THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.--No. 74. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

LAST HOURS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Interesting Revelations—General Lee on Peace—A Conversation with Jefferson Davis—List of Union Men in the South.

The following interesting documents will be printed with the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department. They accompanied a circular letter, dated March 15, 1865, addressed by the Secretary of State, who vouched for their authenticity, to our principal Ministers in Europe. The first is a statement of the entire military strength of the Confederacy on the 4th of February, 1865, from official records in the War Department, which force was distributed as follows:—

Under Lee in Virginia	64,000
Command of Bragg and Hoke, North Carolina	9,000
Command of Beauregard and Hardee, South Carolina	22,000
[This last embraces the late army of Hood, and the forces which evacuated Savannah. It was, at the above date, at Branchville and Florence, South Carolina.]	
Command of Dick Taylor, D. H. Hill and Howell Cobb, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi	7,000
Entire force west of the Mississippi, under Kirby Smith, Magruder, and Price	50,000
	152,000
Hood went into Tennessee with	47,000
He brought out with him	17,500
Showing a net loss of	29,500
In West Virginia and East Tennessee, but	40,500

This force was to have been moved to Lynchburg after March 1.

From records in the Adjutant and Inspector-General's offices it appears that from October 1, 1864, up to February 4, 1865, 72,000 men had deserted from the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi.

Nearly all the Missourians deserted from the army of Price during his recent invasion of Missouri, and he lost during the campaign 19,500 men.

A distinguished Confederate officer just from Georgia (February 6) says that the remnant of Hood's army is nothing more than a demoralized mob. He saw the men pass through Montgomery on their way to Branchville, South Carolina.

The following statements were made by General Lee before a committee of the Rebel Senate, January 24, 1865:—

INTERROGATORIES BY SENATOR HUNTER.

Q. What do you think of evacuating Virginia and going to North Carolina? A. It would be a bad movement, in my opinion; the Virginia troops would go home.

Q. Do you think we have troops sufficient for the next campaign? A. I do not; we cannot last till mid-summer.

Q. What do you think of the policy of arming 200,000 negroes? A. If we intend to carry on the war, that is the least of evils; but in such an event it should be understood that these slaves have their liberty.

Q. Do you think we could succeed by putting the negroes in the field? A. That would depend on circumstances. We could at least carry on the war another year.

INTERROGATED BY SENATOR HILL.

Q. What is the sentiment of the army in relation to peace? A. It is almost unanimous for peace. The men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe that we cannot continue the war through another campaign.

BY SENATOR GRAHAM.

Q. What is your individual opinion upon the subject of peace? A. I think the best policy to pursue is to make peace upon the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be saved further sacrifice.

BY SENATOR WALKER.

Q. Provided peace be not made before spring, will you consent to take command of all the armies of the Confederacy, to act with unlimited powers? A. I will take any position the country assigns to me, and do the best I can. But I do not think that I can save the cause now—that no human power can save. Had I this offer made me one year ago I think I would have made our condition better than it is now.

BY SENATOR ORR.

Q. You think, then, General, that the best solution of our difficulties is to make peace on the Stephens plan? A. Yes, that is the best policy now. I think the army and people ought to be saved, if all else is lost.

Among the documents is a conversation between Jefferson Davis and the Rebel Senator Johnson, upon the return of the Peace Commissioners.

On Monday, the 6th of February, after the Peace Commissioners had returned from Fortress Monroe, Senator Johnson, of Georgia, waited on the President, and in substance, the following conversation took place:—

"Well, President Davis, so your peace mission has failed?"

"Yes, I knew it would. I hope now the reconstructionists will fight Lincoln instead of fighting me."

Mr. Lincoln, it seems, was not opposed to making peace with the States; but he was not in favor of recognizing the Confederate Government as an independent power.

"Yes, President, that you have withdrawn all the troops from Georgia into Carolina and Virginia. What will the people of Georgia do for protection in the next campaign?"

"The people of Georgia have followed the counsels of Governor Brown and Mr. Stephens; they must now protect themselves."

"Well, President, if you can do without the people of Georgia, the people of Georgia can do without you."

A list of prominent Southerners who favored a return to the Union before the close of the war is included in these documents.

The following list comprises the names of Senators, members of Congress, and leading public men throughout the South, who favor a reconstruction of the Government on the basis of the Union:—

Virginia.—Allen T. Carpenter, Senator; Thomas S. Gholson, M. C.; William C. Rives, M. C.; D. O. De Jarnette, M. C.; John B. Baldwin, M. C.; Fayette McMullin, M. C.; Samuel Miller, Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, Hon. John M. Botts, Hon. William J. Goggin.

North Carolina.—William A. Graham, Senator; William B. Dutch, Senator; Robert R. Bridges, M. C.; J. T. Leach, M. C.; James M. Leach, M. C.; T. C. Fuller, M. C.; James Turner, M. C.; John A. Gilmer, M. C.; J. E. Rumsey, M. C.; B. S. Ganther, M. C.; Governor Vance, Hon. W. W. Holden.

South Carolina—James S. Orr, Senator; W. W. Boone, M. C.

Georgia.—Herschell V. Johnson, Senator; Benjamin H. Hill, Senator; M. H. Blandford, M. C.; Clifford Anderson, M. C.; J. T. Shenmaher, M. C.; James M. Smith, M. C.; George N. Lester, M. C.; H. P. Bell, M. C.; Warren Aiken, M. C.; Governor Brown, Hon. J. I. Whitaker, Hon. Joshua Hill, Judge Senter Stephens, Judge A. E. Wright, Hon. V. A. Gaskell, Judge Busard, Hon H. B. Waugh, Hon. Lucius Samlin.

Alabama.—R. W. Walker, Senator; Robert Jameson, Senator; Thomas J. Foster, M. C.; W. R. Smith, M. C.; David Clopton, M. C.; George Watts, Hon. John Clemens, Hon. —— Fitzpatrick, former United States Senator; Hon. Mr. Parsons, at present a member of the Legislature.

Mississippi.—J. W. C. Watson, Senator; J. A. Orr, M. C.; O. R. Singleton, M. C.; W. D. Holden, M. C.; Ex-Governor Matthews.

Brignoli in Paris.

At the Theatre Italien in Paris the *Barber of Seville* has been performed to full houses, with Brignoli in the part of "Count Almaviva." The *Gazette des Etrangers* says:—

"Brignoli, an excellent singer, who has a great deal of Mario in the quality of his voice, appeared as 'Almaviva,' a part which has been declared to be at present impossible on the Italian stage in Paris, since, whether absent or present, Mario always fills it in our remembrance, when not in reality. Brignoli sang extremely well the serenade and the duet of the first act, and was at once rewarded by the bravos of the whole house. He has a just and flexible voice; he knows how to give it an accent at once intellectual and emotional; he vocalizes with a correctness and freedom rare in tenors of the present time. Though in him the actor is not equal to the singer, he acquitted himself well as a comedian under circumstances which put his powers to a formidable test."

—Calzado, the gambling opera director who was hustled out of Paris, is in California.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Municipal Election—Telegram from President Johnson—Orders by General Canby.

The following telegram from President Johnson to the lately elected Mayor of New Orleans appears in the journals of that city:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1866.—To John T. Monroe:—Your telegram of to-day just received. In answer thereto I send you a copy of the telegram sent by me to Mayor Kennedy, in regard to the Mayoralty of New Orleans:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1866.—Hon. Hugh Kennedy, Mayor New Orleans, La.:—I have no instructions to give in regard to surrendering the Mayoralty of New Orleans to the person who has been elected to fill that position.

We have no information showing the election was not regular, or that the individual who has been elected cannot qualify.

In the absence of such information the presumption is, that the election has been according to law, and that the person elected can take the oath of allegiance and loyalty, if required.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Orders of General Canby.

The following orders issued by General Canby indicates the course he took in the matter:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, La., March 18, 1866.—Upon the qualification and inauguration of the municipal officers who may have been elected under the law of the State of Louisiana, passed on the 13th day of February, 1866, and the Governor's Proclamation of March 6, 1866, the military order of May 20, 1862, creating the present Municipal Government of the City of New Orleans, and any subsequent military orders enlarging, limiting, or otherwise modifying the powers, duties, and obligations of the said municipal officers, will be vacated from and after 12 o'clock M. of Monday, the 19th day of March, 1866, the day appointed and designated by the law of February 13, 1866, as above cited: *Provided*, That this order shall not be construed as affecting or determining any question of public or private rights, or as impairing in any degree the obligations of any contract created or entered into by the present municipal authorities under and in conformity with the powers delegated to them by competent military authority.

If any of the persons elected, or claiming to be elected, to municipal offices under the authority of the law and proclamation above cited, are disqualified by reason of being excepted from the benefits of the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, that fact will be determined by the Commander of this department, or other superior military authority, and such persons will not be permitted to exercise the functions of the offices to which they have been elected, until the disability has been removed by the President, or he has otherwise passed upon the case or cases of the person or persons disqualified. In cases of disqualifications under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the facts must be determined by the laws of that State and by ordinary procedure in the courts of justice.

By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Assistant Adj.-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, March 19, 1866.—It appearing that John T. Monroe and James O. Nixon, who received, respectively, at the late municipal election, a majority of the votes for the offices of Mayor and Alderman, may come within the classes of exceptions mentioned in the President's Proclamation of Amnesty, neither having received a special pardon, they are suspended from the exercise of any of the functions of those offices until their cases can be investigated, and the pleasure of the President be made known; but they will be allowed to take the oath of office, and the Mayor elect will be allowed to administer the usual oath to the persons elected.

The remaining persons elected will, upon complying with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the State, be inducted into office, and the Municipal government of the city as thus constituted, and with the two exceptions above mentioned, is declared to be organized and in full force and vigor.

By order of Major-General E. R. S. CANBY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. G.
Official—NATHANIEL BURBANK, First Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS La., March 19, 1866.—J. Ad. Bozier, Esq., is appointed Mayor of the city of New Orleans, *pro tempore*, and will act in that capacity until the municipal government of the city is organized, as provided for by the 15th section of the City Charter, in the case of the sickness or temporary absence of the Mayor. By order of

Major-General E. R. S. CANBY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. G.
Official—Nathaniel Burbank, First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE FENIANS.

Our Preparations for Trouble on the Canadian Coast.

The flying squadron which is to be fitted out for a cruise on the British North American coast will, it is said, consist of seven vessels. It is not positively known as yet what vessels will be assigned to this duty, but in all probability the vessels selected will be as follows:—

	Guns.	Tonnage.	Fitting out at
Chattanooga	15	3,233	Philadelphia.
Pensacola	22	2,158	En route for N. Y.
Ashuelot	10	1,030	Boston.
Augusta	9	1,310	Washington.
Monocacy	10	1,030	Baltimore.
Osceola	10	974	Boston.
Galena	10	788	Portsmouth.
Total	86	10,473	

The above-named seven vessels, mounting eighty-six guns, seem a mere nothing when compared with the formidable fleet supported by England in British North American and West Indian waters. At the present time there are over twenty vessels belonging to England in those waters, and they are nearly all large vessels, mounting in the aggregate about 500 guns, and carrying over 7000 men. France has, also, quite a number of vessels cruising among the West Indian Islands and in the Gulf of Mexico.

OBITUARY.

Colonel James Morgan, of Texas.

We published several months ago an obituary of Commodore Moore, who commanded the Texas fleet in the engagement with that of Mexico, off the coast of Yucatan in 1844. Colonel James Morgan, who was Commissioner of Texas at the time, and who, against President Houston's instructions, authorized the expedition of Commodore Moore, has just died at New Washington, La. It was he who commanded the Texas trops on Galveston Island in 1836, during the war for Texan independence.

—The New York *Round Table* remarks that Broome street seems, just now, to be the centre towards which booksellers and publishers are tending. Among those who contemplate locating there the present spring, are Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt, Dick & Fitzgerald, Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co.; also, Mr. J. W. Bouton, John Bradburn, George Routledge, H. B. Durand, Ivison & Phinney, O. S. Felt, and, it is rumored, D. Appleton & Co., Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt will occupy the corner store, No. 451 Broome street, Messrs Dick & Fitzgerald the premises nearly opposite Messrs. Hurd & Houghton's.

—A Paris letter writer for one of the English papers is facetious. He says:—"Somebody has discovered the way in which Batty tames the king of the forest. He gets a lion, you see, and keeps him in a state of starvation for four days; when the beast is in the extremity of hunger he throws him a Hungarian jacket—a regular full-dress Magyar costume, with lots of frogs, embroidery and buttons. The starving lion rushes at it, tears it, and worries it, and finally bolts it. Then comes Nemesis in the shape of indigestion; and then, when the king of the forest has headache, heartburn, and is generally shaky and seedy, Batty appears in another Hungarian costume, just like the *indigesta moles*; and the brute creation not, I presume, liking the 'hair of the dog that bit you' system, Leo shakes his head, and turns tail. From that moment he is a 'sone coon'—a conquered lion—and learns to lick the hand which beats him."

THIRD EDITION

VETO

OF THE

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1½ o'clock P. M.—The President has returned to the Senate the Civil Rights bill, with his objections.

The veto message has not yet been read.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Senator Foot.

Senator Foot, at noon to-day, was supposed to be in a dying condition.

The Hospital Records

have just been footed up, and they show the enormous aggregate of 253,000 Union soldiers to have died on battle-fields and in hospitals during the war to suppress the Rebellion. This does not include those who died at their homes of lingering disease contracted in the service. It was remarked by a prominent member of the Government that if this terrible record could so soon be forgotten, by the Union men of the American nation, we were unworthy the liberty they died to save.

Revenue Seizures.

The Commissioner of Customs to-day received intelligence from the Collector at Newbern, N. C., of the seizure of a vessel from the West Indies laden with rum and sugar. The Collector at Providence, R. I., had also informed the Commissioner of the seizure of forty barrels of rum valued at $7000 to $8000.

A New Form of Prayer.

A gentleman just arrived here, who spent Sabbath week in Savannah, says that when the clergyman came to the prayer for the President and all in authority, he thus improvised his petition—"We pray, as we are instructed, for all in authority in this and other lands."

Examination.

The boards for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy are still in session at the Naval Hospital in Chelsea, the Naval Hospital in New York, and the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, and will so continue until all vacancies are filled.

Vacant Public Lands in the South.

The following statement exhibits the amount of vacant public lands in five of the late insurrectionary States:—Alabama, 6,732,058 acres; Louisiana, 6,228,102 acres; Florida, 1,932,796 acres; Mississippi, 4,760,736 acres; Arkansas, 9,298,013 acres. There are no public lands in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, or Kentucky.

Conscience Money.

Another contribution of "conscience money," amounting to $637·84, was to-day received by Treasurer Spinner from General W. Scott Ketchum, of the War Department. The money was received by General Ketchum from an unknown source.

Fractional Currency.

The sum of $58,500 in fractional currency was to-day delivered by the printing division of the Treasury Department.

Customs.

The receipts from Customs, received from the 10th to the 17th inst., from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, amounted in the aggregate to $2,846,848·17, of which sum New York contributed $2,464,953·18.

Seizure of Smugglers.

The Commissioner of Customs has received intelligence of two important seizures of vessels violating the United States revenue laws by smuggling into the country cargoes free of duty. One vessel, loaded with rum, molasses, etc., from the West Indies, was seized at Newbern, N. C., a few days since. The cargo was landed, but was seized, together with the crew. Another vessel, with its cargo of liquors, worth from six to eight thousand dollars, was seized recently at Providence, R. I. The goods were landed and secreted in a barn, but the agent of the customs discovered their whereabouts, concealed himself with a force near at hand, and when the smugglers came for their goods they were arrested, and possession was taken of the liquors.

American Engineers in South America.

The following is translated from a Bogota (Colombia) paper, containing President Murillo's message on the survey of the Magdalena river and its tributaries by the United States engineers:—"The coming here of these officers, who are the most distinguished in the engineer service of the United States of America, is due in great part to the benevolent solicitude of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, the enlightened friend of our country."

The Case of Colonel Rodney Mason, of the 1st Ohio Regiment.

On the 22d instant the President, by special order, revoked the order dismissing Colonel Rodney Mason, of the 71st Ohio Volunteers, and he has been regularly mustered out of the service. It will be recollected that Colonel Mason surrendered at Clarksville.

The President's Levee.

The Presidential levee of to-night differed somewhat from the previous receptions at the White House, and, notwithstanding the chilly and forbidding aspect of the weather, was largely attended by officials and fashionables of the city. Passion week seemed to have been forgotten in the general desire to be present, and throngs of ladies and gentlemen, in full dress, were arriving and departing continually, from an early hour in the evening until the time for closing the doors of the main entrance. The Marine Band were present as usual. Its leader was more than ordinarily felicitous in selecting airs for the occasion, and securing their faultless execution. The East Room and adjacent passages were crowded by young and old to listen to the delightful strains, where misses and matrons of every degree promenaded to measured cadences. Aristocracy and democracy were alike represented, and titled dames and republican wives and mothers were scarcely distinguishable in the crowded rooms of the Presidential mansion. The ladies displayed a large variety of toilets, from the plain parlor to the extreme evening, or party, dress. There were velvets, satins, pearl, lavender, crimson, garnet, and black silks in profusion, as well as tulles and tarletans. These, adorned with diamonds and other ornaments, with their neatly arranged coiffures, presented an attractive and fascinating scene. The President, as usual, stood near the entrance in the Blue Room. The guests were introduced by Marshal Gooding. Mr. Johnson was dressed in plain black, with straw-colored gloves. His daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, assisted in receiving the guests. They stood at the right and rear of the President. The former was attired in black velvet low neck and short sleeves, with illusion bodies, hair ornamented with flowers and back curls. Mrs. Stover wore a rich black silk trimmed with lace, low neck, with hair tastefully arranged and back curls. Many of the guests loitered around the Blue Room, but most of them immediately found their way into the East Room. Among those who remained in the Blue Room were Secretaries Welles, Denison, and McCulloch. Prominent among the promenaders were Mr. and Mrs. General Banks, the latter attired in a rich salmon silk, with pink flowers, low neck and trail, and coral necklace. Governor Sharkey and lady were also quite conspicuous. Mrs. Sharkey was dressed in a rich pearl-colored silk, long trail, with velvet border and trimmings, with steel edging, with an elaborate coiffure. Sir Frederick Bruce and Lady Thurlow were in the East Room most of the evening. He was dressed in the plain republican style, without any decorations, while Lady Thurlow's attire was of the same simple style. She wore a dark watered silk. Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, escorted the lady of President Juarez. She was attired in rich lavender silk, richly trimmed, and long trail, with diamonds. Hon. L. D. Campbell also had a Mexican lady on his arm. She was attired in a blue silk, long trail, and fluted trimmings around the bottom, with diamond pin. Mr. Labantec, of the State Department, also escorted a Mexican lady, who attracted considerable attention. The brunette countenances and well-formed features of these Montezuma ladies furnished a contrast with the American ladies, and made them the centre of attraction. It is useless to attempt to describe all the ladies' toilets. A few of the most conspicuous must suffice. There were, however, many others equally as brilliant and attractive as those narrated above. The army was well represented. Generals Howard, Fry, Brice, Dyer, Ricketts, Robinson, and many others were present, with and without their ladies. Among the Senators and Congressmen present were Stewart, of Nevada; Davis and McKee, of Kentucky; Saulsbury and Riddle, of Delaware; Darling, Taylor, Brooks, Humphreys, and many more from New York. The evening wore away pleasantly to all, and by eleven o'clock the crowd was rapidly departing.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 27.—Mr. Worthington read a bill in place authoring the American Wood-paper Company to hold real estate in Chester county.

Mr. Shall read a bill incorporating the Allentown Passenger Transportation Company.

Mr. Donovan one for the relief of Casper M. Berry, late Brigade Inspector.

Mr. Reiff one relating to the construction and repair of roads in Lower Marion township, Montgomery county.

House of Representatives.

The House was engaged in the first reading of three hundred and fifty private bills.

The act preventing the City Councils of Philadelphia from increasing the public debt was objected to by Mr. Freeborn.

The following act, reported some time since from the Judiciary Committee, as amended, was objected to by Mr. Seibert:—

Be it enacted, That so much of the third section of the act approved April 9, 1861, as has been construed to authorize the Receiver of Taxes of the City of Philadelphia to charge and receive a commission of five per cent. from delinquent taxpayers be and the same is repealed: *provided*, that the amendment to this act is not to take effect until the expiration of the term of the present Receiver of Taxes.

The act legalizing the election of Common Councilmen from the First, Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Wards was objected to by Donnelly; and the act providing for the Sealing and Inspection of Gas Meters in Philadelphia, was objected to by Mr. Donnelly.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Late Gale—More Siamese Twins—A Prize Fight, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—The steamer *Cumberland*, arrived here from Charleston to-day, reports very heavy weather during the entire voyage. Spoke steamer *Andalusia* from New York on the 20th, during a heavy gale.

Two young negresses are now here from North Carolina, united by a ligament at the small of the back, like the famous Siamese twins.

A prize fight took place yesterday, about twelve miles from Baltimore, between two bullies named Collier and Carr. After fourteen rounds Collier was whipped. They fought fifteen minutes.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The Ohio Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the city of Cincinnati to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500,000 for the purchase of gas works.

The *Enquirer* Company have purchased all the property on Vine street, between the Gas Office and Mozart Gardens, on which will be erected a magnificent opera house, with a printing office in the rear, to replace the buildings destroyed by the late fire.

More Support for the President.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The steamer *Pacific* has arrived from Portland, Oregon, with $100,000 in treasure.

The Republicans called a meeting at Portland to endorse President Johnson, when Governor Gibbs, who was present, arose and denounced the whole affair as a meeting of Copperheads, and he with others then left.

A New Daily Journal.

DETROIT, March 27.—The Detroit *Post*, a new and healthy-looking morning journal, made its appearance to-day. It contains, with the cordial approval of the publishers of the older city papers, all the telegraphic news reports from the Associated Press.

From Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 27.—The steamer *Connecticut* ran high and dry on the coal beds near Bristol, last night. She will probably be got off this morning. The water in the Hudson was lower yesterday than for a number of years.

Henderson, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock, discovered three burglars in one of the buildings of Eastman's College last night. One of them fired at him, the ball striking a testament in the breast pocket of his coat, doing him no injury. He returned the fire, but the burglars escaped. An examination proved that they were trying to steal his silver drum, and a quantity of money belonging to the stationery department of the College.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 27.—The schooner *Lizzie Lawson*, from New York for Charleston, S. S., was sunk on Chincoteague Shoals on Sunday morning, and went to pieces. One seaman was drowned.

The steamer *Patapsco*, from Baltimore for New York, has put into Norfolk, leaking.

The Canadian Volunteers.

MONTREAL, March 27.—At a meeting held yesterday to provide for the families of volunteers on duty, about fifty persons were present, who subscribed $25,000. It is supposed that $50,000 can be raised without difficulty.

Ship News.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Arrived, steamship *Guiding Star*, from New York, and ship *Flying Eagle*, from Liverpool.

New Jersey Conference.

SIXTH DAY.—At 8½ o'clock the Conference met, Bishop Scott presiding. The exercises of the morning were conducted by Rev. Mr. Sedgwick Rushing.

Minutes read and approved.

The first question was taken up so far as admitting to trial in the ministry young and unmarried men. George Wright was named, favorably reported upon, and was admitted.

Joseph A. Cann was named; the Committee and Presiding Elder reported favorably upon his character. He was admitted.

Henry Bradford was proposed. He had passed a very good examination, was reported upon, and after considerable discussion he was admitted.

The Effective Elders—Trenton District, Mr. E. Perry. He stated that the year in that district had been prosperous. The various enterprises connected with the work had been well attended to by the ministers. Churches, improvements, etc., had been well attended to. A new church had been commenced at Lambertville, which will soon be completed.

At Titusville another was in progress. In Trenton, in the Green Street Church, a glorious revival had taken place. The Front Street Station had erected a new parsonage. The church is now prosperous. The State Street Church had raised about $12,000 for the liquidation of their debt, and had erected a splendid parsonage. About $10,000 had been raised for the Central Church.

At Bakersville the churches were in an advancing condition.

The churches at New Brunswick were all flourishing.

The Second Church, at Long Branch—The old church had been sold, and a new Gothic-styled church is in course of erection. An institution of learning is to be erected there.

At Keyport, Squan Village, and Freehold and other places, the condition of the churches was favorably reported upon.

The missionary funds, etc., were announced, and the question of education, requiring the preachers to preach on education, was satisfactorily answered.

John S. Heisler, E. H. Durell, T. Hanlon, J. B. Graw, R. E. Lawrence, R. Hughes, M. Franklin, W. W. Bristine, H. Helting, J. S. Phillips, J. H. Hutchinson, J. H. King, G. H. Neal, W. T. Abbott, A. J. Gregory, W. E. Bayle, C. W. Heisley, S. F. Weaver, and J. Vannote were named and favorably passed upon.

Edmund Hance was transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

The Committee on Church Extension made an able and lengthy report, giving the plan of organization, etc., and which advocated in an able and eloquent manner by Rev. S. Y. Monroe. His appeal was of the most feeling and argumentative character. The report was adopted.

After disposing of some other business, the presentation of reports, etc., the Conference adjourned.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Strong, Read, and Agnew.—The Court this morning was engaged with the list of the counties of Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Lycoming, Clinton, Elk, and Cameron.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Thompson.—In the case of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Catawissa Railroad Company, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, et al., which was to have been argued this morning on the motion to dissolve the injunction granted by Justice Read, owing to the inability to secure a full bench a postponement was had, in order to fix a definite time for the argument.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison.—The Court this morning was engaged with the certiorari list.

—In France a dead body must be buried within twenty-four hours after decease, and a petition has recently been presented to the Senate praying that time should be enlarged to forty-eight hours. Cardinal Donnet supported the petition, mentioned several cases of premature interment, and related a story which produced a profound sensation. A young priest, in the summer of 1826, fainted in the pulpit and was given up for dead. He was laid out, examined, and pronounced dead, the Bishop reciting the *De Profundis* while the coffin was preparing for the body. All this while, and deep into the night, the "body," though motionless, heard all that was going on, in an agony of mind impossible to describe. At last a friend, known to the "deceased" from infancy, came in; his voice aroused some dormant power, and next day the corpse was again preaching from the same pulpit. The sufferer was the venerable Cardinal then telling the tale, and, in spite of official resistance, the Senate voted that the petition should be referred to the Minister of the Interior for action. The idea of the French authorities is, that as the living and the dead are among the poor forced to remain in the same room, interment cannot be delayed.

—The United States Consul at Tobasco, Mexico, reports to the Department of State, under date of January 3, that the *statu quo* of the belligerents in that section of Mexico is unchanged; but the Consul is informed that hostilities have been waged along the southern border of the State of Vera Cruz since the issue of the Emperor Maximilian's proclamation, which has led, in many instances, to the massacre of those who were so unfortunate as to be taken prisoners by either of the contending parties. The Consul informs the department that in late explorations he has discovered the ruins of two ancient cities which have remained unknown since the days of the Conquest. The first, from the topography of the surrounding country, the Consul is led to believe is the same that Cortez occupied at the time of his invasion of Tobasco. The edifices, although in complete ruins, afford proof and incontestable evidence of the vastness and grandeur of the ancient capital of Tobasco, which before the Conquest was called Cintla. The ruins of the other city are situated in the northeastern portion of the State, nearly opposite the present city of Lagunade los Lermenos, and was known before the Conquest as Xicolanea; and the tradition connected with it traces its origin to a period at least 200 years before the Christian Era.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 27, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very dull, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad, which is the most active on the list; about 4000 shares sold at 28⅛@28¾ for preferred; and 27 for common do., no change; Reading Railrord sold at 50¼, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 120, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania at 55¼@55½, no change; Norristown at 51½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 62½, a slight advance. 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54½ for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 28 for Elmira common; 39 for preferred do.; 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44¼ for Northern Central.

Government bonds are in demand, and prices tending up. 7·30s sold at 100, a slight advance; and 5-20s at 103¾. 90¾ was bid for 10-40s; and 104¾ for 6s of 1881. City loans are more active; the new issue sold largely at 92.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is little or nothing doing. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 12½ for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 41 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; 12½ for Ridge Avenue; and 28½ for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 76 for Western; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation, and 56 for Union.

Canal shares are unsettled. Morris Canal sold at 74; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28½ for preferred do.; 52¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; 35 for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are dull and neglected; Ocean sold at 6¾; Jersey Well at ¾; and Sugar Creek at 2¼.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The Money Market is without change, the demand for loans from the Stock Exchange being promptly met at 5 per cent., while first-class commercial paper is freely discounted at 6@7 per cent. The statement of the associated banks is favorable, and there is every probability of prolonged monetary ease at this centre. The legal tender notes have increased $1,093,269, and the deposits $429,538. An increase of $993,140 in the loans indicates a little more activity in the discount line. The specie has decreased $1,069,591, owing to withdrawals for customs duties, and there is an unimportant decrease of $59,645 in the circulation.

—The Cincinnati *Price Current* of 21st inst. gives the annual statement of the pork-packing in the West. The total number of hogs packed during the past season amounts to 1,683,474, against 2,451,619 packed the previous season—showing a falling off of 768,145 hogs. The average weight, however, shows an increase of 31 1-17 lbs. per hog, which reduces the falling off, weight considered, to 466,909 hogs. The yield of lard this past season was also greater than that of 1864-5.

—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the case of Michael A. Nolan and others vs. The Board of Assessors of the City of Albany, defendants in error, at the suit of Adam Van Allen, plaintiff in error, and other cases. The question presented was whether the shares of the stockholders in the banking associations created under the acts of Congress which provide for the creation of national banks can be subjected to taxation by State authorities. Associate Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that shares held by individuals were not a part of the capital of a bank, but must be regarded as personal property of shareholders, and as such subject to taxation by the State within the provisions of the Act of Congress. But that the judgment of the Court below must be reversed, on the ground that there was a discrimination between the shares of these banks and the capital stock of the State banks.

Chief Justice Chase read a minority opinion, not being able to concur that a State had the power claimed, which was an indirect mode of taxing the national securities, which was not authorized, nor intended to be authorized, by Congress. In the cases of Cutting, Fisk, and others, the court hold that a broker is chargeable on purchase of securities made on his own account, and for his own benefit, the same as on his commissions when purchasing for others.

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

FIRST BOARD

$5000 U S 7 30s June 100		400 sh Cata	b5 27
$5000 U S 5-20s 62 reg 103¾		500 sh Cata pf	lots 28¼
$1950 do	lots 103¾	100 sh do	s5wn 28¼
$40 City 6s, new	92	100 sh do	s30 28¼
$100 do	lots 92	100 sh do	s5wn 28¼
$1000 Pa R 1st mt	96½	100 sh do	s30 28¼
100 sh Jersey Well	¾	100 sh do	s5wn 28¼
200 sh Ocean	6¾	200 sh do	s30wn 1s 28¼
300 sh do	6¾	300 sh do	s30 28¼
400 sn do	lots 6¾	100 sh do	s30wn 28¼
400 sh do	6¾	200 sh do	s30wn 1s 28¼
100 sh Read	s5wn 50¾	300 sh do	s30 28¼
5 sh Morris C'l	b5 74	100 sh do	28¼
100 sh Sugar Ck	2¼	300 sh do	s30wn 28¼
57 sn Cam & A lots	120	400 sh do	b5 28¼
279 sh Penn R	lots 55¼	60 sh Leh Val	lots 62½
1 sh do	55½	200 sh Big Mt	lots 4¼
40 sh Norrist'n R	51½		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	126½	12 M.	126¾
11 A. M.	126½	1 P. M.	126¾

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	126½	127
American Silver, ⅛ and ¼	121	122
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	117	118
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	1
New York Exchange	par.	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 27.—A small sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $29 ℙ ton. Prices of Tanners' Bark are nominal.

The receipts of Cloverseed are light, and it is in fair request, with sales of 400 bush. of fair and choice at $5@5 50, and some from second hands at $6 75. A lot of Flaxseed sold at $2 75, and some Timothy at $3·50.

The Flour Market is as dull as ever, with a total absence of any shipping demand, but prices remain without quotable change. Sales of 1000 bbls good Northwestern extra family at $8 75@9 25, and Pennsylvania do. do. at $9 50, including small lots of superfine at $6·50@7; extras at $7·25@7 75; and fancy at $11@15. Prices of Rye Flour and Corn Meal are nominal, and there is nothing doing in either.

Wheat comes in slowly, and prime lots are scarce. Sales of 2000 bushels fair and choice red at $2·10@2 40, and a lot of Kentucky white on secret terms. Rye commands 85@90c. There is very little Corn here, and it is in good request at yesterday's figures. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow, in store, at 70c. Oats are dull, and lower. Sales of Pennsylvania at 49c. 1000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·40.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of refilled Pennsylvania at $2·25@2 26, and Ohio at $2·28.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton is dull but unchanged. Flour quiet; sales of 5000 bbls at unchanged prices. Southern dull; 458 bbls. sold at $8 65@15·25. Canada unchanged; 300 bbls sold. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn unchanged; sales of 21,000 bush. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $25 75@26·87½ for Mess. Lard buoyant