor was at liberty to measure his attentions to his guests according to his own pleasure. The irritated Spaniard sent a challenge to the baron, and it was only by the intervention of friends that peace was arranged. The marquis, however speaks of resigning his office.

THIRD EDITION

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador Joins Chili and Peru Against Spain.

Loss of a Peruvian Steam Frigate.

An Iron-Clad also Wrecked.

American Steamer Seized at Panama.

The Spanish-Chilian Imbroglio

The End of the War in Bolivia.

Tremendous Earthquakes in Nicarauga.

Revolt of the Chinese Laborers on the Chincha Islands.

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

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer *Costa Rica* arrived at a late hour last night, with $1,469,000 in treasure, from Aspinwall.

Ecuador had joined Chili and Peru against Spain.

The Peruvian steam-frigate *Amazona*, with forty guns, and the iron-clad *Leo* were totally lost by accidentally running ashore.

The American steamer *Uncle Sam* was seized at Panama, on suspicion of loading stores for the Spaniards.

There has been but little change in affairs in Chili. All of the Spanish fleet remained at Valparaiso, except the *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanco*, screw-frigates.

The vessels are after the allied squadron. They looked into the Bay of Talacahuano, and were last seen off Juan Fernandez. It was thought the Spaniards may establish a depot for coal and provisions at the latter point.

Commodore Nunez, commander of the Spanish squadron, had declared all Chilian coal, no matter where found, to be considered contraband of war, and also notified the foreign consuls at Valparaiso.

The blockade of Caldera has been raised.

In Bolivia the civil war is ended, the President having been victorious in a fight at Wacha. A general amnesty has been granted to all political enemies.

The situation in Peru remains the same. Two important decrees had been issued by the Government respecting privateers, one of which recognizes as Peruvian citizens all persons engaged in the maritime service of the nation or its allies, and all those who may engage in the same service hereafter. The second makes regulations to which men-of-war and privateers must conform in regard to prizes captured or recovered from the enemy.

The United States steamer *Mohongo* remained at Valparaiso. The *Nyack* left that port for Callao, where the *Wateree* was on the 13th.

Advices from Central America report that Granada and Masaga, in Nicaragua, experienced twenty-four shocks of earthquake in twenty-four hours, eight of which were of alarming severity.

The volcano of Turrubalba, in Costa Rica, was in a very active state, emitting volumes of smoke and dust. Earthquakes were also experienced in San Jose.

The Chinese laborers at the Chincha Islands attempted to massacre all the overseers, who were also Chinamen. Twenty-six were killed and wounded, when the troops restored order. Those killed were horribly butchered with pickaxes, hammers, and knives.

It is rumored that an attempt was made to overthrow the Government of the Dictator of Peru, on the night of February 13th, by the adherents of the former Government. It resulted in a complete failure, and the ringleaders were lodged in prison.

The United States steamers *Saginaw* and *Suwanee* were at Acapulco on February 17th.

Just before the departure of the *Costa Rica*, it was learned that the guard of native soldiers placed on board the *Uncle Sam* was to be removed, and the ship placed under the surveillance of the United States ship *St. Mary*.

Destructive Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The storage warehouse of Johnson, Lane & Co., on Ridge and Pearl streets, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $300,000. Two thousand bales of cotton were destroyed. The total loss amounted to $500,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as, it is said, a discharged employe was heard to utter threats of burning the building. The police are in search of him.

Accident to General Scott.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Information has been received that General Scott was somewhat injured, but not seriously, by a fall from his berth on the trip from Key West to New Orleans. He recovered slowly, and attended church on the 25th ultimo, though still feeble.

The Second United States Colored Troops.

FORT MONROE, March 5.—The steamer *Raleigh*, from New Orleans, with the 2d United States Colored Troops, arrived last night and proceeded to City Point for disembarkation.

Arrival of the Steamer "St. David."

PORTLAND, March 5.—The steamer *St. David*, from Glasgow, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The Cabinet—The Radical Members Ordered to Hold On.

All speculations concerning Cabinet changes may as well be abandoned at once, for months to come at least. A private caucus of prominent Republicans was held some time since, at which it was resolved that the radical members of the Cabinet—meaning Stanton, Speed, and Harlan—should not only be requested not to resign, but especially requested to hold on to their present positions.

It was then and there determined that, should the President go to the extent of removing them by the nomination of persons to fill their places, their successors should not be confirmed in any case, no matter who they should be. It is claimed that the present incumbents rightfully hold their places in the Cabinet until their successors have been confirmed. Heretofore changes have generally been brought about by resignations. Now, if none resign and no new appointments be confirmed, it is claimed no change can be effected.

Admission of Tennessee.

It is universally expected that the Reconstruction Committee will to-morrow make their report in regard to Tennessee. If not, an independent resolution will be introduced into the House to admit the members from that State. The report of the committee will be accompanied by the evidence taken, and upon its character will depend the action of many members who wish to be justified in their votes simply by the facts in the case. An immense edition of the report and evidence will be ordered for the use and information of the people.

North Carolina to Follow Tennessee.

Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina, appeared on the surface at Willard's last night as a supporter of the President's policy of reconstruction, and as an intercessor for the speedy admission to the National Legislature of that loyal State. Loyal North Carolinians are confident that their State will immediately follow Tennessee in assuming her place in the constellation of States. They claim to be *en rapport* with the majority of the Reconstruction Committee.

Efforts to Re-establish the Government Works at Harper's Ferry.

A strong effort is being made before the proper authorities for the re-establishment of the Government gun shops and arsenal at Harper's Ferry. It is estimated that two millions of dollars or thereabouts will replace the Government property at that point destroyed during the war, and the Shenandoah people are anxious that the same should be appropriated. Meanwhile, orders have been issued from the Ordnance Department for the removal of the small remaining portion of machinery and other armory property at the Ferry to Springfield, Mass.

Alleged Nomination of General Meade for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Copperhead organ of this city, Thomas Florence's *Constitutional Union*, announces that General Meade has agreed to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, and that he will be nominated by acclamation by that Convention, which meets at Harrisburg to-morrow. The editor of the above paper also says that General Meade has telegraphed to the President his intention of accepting the nomination on a platform endorsing the President's policy. This is mentioned only to show the ridiculous and desperate efforts of the Copperhead faction to make inroads upon the strength of the Union Party. No one credits the report.

From the West Indies.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer *Crusader*, from Jamaica, Port au Prince, and Turks' Island has arrived.

The Jamaica papers of February 19 have been received. A deputation of prominent men had waited on General O'Connor, and expressed thanks for his energetic measures in aid of the Governor in suppressing the late insurrection. Admiral Hope would remain on the Jamaica station as long as the Royal commission of investigation should sit.

A revolt occurred at Lucca February 7, on the part of some soldiers, one of whom had severely flogged a female in the streets, and was rescued from custody by his companions. The soldiers were finally overpowered by the police and citizens, and imprisoned to await their trial.

Turks' Island papers of the 24th ult. state that salt was in limited demand, nominally at 8 cents. A good supply on hand.

The steamer *Talisman*, from New York, has arrived leaky, having struck the sunken shoal, and fractured one of her plates. She had been repaired, and was perfectly seaworthy.

Late Demarara papers report the arrival of the British North American Commissioners, who were kindly welcomed and entertained before they left for Trinidad.

The cholera had disappeared from Guadaloupe, and not broken out in any of the adjacent islands.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEDIA, March 5.—The conferees of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties met here on Saturday, and elected Elbridge Meconkey, of Montgomery, and J. Smith Futhey, of Chester, to represent this district at the Union State Convention at Harrisburg this week.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., March 4.—The 8th United States Colored Heavy Artillery, 956 strong, have arrived from New Orleans *en route* for Louisville.

500 bales of cotton have passed here during last week for Evansville; 400 for Louisville; 650 for Cincinnati; and 465 for St. Louis.

—It has been decided that no stamps are required on receipts given to officers of the United States Government; also, that no stamps will be required on certificates of officers of internal revenue, nor on affidavits made by or before them in reference to their accounts and vouchers.

—In addition to a railroad from Cairo to St. Louis, which will be built this summer, another line from Cairo to Vincennes, Ind., is contemplated, by which it is proposed to make a broad-gauge connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and thus secure a direct route to New York.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Strong, Read, and Agnew.—In the following cases opinions were delivered this morning:—

By Woodward, C. J.—John B. Houser and Daniel Berser vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Error to Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria county. Judgment affirmed.

Wildey et al vs. Gallagher. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Kuhn vs. Boyd. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

The City of Philadelphia vs. Christian Weller. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Fort Ihrie et al vs. the City of Philadelphia. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Allen vs. Conrad. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

By Read, J.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company vs. Briscoe. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed.

Provident Savings and Building Association vs. Daily. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

By Agnew, J.—Flanigan vs. The City of Philadelphia. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Martin vs. Holt. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Judgment affirmed.

The Supplemental Philadelphia List was then taken up and the following case argued:—

Pearson S. Pearson and Jesse White, Jr., copartners under the firm of P. S. Peterson & Co., vs. The Union National Bank of Philadelphia. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. The plaintiffs, brokers of the city, kept a deposit account with defendants, which in the space of about two months amounted to $656,843·05. Of this large sum the plaintiffs claim a balance due to them on August 4, 1865, of $21,535·31. This balance appears by the entries made by defendants' teller on the bank book of plaintiffs.

The defense is that on a certain deposit made July 31, 1865, amounting to $32,200, there was included a check drawn by the firm of Stamford & Houston upon the defendants for $9003, which, although received by the defendants as cash passed to plaintiffs' credit and charged against Stamford & Houston, the defendants claim to deduct, upon the allegation that the defendants had not at the time sufficient of the drawers' funds to pay the same. This check of Stamford & Houston was given to plaintiffs' in payment of a loan and the interest thereon, and was deposited on that day by them—where it was credited as cash in the book of plaintiffs of the bank. This, plaintiff claim was a payment which they had no right afterwards to revoke.

The bank alleges that there was not sufficient funds to Stamford & Houston's credit to pay the check, and that at the time the firm was insolvent, and one of the firm had absconded, and that plaintiffs knew of this fact when they took and deposited the check. The jury in the court below found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $12,767·33, the admitted balance with interest, they deducting the amount of the check for $9003 from the amount claimed by plaintiffs. This writ of error was taken to the judgment entered on that verdict.

DISTRICT COURT, IN BANC—President Judge Sharswood, and Judges Stroud and Hare.—The March Term of the Court commenced this morning, and the current and deferred Motion Lists were under consideration.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—The March Term of this court also commenced this morning. The new trial Motion List was before the court.

THE STAKE ON A PRIZE FIGHT—CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Joseph G. Fowler and Edward Hastings were charged with a conspiracy to cheat and defraud Henry C. Gingkinger out of one thousand dollars. It appears that a prize fight was arranged some time last spring, to take place between Hastings, one of the defendants in this case, and a man named Butler. The prosecutor, Gingkinger, was the backer of Butler, and deposited with Fowler, the other defendant, as stakeholder, the sum of one thousand dollars, which, the match being for $1000 a side, was the amount staked, that Butler would win the fight. After a regular course of training, the fight was fixed to come off at Potts' farm, about on the line between Pennsylvania and Delaware, sometime in June last. The parties and their friends were on the spot at the appointed time, but the authorities having received information of the affair, the police likewise were on hand, and a number of those attending were arrested, and the fight broken up.

Neither of the principals, however, were of those arrested, and it was immediately arranged by the managers of the affair that the fighting should come off the same day, between 4 and 6 o'clock, at Belmont Cottage, near Philadelphia. Hastings and his friends were there, but Butler was not so fortunate, for in the meanwhile the police, who had been in his pursuit, succeeded in arresting him. It was therefore declared that Butler, in not appearing, had forfeited the stakes, and that they belonged of right to Hastings.

This decision was subsequently carried out, and the money paid, as alleged, to him. The prosecutor alleges that the whole thing was a fraud from beginning to end, and was gotten up by the two defendants for the sole purpose of cheating and defrauding him out of his money; that it was never intended the fight should come off; and that, to prevent it, they had given information to the police so that Butler might be arrested, and Hastings thus be enabled to obtain the money by a fradulent project. The case is still on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, March 5, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull and depressed this morning, owing to the decline in Gold.

Government bonds are quiet, but prices are without any material change. 6s of 1881 sold at 104⅞; and 10-40s at 90⅞, coupons off; 102¼ was bid for 5-20s; and 99½ for 7-30s. City loans are unchanged. The new issue sold at 91.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Reading was the most active on the list, with sales at 49¼, no change; Catawissa preferred sold at 33¾, a decline of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29¾, no change; 116¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56¼ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 54 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 37 for Elmira common; 39 for preferred do.; 24 for Catawissa common; and 44¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 34@34¼, an advance of ¼. 73½ was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Girard College; 14 for Ridge Avenue; and 21 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29 for preferred do.; 52 for Lehigh Navigation; 114½ for Morris preferred; 11¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 30 for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 122½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 65 for Bank of Commerce; 63 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Oil shares are dull and neglected; St. Nicholas sold at ·31.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 7 per cent., with exceptional transactions at 6 per cent. There are more inquiries for discounts among merchants, especially in the dry goods trade, but the banks are not disposed to much expansion in any department. Best names pass at the discount houses at 7@8, good at 9@10, and ordinary bills at higher rates. There are reports of commercial failures in Chicago, but no details are given. Exchange is nominal at 108½@108¾ for sterling, at 60 days, and 5 22½@5·18¾ for francs."

—A proposition has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, by a German named Sturz, for the issue of land bonds or land scrip of the United States in Europe, each bond to represent the value of so many acres here, to be taken up by the holder of the bond upon his arrival in this country. Mr. Sturz states that the desire to possess a piece of land, however small, is universal among the lower class of Germans, and that the United States land bonds would be eagerly bought up throughout the whole of Germany. He further states that the sale of land bonds would enormously increase emigration to this country.

—The disbursements and transfers of the Treasury Department for the ten days preceding the 1st of March exceeded fifty-one millions of dollars.

—Two small items of interest have transpired in connection with treasury affairs. One hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars additional certificates of indebtedness were issued last week, and two hundred thousand dollars in fractional currency were sent to the Assistant Treasurer in New York.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$2000 U S 6s 81..reg	104⅞	360 sh St. Nich Oil	·31
$7500 U S 10-40s..lots	90⅞	100 sn Reading.. s30	49⅞
$1000 Cityes new....	91	600 sh do..lots s30	49⅞
$3000 do.....	91	100 sh Catawissa pt..	33
$1000 C & A mg. 6s....	91⅞	100 sh Phil & Erie ..	29½
$500 N Pa 6s.....	84½	100 sh Hest'v'e R....	34½
$1000 do.....	84½	300 sh do.....lots	34

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold.....	133½	134½
American Silver, ½s and 1s.....	128	129
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	124	125
Pennsylvania Currency.....	¾	¼
New York Exchange.....	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.....	132½	12 M.....	133½
11 A. M.....	133	1 P. M.....	134½

COLUMBIA COLLEGE AND MINING ENGINEERS.—The condition of the country at present awakens a wide and searching interest in the future of our mineral lands. They are real wealth, but like any other land, only so when combined with intelligent labor. The labor they require, however, differs in quality from any other, and the responsibilities of the chiefs are in some respects singular. In most industries, the engineer is separated from the commercial administration of an enterprise. A railroad company require no information from their engineer as to the probable traffic on their line; they inform themselves of that, and only demand his constructive ability.

But the mining engineer alone can judge of the probable future of a mine, distribute the work to undertake, and determine the cost price of the product, which is the basis of all commercial administration. Nevertheless, so imperfectly is the whole duty of the resident engineer fulfilled in this country, that in very few mines do the chiefs illustrate their daily work with maps and sections, although these are absolutely necessary in order to foresee the exactions of the future, provide for the replacing of exhausted fields by new, and prepare the development of the production in a wise measure.

To administer a mine is, in short, to appreciate its past, present, and future, and to economize everywhere, but it requires a considerable course of special studies to do so intelligently.

To produce is not generally the most difficult problem, but rather to produce at a price which assures the progressive extension of the works, offers security for time to come, and makes the enterprise march in that normal and rational manner which inspires confidence.

Columbia College was the first of the learned institutions in this country which, aroused by the peculiar importance of this subject, established a school for the instruction of the engineers we need. The school she opened in 1864 met with success. It has now nearly eighty young men studying this useful and attractive profession, hitherto taken out of their hands by foreigners. Whatever learning was once to be found only abroad, is now transplanted here, and will be vitalized by American culture. As the test of success is imitation, so the example of Columbia College was followed, and other schools similar to hers were promptly established in various parts of the United States. The demand for instruction tends to increase, and the school in New York will probably graduate for some time fifty students per year. These engineers will have the advantage of a complete practical education, and an indorsement whose value any one can estimate by visiting the School of Mines, Columbia College.

It remains to be considered whether there is a demand for the graduates. There is doubtless room for them, but we have now, moreover, an institution by means of which their influence may be distributed from a centre, and their action guided by the real power that moves them—that is, the capital of the country. Mr John Pondir imagined and established a bureau of mines, which is in some sense a reservoir of accomplished and reliable engineers. These men will come into wider contact with capitalists and owners of mines, through the bureau, and so find their interest, while on the other hand the capitalists will find it to their advantage to apply for mining talent or information to the bureau, as the fullest, most accredited, and independent source.

A school of mines and a bureau of mines seem to be two ideas almost cognate and mutually involved, passing from education to application, in the only orderly way. The interest of mines is so great that all foreign nations make its regimen a prominent object of the general government, and their schools and bureaus are subsidized by the public treasury. We do by individual enterprise what a Government must do for a less energetic people; yet in our method of operating we cannot be wrong in adopting that organization which abroad has made mining engineering the most conscientious and perfect in the world.—*New York Times.*

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 5.—There is very little trade doing in any department, but prices generally are unchanged.

There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, but there is not much demand. Small sales at $5·50@$6·50 for common and prime quality. Timothy continues very dull, and cannot be quoted over $4@4·25. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2·75@2·80.

The Flour Market continues inactive, and only 800 bbls. were disposed of at $8·25@9 for low grade Pennsylvania extra family and choice Northwestern do. do. The retailers and bakers purchase sparingly within the range of $6·25@7 for superfine; $7·50@8·50 for extras; $8@9 for Northwestern extra family; 8·25@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing of importance doing.

There is no change to notice in the Wheat Market, and no inquiry, except for prime lots, which are scarce; 800 bush. choice red sold at $2·25. White ranges from $2·25 to $2·50. In Rye very little doing. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 85c. Corn is less active, and prices are not so firm; sales of 2000 bush. yellow at 71@72c. in store, and 74c. afloat. Oats have advanced; sales of 1000 bush. at 50c.

In Whisky no change to notice. Small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2·28@2·30.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Cotton Market is quiet at 43@44c. for Middlings. Flour dull; the prices for the common brands are drooping; sales of 7000 barrels at $6·75@8·20 for State; $8·35@10·95 for Ohio; and $6·85@8·35 for Western; Southern dull; 500 barrels sold at $8·80@15·50; Canada drooping; 200 barrels sold at $7·20@11·60. Wheat and Corn dull. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $27·68¾@27·75. Lard heavy at 16¼@18¼c. Whisky dull and nominal.

—The Charleston *Courier* is gratified to observe indications of the rebuilding of the burnt district in that city.