#### THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA defective vitalization of the blood, and when the blood LIFE GIVING POWER,

tleauses relaxation of the contractile powers of the blood cessels of the body and the intestines open their myriad blood ressels, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURF AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE, And while there may be no occasion for alarm, those of impure blood are most liable to suffer.



IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally andergoes a change, and Halmedle's HIGHL'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILL. n assistant of the greatest value.
GIV 10-6 BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION





Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in affect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsparila it cleanses and renovates the blood instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorder that grow and rankle in the blood.



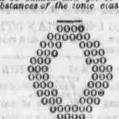
Scrofulous, mercerial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may stack. Thousands die aumunialy from protracted diseases of the class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asymm and prison, and satisfy yourself or the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of those diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmboid's Fighty concentrated Fund Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the reafest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

BBBBBBBB



AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparnils in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S. etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "That no remeay is equal to the extract of Sarsaparnila; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable a tribute that it is a plicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so trritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."



TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsa-TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrnp of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the ayruo is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a finid saturated with sugar is susceptible or holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fuld Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.



Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease. Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rhommatism Helmbold's FXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases. Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel. Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures. Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Bropay.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back. Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.



THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State MOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANIFARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as toyalumble remodies. land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remoties.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot. RELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO 504 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND NO. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggista everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, 314

#### THE VETO MESSAGE.

Its Reception to the Senate Exciting and Carious Scenes.

Special Despatch to the New York Heraid. WASHINGTON, March 27 — This has been one of the most exciting days yet experienced during the present session or the senate. The interest mani-isted in the Stockton case and the anticipation of the President's veto of the Civil Rights bill attracted a crowded attendance, not on y in the galleries, but also a large representation of distinguished gentle-mes on the floor.

mee on the floor.

As early as half-past 11 o'clock fully one-balf of the seats to the galleries were already filled, and by the time the Senate was called to order there was tittle room seft for the large numbers continuing to arrive. By 1 o'clock severas of the doors in galleries were closed and the admission of visit

During the morning hour a bill was introduced by Senator Declittle, which, it is said, covers the whole ground taken by the President on the im-portant question now agitating the country. Senator

portant question now agitating the country. Senator Stewart also brought in a bill as a substitute to the one he introduced some days ago.

At 1 o'clock the Stockton case came up, and a great effort was made by the gentleman's friends to effect a postponement. During this controversy, at a quarter past 1, a message from the President of the United States was announced. This information prompted a general learning forward in the galleries, and a sudden stillness pervaded the whole chamber. Every one listened with the utmost eage.ness to catch the words of the beargr of the message. Colonel Every one listened with the utmost eage ness to catch the words of the bearer of the message. Colonel Moore, Private Secretary to Mr. Johnson, in a loud voice, appounced to the Senate that the President of the United States returned the bill projecting citizens in their civil rights, with his objections thereto in writing. As might be expected—the impression having been previously formed in the public mind that the bill would be veloed—nobody appeared much surprised, though there was an arcent curiosity to hear the objections. The curious, however, were doomed to a serious de av. No sooner was the message received by the Speaker than the conflict on the postponement of the Stockton case was resumed, and when pushed to a voic was lost. Mr. Stockton himself now took the floor and consumed two hours and a half in reading his asgument in vindication of his claims to his seat. During this speech the arrival of the veto came to the cars of the members of the House of Representatives and attracted a large attendance upon the floor of the Senate. After waiting about an hour a member came in privately sunculong some unfloor or the Senate. After waiting about an hour a member came in, privately announcing some un-looked for operations in the other end of the buildlooked for operations in the other end of the building, when a general stampede of members took place to look after their own interests. When Mr. Stockton took his seat a cross-fire of amendments and motions to postpone came up and were fiercely contested, resulting in the passage of the amendment excluding Mr. Stockton, owing to the dodging of Mr. Stewart. It was now five o'clock, and still further efforts were made to renew the discussion, but without avail. Several members here moved to acjourn, but the will of the Senate was to the contrary.

adjourn, but the will of the Senate was to the contrary.

The reading of the President's objections to the Civil Rights bill was now in order, and the Message was instened to with evident interest. After the conclusion of the reading, the radicals were for pushing a vote on the question of passing the bill over the veto, and for a time affairs looked stormy, but the elements of opposition were soon dispelled when it was understood that Senators Grimes and Kirkwood, overcome by the irresistible attacks of the inner man, had gone off to dinner. The turther consideration of the question was therefore postpened until to-morrow.

co-morrow.

After the adjournment of the House of Represen After the adjournment of the House of Representatives a large number of members again made their appearance. Among these we noticed Messrs Washburne, Thad. Stevens. Roscoe Conking, Stillwell, Bingham, and Eggieston. Generals "Baldy" Smith and Grierson. Hon. J. D. Campbell, Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister; Colenel Bassloff, Danish Minister; Sir Frederick Bruce, English Minister; Freeman Clarke, Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court; and Major Morrow were also present.

States Supreme Court; and anjor morrow are present.

The radicals are exceeding sanguine of being able to pass the Civil Rights bill over the veto. They claim that they could have accomplished that result to-night if Senators Grimes and Kirkwood had not left the Senate. Their absenting themselves was the cause of the adjournment. They claim to have made converts of both Senator Stewart and Senator Willey of West Virginia. If, however, it is found to-morrow that they have not votes enough to override the veto, the question will be postponed until New Jersey elects a Senator and Vermont also sends one in the place of Foot, who can hardly live to-night out. It is also claimed that Colorado will be admitted on a piedge of the Senators to go will be admitted on a piedge of the Senators to go against the Fresident. Thus it will be seen that they are determined not to miss this time, but to make the breach between them and the President complete. There is little doubt but that they will be able to carry their point, especially in the absence of both Dixon and Wright from sickness. Stewart is sure to vote with the radicals; but Willey is claimed by both sides, as is also Lane, of Kansas. The chances are exceedingly thin for sustaining the veto in the Senate. Senators Wilson and Trumbull are sanguine of success. The former declares that hereafter a two-thirds vote in the Senate is sure against the President on all questions. He openly asserts that they will make war against the openly asserts that they will make war against the President now, and that they have finally reached a point that he has claimed for the last six months they must come to. The triends of the President seem to apprehend no fears of the result of the vote; but they evidently do not understand the work that has been done by the radicals to win over those Republicans who voted to sustain the former veto. While they have been active the President has retained their allies in his Cabinet and other offices, and has done nothing to strengthen the hands of those who stood by him on the Freedmen's Bureau veto. This has disheartened some of his Bureau veto. This has disheartened some of his former supporters, and given the radicals the very wet pons which have enabled them to influence the vetes of some of the wavering Senators. This shows the foily of retaining epponents to his policy in his Cabinet. It is reported that four members of the Cabinet are against the veto—Secretaries Denison, Stanton, Harlan, and Speed—and that Seward, McCulloch, and Welles approve it.

Senator Summer was rushing around the city excitedly this evening, and made himself well high uboutious. Within an hour or so he was at Senator.

ubiquitous. Within an hour or so he was at Senator Morgan's, the uptown hotels, and the National Hotel, besides being passed and repassed several times on Pennsylvania svenue. To avoid the White House appeared to be his first desire, and rauld loco-motion the second. Canvassing for to-morrow's vote was the reason generally assigned for his un-

THE LEGAL PORTION OF THE MESSAGE, The statement published to the effect that Hou. Henry Stanberry, of Ohlo, at the instance of the President, prepared that part of the veto message embracing the legal objections to the Civia Rights bill, has its foundation only in the fact that Mr. Stanberry, in company with friends, called on Thursday evening last, just before his departure for the West, to pay his respects to the President, and the conversation happening to turn upon the Civil Rights bill, Mr. Johnson requested Mr. Stanberry to state his legal opinion of its provisions, which request Mr. Stanberry promptly complied with. And it may be added that the compiled with. And it may be added that the President has, on this subject, availed himselt of the opinion of other lawyers of equal eminence and like ability, so that the veto message is abundantly fortified by the best legal talent in the country.

### The Connecticut Election.

WHO PRESIDENT JOHNSON IS FOR-WHOEVER SUP-PORTS HIS POLICY-WHO SUPPORTS IT? ENGLISH WHO OPPOSES IT? HAWLEY.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- President Johnson has to-day clearly defined his position in regard to the election in Connecticut, and no one will now be at a loss to know which ca ndidate has his sympathies. In reply to a telegram which he received from the East, he uses this plain and unequivocal language:—"In reference to the elections in Connecticut or elsewhere, I am for the candidate who is for the general policy and the specific measures promulgated in my annual message, veto message, speech of 22d of February, and the veto message sent in to-day. There can be no mistake in this, I presume. It is known, or can be ascertained, what candidates favor or oppose my policy or measures as promulgated to the country."—N. Y. World.

-The London Orchestra says that "the success of DAfricaine is very much contested in St. Petersburg, and when success is contested it may be put down as very small. At best it is but a 'succes de curionite.' n Here is at least an instance where Bussian and American tastes do

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUFREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA-Chief Jus tice Woodward, and Justices Strong. Read. and Agnew.—The tollowing important opinion of the Supreme Court, deciding that a party de-positing in bank a check, with knowledge of the fact that the drawers of the check had, at the time, no funds there to meet it, is guilty of assisting in a fraud, and cannot hold the bank responsible on a credit given his account on the deposit of the check :-

responsible on a credit given his account on the deposit of the check:—

Peterson & Co. vs. The Union National Bank, Error to the District Court of Philadelphia.

Opimon of the Court, by Strong, J.

That the check of Stamford & Houston was not actually paid, is a conceded fact. No more is claimed than that the bank paid it, in legal effect, by coarging it to the drawers, and crediting its amount to the plaintiffs. But what of that? Eurery it needs no argument to prove that the plaintiffs can retain no credit obtained by their fraud. The drawing a check upon a bank in which the drawer has no funds, and uttering it, is a fraud. It amounts to a false affirmation that the money is there to meet it. Hence it is a occert, pracised upon any person to woom the check may be negotiated, and equally moon the bank upon which it may be drawn. It is manifestly impossible for the officers of a bank to keep ever in memory the state of each depositor's account. To a certain extent confidence is reposed in the depositor, that he will not present to meet, and the abuse of that confidence is dishonest. It is not easy to see how it is less dishonest in the bolder of a check drawn by another to present it for payment, when he knows that the drawer has no funds in bank to meet it. His knoviedge makes him a party to the fraue of the drawer, and he becomes a willing assistant therein.

It was therefore a most important inquiry in this

It was therefore a most important inquiry in this case whether the plaintiffs, at the time when they sent the check to the bank to be credited to their account, knew that stamford & Houston, the drawers, had no funds to meet it. If they had such knowledge they made themselves parties to the fulse affirmation of the drawers, and they account they made themselves parties to the fulse affirmation. they made themselves parties to the lalse affirmation of the drawers, and thus secured the creek which they seek now to enforce. And we are of opinion that the case was correctly submitted to the jury. The evidence was that the check was presented after one o'clock, and there was very considerable evidence that before that hour the paintiff had been informed that the drawers would not make the check good. It would then have been gross error had the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiffs, or refused to submit to the jury the question whether the check was irraudiently presented, that is presented with knowledge that S'amtord & thouston had no funds in bank to meet it, knowledge withheld from the officers of the bank. The orincipal case reflect upon officers of the bank. The principal case relied upon by the plaintiffs (Levy vs. The Bank, 4 Dai, 233, and 1 Bin, 36) is distinguished from the present by the very important fact that the depositor there was

very important fact that the depositor there was ignorant of the worthlessness of the check when deposited, and obtained a credit for its amount.

We hold, then, that the exceptions taken to the charge of the learned President of the District Court are all unfounded. And so are the exceptions to the accussion and rejection of evidence. They are all unimportant, except the first; and that will appear, from what has been said, to be usuastained. It certainly was a material fact that the deposit of the check was not made until after the p aintiffs had been informed that one of the drawers had gone away, and that the check could not be met.

The second, third, fourth, and fifth assignments of error may be dismissed with the remark that they are immaterial. Even if there was error in the rulings of the Court referred to, which we do not admit, it was entirely harmless.

ndmit, it was entirely harmless. The judgment is affirmed.

#### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Gold Stocks-Markets-The New Jersey Senator-Arrest of the \$1.500,000 Bond Burglar-Reward, 8250,000-Important Local and Legal Items.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, March 28 -Gold opens this morning Mew long, marca 25 - cold opens this morning at 1271. Money is easy at 5@6 per ceut. Government stocks are active and firmer under encouraging advices from Europe. There is a notter feeling in commercial circles to-day in consequence of the advance in gold. There is an improved inquiry for produce and merchandise, and prices are irregular. Freights are brisk.

The market for beef cattle was controlled entirely

the sellers this week, who, as a matter of course had everything their own way. The supply was deficent, while under the tayorable turn in the weather th demand was more active. These facts were taken advantage of by the sellers, who put up their prices fully two cents a pound, the average being from 13 to 19, at with occasional sales at more extreme rates. The bulk of the offerines, which were ordinary, sold at 16 to 18c. Milch cows were dull but unchanged. Veals were active at 10 to 15c. Sheep and lambs were at \$4.75@10.00. Hogs were scarce, active, and higher, ranging from 10% to 11%. The total receipts were 3999 beeves, 716 yeals, 17,161 sheep and lambs, and 5180. The Hon. A. G. Cattell, or Camden, is already

The Hon. A. G. Cattell, of Camden, is already mentioned here as the successor to the Hon. John P. Stockton in the United States Senate.

United States Marshal Murray, of this city, received information about a week since that the partice engaged in the robbery of a million and a half of bonds from the office of Mr. R. G. Lord, in Wa'l street were in the city of New York, and that they would leave for Boston, Mass., that night. Acting upon this information he detailed two of his detectives, who acting in confunction with an operative tives, who, acting in conjunction with an operative of the secret service division of the Ireasury Department, ioliowed them on the evening train to Boston.

Just before arriving at the latter city the principal in the affair left the cars, followed closely by the detectives. He made his way to the city by private convex area and from themse took the carster New convey ance, and from thence took the cars for New-buryport, Mass., where he was taken into custody. The results accruing from this arrest have not yet transpired. Several rumors prevailed y-sterday, one of which was that the thier and bonds had been re-turned to this city. This, we are assured from good authority, is not true. It is probable, however, that they are on their way here, and that further particulars relative to the manner in which the case has been worked up may transpire to-day. The reward

in this case, it is said, foots up to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the largest ever offered in this country for the recovery of stolen property.

A verdict of \$3623 11 was rendered vesterday in the Supreme Court, Part III, held by Justice Mason, against the Hope Fire Insurance Company of Providence, R. I. The plaintiff in the suit is Ira Yearang, I. He with other covered a featuring mill dence, R. I. The plaintiff in the suit is Ira Yea-mans, Jr. He, with others, owned a flouring mill in Washington street, this city, extending through to Greenwich. He had the mill, machinery, fixtures, etc., insured in eight or nine different companies. About the last of October, 1854, the property was destroyed by fire. The other companies compro-mised, and together paid about \$40,000. This com-pany, thinking they had a good defense, contested the matter in Court, with the result as above stated. A final disposition will be made in the cases of the A final disposition will be made in the cases of the alleged distillery frauds to-day, in accordance with section 68 of the internal revenue laws, which specifies that proceedings to enforce the penalties shall be commenced within twenty days after the salaries

have been made,
William F. Rogers, master of the ship Garibaldi,

William F. Rogers, master of the ship Garibaldi, was charged yesterday before Commissioner Osborn with having, while on a vocage from San Francisco to New York, assaulted William Armboldt, the cook, by striking him several blows on the face, and knocking him down. The case has been postponed for further examination.

An action by Sheriff Kelly against Riera & Thehaud, agents of the "Compania Espanola de Alumbrado de Gaz," was conuinded in the Superior Court yesterday, Judge Garvin presiding. The company, it appeared, were indebted to Mr. Hoge, a merchant of this city, and funds to pay bonds issued by the company were sent to defendants, who advertised for as bondholders to present their claims. Mr. Hoge had the bonds attached; but Riera & Thebaud refused to give up the money in their possession. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, under directions of Judge Garvin.

### CANADA.

Shooting of a Volunteer Officer by Supposed Fa nians—Aid for the Families of Volunteers, Etc. TORONTO, C. W., March 27.—Universal quiet reigns in all parts of Canada, and no rumors are affort. The volunteers are still drilling in the

interior and guarding the frontier.

A volunteer officer in Montreal was yesterday fired upon and wounded, it is supposed by Night attacks upon mounted police are very

-The death-rate of women is greater than that of men in Scotland.

frequent.

# THIRD EDITION

# OBITUARY.

Death of the Hon. Solomon Foot, Senator from Vermont, at Washington, This Morning.

WASHINGTON, March 28. -Senator Foot, of Vermont, died this morning at 9 o'clock.

Sketch of the Hon. Solomon Foot. Solomon Foot was born at Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, November 11, 1862, and graduated at Middleburg College, in his nauve State, in 1826. He was employed as an instructor in various schools and academies until 1831, when, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in the town of his residence, Rutland.

He was sent to the State Legislature for three con secutive years from 1835, and in 1847. He was Speaker of the House for his last three years. In 1885 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and was elected to Congress in 1842 and 1844. At the close of the last term, declining re-election, he renewed his profession, but twas chosen to the United States Senate in 1850, 1866, and 1862. He was also President of the Brunswick and Florida Rathroad Company, of Georgia.

Mr. Foot deserves the credit of having cultivated his natural powers to their extremest extent. He became a lawyer of more than ordinary power, and a politician of great influence. Originally he was a Whig, but moved from the party in the dissensions and disputes of the compromise. Since then he has affiliated with the Republican and Constitutional Union parties, and has done whatever lay in his power to give them strength and supremacy.

Mr. Foot's character was rather deliberative and judicial than argumentative. He was more a judge than a lawyer, and though strong in his feelings and decided in his advocacy, he rather came in to support preconceived measures than advanced to inaugurate them. He was an able, unfluching Unionist in dark days, and his loss will be severely felt throughout the length and breadth of the United States. His patriotism, clear judgment, and high social qualities will be long remembered by those who have had the honor to associate with him in the Senate.

### A Serious Collision on the Ohio River.

#### Two Monitors versus a Fleet of Coal Boats.

CARRO, March 27 .- The tow-boat Hercules, with twelve loaded coal-boats, while coming down the Ohio river at 4 o'clock this morning, ran against the monitor Tippecanoe, anchored opposite the city, breaking the cabin of that vessel, and causing it to drift against the monitor Oneata. The latter's iron ram was bent several inches out of line, and she was forced from her moorings. Both monitors floated some distance below the city before they could be stopped.

It is not definitely known how many coal boats were lost, as the Heroules collected those still afloat, and proceeded on her voyage, but it is believed eight were lost.

Three steamers have previously been wreck ed on these monitors, and the steamboat men loudly demand their removal.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

General Bradley T. Johnson before United States Judge on Charge of Treason-The Effect of the President's Veto in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, March 28 .- Bradley T. Johnson, Rebel General, was arrested here yesterday, and taken before Judge Giles, of the United States Circuit Court, on a previous indictment for treason. He was held under \$20,000 bail for further investigation, and gave the required security.

The American condemns the President's veto, and thinks these great questions must now go to the people; that nine-tenths of the Union party do not agree with him. The Commercial adopts the Washington Star's opinion. The Sun quietly approves. The Gazette rejoices. As a general thing the veto produces no special sensation

### From the Pacific.

San Francisco, March 27 .- The delegates to the Oregon Union State Convention from Portland have been instructed to urge the nomina. tion of Mr. Soulkey for Congress.

Great excitement has been created at Victoria by the report of the discovery of a ledge of welldefined gold-bearing rock of great richness, fifty feet in width, within fifteen miles of the town.

A sharp shock of earthquake was recently experienced at Helena, Montana.

A regiment of mounted volunteers was going to the rescue of the citizens at Fort Benson, who were threatened by savages.

Mining stocks are weak. Ophir, \$760; Alpha \$430; Imperial, \$126; Savage, \$1060; Bullion \$115; Yellow Jacket, \$805; Hale and Norcross, \$950; Belcher, \$305; Chollar Potosi, \$416; Empire Mill, \$215. Legal tenders, 80%.

Arrived, ship Carlisle, from Liverpool.

#### [FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] An Insurance Company in Danger.

New York, March 28 .- A rumor was current yesterday that the Directors of the Brevoort Fire Insurance Company held a meeting for the purpose of passing judgment upon the fate of that institution. No details are given, and the result of the meeting did not transpire. The finances of the company have recently suffered heavily by accidental fires in this city."

## Arrival of the "Bremen."

New York, March 28 .- The steamship Bremei arrived at this port last night. Her advices have been anticipated,

AND STATES & CHARGESTER, \$-5000 44000 to 01.04

#### WASHINGTON. FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph,

The Central Pacific Boads

miles of the road have already been completed,

and it is the intention of the company to largely

increase their force of employes in the spring, in

order to complete the work to Salt Lake as

Change of Issue.

The National Republican of this city will, on

and after Monday next, be issued as a morning.

instead of an evening paper, in an enlarged

form, with new type, and other improvements,

as the organ of the Administration, and in sup-

Clarke Again.

The Hon. Freeman Clarke, Controller of the

Currency, is preparing a letter in reply to Trea-

surer Spinner, which will shortly be given to

The Belgian Embassy.

It is insinuated in Court circles that the Bei-

gian Embassy was, a ter all, sent here with a

strong squint towards producing friendly feeling

for the young King's brother in Mexico-Maxi-

Louisiana Affairs.

The contest over Louisiana offices is becoming

more earnest and complicated every day. Two

New Orleans have been rejected by the Senate.

The Union men of Louisiana now desire the

removal of Cuthbert Bullitt, United States

Marshal, and allege, among other things, that

he has gone over to the Copperheads. The

Maine delegation have recommended for the

position Captain B. Packard, who served

in a Maine regiment under General Butler, who

has since resided in New Orleans. Late news

from New Orleans has been received. General

Canby has relieved the temporary Mayor, Mr.

Rozier, and allowed the President of the Board

of Aldermen, George Clark, to act as Mayor.

Mr. Clark was elected to the Secession Conven-

tion as a co-operationist, but signed the ordi-

nance of secession, and went into the Rebellion

as Captain of the Continental Guards. The complaints from New Orleans against General

The Brooks Contest.

Brooks contested election case either to-morrow

CONGRESS.

Senate.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Sumner

Mr. President, a great bereavement has fallen

upon the Senate. Mr. Foot, a Senator of Vermont, one of our most honored associates, and

the oldest among us in continuous service, died this morning at 8 o'clock. He has passed from this scene of duty and honor. In the presence of such a sorrow it seems better that public

business should be suspended in this chamber

Accordingly I shall make a motion which I

believe will have the sympathetic concurrence of the Senate. I make it in the absence of the

surviving Senator of Vermont, who is now ne cessarily engaged in attendance upon the family

of the deceased, and after consultation with him. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was carried, and the Senate ad-

The Great Bond Robbery-Arrest of the

Principal.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The alleged principal

in the great bond robbery of \$1,500,000 from R.

G. Lord has been apprehended. Information

reached United States Marshal Murray, a few

days since, that the persons implicated were

about to leave for Boston. They were watched

and tollowed, and the supposed principal was

captured on his arrival at Newburyport, Mass.

It has not yet transpired whether the missing

bonds have been recovered; but little doubt is

Movements of Cunard Steamers.

China sailed at 6 o'clock for Boston.

fully covered by insurance.

HALIFAX, March 28 .- The royal mail steamer

Boston, March 28,-The steamship Africa

sailed to-day for Liverpool. She took out no

READING, March 28 .- The Ashland Wadding

The loss, which is estimated at \$10,000, is

TEXAS CONVENTION.

Belligerent Robels in the Convention-

They Declare the Fighting Not Over

Yet-The Unionists Going Home in

AUSTIN, March 12 .- In the Constitutional Con-

vention, on the 8th instant, the debate on the

torward Messrs, Waul, Ireland, and Runnells, three unpardoned Rebel generals, each of whom

maintained that the State had a right to secode in 1861. In a speech made by Waul he declared that the people of Texas had been marching to

such other music of late that they would not

submit to everything that was asked of them. Mr. Ireland also remarked that they (the Rebels) would have to gird on their swords and

go to the assistance of President Johnson. Many

of the Union delegates are getting sick and tired of the proceedings, and are leaving in disgust.

There are prospects of a general smash-up in the

-Labor is wanted in Minnesots. A Minnesots

paper says that capital, ready and anxious for employment; enterprise, chafing under the re-straints imposed by the lack of labor; projected

measures, abandoned only for want of mechanical skill and musele, are everywhere seen. It adds that Minneapolis needs and would give im-

mediate and remunerative wages to at least five hundred additional mechanics.

-A remarkable tusk or horn, measuring ten

feet two inches in length and twenty-two inches in circumference at the thickest part, has been found ten feet below the surface in excavating

repeal of the Ordinance of Secession

mill in this city, owned by George S. Jenkins, was partially destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock

ourned until to-morrow.

felt that they have.

this morning.

Disgust.

Convention before long.

different parts of England.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

Representative Dawes expects to call up the

Canby are numerous.

or Friday.

rose and said:-

to-day.

port of the National Union Party, as it claims,

speedily as possible.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ! Wednesday, March 28, 1866. The Stock Market was very dull and unset-The Stock Market was very dull and unsettled this morning, with the exception of Government bonds which continue in good demand at a further advance. 7:30s sold at 100@1004, a slight advance, and 6s of 1881 at 105. 1031 was bid for 5:20s, and \$11 for 10:40s. City loans are in fair demand, with sales of the new issue at \$11,60.92, and old do. at \$7\$.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa common sold for 276.27\$, the latter rate an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Pennsylvania Railroad at \$55. a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at An officer of the Central Pacific Railroad, now being constructed from Sacramento City, Cal., east to Great Salt Lake City, represents the work as being vigorously prosecuted. Fifty

rate an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Pennsylvania Railroad at \$55\frac{1}{2}\$, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at \$119\frac{1}{2}\$(@120, no change; Norristown at \$52\$; Northern Central \$44\frac{1}{2}\$, no change; Reading at \$50\frac{1}{2}\$, a slight decline; and Lenigh Valley at \$62\frac{1}{2}\$, no change; 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54\frac{1}{2}\$ for Minenili; 35\frac{1}{2}\$ for North Pennsylvania; 28 for Catawissa preferred; and \$28\frac{1}{2}\$ for Philadelphia and Eric.

and Eric.
City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull, and we hear of no sales. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 42 for Fifth and Sixth; 194 for Thirteenth and Fifueenth; 41 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; and 284 for Union. Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. 206

was bid for North America; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 75 for Western; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 56 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Delaware Division sold at 38, an advance of 3, and Morris Canal common at 74, no change; 21 was bid for Schusleil Navigation common. was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 284 tor preferred do.; 524 for Lehig 1 Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 6;@7, the latter rate an advance of f on the closing price last evening; and Maple Shade at 2 44-100, no change. nominations lately made by the President for

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

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. 

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, March 28 .- There is rather more doing in Cloverseed, and we notice sales of 400@500 bushels at \$5@6.75 for fair and good. Timothy continues very dull, and cannot be quoted over \$3.75. Finxseed sells glowly at 82 70@2 75. In Querestron Bark nothing doing. We quote No.

extreme dulness, but prices remain without essential change. The sales comprise a new hundred barrels, mostly to the trade, at \$6.25@7.00 \$\forall \text{ barrel}\$, for superfine; \$7@\$ CO for extras; \$1@\$ 50 for Northwestern and Pennsylvania extra tamily; and \$11@\$ 15.00 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Com Meal nothing doing

Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing

Prime Wheat meets with a fair demand, but the
receipts and stocks are very light, and prices keep
up remarkably well—Sales of 1600 bushels fair and
choice red at \$2.20@2.49; white ranges from \$2.40 @
\$2.76. Ryo is quiet, with small acres of Pennsylvania at 90c. In Corn, no change to notice;
sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 70c —Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels at 40@50c.

Whisky moves slow v.—Small sales of Pennsylvania refilled at \$2.25@2.26, and Ohio at \$2.28.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 28—Cotton has an advanging tendency; sales at 40@41 cents for middings, changed. Flour has an advancing tendency, and prices are £@10c. better; sales of 8500 bbls at \$6.70 @8.10 for State; \$8.20@11 for Ohio, and \$6.70@8.10 for Western; Southern is unchanged, with sales of 600 bbls; Canada is 5@10c better; 400 bbls, sold at at \$7.30@11.25. Wheat quiet, but steady. Corn; mixed has advanced lc.; sales of 21.000 bush, at 76c. Beef sieady. Fork buoyant at \$26.37½ for Mess, Lard steady at 16½@19c. Whisky dull.

-Four gentlemen from Worcester, Mass. two hundred and twenty acres in Madison county, Mississippi. They purpose to keep about twenty ploughs running, and will employ from thirty to forty negroes, and no less than hirty mules. They intend to raise this year about five hundred acres of cotton, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres of corn. All the articles of consumption are also to be raised on the plantation.

GREAT RAVELS.

GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE BAVEL.
ANTOINE BAVEL.
AND A TROUPE OF ARTISTS NUMBERING FORTY
PERSONS,
among whom may be mentioned the
MARTINETTI FAMILY (SIX IN NUMBER),
SIGNORITA PEPITA,
Premiere Danseuse, from the Opera at Paris,
M. VON HAMME.
first male dancer, and ballet master from Hawburg.
Modiles Vandris, Marzetti, Desiree, Julia Lehman,
Mons, Vandris, Garcia, Schmidt, Axtel C. Lehman,
and a

The Orchestra under the direction of M. Romainville The evenings entermaler

evenings entermalnment will commence with the 

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.

BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.

BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

REST IN THE WORLD.

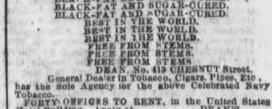
FREE FROM STEMS.

FREE FROM CHESNUT Street.

Concral Doaler in Tobacco, Cigars. Pipes, Etc.,

has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy

Tobacco.



Tobacco.
FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States
FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States
DEAN'S
Hotel Endlding. Apply at
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
So im
No. 413 CHESKUT Street.

for gravel for the Spalding and March Railway in England, at the pits of Deeping St. James. It is in a good state of preservation. It is believed to be the task of a mammoth, many specimens of which have been found at various times in \$10 BEWARD.-LOST A SEAL RING, BLACK DIV stone, on shank, crossed muskets. Please re turn to BAILY & CO, No. 519 CHEBNUT Street. 11