THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V .-- No. 78.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

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.

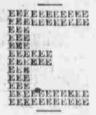
THE CHOLERA is defective vitalization of the blood, and when the blood oses its

LIFE GIVING POWER, It causes relaxation of the contractile power of the blood ressets of the body, and the intestines open their myrind blood ressets, and all the albuminous or fiesh-making material passes of from the bowels. PURE 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 undergoes a change, and BILNBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FATRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value. m assistant of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK. BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.



IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDRES with period SAFETY.



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 effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sars parila it cleanses and renovates the blood, instits 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 disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.



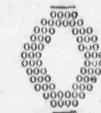
Scrofnlous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any bospital, asylum, and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the trulifulness of this assertion. The system best resists the faroads of these diseases, by a uniquous combination of Tonics. assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmboid's trightly concentrated Frund Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest 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.

RESPINER



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



TWO TABLESPOONSFUL DI the Extract of Sarsa-TWO TABLEST CONSFUL 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 Svr.p 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 syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a finid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and he syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nameated, and his stomach surfested, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparil a, and which is of no mass whatever, except to keep the decoction from apoling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Full Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.





THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANIPARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and sre considered as invaluable remedies.

Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 204 BROAD WAY, NEW YORK,
AED NO. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by Drugsists everywhere. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS,

Letter from Hon. James M. Scovel. To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

CAMDEN, N. J., March 31, 1866 .- My attention has tais morning been called to your extract in yesterday's paper, from the State Gazette. It contains many slanders on what the Press pleased to term my "erratic character," But I have no time for personal attack or defense. was thirty-two years of age on the 16th of Janu-

ary last.

I have never yet been driven into a course which had not the sanction of my reason or my conscience, or both. I cannot be driven. Now what are the facts at the bottom of the controversy into which I have been so unceremoniously

A plurality rule was offered by a Republican in the joint meeting of the New Jersey Legisla-ture which elected John Stockton Senator.

I opposed it bitterly. It passed by Republican votes in joint meeting against my protest. At the next ballot John Stockton received a plurality of the votes, and was declared elected by the President of the joint meeting. I went out of that meeting and made up my mind then and there that after the adoption of this plurality rule, as a man of honor I could not take part in an effort to oust him when Republican votes alone made has election a possi-bility. I opposed that election like an honest man. But when that election was had, as an honest man and a lawyer, believing him by law entitled to his seat, I have persistently refused to enter into the adventure to drive him out of

In my view of the law of the case, I am sustained by Trumbull, Poland, and six out of seven of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. Enough on that point,

Now about the joint meeting; and I will not pause or descend to notice the sinister allusions of the Gazette. A man with an empty pocket can defy the world, the fiesh, and the devil! I requested that the caucus should name the

man before I agreed to go into joint meeting. My motives have been doubted. Men always abuse an adversary when they cannot answer his arguments. The Legistative ournal of Friday correctly reports me as fol-

"Mr. Scovel opposed the resolution. He had just returned from Washington after consulting the foremost Republicans in the country. He understood the situation. He agreed with Mr. Trumbull, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, six of which Committee, out of seven, reported in favor of Mr. Stockton's right to a seat. Mr. Stockton is my political foe, but I will be just to him, and true to my sense of what makes a Republican gentle-

I can truthfully say:-"What am I to Hecuba. or Hecuba to me, that I should weep for her?" But I will do what I believe to be right, waile I would gladly bend to the request of the Union League just handed me. I am for sending a true man to Washington at once. Hon. John Vandyke, Judge Richard S. Field, Dudley St. Gregory, or any distinguished soldier who has served the country, can have my heartfelt support. Though threatened at my room within an nour by a member of a powerful political ring, l now giory in taking this responsibility and gladly again take my appeal from the politicians to the people whose servant I am, and who, by the grace of God, I will never betray."

I did consult with the best and greatest men

on the side of the Union in Washington, and I meant what I said and said what I meant when remarked, "I am for sending a true man to

Washington at once."
One of the greatest men of the nation in Congress said to me, "Scovel, better that the election of Senator go over than to send a timid, half-hearted Republican." I think, Mr. Editor, I am old enough to distinguish between the worship of man and devo-

tion to principle. The difference between the mere man and the principle is sometimes the difference between nell and heaven.

I am right within the doors of my own con science, and who dares to say that I will not go into joint meeting for Field, Vandyke, or Gregory? Has any opportunity been offered me I say that I will, if the Republican caucus unite on any of those men already named, or on Hon. A. K. Hay, of Camden, or Judge George S. Woodhull, of the Supreme Court. I will go into joint meeting at 10 A. M. (or any other hour) on Tuesday next. I want to send a true man and a statesman to Washington, and I am ready to make my words good by instant action. Now

let my enemies answer that, These Christian gentlemen, these unselfish patriots (?) who make up this political combina-tion which has hunted me like a partridge in the mountains, and charges me with daily violating all the ten commandments, can never dictate to me. Let a candid world judge be tween me and them. The tyranny which drove me from one party is as odious to one is another when it degrands that I submit to insolence and

injustice combined.

If God created me with a brain which is not blind to injustice, and a heart which sides with a man when he is oppressed, I do not choose to apologizé for that.

Yours, P. S.—I did not vote for myself on the organi JAMES M. SCOVEL. zation of the Senate, and am not responsible for any reporter's statements in the New York

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. Letter from Beverly Tucker:

The following is a letter from Beverly Tucker which has been sent to the editor of *The Cosmo*

and eloquent leader upon President Johnson's inter-position of the constitutional veto to the "Freed-men's Bureau bili" becoming a law. You are right. The principles and spirit of this masterly Executive message commend themselves to the indorsement of every patriot within, and every rational man without, the country. Private grievances, even though they have cuminated in onerous and unjust exile, should be forgotten in admiration for the stupen-dous achievement that has crushed out, as it were, at one blow, the purposes of a wicked party, seeking politically to oppress, and personally to degrade, the white people of eleven sovereign States! The cud of bitter disappointment must be chewed by those who were the authors of the awful warfare of sections that has deluged a land with blood, and made the graves of a moiety of a vast empire "heave but as some passing waves." They have sowed the whirl-wind and they must reap the storm!

wind and they must reap the storm!

It is no less a Christian duty to forgive, than a patriotic effort, at least, to forget individual wrongs, when opposed in the scale by the restoration of the personal rights and political status of eight millions of white people; and this official act of President Johnson must be accepted as a happy harbinger of that better spirit which is, we hope, to inspire the future councils of the present Government at Wash-Marten.

Thus much I deem it a grateful privilege to say, and I beg to join you in the anticipation of the good that must flow from this resolute and limely check

to the destructive spirit of radicalism, which, unresisted, would ere long have sapped the very sources of human liberty in that distracted country.

For myself, albeit I must seek a home in some foreign laud, and must yet live, perhaps forever, without the protecting ægis of that grand old Commonwealth I love so well, I shall ever, as a Virginian, look with the protections and affectionate interest to adgiman, look with filial and affectionate interest to all that touches the tuture honor and happiness of her noble scople, and shall cherish in my heart, is all its fulles', force, the beautiful and soluting truth, "Co',um non animum mutant qui trans mare currun',." Faithfully youre, BEVERLY TUCKER.

—Henry W. Allen, (ex-Republican Governor of Louisiana), who has edited the Mexican Times since its debut, was at last dates about to visit Cordova and the new American settlement called Carlota, and then proceed to Paris by the new French steamer Panama, which was to leave Vera Cruz for San Nazarine, via Havana and St. Thomas, on the 13th inst.

THE FENIANS.

Is James Stephens in New York? It is the belief of many persons that the Irish revolutionary chief, James Stephens, is at present secretly concealed in this city under the protecting wings of Head Centre O'Mahony, waiting to see if the British Government will claim him as a refugee from fustice, or a felonous jail-breaker under the extradition treat-between this country and Great Britain, A

mysterious-looking personage came over on the steamer Fulton, which reached this port from Havre on Thursday last.

This individual was noticed by all the passengers on the Fulton from his somewhat reticent and partial resemblance to the published por-traits of the Irish Mazzini. Whether he unbosomed himself to his fellow-Fenians on board of the Fulion, and declared himself to the simon pure, bona fide article, or C. E. L. R., it is not known, but it is certain that the engineers, fre-men, and many of the passengers of Fenian proclivities, believed the stranger to be James Stephens, and on the arrival of the vessel at her dock, a close carriage appeared on the wharf, as if by appointment, and the mysterious stranger, leaving the side of the steamer, entered the carriage, closed the blinds, and the carriage disappeared in the sinuous streets leading from disappeared in the sinuous streets leading from the North River. It is asserted by some of the Fenians in this city that Stephens is closeted with O'Mahony, and that there is a deadly strug-gie going on between the Head Centers for the spoils, which can only have one result, namely, the confinement of C. E. I. R. to the lowest dun-geons of the O'Mahony mansion. It is believed that Stephens will attempt to take the direction of affairs into his own hands, but it is also supof affairs into his own hands, but it is also sup-posed that John O'Mahony will make a desperate fight for the position he has held so man-

It is presumed that Mrs. Stephens is also in the city, as it is stated that Head Centre O'Ma-hony has purchased one thousand dollars' worth of lewelry, consisting of necklaces, a gold watch, and some other costly articles of bijouterie for a lady's use. These articles are to be presented to Mrs. Stephens, if that lady has not already re-ceived them. Mrs. Stephens is described by the enians who were acquainted with her in Dublin as a lady about twenty-five years of age.

Mrs. Stephens is the sister of George Hooper, a merchant of Dublin, who was deeply implica-ted in the Fenian conspiracy, and was senteuced to two years imprisonment. Mrs. Stephens is also the cousin of Mrs. Marquis, the wife of the Fovernor of the Bridewell, from which James Stephens escaped. It is presumed that Stephens will be compelled to give an account of his stewardship to the Brotherhood as soon as he makes his public appearance in this city.—N. Y.

Kasson Divorce Case-The Other Side. DES MOINES, Iowa, March 17 .- Editors Missouri Democrat:—I notice in your publication of the 14th instant, what purports to be a history of the Hon. John A. Kasson divorce case. as given by an Iowa paper. Being familiar with the tacts of the case, I am prompted, through friendship for our able Representative in Con-gress, to correct some of the statements in such published account of the unhappy affair.

Mr. Kasson made no confession of guilt of the charges of intidelity on his part. He did not meet his wife in this city on his return from Washington, and confess to her the truth of certain charges against him of adultery with certain persons.

The attorney of Mrs. Kasson notified her husband by letter of the intention of his wife to commence suit for divorce, and that the bill would charge him with adultery with certain pessons named, and with others unknown.

On his (Mr. Kasson's) arrival in this city, late on Friday evening, he went directly to the office of the attorney of his wife, for the purpose of seeing the petition for diverce and the charges against him. Upon examination he found charges of adultery by him with certain persons named, which he denied, and stated he should

resist such accusations.

He finally agreed with the attorney that if wife would strike out the objectionable part of the petition, that he would admit the general charge of adultery. This was agreed to. The next day Mr. Kasson and the attorney of Mrs. Kasson together went to Indianola, in Warren county, where the petition was filed. Notice being waived, Mr. Kasson filed his answer,

briefly as follows:—
"After seven years of domestic troubles, which I have tried in vain to arrest, I now take the responsibility of admitting the allegations of the etition, and join in the prayer for a divorce. I am of the opinion that a large majority the constituents of Mr. Kasson will never believe im guilty of adultery, and sympathize with him in the extreme course he has been obliged to pursue in order to free ministrician ica lous and unhappy wife, Respectfully, L. S. to pursue in order to free himself from hi

Suspension of National Banks-Who Pays the Notes ?

A despatch reports a small panic on account suspension of several national banks in the oil regions. By the following extracts from the National Banking Law it will be seen that holders of national bank notes, when the banks fall or stop, are entitled to look to the Government for the full payment of their notes. the law now stands, a national bank gets all the profits, and the Government takes all the risks of a banking enterprise; and the note-holders when they apply to a suspended national bank are quietly directed by the suspended director to apply around the corner to the Comptroller o the Currency. Having made all the money they could, they have no further trouble or responsibility in the matter.

"That if any such association shall, at any time fail to redeem, in the lawful money of the United States, any of its circulating notes, when payment thereof shall be lawfully demanded during the usual hours of business, at the office of such association, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package, by a notary public,"

"That on receiving notice that any such association has falled to redeem any of its circu-lating notes, as specified in the next preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency, * shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forieited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and thereupon the Comptroller shall im-neclately give notice, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise, direct, to the holders of the cir culating notes of such associations to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States; and the same shall be paid as presented.

-Rev. Charles Kingsley has written a letter en the subject of the game laws to a friend in Newcastle, in which he says:—"For my own part, I wish to Heaven there was not a hare or rabbit in England. Pheasants and partridges do good to the farmer and not harm. But the present over-breeding (I don't call it preserving) of pheasants offers a terrible temptation to many fellows, and must be put down by publi opinion. Meanwhile, the only cure will be to abolish the game laws, and put the beasts of the wood on the same footing as other property But I say that if I were a squire I would neve breed or feed a single pheasant. I would exter-minate hares and rabbits. If my farmers chose to keep a few hares for coursing, let them; and would have (if I cared for it, which don't) feapital shooting, and my tenants glad to see me. That is done on many estates now, and the consequences are excellent morally, and much more real sport obtained,"

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 31. Breech-Loaders.

General Hancock's Board, now engaged in the examination of models for breech-loading firearms, are still in session, and will continue to receive new improvements for several weeks, Over thirty patterns have now been entered.

Epidemic in an Almshouse. A malignant form of typhus fever has broken out at the city almshouse, which building has been abandoned, and the inmates removed to tents furnished by the War Department. The Proposed Negro Celebration at Rich-

General Terry having asked for instructions about allowing the Freedmen at Richmond to celebrate the 3d of April as a holiday, it being the anniversary of their freedom day as well as of the fall of Richmond, and that officer having expressed an opinion that said celebration would not be tolerated by the whites, it is understood that the President has directed it to be suppressed; and simulaneously with the report, the 6th Regulars received marching orders, and moved this afternoon towards Richmond. A resolution of inquiry into the matter will be offered on Monday, in the lower House.

Possible Trouble on the Newfoundland Coast. In view of the possibility of the occurrence of difficulties between the British and American fishermen off the Newfoundland coast, in consequence of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, the monitor Miantinomah has been desnatched to the fishing banks to protect the

Interests of American citizens. Rumors of Cabinet Changes. The newsmongers of the city are circulating reports again of impending Cabinet reconstruc-

tions, and, as on all former occasions, pretend to have confidential but indubitable evidence that it must certainly occur. Secretary Seward's health is to afford him a sufficient excuse: Stanton, Speed, and Harlan are to plead a want of harmony with the administration policies, and gracefully bow themselves out; Postmaster-General Denison's letter to the New Hampshire official is to be an excuse for intimating that he is not in such complete accord with the President as is imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the time-in short, McCulloch is the only one likely to remain, according to these latter day Cabinet reconstructionists. As yet rumor has assigned no successor to any one but Speed. Regent events point to Hon. Henry Stansbury, Ohio, as the man on whom the Attorney-General's mantle will fall, if any change be made. Russell Houston, of Tennessee, was mentioned some weeks ago as likely to whether he could afford to accept it. His friends assert that he could have the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, but he has thus far considered it not to his interest to accept the position. General Steadman's friends are equally confident that he can be Secretary of War whenever he desires the place. It is also thought by many that of all others Mentioned Governor Morton, of Indiana, stands first on the list. 1 give the rumors for what they are worth. Possibly no changes are contemplated. It is only certain that there is a popular expectation of a

change, The May Interest on the Five-Twenties. . The statement that the May interest on the Five-twenty bonds wil be paid in April is erroneous. On the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be said that the payment of the May coupons will not commence until they are due. Per contra, it may be said that the gold that is in the Treasury for that purpose will have to be kept for that use, and that no good reason is apparent to outsiders why the payments should not be made immediately.

Pennsylvania Politicians. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is in the city, and in close communion with Senstor Cowan. Report says the object of these interviews is to kill off General Cameron as a candidate at the next Senatorial election, and pave the way for the Governor.

Indian Treaty.

The President has proclaimed the treaty made with the headmen and chiefs of the Blackfoot band of Dakotah and Sioux Indians, similar to the treaties recently made with two other bands of the same Indians, by which they pledge themselves not only to preserve peace towards the United States, but to withdraw from the Overland route. In consideration of these stipulations they are to receive \$7000 for twenty years.

Consul Recognized. The President has recognized Gerhard Jansen as Consul of Oldenburg at New York.

New Y. ork, March 31 .- In the San Francisco despatch, published this morning, the shipment of treasure is largely overstated. The true figures should be \$439,334.88, of which \$309,459.44 was for New York. The error was occasioned by the fact that the cents were mentioned, a very unusual occurrence, and that being transmitted in figures, a wrong pointing was made somewherelon the route, as well as by the copyist

The Opening of the New York Canals, ALBANY, March 30 .- The Canal Commissioners met to day to discuss the time of opening the canals. The twenty-seventh of April and the first and third of May were suggested. The propability now seems to be that the first day of May will be fixed upon.

Descent on a Gambling House. Bosron, March 31 .- A posse of State constables made a descent last night on a gambling bouse No. 15 Brattle street, and captured thirty. five men, and all the implements of the concern.

-The friends of Mazzini in Genoa having commenced preparations to celebrate his election for Messina by a public manifestation, th police authorities intimated that they would not permit any demonstration, and would, if necessary, disperse any assemblage of this kind by

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Street Cleaning Contract—Injunction Against the City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pearce.—McKinley et al. vs. The City of Philadelphia, Morton McMichael, Mayor, and Joseph R. Lyndall, Controller of the

City. Opinion of the Court by Allison, P. J.

The complainants, who are owners of real estate and tax payers, ask an injunction to restrain the execution of two several agreements entered into by the Mayor, on behalf of the City of Philadelphia, for the cleansing of the streets of the city for a period of five years, under an ordinance passed the — day of March, 1866.

The reliet asked is threefold:—
First. That said ordinance may be declared

to be unlawful.
Second. That the Mayor be enjoined from the execution of said contracts, and be required not to affix the corporate seal of the city thereto. Third. That Joseph R. Lyndall, Controller of the city, be enjoined from countersigning any warrant for the payment of moneys required by the terms of any contract made in pursuance of the aforesaid ordinance.

The 26th section of the act of 1856 requires that all goods, merchandise, and any article of any kind, and abor and service required for the city of Philadelphia, in any department thereo shall be purchased and contracted for only it such manner as shall be prescribed by ordinance and for that purpose the Councils are required to direct by ordinance the manner and time of making the yearly estimates by the several de-partments of the said city, and of receiving sealed proposals for such supplies, as aforesaid, which proposals shall be preceded by advertise ment, and no contract shall be awarded to any

but the lowest bidder who shall give the requisite security therefor.

In the case of Comley et al. vs. the City—
2 Philadelphia Reports, 194—this section of the act was commented on in considering the question raised by the bill filed by the complainants in that case. The object of the law, it was said, was to grant against correction. was to guard against corruption and favor-iteism in the contracts which the city of neces-sity is required to make from year to year, for its supplies of labor and service, as well as of various kinds of personal property of which it is a large consumer. The guards thus sought to be thrown around the public treasury, it established and carried into effect, as contemplated by the act, would doubtless correct abuses charged to have been carried on to an extent which called for reform in the disbursements of the moneys of the city.
The Court further says—a broad and liberal construction should be given to an act whose provisions are of so wholesome a character, and if possible it should be enforced, not only by its letter, but also in accordance with its reason

and spirit.

The contracts now sought to be restrained, both as to their execution and operation, we hold are covered by the requirements of the act of 1856. They stipulated for the furnishing of supplies of labor and service, which are required to be performed for a department of the city of Philadelphia; and they are of such a character, that their want is an annually recurring want, and therefore covered by the direction of the law, that they shall be awarded after an oppor-tunity shall have been afforded to bidders to put in sealed proposals for the same, which proposats shall be preceded by advertisement, and the contract by the terms of the law must be

awarded to the lowest bidder. It is attempted to be set up for answer to this conclusion, that the city has complied with the directions of the act, by the ordinance of March -, 1866, but the objection to this answer is, that the ordinance does not provide for a yearly estimate by the Department of Streets and Highways, or by the Street Cleaning Depart-ment of the city, for the furnishing of this ne-cessary supply of labor and service, which can under no circumstances be dispensed with for a single year, and is therefore capable of being anticipated as an essential and annual want of the city, for which either department named can make a yearly estimate, and this is peremptorily required to be done.

But the objection is equally strong, that there is no pretense even of a compliance with the duty enjoined by the act to advertise for proposals for the furnishing of such supply of labor and service, and that upon an oppor-tunity thus offered for competition, the con-tract has been awarded to the lowest bidder. Nor is it set up for answer to the prayer of the bill, that competition for the cleansing of the streets was alforded to any one by advertisement or otherwise. The ordinance of March 1866, empowers the Mayor to enter into contracts with competent persons for the removal of all dirt, etc., from the streets for five years, at a rate of charge not exceeding ninety-five thousand dollars per annum.

The whole matter of the contract subject, to the restrictions contained in the ordinance, is referred to the judgment and discretion of the Mayor. It would be difficult to conceive of a more palpable disregard of the clear and positive command of the act of 1856. Nor is it a sufficient answer to say, that this discretion has been honestly and judiclously exercised; this no one thinks of calling in question. The confidence reposed by Councils in the Mayor is no more than a just tribute to his well-established character for integrity and ability, but this only makes a departure from the protection which is sought to be thrown around the public interests the more dangerous as a precedent, and requires us to do that which r the circumstances, we regret to be compelled to perform.

The importance of prompt provision for the cleansing of the highways of the city, in view of the near approach of warm weather, of the now objectionable condition of many of our streets, and of the impending cloud which has been drawing near to us, charged with pestilence and with death, are most serious and important considerations, to which we are not insensible. But our duty yet remains-to declare the law as we believe and understand it to be, and as it has been invoked at our hands. have no other alternative allowed to us but to

grant the injunction prayed for.

The following opinions were also delivered by the President Judge: -Estate of John Y. Clark. Exceptions to auditor's report. Exceptions

dismissed and report confirmed.

Charles Bard's Estate. Exceptions to auditor's report. Exceptions sustained and report referred back to auditor, with instructions to correct his report, by charging the accountant with the amount claimed by exceptants.
Uber vs. Hickson & Clemens. Certiorari. udgment reversed.

Bradfield vs. Rehn. Certiorari. Judgment reversed. Skelton vs. Mason. Certiorari. Judgment re-Cook vs. McDevitt. Certiorari. Judgment re-

ersed. Dickensheets vs. Hotchkiss. Certiorari. Judgent reversed. Beulah vs. Beulah. Divorce, Report of Examiner affirmed. Cary vs. Cary. Divorce. Report of Exam-

iner affirmed. ICOURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludlow .--Habeas corpus cases, and other miscellaneous cases incident to the closing of the February Term, occupied the session of to-day.

Charge of Embezzlement as Consignee. John W. Fox is charged, under section 128 of the Revised Penal Code, with embezzlement as consignee of thirty sacks of blue army shoddy,

market for and could sell 10,000 pounds. Mr. Dalton being influenced by this statement, de-livered to Mr. Fox his 5000 pounds to sell on commission. This was in October and Novem-

When called upon to account for the goods to the consiguees, Mr. Fox denied Dalton's owner-ship, and said he had been instructed by Mr. Sheard, the manufacturer of the goods being at Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York, to sell them on his (Sheard's) account.

sell them on his (Sheard's) account.

The prosecutor decided that Mr. Sheard had ever given any such instructions, and showed that on the contrary Mr. Sheard held him (Dalton) responsible for the value of the goods, and had instituted suit for their price against him.

Under this state of facts the Court refused to discharge the defendant, and remanded him for this leavest the facts the court refused to discharge the defendant, and remanded him for this leavest the defendant. trial. Edward J. B. Thomas for the presecutor; Pierce Archer, Jr., for the defendant.

Joseph Alexander, convicted of the larceny of a pair of boots, the property of John Essler, was sentenced to four months in the County Prison.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, & Saturday, March 31, 1866.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices have an upward tendency. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 3000 shares of Philadelphia and Erie sold at 294@314, the latter rate an advance of 21; Catawissa preferred sold at 271@ 274, a slight decline; common do, at 274@28, the latter rate an advance of 4; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 1194; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, an advance of h; Norristown at 52, no change; Reading at 501, no change; North Pennsylvania at 361, an advance of 4; Lehigh Valley at 621, no change; and Northern Central at 44, no change. 284 was bid for Little Schuylkill, and 544 for Minehill.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, but the transactions continue limited. 7:30s sold at 100. 104; was bid for 6s of 1881; 104 for 5-20s; and 92 for 10-40s.

State and City loans were unchanged. New City 6s sold at 913; and old do, at 874.

City Passenger Railroad shares are unchanged. Hestonville sold at 42. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 51 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares are in demand, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 53 for Girard; 62 for Tradesmen's; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares are in better demand. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 281@29, the latter rate an advance of 1; Lehig's Navigation at 521, no change; and Delaware Division at 451, a decline of 1; 20h was bid for Schyulkill Navigation common; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Dalzell sold at 14, and Maple Shade at 21, a slight decline. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

\$000 U S 7 308 Aug 100 200 sh Phil & E...
\$500 City 6s, old... 874 100 sh do...
\$300 do...lots 87; 100 sh do...
\$1000 do...mun 91; 100 sh do...
\$3000 do. new is 92 100 sh do...
\$1000 Cam. & Am. 89 83 100 sh do...
\$2000 do m 8 8 89 34 100 sh do... \$2000 do.m 6s, 89 94 100 sh Ph. & E....c 294 do.....b10 do.....6.. 80 do..... b10 301 do...... 301 do...... b15 301 do...... 80 do..lots...e 80 100 sh 100 sh 100 sh do.....e do..... do.....680 do.....680 81 co....660. 805 do.....65 81 100 sn Reading. e 50 15 sh Del. Div..... 100 sh do...... 100 sh N Penna..... 100 sh PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:-New York Exchange..... 1-10. -Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, March 29, 1866:—

Auburn....
Port Clinton......
Harrisburg and Dauphin..... Total anthracite coal for week Bitumineus coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week..... 5,488 11 Total of all kinds for week..... Previously this year Total..... 844,599-12 To same time last year 820 250 18

Philadelphia Trade Report. Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAM March 31.—The Breadstuffs Market continues extremely quiet, but supplies come forward clowly, and prices remain without quotable change. There is a total absence of any shipping demand, but about 1600 bbls. were taken by the home consumers, chiefly extra iamily, at \$8.50@0.25 for Northwestern, and \$9@10 for Pennsylvania and Obio, including small lots of superfine at \$6.75@7.25. extras at \$7.50@8, and iancy from \$11 to \$15. small sales of Rye Flour at \$4.75, but there is very little demand.

Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

demand.

Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The market is entirely bare of white Wheat, and prime is scarce. Sales of 4000 bushels choice red at \$2.27@2.40; 3500 bushels on secret terms; and 500 bushels inferior at \$1.70. Rye sells in lots at 90c. Corn is in good request, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 71c. affoat, and 70c. in store. Oats are unchanged. Sales in lots at 494.650c. In Bariey and Malt nothing doing. There is very little Quercitron Bark here. The last sale of No. 1 was at \$29 \$7 ton.

In Groceries and Provisions there is a fair trade doing at steady prices.

Whisky is dull Small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.25@2.28; and Ohio at \$2.28.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 31—Cotton quiet at 40@41c. Flour quiet and uncharged; sales reach 550 bbls. Sales of 550 bbls. Southern at unchanged prices, Canada quiet; sales of 980 bbls. Wheat held nighter. Corn quiet and steady. Beet quiet. Pork dull and lower; 225-50@25-62j for Mess. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet but steady.

valued at \$1298-25, which was consigned to him with authority to sell on commission, the consignor being James Dalton. Fox had a hearing on writ of habeas corpus to-day.

The facts as testified to by Mr. Dalton are that Fox represented to him that he had ordered some 5000 pounds of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods. Whisky quiet but steady.

New York Central 91; Reading, 101; Yirginia 6a, 6a; Mission of the same goods, and had a civil selection of the same goods. Whisky quiet but steady.

New York Central 91; Reading, 101; Yirginia 6a, 6a; Mission of the same goods and had a civil selection of the same goods.