DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

## THE WEST INDIES.

Riot Among the Military in Ja-malca-Distinguished Britishers En Route for the United States-Salnave, the Haytien Rebel, Held at St. Domingo-The Cholera Abating at Cuada-loupe, Etc. Etc.

The steamship Crusader, Captain Butcher, from Belize, British Honduras, February 14, Kingston, Jamaica, February 21, Port au Prince, February 23, and Turk's Island, February 25, arrived at New York yesterday.

Accounts from Guadaloupe state that the ravages of the cholera in that island had notably diminished. At Basse Terre, where one-fourth of the population had already been swept away by the terrible pest, the number of cases was daily growing less.

#### JAMAICA. Enermous Cost of the Rebel Trials.

From the Jamaica Morning Journal, February 12. We have been informed that there are between forty and fifty prisoners at Portland to brought down to this city for trial before the special commission. These, with the large number already brought down from Morant Bay, will make up a goodly amount of work for the Commission. The indiscriminate hanging and shooting of the people during martial law has certainly not relieved the country of the enormous expense of trying and punishing "Rebels" by civil process. This process, it is said, is costing on an average £400 a day, and nearly three weeks have already been wasted in an effort to convict what are called "political prisoners." To estimate the expense that will be incurred in disposing of the eighty-five prisoners now in jail, and the forty or fity at Portland, all awaiting trial, would not open up a happy prospect for the taxpayers of the country.

### HAYTI.

Arrival of British Noblemen at Port-au-Prince-Saluave and Other Rebel Haytiens Held at St. Domingo City-Arrest f of Dominican Revolutionists, Etc.

Our advices from Hayti are to the 23d ult. The Haytien finances, which have been much affected by the late rebellion in the north of the island, were the object of serious attention on the part of the Government and of the people. The next budget will, it is expected, provide for a reduction in the expenditure of from three to four millions.

Four guns and an anchor had been raised from the sunken vesse's Valurogue and Ville-du-Cap, and landed in safety at Cape Haytien. These vesse's, it will be remembered, were sunk by the English sloop of war Bull Dog during the

late rebellion in Hayti. Froposals had been made to the Haytien Government by an English shipowner, offering to raise both vessels and guaranteeing to put them in condition to proceed to St. Thomas or Jamaica, where they could be entirely restored.

The steamer Californian, from Liverpool, had touched at Po. an Prince on her way to Kingstouched at Po. Sau Prince on her way to Kingston, Ja., having on board two young scions of British nobility, viz., the Marquis of Lorn, son of the Duke of Argyll, a member of Victoria's Cabinet, and the Hon. Mr. Strut, son of Lord Lelper. On the 12th of February the distinguished arrivals were presented to President arrivals were presented to President arrivals were presented to President. effrard by the English Charge d'Affaires. After leaving Jamaica they intend to visit New Or-leans, New, York and the principal cities in the Northern States before returning to England. Letters from St. Thomas confirm the report of

Salnave being at St. Domingo city, together with several other Haytien reingces. They are not allowed to pass beyond the city limits. It is reported from another source that Salnaye was confined with several others in the St. Domingo tower, and that all of them would be shortly executed. Several Deminion leaders, implicated in the late revolution under Luperon against the government of President Baez, had been arrested and imprisoned. meeting with much difficulty in his attempts to rectors order and tranquillity. The new governunder Baez, had not yet been recognized by the republic of Havti, as official notification of the change had not yet been made to the government of the latter.-New York Herald.

## THE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Additional Particulars-Fourteen Hundres Bales of Cotton Burned-Liquors

A destructive fire broke out at 12 o'clock last night, in the storage warehouse of Messrs, Edward C. Johnston & Co., No. 4 Bridge street and No. 2 Pearl street. The building was five stories in heighth, twenty five feet front by one hundred and ten feet deep, was built of brick, and extended from Bridge to Pearl street. The principal article on storage was cotton, of which there were, it appears, one thousand four hundred and sixty-eight bales The fire was discovered by Officer Dougherty.

of the First precinct, who immediately gave an alarm; but before the arrival of the firemen, the entire building was in flames. The fire burned with much fury, and it was with great effort that the firemen saved the adjoining warehouses The weather was extremely cold last night and a high wind was blowing, rendering the labors of the firemen still more difficult. When the streams from the hose reached the second or third stories of the warehouse, the wind blew the water into spray, which had little effect on the fire, but covered the walls of the adjoining build-

After the fire had burned for about two hours the walls of the building fel!, and the firemen were better able to get water upon the burning cotton, waich now lies smouldering and piled up to the height of three stories.

There will be much salvage on the cotton, and also on the other merchandise, which was stored in the basement. The building was owned by Adon Smith. His loss is about \$30,000, on which there is an insurance of \$20,000.

CONDITION OF THE RUINS-OTHER COTTON FIRES. The ruins were still burning at noon to-day, and the firemen are throwing several heavy streams of water upon them. The pavements for several blocks on each side of the burned ware

house are covered with water and ice. Within a stone's throw of the fire of last night are the ruins of two other cotton fires. One of them was Harris & Osbrey's large cotton ware house on Bridge street, which was burned on the 16th of October. The other fire occurred on the 2d of December, when the large stores on Bridge, State, and Pearl streets were burned.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF INCENDIARISM James Courtney, a laborer recently employed by Johnston & Co., has been arrested by Officer Galloway on suspicion of baving set fire this morning to the warehouse in Bridge and Pearl streets. Marsnal Baker is now making an inves

There is much anxiety among the insurance companies and their stockholders in regard to the fire of this morning. The losses are widely distributed. Some of the officers of the panies are in favor of advancing the rate of in-surance on cotton, which is now gave per cent. per annum, or one per cent, for a month; but others argue that if cotton is to be insured at all the rate is high enough, and that the Board of Underwriters might properly decide that the insurances of this kind are too hazardous to be made.—H. F. Evening Post, bih.

#### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Fronble on the West Const-The French Troops Driven to their Vessels-Threats Against Americans-"The Empire is Peace!"

San Francisco, March 5.—A crisis in Mexican affairs on the Pacific coast is imminent—so near, in fact, that the United States Government may be aroused from what is here boldly termed a shameful lethargy, to act at any moment in be-half of the rights and lives of its own citizens.

The French troops in the Northern and West-ern States have been driven ignominiously to the coast, and are hemmed in a few port towns, whence they are liable to decamp on board their vessels of war for safety and in disgust. Mazatlan is besieged, its streets barricaded, the Liberals under Corona pressing close upon it in the rear. Fighting has occurred, in which the Liberals, aided by Americans recently enlisted, have been victorious.

The antipathy of the French and Imperial Mexicans to Americans is increasing. There are instances of Americans having been thrown causelessly into prison, and all are subjected to growing insults. Threats of the indiscriminate claughter of Americans are boldly made by Mexican Imperial authorities in certain towns. It is time, it is actually necessary, that war vessels be despatched here by the United States Government at once, to prevent trouble and demand a decent respect for United States citizens and the American flag. It may even now be too late, but longer tarrying will be a crime.-

The Late Murders Accounted For-General Wright's Excellent Administration of Affairs - General Pedro Mendez Killed-The French Naval commander Suspended for not Firing at the Bagdad Pillagers-News from the Interior.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Croscent, Feb. 29. MATAMOBAS, Mexico, February 11.—The rob-beries and murderous outrages which were so frequent in and around Brownsville previous to and at the time of my arrival, have perceptibly abated; the military have come to the aid of the civil authorities, and the town is being new pa-

troled nightly.

The assassination of young Barmester, of Captain Cook, of General Wright's courier, and the wounding and maltreatment of others, it now appears, plainly enough (though none of the guilty parties have been arrested), was all done by parties implicated in the Bardad murders and rebberies, who endeavored thus to prevent or weaken testimony which was to be given before the military court at Brazos.

Since his accession to the command of this border district (I am speaking, of course, of the United Statesside of the river), General Wright has shown a laudable disposition to straighten up and regulate affairs; so much so, indeed, that he is complimentally spoken of by the ultra Imperialists of the Mexican side, whose common pastime, for some time past, and especially since the Bagdad affair, has been to abuse the United States Government and its officers and troops on this frontier. The General had his headquarters for awhile at Brownsville; now he has transferred

Nothing has as yet been made public of the military inquiry into the Bagdad affair. On this, the Mexican side of the river, news comes in by driblets, showing the desperate determination and bravery of the Liberals, and their almost continual defeat by the superior and well-sustained forces of the Imperial Government.

The sum total of all the war news from the interior is, that the imperialists are slowly, but steadily, driving back the Liberals wherever they meet them, and still more firmly establishing the Maximilian Empire.

General Pedro Mendez, an Imperialist leader. who lately cleared the country back of Tampico and restored free travel and communication to the population of a large district of country, has been killed in an engagement with the Liberals further in the interior, the news of

which reached here yesterday. I may mention as an interesting item, stated here to be authentic, that Marshal Bazaine, the French commander, has suspended the captain of the man-of-war Stesiphon or Tysiphone, or some such name, for not opening fire upon the troops or persons in United States uniform who crossed the Rio Grands to the pillage of Bagdad; his orders having been to fire instantly upon any United States troops that might undertake the

The Austrian and other troops stationed in this city are remarkably well-behaved, and give the citizens no cause of complaint. From the New Orleans Delta, February 27.

The latest news received from the interior of Mexico announces the passing through Mon-terey of Imperial forces of about three thousand men, on their way to Matamoras. Among them were about five hundred men of the Foreign Legion. The arrival of these troops has rendered the population of Monterey somewhat calmer, and those who left Monterey when the French troops left, are going back daily.

The above-mentioned troops on their way to Matamoras, where they will soon arrive, are under the command of General Lopez, of Mejia's

From the report of Colonel Tinajero, the loss sustained by the Imperialists, in the attack against Monterey by General Escobedo, amounts to three officers and thirty-two enlisted wounded; one officer and seventeen men killed; two officers and ninety men taken prisoners These numbers are a proof of the vivacity of the attack; the energetic resistance made by the Imperialists—saved only by the arrival of the

Trench troops.

The death of General Mendez, and of several nembers of his staff, is confirmed. We learn that the garrison of Bagdad is now Austrians, 50 Mexicans, and the steamer

Adonis along the shere.

The steamer Tysiphone left for Vera Cruz, where, it is reported, transports are now on the point of starting for Bagdad with 1000 troops.

—One county in Iowa has a population of thirty souls and a debt of \$50,000. -Herr Wagner's wife has died suddenly in

-The Queen's speech was forwarded to Paris in eleven minutes, by five wires.

—A firm in New Orleans has orders for 1000 ploughs from a single county in Texas. -The veteran Taglioni has composed a new quadrille in Paris.

-Never jump at conclusions, or you may take a leap in the dark. -An exchange save the ladies in a ball-room often look as if they needed a military order-

—An opera in Florence is entitled The Suez

two principal characters. -The inquiry into the causes of the loss of the London has shown that she was in every respect

seaworthy vessel. -The National Portrait Exhibition in Londo is to be opened the third week in April, and to close in August.

—An engineer of Toulon has invented a plan for keeping the waters in the harbors of the Mediterranean, which is in a perpetual state of stagnation in consequence of the absence of tides, censtantly renewed by an ingenious mechanical apparatus. The naval preject of Toulon, who distinguished himself so much while the cholera was prevalent in that town, is about to test this invention. If the trials prove successful the discovery will be most prove successful the discovery will be most valuable from a sanitary point of view, as the unbealthfulness of many of the ports is chiefly caused by the stagmant water.

Terrible Storm on the Coteau-Expesures and Sufferings of a Detachment of Troops-Less of a Captain and Three

Fort Abercrombie (Ducotah) Cor. (Feb. 28) of the St.

Company A, 2d Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, Captain A. R. Field, Jr., commanding, was ordered a short time since to march from Fort Wadsworth, Dacotah Territory (about eighty miles southwest of this post), to Sauk Centre, Minnesota. The company was divided into two detachments. One, or some thirty-tour men, under Lieutenant William L. Briley, left Fort Wacsworth on Monday, the 20th inst., and the other detachment, comprising the balance of the company, under command of Captain Field, left on Tuesday morning. The detachment under Licutenant Briley arrived at Twin Lake Station on Monday att: rnoon (forty miles distant from this post), in good shape. The next morning they left that station, and came on until past the "eighteen mile point," where they were over taken by a severe storm and had to return to the tumber and camp, where they were weather-bound for two days. But it is not of them that we have to relate, as on Thursday evening they arrived at this post safe, not having trozen at all, as they had the advantage of timber at then camp during the storm. It is of Captain Field and his party concerning whose late we are in

The Captain with the balance of his command Fort Wadsworth on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, and had very pleasant weather during the first part of the day—they passed over the Coteau and left it all in good condition, and when about four miles this side of the Fort of the Colean, they met the paymaster, Lacute nani-Colonel Smith, who was on his way to Fort Wadsworth, with an escort under command of Lieutenant Gerald, of this command. They stopped and chatted for a while, and each party passed on their way. This meeting was at 11 A.M., and some twenty or twenty-two miles from Twin Lake Station, which point Captain Field expected to make that evening. When within about twelve or fourteen miles of the station, Captain Field, with three of his men, left the balance of the command under Lieutenant Stevens, and went on shead, intending to have fires and everything prepared for his men when It was blowing and snowing some when he left the command, but very soon after leaving it, there came on one of those terrible winter storms wherein it is unsafe for man or beast to be away from timber or shelter.

Licutement Stevens and his party faced it until the animals retused to go any further; they would not and could not be made to face it, and they were obliged to turn back and seek camping ground at the foot of the Coteau. All but thirteen reached it, and they camped down in the snow, burying themselves in the snow as a shelter from the bitter blasts. One poor fellow (a corporal) of the thirteen died about 12 o'clock at night, while the rest crept closer in to their cold bed, except one noble fellow, who all the night long stood his lonely watch, endeavoring to keep his companions from perishing; he would uncover them that they might not smother and to see how they fared, and would cover them that they might not smother than they had been declared. them that they might not freeze, and when he found one that was stupid or cold, he made found one that was stupid or cold, he made free use of his black-snake whip to bring back the freezing man to life. And once, too, on the march, he observed a mule teamster who was freezing, but still determined to ride his mule; him he pulled from his mule and gave a severe whipping with his "black-snake," until nature, under the lash, again bid defiance to the

The next day this portion of the command returned to Fort Wadsworth, but numbers of them were badly frozen. But Captain Field and his three men, where are they? The last seen them was when they left to go into Twin Lake Station in advance of the detachment. Captain Field had with him five horses (one led) and two dogs when he left his command. Three horses are found : two are missing, as well as the dogs. It is barely possible that if he outlived the terrible storm of Tuesday and Tuesday night that he may be still alive, as the two horses and two dogs would furnish them with the necessary food to sustain life for some time; but it is almost hoping egainst hope to think

that he may yet be found alive.

The storm of Tuesday was awful. Peu cannot describe it. I have lived in Minnesota over nine years, and never, never have seen such weather as I have during the past winter.
Since writing the above I have learned that
the name of the corporal who was frozen on the night of the 13th was Harkness-I think Lysander G.

-A Mexican who plays the flute and piano a the same time is the present novelty in Paris. -American flour is going largely to Havana. A contract was made not long ago for thirty thousand barrels, in weekly ectiveries of three thausand barrels, at eleven and a half dollars per barrel.

-Mrs. Agatha States, an American prima donna, who appeared with success a year since at the Pergola, in Florence, is in Paris. She is just on the eve of confinement, and will not therefore be able to sing for some weeks.

-Harry Palmer and Manager Jarrett have completed their arrangements for sending to York a grand ballet company, consisting ot thirty-five dancers, including four principal dancers, a male dancer, and a grands danseuss.

-The London Grocer says there is a rumor of a plan for collecting the tea duties at the ships' side in England, and the saving thus effected will be applied to a further reduction in the

—A despatch from Havre-de-Grace, Md., re ports considerable rise in the waters of the Sus-quehanna. Drift are and large quantities o sawed logs have been constantly passing for forty hours.

-The Sultan has conferred on Faure, the baritone of the French Opera, the Order of the Six Hundred Half-Moons—the first time, says the Orchestra, such a star has met with a lunar acknowledgment. -There was lately a squabble at the Grand Opera, Paris. Madame Gueymard was cast for

"Elvira" in Don Giovanni, but, thinking it an inferior part, refused to sing it, until she learned that Dorus Gras was the "Elvira" of the original -Rossini has paid a visit to Patti at her resi dence in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, a compli-ment he rarely bestows upon anybody. Patti has recently sang before the political and literary celebrities of France at one of the Princess

Mathilde's private receptions. -A Connecticut Yankee is in Washington with a patent labor-saving Constitutional amendment machine, for the use of members of Congress, warranted to turn out thirteen hundred amendments per hour. He'll make a

-The fashionable and artistic people of Paris are discussing the extravagances of a certain Madame de Paiva. In her elegant house is a grand staircase, each step composed of a solid block of malachite, and valued in itself at

—Rev. W. F. Robins, a Methodist minister at Culpeper Court house. Va., writes that all the churches in that place were nearly ruined during the war, and that the Methodist congregation is compelled to worship in the open air. Aid is requested for building a new church. -Works are erecting at Golden City, Colorado, for the manufacture of railroad bars. Extensive mines of iron ore have been discovered there, which will be worked by Eastern capitalists, and promise to yield great wealth to the new State,

# DISASTER AND SUFFERING IN DACOTAN. THIRD EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 6.

River and Harbor Improvements. The report of Chief Engineer Delafield, of the War Department, gives the following estimates of expenditures for the improvements and repair of harbors and rivers for the fiscal year 1867:-Extending breakwater at Portland, Me., \$105,111.05; improvement of the navigation of Hudson river, \$50,000; Provincetown Harbor, Mass., \$43,063; St. Clair Flats, \$80,000; Delaware Breakwater, \$107,910; St. Mary's river, \$50,000; Erie, Penn., \$20,000; Cleveland, \$25,000; St. Josephs, \$6000; Chicago, \$20,000; Kenouka, \$20,000; Racine, \$12,000; Milwaukee, \$10,000; Sheboygan, \$3000; Manitonoe, \$8600; Oswego, N. Y., \$40,000; Lodna Bay, Cayuga county, \$10,000; Sodue Bay, Wayne county, \$15,000; Genesee river, \$20,000; Buffalo, \$55,000; completing Seawall at New York, \$20,000. The Iron-clads.

The Naval Committee have received a communication from Admiral Porter, insisting that our iron-clad vessels should be taken out of water while not in use, for the purpose of preservation. This necessity was urged by an official board as early as 1862, and is of interest in settling the vexed question as to the relative ments of salt or fresh water in which to lay up iron-clad vessels. Personal.

It is stated that Auditor Wilson is about to resign his position in the Treasury, to accept a position elsewhere.

#### The Semmes Case.

The statement is in general circulation here, that the President has ordered the discharge of the pirate Semmes. Counter to this, the Navy Department, by whose authority he was arrested and is held, have no information on the subject beyond the general rumor, and discredit its truth. It is certain that a strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the President, and that he has not declined to interpose his Executive authority. General Asboth.

General Asboth, who came to this country as

the Adjutant of Kossuth, and who has fought so

bravely for the Union cause throughout the late war, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic, instead of to Venezuela, as first

reported. Claims. During the month of February last 1731 claims, involving the large amount of \$14,206,827 were settled by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department. The claims were divided into Navy Agents' and Paymasters' accounts, and pension, marine, naval storekeepers', prize, and

general claims. The Number of Requisitions upon the Treasurer during the month for cash

settlement of claims, amounted to \$2,247,703. of the Treasury for the month of February last, on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, were as follows:-War, \$15,401,396; Navy, \$3,032,006; Interior, \$2,938,085; total,

Extra Duty Pay.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury has issued a circular concerning extra duty pay to noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the army, m which he says that a misapprehension exists relative to the legality of paying the per-diem authorized by the army regulations of 1861. The Auditor therefore decides that extra duty pay cannot be allowed, except to enlisted men employed as clerks in the military offices in Washington, at the several geographical divisions, department headquarters, and at the West Point Military Academy, to whom such payment is not prohibited. With the exceptions mentioned, no soldier will hereafter receive extra duty pay, and payments made by disbursing officers in violation of this decision will not be allowed to their credit on the settlement of their

accounts at the Treasury. The Equal Suffrage Association. The Hon. William D. Kelley, member of Congress from Philadelphia, has expressed his willingness to accept the Presidency of the Equal Suffrage Association of this city, in place of Postmaster Bowen, resigned, and will be unant-

## The Missouri State Debt.

Sr. Louis, March 5.-Governor Fletcher has signed the bill recently passed by the Missouri Legislature, providing for the consolidation and payment of the bonded dept of the State, By the provisions of this bill all the overdue interest is to be funded and incorpors ed with the principal in new bonds, and the payment of in terest is to be resumed on the 1st of January. 1863. The bonded debt of Missouri, including the unpaid interest, amounts to \$30,000,000. It is estimated by the members of the committee by whom the bill was reported, that under its operation the entire State debt will be liquidated

From the Rio Grande.

BROWNSVILLE, February 28.-Major-General Getty has assumed command of the Rio Grande District, vice Colonel Brown. Military matters are quiet. Cortinas is larking about twelve miles above Matamoras, on the Mexican side. The reported death of the Liberal chief Mendez, from wounds received in taking the Rancho de Tanquita, is confirmed. An Imperial decree has been published which seems to do away with that which made the Rio Grande a free port of entry, the duties paid only when they went into t interior. Reports of murders and robberies in the region of the Rio Grande still continue.

## Steamer "Diamond" Burned.

CAIRO, March 5 .- The steamer Diamond, laden with 826 bales of cotton, was burned at Guy's Landing, on the Tombigbee river, last Thursday. The cotton was insured. The boat was valued at \$20,000. No insurance.

-Rev. H. C. Denney, a Roman Catholic clergyman from London, England, is at present in Washington, for the purpose of collecting funds to aid in creeting a Memorial Cathedral in London, as a monument to the memory of the illustrious Cardinal Wissense.

#### AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Firemen's Demonstration in New Orleans-one of the Bands Play Rebet Airs-Burning of a Steamer on the Red

"New ORLHANS, March 5 .- The firemen's demon stration yesterday was one of the finest ever made in this city. The engines were beautifully decorated, and the day passed off pleasantly, with the exception of the temporary detention by the military of the band of Engine No. 13, for playing the "Bonny Bine Flag" and other Rebel aire.

The steamer Mary Hein, from Shreveport for New Orleans, was burned on the 28th ultimo, in the Red river, with 600 bales of cotton. One Federal soldier was lost.

The schooner Swallow, from Havana for this port, put into Cedar Keys, leaking badly. The vessel has been condemned.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 6—1 he Cotten Market is quiet but unchanged. Flour foull for common, but firm for good; sales of 8000 barrels at unchanged prices; Southern unclierce, with sales of 450 parrels; Canada dull. Wheat firm for good, but heavy for common; salas of 7600 bushels of choice No. 1 Milwankes club at \$1.77. Corn dull. Beef quiet. Pork un-settled at \$27.25. Lard heavy at 16@184c. Whiszy quil and nominal.

ST. Louis, March 5 -Cotton has declined to 38 ST. LCUIS. March 5 —Cotton has declined to 38 c. Lts for middlines. Flour heavy at \$7.50 for singly extra, and \$2@10 25 for double extra. Wheat heavy at \$1.7(@1.80 for common to fair; \$2.20 for prime; and \$2.40 for choice. Corn lower, with sales at 56@57c. ter mixed; 56@52c. for whith. Oats, 43@45c. Fork dull, 27;@28c. Bacon du'l at 19c. for houlders; 18c. for clear sides; and 19c. for plain hams. Land quiet at 17;@20c. Whisky advanced to \$2.25.

Naw Orleans, Merch 5.—Cotion is very unsettled, and quotations are nominal. Sales to day, 8000 bales; receipts, 1972 bales. Sugar, 14@15c. Molasses, 2(@023c. Gold, 132. Sterling, 42). Freights to New 2 @92 ic. Gold, 182. 8 York, 1: Liverpool, 4.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

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

Brolaskey's Appeal. From Orphans' Court of

Philadelphia. Decree affirmed.
Stafford & Nuttall vs. Henry S. Henry. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and vonire de novo awarded. Womrath et al. vs. John McCormick. Certifi-

cate from Nisi Prius. Decree reversed, and de-cree entered in favor of complainants. DISTRICT COURT, IN BANC—President Judge Sharswood, and Judges Stroud and Hare,—The new trial motion list was before the Court this morning.

THE WEAVER-GIVEN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—This morning the contested election case for the office of City Commissioner was resumed. The following testimony was given:—
John B. Hunter testified that he voted for

John Given, in the Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward. William J. Read testified that he voted in the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward for Joan

Thomas McKeever testified that he voted in the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward for John Charles Rose testified that he voted for John G ven in the Eighth Division of the Fourth

Charles Kill testified that he voted for John Given in the Eighth Division. Mathew McCaw testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted a full Re-

publican ricket, and supposed, therefore, he voted for City Commissioner. Semuel Kirkpatrick testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for Mr. Given; did not open the ticket.

Norton J. Lindsay testified that he voted for John Given in the Eighth Division. James Maxwell testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted for John

Moses Ancona testified that he resided at No. 806 South street; did not vote (Moses Ancona is

Joseph S. Krauss testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for John Given. David Boggs textified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for John Given. Joseph Burr testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for John Given. John Bockius testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for John Given. John H. Hutchinson testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted a full Republican ticket; didn't recollect whether he

examined the ticket. William Lees testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted the full nion ticket; think John Given's name was t; compared the ticket with the circular lell at

his house, and found it correct. D. M. Mathieu testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted a full Republican ticket, with John Given's name on it. Bernard McNichols testified that he resided No. 614 S. Eighth street; could not say whether William Schofield resided there at the time of the election, as he was a returned soldier, and was there on and off; he was assessed at that house; he was there the day of the election; he had resided there for one year; don't know Scho-

Thomas McCloskey testified that Bernard Murray did not live with him at Eighth and Snippen streets; there are Murrays living on the other side of Shippen street.

James Harvey testified that he voted the full

epublican ticket in the Eighth Division, Fourth William Butcher testified to the same. COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.

—In the case of John G. Fowler and Edward
Hastings, who were tried yesterday on a charge

of conspiracy to cheat and defraud one Gingkinger of a thousand dollars, which he had de osited in the hands of Fowler as a stake up the issue of a prize-fight, which was arranged to come off between Hastings and a man named Butler, the jury this morning rendered a ver-dict of guilty. Defendants' counsel, Mr. Brooke, made a motion for a new trial and in arrest of

William Ashe pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving a hundred dollars, the property of an old gentleman named Rogers, from Bucks county, knowing the same to have been stolen. Amos Johnson, a negro man, was tried upon a charge of keeping a disorderly drinking and tippling house in Lombard street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Jary out. John Hamilton was acquitted of a charge of

William Madden was convicted of assault and battery on John Crossin.

John Engle was charged with keeping a dis

orderly tippling house in Fourth street, above Noble. Engle keeps a lager beer establishment, and the evidence tended to show that it was the resort of noisy men and women, and that the place is an anneyance and a nuisance to the immediate neighbors. On trial:

-The Boston Herald gives the farmers of New England the excellent advice that they should invest their surplus means in their own line of business, and says that "the farmer would do better to let stocks alone and spend his money

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ?

Tuesday, March 6, 1866. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices continue unsettled and drooping Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 31[@32], a deolme of 1; Reading at 481, a decline of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, a decline of 4; Little Schuylkill at 30, a decline of 4; Lehigh Valley at 624@622, a decline of 4; and Philadelphia and Eric at 29%, no change. 116% was bid for Camden and Amboy; 534 for Norristown; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 27 for Elmira common, 40 for preferred do.; 24 for Catawissa common; and 441

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, but the transactions continue limited. 5-20s sold at 103; and 7-30s at 994; 104) was bid for 6s of 1881; and 90% for 10-40s. State and City

for Northern Central.

loans are without change. City Passenger Railway shares are unchanged. Hestonville sold at 341. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 514 for Chesnut and Walsut; 69 for West Philadelphia; 25 for Cirard College; 14 for Ridge Avenue; and 22

Bank shares continue in demand, but we hear of no sales. 204 was bid for North America: 140 for Philadelphia: 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 281 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard: 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 64 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 52 for Com-

monwealth; and 55 for Union. In Canal shares there is very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 29; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 524 for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 11 for Susquehanna Canal; and 314 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull and lower. Ocean sold at 10@10h, and Maple Shade at 3h.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Great pains are taken by parties at Washington to ventilate the opinions of the Controller of the Currency upon the loan bill and the financial policy of the Government. The opinion of this or that subordinate of Mr. McCulloch may be of importance to the party holding it, but it has no effect here. It is well understood to be part of the lobby game to defeat a return to specie pay-ments, and as a gross discourtesy to the Secretary, whose opinion is exactly the reverse of that of his subordinate.

"Sterling exchange is higher in the absence of produce bills. Leading houses quote 60 days

bille, 1084; Francs, 5.184@5.174. "Money on call is 7 per cent, among brokers, and at 6 little is done except upon special collaterals. Commercial paper passes at 7@7 for best, 8@9 for good, and 10@15 for ordinary. The Bank Statement shows a further contrac-tion in loans, deposits and legal tenders, and an increase in the gold item. The recent sales of gold by the Government have now been fully placed in the bank statement, and in the absence of further sales a better showing will be made next week. The Treasury has no occasion to part with any more gold at present; nor could much be sold without putting the pre-mium down materially, and creating a sharp panch in money. For the present gold is heavy

which the banks are not disposed to respond." -A telegram from San Francisco, dated March 3, quotes stocks as follows:—Gould & Curry, per foot, \$950; Savage, per foot, \$950; Chollar-Potosi, per foot, \$360; Ophir, per foot, \$440; Hale & Norcross, per foot, \$1200; Crown Point, per foot, \$1100; Yellow Jacket, per foot, \$430; Belcher, per foot, \$240; Alpha, per foot, \$275; Imperial, per share, \$125; California Steam Navigation Co., 57 per ce Telegraph Co., 25 per cent. 57 per cent.; California State

enough without any Government interference.

There is an increased demand for discounts, to

-The Chicago Tribune says:-"The money market to-day was moderately active, and bankers report it more stringent. Mercantile balances are still low, and the demand for accommodations seems to be increasing. Rates or discount are steady at 10 per cent, at the banks, and at 12@24 per cent. on the street. Eastern exchange is in active demand, with rather a moderate supply, and the market is firm at par buying and 1-10 premium

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reparted by De Haven & I	oro., No. 40 S. Inird street
FIRST	BOARD.
82000 U S 5-20s '62103	100 sh Maple Sh 84
8500 U S 7-80s. June 994	
	200 sh dolots. 24
	100 sh do s60 84
100 sh Cata pf s5wn 314	200 sh do s60 34
100 sh do 31	200 sh Read, lots :30, 487
	100 sh do 483
	100 sh do 80d 483
	100 sh do 810 43
200 sh dolots 21	100 sh dob80 483
600 an dolots 82	
100 sh dob80 524	103 sh do85 48
100 sh do 82}	200 sh do. b5 lots 48
100 sh dob80 82	100 sh do80 484
100 sh do 32}	5 sh Lehigh Valley 68
200 sh dolets s30 824	
700 sh Ocean lots 10	100 sh Ph & E. b5wn 291
	100 sh dob10 294
	100 sh de b5 291
	100 sh dob5wn, 291
100 sh Lit Senb20 80	100 sh dob20. S4;
HARPER, DURNEY & CO	anote se follows.
HARLIN, DURBEL OF CO.	Buying, Selling,
American Gold	1824 183
American Silver, is and is	127 128
American Silver Dimes and	Haif Dimes 123 124
Pennsylvania Currency	
Now York Exchange	nav nav

New York Exchange..... par. par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, March 6 .- The Flour Market continues extremely inactive, but supplies of all descriptions come in slowly, and holders are unwilling to accept lower figures. The only sales reported were a few hundred barrels at \$6@6.75 for superfine; \$7@7.75 for extras; \$8@9 for Northwestern extra family; \$8.25@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do ; and \$11@18 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rve Flour is selling at 84 75 P bbl. In Corn Meal

nothing doing, and prices are nominal. nothing doing, and prices are nominel.

Supplies of Wheat are small, and prime quality is in fair demand, but interior is dult and negacioed; small saies of red at \$2.20@2.25 nor fair and choose quality; white ranges from \$2.25@2.75 The receipts of five continue small, but there is not much demand; the last sales were at \$5c. for Fennsylvania. Corn is lower, and buyers only offer 70@71c. Phurbel for yellow, in store; 7000 bushes a affort sold at 78c. Oats are scarce, and in moderate request, with sales of 1500 bushes at 48@50c. No sales of Barley or Malt.

There is seeme demand for Cloverseed, but there is very little coming forward; small sales at \$5.50@ 7.00 \$7 bushel for common and prime. Timothy is dull, and cannot be quoted ever \$4.12[@425. Flax-seed sells riowly at \$2.05@2.70, a decline.

Which is very quiet, with small sales at \$2.28@ 2.20 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The latest Imperial order to Parisian managers is, that hereafter the coryphess shall wear white fulls pantaloons over rose-colored drawers. It is not stated whether the pants are to be tight, like the old "fleshings," or loose,