### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUPREME COURT AT NIST PRIDE — Justice Thompson.—The President, Managers, and Company of the Frankford and Bristol Turnpike Company vs. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the destruction of a bridge of plaintiffs over the Neshamony creek by fire occasioned by sparks escaping from a locomotive of detendants, it hears alleged that the locomotive was not it being alleged that the locomotive was not provided with a proper spark-arrester. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

Timothy O'Connor and Catharine O'Connor, his wife, vs. Timothy Conchir. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prose-cution of Mrs. O'Connor on a charge of larceny, on the trial of which she was acquitted. On

#### HOMICIDE CARES-ABRANS' CASE.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Ludlow and Pierce,—The Com-monwealth vs. Morris Abrams. Indictment for the murder of Joseph H. Cox, master of the British brig Theodorus, on the 6th of February

The testimony for the Commonwealth was heard yesterday after our report closed. Seve ral witnesses were examined as to the facts at tending the killing. The evidence developed that the prisoner and two other seamen on board the vessel named on her voyage from St John's, N. B., to this port, lett ner immediately upon her arrival, and taking with them their luggage, took lodgings at a sailor's boarding house, where they remained unmolested for about a fortnight. At the expiration o that time they were arrested upon a warrant issued by Alderman Dougherty at the instance of the British Consul, before whom Captain Cox had made complaint that the men were deserters from the versel, and after an examination into the case the Alderman committed them to the County Prison to await the sailing of the vessel. They thus remained in confinement three or four days, when the *Theodorus* being ready to proceed to sea, her destination being Gibraltar, the men were brought down in charge of three Constables—Crawford, O'Don-nell, and Noien—and placed on board. The men (particularly Abrams, the prisoner) complained that they had only shipped for a voyage from St. Johns to Philadelphia, and that they had not bound themselves for a voyage to the Mediterranean. They also said the brig had been waterlogged on her voyage to this port, and was unseaworthy. They therefore objected to being placed on coard, and to going to duty when on board, without first being taken to the British Consul, to whom they wished their case submitted. When on the 6th of February the captain came on coard the vessel Aurams demanded of him to be taken up to the Consul's; the captain refused, saying that the vessel was going to sea; that they, Abrams and his comrade-, must turn to and do duty; they could see the British Consul when they reached Gibraltar. Abrams refused to do duty and the castain threatened to put him in irons. He approached Abrams, leaving the poop deck where he had been standing and going down to the main deck. upon Abrams drew a knile and struck at the captain's face, making a slight cut. The captain turned and fled to the poor deck, pursued by the prisoner, who plunged the knite into his side up to the handle. One of the mates took hold of Abrams, who dropped the knue over the side of

Constable Crawford testified that, on the way down from prison, the defendant said he would put a bullet through the captain; also, that the eaptain had had his day, now he (Abrams)

Aiderman Dougherty testined that he issued the warrant for the arrest . I these men at the instance of the British Consul, and had committed them to prison as deserters from the ship. Counsel for the prisoner argued that the issuing of the warrant by the Alderman, and their commitment by bim, was illegat, the authority for such action not being conferred in such cases upon magistrates by the act of Congress. His power extended at most to the bindng of the men over for hearing before a United States Court, not to finally commit them. at a future stage of the case

The defense was opened this morning, and is to the effect that Abrams, feeling himself deeply wronged by the arbitrary conduct of the deceased, who was about forcibly, so to speak, to him on a long voyage which he not contracted to make, and who persistently refused to give him an op-portunity to have his wrongs redressed portunity to have his wrongs re-by a hearing before the Consul, his refusal with a threat to put him in irons. which threat the prisoner thought he was about to carry into execution, was led in a moment of passion to use a deadly weapon, which resulted in the taking of the life of the captain.

#### Breach of Promise. AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE-DAMAGES LAID AT

The case will be concluded to-day.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. A carious breach of promise has just been com-menced and is now pending in the Circuit Court of Buchanan county, Mo., in which \$30,000 damages are canned. It appears that a young lady of Franklin county, Pa., said to be exceedingly handsome, as well as rich, by the death or her father, in the spring of 1868, tecame the sole heir to some \$140,000 worth property, mostly in money, bonds, and stocks. At the time of her father's death she was only twenty the time of her father's death she was only twenty years of age, and under the rigorous laws of Pennsyivania was not permitted to injoy her wealth in her own way, only through a conservator or guardian, until she became twenty-one. Before this anticipated period of her happiness arrived, a gon leman, termerly from the State of lows, engaged in the great field of petroleum specula ion, became smitten with her charms. A though not her equal, so far as regards this "world's goods," but being a gentleman of unimpeachable character, and excellent business canacity, his love (if such if was), was reciprocated

canacity, his love (if such it was), was reciprocated by the charming heiress. He urged an immediate marriage, and, as an an excus for such baste, sought to convince her that her guardian or conservator was misapplying her property to his own use, while, from the hour he should become her husband, he would be her legal guardian and protector, and she would not then be dependen on the will of a "per-nicious lanker." She heartly agreed with him in everything, but persisted in putting on the mar-riage, saying, "it would only be a few months before she should arrive at her majority, and as soon as she le came of age the marriage should take place"—in fact, the tame for the weeding warset. The intended fact, the time for the wodding was set. The intended husband continued to engage in profitable specula-tions, all the time writing her the mest endearing letters, which she had now in her possession, and apparently praying for the day to arrive when he schould call her his own As soon as she arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and competent under the laws of Pennyisans to repose the sines of her the laws of Pennsylvania to transact business in her own behall, she immediately employed the services of a couple of lawyers in Franchin, and "executed

extain its truments in writing" placing her property beyond the reach of any person she might marry for all coming time.

This was done secretly, no one knowing anything about it except hersef and her attorneys. This has beened only one week before the time set for her mai time. The intended hesband, in the meantime, successed in acquiring outle a fortune by specific. mai Tiage. The intended husband, in the meantime, succeeded in acquiring quite a fortune by speculation. The wedding gaiments were ready, and all due p reparation for the happy occasion were made. Just I tree days be ore the time set for the wedding, the in lended husband, by some means, mistrusted ahe had made disposition of her property in such a way that he could not come into immediate possession of it. He at once searched the records and found it till true, whereupon he immediately wrote his lady live a note saying he was enraged in some enterprise which required his lumediate attention, and begged of her to have the marriage ceremony postponed for a short time. She was grieved at the request, but accessed.

Before the next time set for the marriage to take Before the next time set for the marriage to take place he disca rded her.

Although she was nearly crazed over the terrible blow inflicted, with true womaniv courage she remained true and fathful to her obligations. In the fall of 1864, having met with great pecuniary success, the once intended husband removed from Peunsy vania to bt. Louis, where he remained until last summer, when he married an accomplished lady

in that city, and afterwards removed to Bachanan county, in this State. His discarded lady triend" in Pennsylvania immediately moved to St Louis on hearing of his marriage to another, and has been watching him closely until a short time ago, when she commenced suit against him in Buchanan county for breach of promise, laying damages at \$30,000. It certainly promises to be an interesting controversy, as neither party is disposed to yield or controversy, as neither party is disposed to vield or

compromise.

The lady has retained Hon. James F. McCormick, of Pennsylvania; Colonic George W. Stephens, of Hannibal, Mo., formerly of the firm of McCormick & Stephens in Pennsylvania; Arthur B. Wilson, Eq., formerly of Hannibal, Mo., and formerly resident of the same rown of the defendant in Iowa, and one of the leading lawyers in St. Louis. It is re-ported that the defendant has retained the services of Hon. L. T. Peckham, Colonel Simon F. Metcalf, and one of the leading lawyers of St. Joseph. We trust the West will be spared the discusting revela-tion of a case more appropriate for Eastern gossip.

New Jersey M. E. Conterence.-Third Day At \$1 o'clock the Conference was called to order by Bishop Scott, and the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. A Atwood, in reading a por-tion of Scripture, singing, and prayer. It was announced that Rev. I. L. Heisler would

open the Costerence with prayer on Saturda, morn-ing.
The Minutes were read and approved.

The Minutes were read and approved.

Ray Mr. Perry made a statement in regard to the business of the Book Concern, that Mr Grant was in an adjoining room, and would receive all those bretsrein who had business with him.

Rey, J. H. Vincent, Agent of the Sinday School Union, was permitted to make a statement respecting the progress and success of the Sinday School. He said there were, according to statistics, about one million of children in the schools. He said there was a movement on foot to elevate the Sinday Schools. He regarded these schools as paramount institutions, which ought to be blessed with the very best of teachers. Such teachers could do more in properly directing the minds of the children than the preachers themseives.

He advocated the combining of geography with the historical incidents connected with the ministerial works of the Saviour, so that the pupil will be able to comprehend the local topography as well as the his orical teatures of Jesus about Jerusalem. He wanted a thorough practical system adopted, in order to advance the intellectual as well as the moral usefulness of the children and the people at large. Various experiments had been made which had proved remarkably successful, which he strongly recommended. His remarks were very well received. The Umon had established a Sunday School paper. commended. His remarks were very well received. The Union had established a Sunday School paper,

to which subscriptions were urged.
Dr. Butler, recently from India, was introduced, and made some very pertinent remarks concerning the work in the missionary field of India. He re-Presented the work there in a prosperous condition, Various reports were received and acted upon, Mr. W. Moffat was continued at Freehold, as it

Mr. W. Moffat was continued at Freehold, as it was represented be was a very useful pas or John F. Heilerman was a so continued at Lumberton. George Reed, at Palmyra, an able and industrious preacher, was continued. Rev. J. B. Wescott was continued. Rev. Henry Baker was represented as a useful pastor, and was continued.

"Committee on Second Year of Trial.—Brothers Burr. S. H. Asay, Edmund Hewett, A. Lavrence, G. W. Dobbins, and D. C. Noles were examined by the Bishop respecting the duties or itinerancy. The remarks of Bishop Scott, during the examination, were foreible and appropriate. These young men passed a creditable examination.

Brother Ballard was excused from acting on the Publication Committee. Brother Hil was also excused.

cused.

E. W. Burr was elected to Deacon's orders, and admitted to full connection. S Asay, stationed at blanchester for two years past. He was represented

Manchester for two years past. He was represented as a good and useful man. He was elected to Deacon's orders. Edmund Hewitt was spoken of as a first class man. Admitted into full connection, and elected to Deacon's orders. A. Lawrence was favorably reported upon; had been an acrive meacher; and was admitted into full connection and to Deacon's orders. G. W. Dobbins was also reported favorably upon, and also admitted to full connection and Deacon's orders. D. C. Noles was also admitted and elected.

A reso ution was offered representing the willing-

A reso ution was offered representing the willingness of the Conference to admit lay representation, whenever the majority of the lay members are obtained. Pos poved for the present.

Lucius O. Manchester was favorably reported upon. Mr. Eastlack also passed ravorably. Had gained 160 members at Tuckerton. Brother Zans was at present confined to a sick bed. J. B. Turpin was also admitted; a'so Mr. Adams Joseph L. Roe, George L. Dobbins, David Schock, Mr. Mickle, were admitted. The committee on investigation of the charges

against Mr. Loudenslager was announced.
J. H. Hutchinson was appointed on Post Office. Action was then taken on the question of super-numerary members. Brother Brown's relations were

continued, with work. Adjourned.

# THE FENIANS.

Arrival of an Envoy from Stephens-His Iscape from Ireland Contradicted-SCabinet Session at Union Square.

The latest and most important event in the Feman circles is the arrival on Wednesday an envoy from James Stephens to Colonel O'Ma-hony. It is said that this gentleman, who was an officer in the late American Rebellion, is the bearer of very important despatches, the con-tents of which have been communicated to the principal Fenian leaders for some days past in session at Union Square. The "powers that be" do not choose to communicate to an expectant public the smallest item of information relative to the future movements of the Brotherhood, However, the Union Square authorities contradict the statement that Stephens has escaped from Ireland. The Fenian Sisterhood are engaged in making extensive preparations for a fair, to be held in Germania Hall on the 16th of next month.

# THE SWEENIANS.

The Sweenian authorities and officials are usually very reticent, and report very little of importance, except the receipt of large sums of money, which is perhaps as important as any-thing else. It is stated that large numbers of men are rallying to the Irish standard, soon to be unfurled "over the border," that depots of arms and ammunitions of war are being established, and that the blow will soon be struck. Both wings of the Brotherhood appear to proper, and each is sanguine of success .- N. Y.

# Curious Claims.

An old Kentuckian, who says that he fought in the war of 1812, has memorialized Congress for compensation for eleven emancipated slaves who were formerly his "property." Here is his

"Your petitioner thinks that the Government should not take a man's property from him without compensation. (See Constitution United States.) Before the war he could have obtained the following

amount for his slaves; indeed, he was offered more than the sums he has set down:—

Charles. \$1500 Harriet. \$1000

Jack 1500 John William 500

Caroline. 1500 John William 500 Preston.....

The name of this man is J. Harding Magruder: but there is another claimant before Congress whose petition is still more curious. The second was also a soldier in the war of 1812. His name is Ephraim Hunt. He confesses that he serted from the service in September, 1815, but now applies for bounty and back pay, on the grounds that he had a right to desert at the close of the war, and that he has recently frozen his fingers and is now a cripple!

- An agent from some great capitalists and contractors, who propose to establish a tunnel under the sea from Dover to Calais, has arrived in Paris, to apply to the Emperor for permis-sion to make borings on the French soil in order to ascertain the practicability of the

# THIRD EDITION

# GREAT FIRE IN CINCINNATI

### PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

CINCINNATI, March 23, 1 A. M .- Pike's Opera House took fire from an explosion of gas at midnight. The whole building is in flames. Adams Express office, Rickey & Carroll, booksellers, Peters & Brothers' music store, and Wilson's sewing machine establishment occupied portions of the building. The structure will be entirely destroyed. Loss about half a million

### THE LATEST REPORTS.

### LOSS. TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

CINCINNATI, March 23, 10 A. M .- Pike's Opera House is entirely in runs. Portions of the front wall have fallen into Fourth street, and the entire rear and side walls have fallen out. The Enquirer office, with all its contents, is completely destroyed. The fire spread across Baker street to Adams Express Co.'s stables, and to several buildings in Third street, but is now well subdued. The total loss will reach \$2,000,000. Mr. Pike's loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, and he has an insurance of only \$38,000. Very little property was saved from the building, excepting the money and papers in the office. The actors lost all their wardrobes. Adams Express Co. saved their money and valuable packages, but

everything else was lost. Amongst the losers are the following :- R. W. Carroll & Co., booklushers; Wheeler & Wilson, sewing machines; A. C. Peters & Co., music dealers; Strawbridge & Gerlach, lithographers; Bryant, Stratton & Dehaus, Commercial College; Harple's Mercantile Printing Office; J. P. Holdy, boots and shoes; S. Holmes & Son, paper hangers; D. Baldwin, pianos; Nob ett & Atkins, saloon; J. W. Langley, cigar dealer; Buckeye Billiard Saloon.

The fire broke out about half an hour after the audience had been dismissed. Its origin has not been fully ascertained, although it is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of gas. The fire spread so rapidly that in five minutes the whole building was in flames.

The event has somewhat dampened the spirits of the community here.

### CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

#### The Spanish Fleet Repulsed by a Cuflian Fort-Bolivia Joins Chill and Peru Against Spato, Etc.

Naw York, March 23 .- The steamer Arizona. from Aspinwall March 15, brings the California mails, passengers, and treasure of March 1. The Golden City left Panama March 10 for San Fran-

The gold excitement at Barbacoas continues, The crews of the Spanish fleet on the Chilian coast are suffering from confinement and want of fresh provisions. The Spanish trigates Villa de Madrid and Blanco have been repulsed in an attack upon the Chilian fortifications at the mouth of a river in which was the allied fleet. The fortification was a strong one, and had mounted ten guns from the Peruvian frigate Amazonas, wrecked on the bar. The Spaniards attempted to shell the place and to reach at long range the squadron inside. The fire was handsomely returned by the fort, and the Blanco was much damaged, after which they returned to Valparaiso.

An able consular protest has been made against the Spanish commander's declaration of coal being contraband of war.

It was rumored at Valparaiso that credits to a large amount, which had been granted by the Oriental Bank of London, had been dishonored by their correspondents, the Bank of Valparaiso. They were, however, immediately taken up by the National Bank of Chili for the honor of the Oriental Bank.

Bolivia has allied herself to Chili and Peru, for offense and defense. Peru is rapidly preparing to take a full share in the war. Eight torpedoes will soon be ready for the defense of Callao. Prado's Government was inspiring confidence daily. The Colombian Congress has rejected the proposition to declare war against Spain.

The weather on the Isthmus was dry, and the country healthy.

# PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Final Passage of the Broad Street Im-

# provement Bill.

HARRISBURG, March 23 .- Mr. Connell read a bill authorizing the West Philadelphia Institute to sell certain real estate.

Mr. Bigham one allowing the Wilkerbarre and

Philadelphia Rairoad Company to borrow money.

A supplement to the act authorizing the building of the Philadelphia and Lane Turnpike was passed Also, a bill offered by Mr. J. M. Nichols, yesterday, relative to Common Council.

Mr. Connell presented a joint resolution requesting the Congress to vote for an act to increase the number of army post changing.

House of Representatives.

ber of army post chaplains.

House of Representatives.

An act silowing interest to be charged at the rate of 7 per cent, was defeated. Aves 43; Noes 46.

Mr. Thomas called up the Senate bill for the improvement of Broad street, which passed finally. 80 ayes to 11 noes. The Philadelphia members yoting sye were Messrs. Adair, Davis, De Haven, Freeborn, Gheghan, Heod, Kerns, Lee, Marks, Quigley, Ruddiman, Subers, Thomas, Wallace, and Watt. Those voting No were Donnelly, Josephs, and Sterne.

Before the bill passed, Mr. I homas presented a petition in favor of the improvement of the street from 220 owners of property, representing 82 000 feet, and from the tollowing engine, fire, and hose companies, viz:—Niagara, Franklin, United States, Hope, Delaware, Philadelphia, Northern Laberties, Phenix, Friendship, Perseverance, Assatance, Reliance, Diligent, Pennsylvania. Columbia, Good Intent, and others, in all forty-three petitions.

An amendment presented by Mr. Kerns, allowing railroad companies five years to remove their tracks, instead of three, was voted down, as was also an amendment by Mr. Quigley relative to Councile, and one by Mr. Adair that the bill should not interiere with the Beading Railroad.

Mr. Ruddiman called up the petroleum bill, which was passed,

COST DELL STOR

### WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph, WASHINGTON, March 23.

Appraiser at Large.

Lorin Blodget, Esq., has been confirmed by the Senate as United States Appraiser at Large. The appointment of Mr. Blodget is well deserved, and will gratify his many friends in Philadelphia and Washington, in b th of which cities he is well and favorably known.

The Views of the President.

A part of the Connecticut delegation remained over yesterday, and had another interview with President Johnson. He frankly admitted his sensitiveness on the point of having had the Union triumph in New Hampshire heralded as a defeat of the Presidential policy. He knew differences of opinion existed, and he was willing to tolerate them. While earnestly desiring the success of his own peculiar views, yet he had never had any other thought than to fight out these differences in the Union party, and not out of it; and he had never, by word or dee !, knowingly given any one occasion to suppose him in favor of a restoration to power of the corrupt disloyal party which had vilified and opposed him during all the dark days of the war. He asserts that the effort making in Connecticut to represent the Administration as hostile to the success of the Union-Hawley ticket, and desirous for the triumph of English, are totally untrue. The statement that the Federal office-holders in that State have been in any wise influenced or directed adversely to General Hawley is equally false. The interview of Mr. Foster and General Hawley yesterday lasted nearly two hours; and yet this morning's Intelligencer has the hardihood to assert that General Hawley failed to get an interview with the President. This paper is pronounced by the leading Copperhead journals in Connecticut, for their own purposes, as "the Adminisration organ;" and by such audacious and systematic falsification does it hope to aid the cause of its friends, the Copperheads in Con-

### Irish Bonds.

The Superintendent of the Fenian Bond Agency in this city states that, during the month past, sales of bonds of the Irish Republic have been made amounting to \$10,000. The bonds sold were mainly of the twenty dollars denomi-

### Quantrell.

The supposed guerilla Quantrell, brought hither from New York, has been visited by nearly a hundred persons, with a view to his positive identification. Parties are daily expected here from Kansas who know him intimately, and who suppose a mistake of his identity impossible.

### Important Naval Movement.

It is understood that orders have been issued for the immediate fitting out of a flying squadron for duty on the British North American coast. Various reasons are assigned for this movement. One is the assembling of the British West India fleet at Hallfax. Another is the Fenish scare. Still another is the termination of the Reciprocity treaty and the effect on our Fisheries. There is one thing certain: we shall have a fine fleet in the Eastern waters, capable of taking care of our interests in that quarter. It will probably equal the English fleet in

# Mayor Rozier.

The new Mayor of New Orleans, Mr. Rozier, just appointed by General Canby, was a member of the Secession Convention. He did not vote for separate secession, but was very violent and abusive of Lincoln and Hamlin, and the Northern Abolitionists. He remained in New Orleans, but refused to take the amnesty oath, because of its reference to slaves. Until the surrender of Kirby Smith he was chairman of the committee which called the last Democratic Convention. which asked compensation for slaves.

# Southern Pensions.

Attorney-General Speed has given an opinion sustaining the recent decision of the Commis sioner of Pensions as to the right of Revolu tionary pensioners restored to the rolls of the Southern pension agencies on proof of continued loyalty throughout the Rebellion. All pen sioners thus restored will now receive their pensions from the date of their last payment on the former certificates, without interruption, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Payment for the period from the 16th of August, 1861, to the date of completing the proof of loyalty, was suspended while awaiting the opinion of the Attorney General, which is adopted by the Department. After referring to the terms and import of the act of February 4, 1862, directing the names of all disloyal persons, and those who have at any time manifested a sympathy with the Rebel cause, to be stricken from the rolls, the Attorney-General says: -

"By this act Congress has sought to be just to all those pensioners of the Government who shall re-main faithful and true; and without any fault of theirs they must be regarded as public enemies. As theirs they must be reparded as public chemies. As the enemies, all intercourse with them under the laws of war, by the act of Congress and the proclamation made in pursuance thereof, was sussended; but by the act of 4th of February, 1862, their rights are saved, and when intercourse became lawful their right to demand payment was revived, and it became the duty of figurement to pay." came the duty of Government to pay."

General Grant Shorn. Lieutenant-General Grant, who, during the war, was bearded like [a pard, but whose whiskers were invariably kept neatly cropped, in accordance with the rules of military etiquette. to-day appeared on the street completely shorn of his facial hirsute appendage. Photographers will undoubtedly be rejoiced to learn of the change in the personal appearance of the Lieutenant-General.

# Obituary.

NEW YORE, March 23 .- Joseph Walker, one of our oldest and pest citizens, died to-day. He was widely known as a most honorable and successful merchant, and as President of several in surance companies, and for his boundless charities. His less is one that cannot well be re-

# Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, March 23.-Steamer Bellona, from London, has arrived. Her advices are antici-

The steamer Arizona has also arrived from

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Corn Planting—Affairs on the Red River, Etc. Etc.

NEW OBLEARS, March 22 .- Planting is going on rapidly. The corn is all planted. The District Court has been easy on debtors, and prosecutions are few and unimportant-mostly cases of prosecution for non-inscription of mortgages. The case of Mrs. Dr. Scott, of Nashville, before the Baton Rouge Court, was concluded, but had not been decided.

The officers of the steamboat seized at Shreveport for the murder of a negro soldier had been released by General Canby, but thirty of the crew were detained. There is much ill-feeling between the people and the negro troops on the river. It is believed that the cholera quarantine will be removed from Mexican and West India shipping, as it has been from Florida and coastwise shipping already. It is believed there is no cholera on the Gulf or Spanish main. The brig Ocean Wave, from the northwest of Cuba for New York, put in here leaking badly, and her captain had committed suicide.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 14.-Cotton moves slowly, and boats are leaving without cargoes. Cotton agents and thieves are prowling about, and the planters are selling their cotton for tear it will be seized unlawfully. Several commissioners have gone to Washington to get cotton released, and some have been successful. Cotton thieving has broken up all business.

GALVESTON, March 20 .- There is little news of public interest in Texas. A commission of nine has been appointed to draw up an address to the President. Mr. Barrett (Union) offered a proposition to pay the widow of General Houston the full salary he would have received as Governor for the full term from the time he was dismissed by the Secession Convention.

#### From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, March 23 .- The steamer

Perit, from Mobile, for New York, put in here

Freights at Mobile were dull; the coastwise steamer Ceres had left for New Orleans, and the steamers Mercedita and Gulf Stream were to have sailed for New York in ballast. Cotton at Mobile, 40@44c. for middlings.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ! Friday, March 23, 1866.

There was a firmer feeing in the Stock Market this morning, but the transactions continue limited. In Government bonds there is no change to notice. 7.30s soid at 99\$@99\$. 1035 was bid for 5-20s; 104f for 6s of 1881; and 904 for 10-40s. State and City loans are unchanged.

The Australasian brings financial dates to the close of the 10th inst. Monetary affairs were unsettled by the failure of the London Loan and Discount Company, with very heavy liabilities the occurrence having seriously affected the value of the large amount of shares of limited companies organized recently. 5-20s were quoted at 701. At Liverpool cotton was buoyant at 19 @194d. Messrs. Satterthwaite's American Corcu. lar says:-

since our last dealings in the London market in American securities have been in a somewhat limited scale. Towards the close of last week there was a strong disposition to buy United States 5 20 bonds, and on Sa'urday, prior to the arrival of the news per Australasian, they were brought up to 71, but from this price they have reacted on sales to realize profits, and close 70.279. Railway securities have profits, and close 70.2792. Kallway securities have sympathized in this downward movement. Il mois shares closing 772.26782, and Eries, 531.2642. Attantic and Great Western Debentures continue to be pressed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appressed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appressed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appressed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appressed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appressed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appressed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appressed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appressed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appressed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appreciate supersed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appreciate supersed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appreciate supersed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appreciate supersed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appreciate supersed for sale, but at anything under 80 supers appreciate supersed for sale, but at anything under 80 supersed for 80 pear to come forward pretty fresly. Small bonds of £100 each command 80@81.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 281@29. the latter rate an advance of 4; common do, at 28, no change; Reading at 50‡@51, a slight au vance; Camden and Amboy at 1171, an advance ot 1; and North Pennsylvania at 36, a decline of 1. 55‡ was bid for Penusylvania Railroad 204 for Little Schuylkill; 51 for Norristown; 54) for Minehill; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Hmira common; 39 for preferred do.; 284 for I hiladelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Cen-

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is ery little doing. Hestonville sold at 47, an adnce of 1; 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 193 or Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34 for Spruce nd Pine; 25 for Girard College; 124 for Ridge venue; and 29 for Union.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices. echanics' sold at 284; 206 was bid for North merica; 140 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for orthern Liberties; 100 for Kensington; 51 for nn Township; 531 for Girard; 77 for Western; 2 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 63h for Corn xchange; and 56 tor Union.

In Canal shaves there is very little movement. 25 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 52 for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal referred; 13f for Susquehanna Canal; 34f for etaware Division; and 59 for Wyoming Valley

Oil shares are dull. Ocean sold at 7, an ad mee of 1 on the closing price last evening. The quantity of coal transported over the Schuylkill Navigation up to the week ending arch 22, was 24,218 tons; to same period last

ear, 3382 tons; increase, 20,836 tons. -The Secretary of the Treasury has a curious cotton case under consideration. Upon the ity bales of cotton were seized by the Treasury Agents at Greensboro, Georgia, as the property of the late Southern Confederacy. This pro-perty is now claimed by one Poullain, formerly or the Rebel General Walker's staff, as his private property. He alleges that there is no such man as Rung—that his name is fictitious. So far, Ring has not been found; but it is charged that

he has been put out of the way by Poullain.

Thus the case stands at present.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Numerous despatches from Washington are to the effect that 'no Loan bill will pass the Ways and Means Committee or the House. Promi-nent members of the Committee have held, from the first, that the Secretary of the Treasury power, under existing statutes, to contract the currency; and it is said this morning that upon reconsideration, Mr. McCulloch has concluded that he is satisfied with the power now in his This has always been the eading financial authorities in New York, and it was only by an exceedingly close construction of existing laws that the Secretary felt himself obliged to ask for more power. It would be a bold Congressman who would dare to go home

to his constituents after voting to repeal or

amend any existing laws under which the Secretary can fund the currency debt; and it proba-biy will not be attempted. The signs also indi-cate a steady movement towards specie pay-ments, and new engagements should be made with caution."

-Tae Hon, E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, who, while in Congress, had much to do with the Legal Tender act of 1862 and the National Currency act of 1863, writes as follows on the true nationality and aniformity of National bank

"The National Currency Act is generally right as far as it goes; it limits the amount to \$900,000 000; requires the circulating notes to be well secured by roid-bearing Government bonds dep sited with the reasurer of the United States; requires each bank to redeem its circulating noies in lawful money on demand, as d to keep an adequate reserve for that purpose; makes them a logal touder for all taxes and other debts due to the Government, except customs, and for all debts owing by the Government, except principal and interest of the funded debt. It also makes them receivable by each National bank for all ordinary debts one to them, and each, bank cesionated as a depository is also required to receive it on deposit from all public officers. These are important provisions in the law for nationalizing this currency. deposit from all public officers. These are important provisions in the law for nationalizing this currency, and it consequently obtains a wide circulation. I would not change or alter any one of these provisions for do-contrabizing the currency, but I taink it does not go quite far enough in that direction. It will be perceived that all persons in the emp oy of the Government are compelled to receive it in payment for salaries and for materials and other-crysces performed for the Government. It is now in effect made a legal tender from the Government and the Fresident and other-crysces performed for the Government. It is now in effect made a legal tender from the Government of the Fresident, Cabinet, members of Congress, and the army and navy. If the President and other officers of the Government are compelled to receive it in payment for their salaries, why should not everybody e selbe required to take it from them for all ordinary douts they may meur? I can see no valid reason why they should not be a legal tender to persons can also compete other parties to receive it from them. I think sound policy requires the act to be still further extended, I would go one step further, and make the intrional tank currency like the Bank of England notes, a general legal render."

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 818 Walnut Street,

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Ocean ... . . s5 7 200 sh Leading Ck b5 5 500 sh Mt Farm .. b10 \*40 100 sh Am Gm Pt.2d 1 300 sh St Nich On b15 5 100 sh Catawissa pt. . 29 100 sh Read ... . . s5 50 100 sh Maple Sh ... . c 2 2 PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & bro. No. 40 S. Third street

| 9   | FIRST                     | BOARI      | )            |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
|     | \$1300 City 6s, new.ls 92 |            |              |
|     | 92100 do 92               | 100 ah     | Hestony 180  |
| ۲.  | \$1000 E'mira 7s 924      | 100 an     | Reading s10  |
|     | #100 an Cata pt 830 28    | 100 als    | doe50        |
|     | 100 sh de 28              | 400 sh     | do810 lots   |
|     | 100 sh do 281             |            |              |
|     | 1:0 sh do 282             | 100 sh     | dos10        |
|     | 100 sh doe 29             | 100 sh     |              |
|     | 100 sh do s60wn 284       |            | do           |
|     |                           | 100 sh     | do810        |
|     | 3 sh Cam & Am .c 1174     | 200 sh     | dolots50     |
|     | 10 sh N Penna 36          | 200 sh     | do.lots2d    |
|     | 200 sh Ocean s5 7         | 300 h      | do.b80.iots  |
| . 1 | 100 sh do 7               | 100 sh     | dob60a30     |
|     |                           | 100 sh     | do830        |
|     |                           | 200 sh     | do b2051 1   |
|     | 8 sh Mech Bank its 284    |            |              |
|     | DESTE A DUA COLD EVO      | TT A STORY | E OTTOTATION |

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as tollows :-American Silver D mes and Haf Dimes 118 119 

#### Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, March 28 -I'he movements in Breadstuffs

continue extremely limited. There is no shipping demand for Flour, and only a few hundred barrels were taken for the supply of the retailers and bakers at \$6.50@7 \$ barrel for common and good superfine; 872508 for extras; \$8.7409 25 for Northwestern extra family; \$9@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$11 lo for lancy lots, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$4.75. Prices of Corn. Meal are entirely nominal, 1000 barrels of Brandywine were sold on secret ferms

The market is very poorly supplied with good Wheat, and it is wanted. Sales of 1000 bushels good Pennavivania red at \$2.36 \$\forallef{p}\$ bushel. White may be quoted at \$2.30\overline{\pi}\$ bushel. White may be commands \$5\overline{\pi}\$90 cents. Corn is in good request, and 10 (00 bushels vellow soid at 70 cents, affoat, and \$2.00 cents in store; 500 bushels white at 70 cents. 69 cents, in store; 500 bushels white at 70 cents. Oats mand 50 cents. In Barley and Malt nothing

doing.

Cloverseed is unsettled. About 1000 bushels sold at \$4 50 to \$6 25, the latter for choice lots. Timothy is selling at \$3.75, and Flaxaced at \$2.70.2.75.

Whisky-The demand is limiter. Small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 25, and Ohio at \$2 28.

# Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Cotton active, and 4 cert higher. Sales 6000 bales; receipts to-day 1175 bales. The receipts are falling off owing to the light arrivals from Red river. Middling sells at 40 cents. Sugar, fair to fully far, 14@147c. Gold 125 1. Checks on New York 1 discount. Sterling exchange 361. Freights to New York 1; to Laverpool 1d. Saled, steamer Montgomery for New York.

Saled, steamer Montgomery for New 1918.

St. Louis, March 22—Flour duit and unchanged Wheat duit for medium and low grades, delivered; good to choice fail \$1.65@2.03; extra choice \$2.30 \$5.5246. Corn unsettled and lower at 58.659c, for mixed and yellow; 62.636c, for white. Ones declined 3c, Perk duit at \$28.50.627; Mess Bacon unchanged. Lard 17+@18c for kettle.

# The Glove Manutacture in France.

The manufacture of French gloves has in creased considerably for the last few years. In the year 1837 the gloves exported were estimated at 5,516,600 francs. Their value increased to 25,000,000 francs in 1849, and to 30,900,000 francs in 1853, and is still increasing. The kid and lambskins used for glazed gloves are dressed in Paris, Grenoble Annonay, Romans, and Charmont. manufacturers, whose gloves are most highly esteemed, employ workmen from Vendome, Montagne, Verneul, Mittry, Tremblay, and other towns in the Departments of the Oise, and the Seine et Oise. Kid gloves of second rate quality are manufactured at Grenoble, Gloves called Gants de Suede are made of the refuse leather-dressers' skins, with the wrong side turned out, and are manufactured wherever glazed gloves are made. Paris and Grenoble are the only two markets for the sale of gloves, the manufacturers in the other towns having depots and agents in the two former. The use of leather gloves has been introduced into France since the revolution, and the dressing of skins has made great progress during the last twenty-five years.

# Mild Winters.

The Gazette du Midi, a French journal, publishes some facts respecting winters remarkable for their mildness. In 1172, 1289, 1421, and 1527, the trees in January were already in leaf, and the birds had begun to build their nests in the branches. In 1538 the gardens were filled with flowers on the 1st of February, and in Paris swimming parties were organized. The winter of 1763 was very rigorous throughout France, but this remarkable iset was observed, that at the town of Sables d'Olonne (Vendee), and six leagues around, the months of December, 1762, and January, 1763, were exempt from cold, white elsewhere the weather was very severe, and the mouth of the Lorre frozen. That occurrence was remarked by the learned Le Condi-mine, who was then at Sable d'Olonne; he called the attention of men of science to the fact, but the reasons could never be ascertained. The muld winters of 1807, 1822, and 1853 had no pernicious effect on the crops.

-Orders have been issued by the War Department dismantling all the fortifications north of the Potomac. The Military District of East Tennessee has been discontinued by order of the