THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 79. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Naval Battle on the Chilian Coast—Official Accounts—Rejoicings of the People, Etc.

CHILI.

The Naval Victory—The Fight at Abtao.

Chili still remains the centre of public interest on this coast. The steamer of the 11th instant, from Valparaiso, brings confirmation of the reported victory of the allied squadron over the Spanish frigates *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanca*. Fifty-five guns in the hands of Peruvians and Chilians proved more than a match for ninety-four manned by the veterans of Spain. After a contest of two hours, in which fifteen hundred shots were exchanged, at the distance from one thousand to fifteen hundred yards, the Spanish vessels retired defeated.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE PERUVIAN DIVISION.

ON BOARD OF THE FRIGATE "APURIMAC" ON THE STATION OF CHAYANUS, February 10.—The allied squadron under my orders, consisting of the frigate *Apurimac*, the corvettes *America* and *Union*, belonging to Peru, and the steamer *Covadonga*, belonging to Chili, being anchored at this station, I was informed at 10 o'clock A. M., that in the contiguous channels two steamers were seen that in all probability belonged to the Spanish squadron.

I immediately gave orders to form a close line of combat, anchored and moored, and to make ready the engines of all the vessels, including the frigate, notwithstanding that it was quite unserviceable, according to the report of the engineers, owing to the damage of which I have already informed your Excellency. We remained ready for action, establishing telegraphs in the places most favorable for acquainting us promptly of the approach of the enemy. In effect, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., two columns of smoke could be distinctly discerned over the island of Abtao, which indicated the approach of the Spanish vessels by the eastern channel of the said island, which is the widest.

At half past three the Spanish frigate *Blanca* appeared in the channel referred to, followed closely by the *Villa de Madrid*; and when at a distance of about fifteen hundred metres from our line the frigate I commanded opened fire upon them, as also the other ships—a fire which was answered by the enemy in a spirited manner, but without being able to overcome our resistance; and, at last, forced by the damage we inflicted, went to take shelter in a creek situated to the north of our line, from whence they maintained a vertical fire. In this position, had the *Apurimac* been able to move, we should have issued out in line of battle to cut off their retreat—most probably with the most successful result.

Shortly after the two frigates left the creek, retiring slowly from the scene of combat without ceasing to fire upon our line, which being vigorously responded to, forced them to retreat until sheltered from our shot by the northern point of the Island of Abtao, which is the most elevated.

The enemy continued their retreat until, being out of range, the firing ceased, which had lasted without interruption two hours, and in which some fifteen hundred shots must have been fired by both sides.

The damage suffered by our side is as follows:—The *Apurimac* received three balls in her hull on the water line, a shell, which destroyed her launch, which was moored astern, and another which carried away her funnel.

The *America* received four balls in her hull, and two more, which, flying high, cut away the mainmast shrouds and some rigging.

The *Union* three, one of which entered by a port hole, killing two men who served the third gun and damaging the steam chest; and two others which fell upon the fashion pieces. It would be superfluous to mention to your Excellency the officers who were present at this engagement, as all, without exception, did their duty. I am amply satisfied with the discipline, coolness, and courage displayed by all, including about forty men of the Naval Brigade of Valparaiso, and thirty marines who were shipped at the last moment in order to fill vacancies.

As the course followed by the enemy's force after the engagement was not known, and the night was at hand, and our ships were unprovided with pilots, it was not possible for the corvettes to go in pursuit of them, for which reason I gave orders that skiffs should be sent out to reconnoitre the position taken up by them. However, the reconnoitring party found nothing but fragments of the frigates *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanca*, such as the figure head of one of them, fragments of sides, ramrods, sponges, seamen's caps, etc.

Notwithstanding that we were convinced of the damage suffered by the Spanish, and the slight fear we could entertain of a fresh attack after having repulsed them so gloriously, I maintained the force under my command at quarters until the 9th, when the Chilian corvette, the *Esmeralda*, arrived, the commander of which is at present the commander-in-chief of the allied forces, and whom I informed of what had occurred.

This is what it is my pleasing duty to have to communicate to your Excellency.

God preserve your Excellency,

MANUEL VILLAR.

REPORT OF COMMANDER WILLIAMS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED SQUADRON, February 15, 1866.—To the Minister of Marine:—I commenced my excursion on the 5th of the current month, at 6 P. M., after having instructed the commander of the *Covadonga* to keep his steam up—a recommendation I had previously made to the commander of the *Apurimac*—so as to avoid a surprise on the part of the Spanish, whom I imagined to be in southern waters.

The extensive quantity of ammunition and the different dispositions of an economical character necessary to the provisioning and equipment of the division did not allow me to weigh anchor the following day; consequently I saw myself forced to defer my departure until sunrise of the 7th, when I proposed to return having in tow the ——, laden with everything requisite for the squadron. I was ready and awaiting only the tide when, at 3:30 A. M., I received a communication from the Intendant informing me that the Spanish frigates *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanca* were at Huite—that is, at a very short distance from the mouth of the Chacao channel. Directly I received this intelligence I despatched a boat in charge of Flag Lieutenant Walker, with orders to proceed with all possible speed to the station and place in the hands of the Peruvian commander the original communication, informing him at the same time that I remained at the entrance of the port of Ancud, waiting an opportunity to enable me to join the division. To-day I could not do so, because the two Spanish frigates continued cruising, both before and after the combat, in the neighborhood of the Island of Abtao. Neither could I do it by night, because they placed themselves at the mouth of the Chacao Channel, one at the north and the other at the south, with the intention of surprising us, thinking, perhaps, that I should endeavor to take advantage of the darkness to attempt to join the allied squadron. At dawn I began to return, but on arriving near Remolinos I was met by Flag Lieutenant Walker, announcing to me that the frigates had not moved from their positions, which obliged me to return to Ancud and remain there till 2 A. M., when I again began my return, which I was enabled to effect without any mischance.

On my arrival at the station I received the despatches which I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency, and from which you will see that the two Spanish frigates have been repulsed; and their hurried retreat after such a sudden attack suggests the inference of a decided defeat, as otherwise they would have returned to the attack.

If the enemy had not kept at so great a distance during the combat—owing, probably, to the fear of the battery that defended the entry—with the sustained fire, which lasted an hour and three-quarters, we should have had to deplore many losses; but I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that they have been limited to the death of two seamen of the corvette *Union*, and some inconsiderable damage, stated in the accompanying despatches. God preserve you, Excellency. JUAN WILLIAMS.

REPORT OF COMMANDER THOMPSON.

THE STAMER "COVADONGA," CHAYAHUS, February 8, 1866.—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that yesterday at 8 A. M., two frigates were descried by the Talon Islands, and about an hour subsequently, having been recognized to be the enemy, I proceeded immediately to mount my third swivel gun and cleared for action. I applied to the commander of the station for twenty-four men to work the said gun, and I provided them with gun and musket cartridges, as likewise with the rifles which your Excellency sent on board.

At about 3 P. M. the two frigates presented themselves. They had passed by the Lagartija strait, and were evidently bent on entering the creek. I, in conjunction with Captain Lynch, had already taken instructions from the commander of the Peruvian squadron, who was determined to fight to the last extremity. At half-past three o'clock fire was opened by the *Apurimac*, and became then general and unceasing until half-past five.

During the engagement, observing that the *America* was enfiladed by the enemy's fire through the loss of a hawser, I went up to tow her; but the towing cable having given away, I left her and proceeded to cannonade the *Blanca*, which seemed stranded. I succeeded in getting some splendid shots at this frigate, but having approached the shallows I had to suspend firing and suffer exposure to the *Blanca's* broadside for more than ten minutes. Fortunately I have not to lament the loss of a single rope, notwithstanding that the Spaniard fired fifty shots at me. Those were the last shots fired, for then the enemy began his retreat, as there is reason to think, with considerable loss. I reckon that during the engagement more than a thousand shots must have been fired. For our part the *Covadonga* discharged fifty balls and forty-three shells.

The only damage I have suffered is a ball between wind and water in front of the stern boiler, which did not penetrate, it being almost spent.

In the corvette *Union* there have been two men, who served one of the guns, killed, and the other vessels have only met with damage as insignificant as mine.

Captain Lynch remained on board during the engagement, and it is my duty to observe that his enthusiasm and serene coolness are worthy of admiration and special notice. As regards the officers and crew, I can only say that they have behaved like brave men. God preserve your Excellency,

MANUEL J. THOMPSON.

THANKS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED SQUADRON.

The Chilian Minister of Marine has sent the following despatch to the allied naval commander:—

SANTIAGO, February 23, 1866.—His Excellency the Minister of Marine has received with great satisfaction your important despatch of the 15th instant, No. 157, together with the accompanying documents relating to the repulse suffered by the Spanish vessels *Blanca* and *Villa de Madrid*, in their attack of the 7th instant, upon the *Apurimac*, *America*, *Union* and *Covadonga*, comprising the allied squadron anchored in the waters of Covalue, under the command of Captain Manuel Villar.

This incontestable triumph of the allies over so superior a force, and resulting in such serious damage to the enemy, has excited the admiration of the people and the Government—one of the most distinguished feats of arms achieved during the war in which we are now engaged. His Excellency has directed me to express the satisfaction of the Government, through myself, to the officers and men who took part in the engagement. May God preserve you.

J. M. PINTO, for the Minister of Marine.

On the 11th instant the Government of Peru declared medals of honor to the victors in the engagement at Abtao.

MANIFESTO OF THE SPANISH COMMANDER.

The declaration of the Spanish commander, making coal from the mines of Chili contraband, remains thus far a mere paper manifesto.

PERU.

The Alliance of the Four Republics.

In Peru itself events are of a somewhat less momentous character. The 27th and 28th of February, by order of the Government of Lima, were celebrated in honor of those occurrences which, it is claimed, are destined to mark a new epoch in the history of the nation. First, the revolution against the imbecile and traitorous Government of Pezet, which was first declared in Arequipa on the 28th of February, 1865. Second, the brilliant triumph obtained by the allied squadron in the waters of Abtao. Third, the quadruple alliance of the four republics, Chili, Peru, Equador, and Bolivia.

Again, the report from England that one or more vessels had been detained under suspicions of a design to engage in the war against Spain, together with the report from the United States that Senor McKenna and Dr. Rogers had been arrested upon a charge of violating the "Foreign Enlistment Act," has directed the somewhat surprised attention of the public here to the great fact that the acknowledged merit of a cause is not sufficient reason why the sound principles of law should be aside in its behalf.

THE FENIANS.

Excitement in Hamilton—The Entire Military Force Called Out To-Day—Rumors of an Invasion.

HAMILTON, C. W., March 31.—The whole of the 13th Battalion of volunteers, stationed in this city, were dismissed from active service this afternoon. Almost immediately afterwards an order was received from the Adjutant-General's office by Brigade-Major Villiers, calling out the entire force of volunteers in the city, including the 13th Battalion, the Naval Brigade, and a field battery, for 2 o'clock on Monday. Much speculation and excitement in consequence, but no explanation has yet transpired. Similar orders have been transmitted to all commanders of military districts throughout the Province.

Of course, another grand volunteer rally followed the promulgation of this order. The members of the Thirteenth are jubilant, and will respond to the call with alacrity, although there are no signs of the former wild excitement. The danger is not considered imminent, from the fact that the volunteers are not ordered to report until Monday afternoon.

The Financial Management of the F. B.

CENTRAL COUNCIL CHAMBER, HEADQUARTERS F. F., No. 32 E. SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK, March 31, 1865.—To the Officers and Members of the F. B.—Brothers:—In pursuance of a vote passed at its January session, the Central Council met here on the 17th instant. It affords us the highest gratification to inform you that after a vigorous and careful examination of the books, papers, and vouchers of the Financial Secretary, B. Doran Killian, Esq., we are thoroughly convinced that this department of the Fenian Brotherhood has been managed with marked ability and a strict adherence to constitutional provisions.

The system originated and successfully carried out by your Secretary in the issue and sale of bonds of the Irish republic, has enabled the organization to withstand the depressing influence created by the Senatorial direction of the Fenian cause.

A special report of the Financial, Civil, and Military Departments will be immediately forwarded to the circles of the Fenian Brotherhood in America. James J. Rogers, P. A. Sinnott, Jeremiah Cavanagh, John W. Tobin, Central Council Fenian Brotherhood.

JOHN O'MAHONY, Head Centre.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

A Review of the Case—Extraordinary Developments.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Ex-Senator Stockton has returned from Trenton, and reports to his friends, that he has no prospect of an election by the present Legislature; but it is so arranged that no election will be had; and as the Governor cannot fill any vacancy occurring while the Legislature is in session, the vacancy will continue until next winter, when he considers it certain that there will be a Democratic majority in both Houses, thus securing his return. The Republicans are all for Cattell, except Scovel, who is opposed to filling the vacancy because he considers it not fairly made. Mr. Cattell has been a radical for several years. The position of affairs in New Jersey is looked upon with the greatest interest.

Martyred at Last—The Immortal J. N. Free Egged in Montgomery, Ala.

The well-known, irrepressible, and always-ready-to-be-martyred J. N. Free, some weeks since departed for the South, with the declaration that we would hear of him through the Southern papers, and lo! and behold, the last breeze from that supposed to be sunny clime whispers the important news of his martyrdom. J. N. assumed the pressure at Montgomery, Alabama—it was too heavy for the people—they couldn't see it from their standpoint, and pelted the "immortal" with rotten eggs, forcing him to leave town. As J. N. is always willing to "martyr," as he has abundance of "nerve," it is conjectured that he took the philosophical view of the matter, and was fully equal to the requirements of the occasion.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

PEACE PROSPECT FOR THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Gastein Treaty to be Accepted.

THE BRITISH REFORM BILL

Stephens Not in Paris.

THREATENING RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The steamship *City of Paris*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 21st ult., arrived at this port this morning.

Later advices from Vienna report that the apprehensions of a war have been removed.

The Conference of the Principalities held a second meeting at Paris on the 19th ult.

A Vienna telegram asserts that declarations of a reassuring character have been received from Berlin, and the apprehensions of war been thereby removed. It is stated that the Gastein Convention will be adhered to. The London *Morning Post* believes this statement unfounded, and that the relations continue critical.

In the House of Commons Earl Grosvenor gave notice that on the second reading of the Reform bill he would move an amendment declaring it inexpedient to discuss the bill until the House has before it the entire Reform scheme contemplated by the Government.

Sir W. Hytt also gave notice of an amendment to prevent the bill taking effect till provision is made for the re-distribution of the seats.

The *Times* says Lord Stanley will second Earl Grosvenor's amendment, and predicts an independent support for it. It hopes it is not too late for the Government to bring forward a better bill.

The *Morning Post* believes the amendment will prove the death-blow of the Ministry.

The *Daily News* and *Star* regard it as an insidious movement—as meaning nothing but opposition to reform, and says the Conservatives dare not move a direct negative to the measure.

It is again asserted that Head Centre Stephens has arrived in Paris.

A Paris telegram of the 20th, to the *Daily Telegraph*, reports on good authority that Head Centre Stephens has not arrived in Paris, having been in Scotland.

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 25.—A battle has been fought, without decisive results, between the Argentine and Paraguayan armies, attended with heavy losses on both sides.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The steamships *Hecla* and *Hermann* arrived out on the 21st.

A steamer, supposed to be the *Edinburgh*, passed Crookhaven this morning.

The ex-Rebel cruiser *Shenandoah* was sold here at auction to-day for £15,750.

The political news is unimportant. The accounts of the relations between Austria and Prussia are conflicting.

The steamer *Tripoli* left Liverpool on the 20th for New York, and the *Scotland* sailed on the 21st.

The following is a summary of the news taken out by the *Tripoli*:—

In the House of Commons the Irish Attorney-General denied that the Lord-Lieutenant had stated that he apprehended a Fenian invasion. Several landowners had applied for permission to arm and drill their tenantry, but the Government refused its consent, feeling perfectly able to afford every protection.

The *Times* admits that frightful and unjustifiable cruelties were committed in Jamaica, and that it was an abuse of power beyond all excuse or palliation.

The Paris *Patrie* denies that the French Government consented to extend the period of the extradition treaty with England.

In the Corps Legislatif the amendment to the address in favor of an extension of liberties has been strongly debated, several speakers demanding increased liberty for the public, the press, and the Chamber. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 206 against 63.

The German journals continue to represent the relations between Austria and Prussia as very threatening. They even assert that Austria had ordered the assembling of one hundred thousand troops on the Bohemian frontier, and sent a circular note to the powers, disclaiming all responsibility for the consequences of any conflict which may ensue.

The London *Times* directs attention to the critical state of affairs. It says:—"Bismark has thrown off his mask, and the Duchies are to be annexed to Prussia. Preparations for war are progressing on both sides, and in both capitals military councils are being held, generals nominated, and plans of campaign discussed."

The funds were depressed in the various European markets by the disquieting rumors.

The Spanish Government had raised the state of siege in New Castile.

The Russian Ambassador had left Rome.

The Latest via Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—The London *Post* says it has reason to believe that the telegraphic news to the effect that since Sunday declarations of a reassuring character had been received from Berlin by the Austrian Government, and that the apprehensions of war between the great German powers had been thereby removed, are totally incorrect. The relations between the two powers continue very critical.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of two days amount to 21,000 bales, including 5000 bales to speculators and for export. The market opened firm, with a downward tendency, and a partial decline of ⅛d., owing to the heavy receipts. Middling Uplands are quoted at 19½@20d.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are steady, but unchanged.

The Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The sales of Cotton for two days amount to 13,000 bales, the market closing dull, with a downward tendency; sales to speculators and exporters, 3000 bales Middling Uplands at 19½c.

Breadstuffs dull, but unchanged.

Provisions quiet and steady. Lard has a declining tendency.

Produce steady and unchanged.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that Coffee is quoted at 7 200@7 400 for good first.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs Market is dull, with a downward tendency, except for Corn, which is firm. Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report Flour heavy; Wheat dull, but steady; winter red, 10s.@10s. 6d.; mixed Corn firmer at 28s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions are quiet, but unchanged. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. report Beef quiet, but unchanged. Pork firm, with an upward tendency. Lard has a downward tendency. Butter dull. Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.—Ashes are firm at 33s. for pots. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet, but steady; common 50s. Petroleum firm at 2s. 1d @2s. 2d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull. Corn firm. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee steady. Tea—Common Congou easier. Rice firm. Tallow still advancing; sales at 51@52s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Consols for money, 86⅞@87; Five-twenties, 70⅞@71; Illinois Central, 79@79½; Erie, 55⅞@56.

The Paris Bourse is firmer at 68f. 67c.

BOMBAY, March 13.—Cotton is advancing. Shipments for the fortnight amount to 70,000 bales. Exchange, 2s 1½d.

CALCUTTA, March 12.—The markets are steady. Exchange, 2s. 1½d.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

The Negro Celebration at Richmond.

To-day's *National Republican* says:—"There is a report that the Government here has interfered with the proposed celebration by the colored people of Richmond of the anniversary of the fall of that city on the 3d instant. We have the best authority for saying that neither the President nor General Grant has interfered in the matter in any manner. The subject is entirely within the control of General Terry, who is a man of safe judgment, and being on the ground knows best what to do in the premises. He is authorized to act prudently in the event of any unnecessary or illegal disturbance of the peace on either side."

Important Protective Bill.

An important bill, defining the rights of national citizenship under the first clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and punishing their violation as a crime, has been prepared by the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, and will, if leave is obtained, be introduced into Congress to-morrow. The bill is designed to throw the protection of the nation over the loyal men of the South from other States, who are now being driven from that section. No law executing that clause in the Constitution has ever been passed, because no overwhelming necessity for it was felt before the war.

The first section declares the rights of national citizenship to be the right to go through and into, and to sojourn and reside, in each State; and there to acquire, dispose of, and enjoy protection for person and property, to be exempt from unusual taxes, etc., and to have equal redress in the courts. The second section punishes the attempt to deprive a citizen of any of these rights by any manner of intimidation, but without violence. The third section punishes with death a murder committed in the attempt to deprive the citizen of the right to go into, or through, any State, or of his right to abide or do business therein. The fourth section punishes as a felony, manslaughter, or great bodily harm inflicted in attempting to deprive a citizen of any right secured by the bill. The fifth section confines the benefits of the bill to persons not criminals and to loyal men.

A Campaign Document.

The Andrew Johnson National Campaign Committee have just issued their first campaign document. It has the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, his speech of February 22, Secretary Seward's and Raymond's Cooper Institute speeches indorsing the veto, corrected and revised; and the account of the conversation between Governor Cox of Ohio and the President. The Union Congressional Committee would like to circulate 50,000 of them. The Union Congressional Committee on Saturday ordered to be printed 25,000 copies of Roswell Hart's (of New York) speech, and the same number of the speeches of Senator Lane of Indiana, and of Mr. Orth. They furnished for the Connecticut campaign over 60,000 documents.

Work in the Treasury Printing Division

During the month of March last new fractional currency amounting to $1,863,100, gold notes amounting to $5,000,000, United States Legal Tender Notes to the amount of $600,000, and fractional currency of the old issue amounting to $19,412·50, were issued by the Printing Division of the Treasury Department.

Circular from the Paymaster-General.

The following order was issued by the Paymaster-General on Saturday last:—

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1866.—Circular No. 42—1. Company officers commanding companies or engineers, ordnance, cadets of the Military Academy, cavalry, artillery, infantry, and of recruiting detachments having the numerical force of unassigned recruits, when charging $10 additional pay per month for responsibility of clothing, arms, etc., of the company, should in all cases give the letter of the company so commanded, together with the designated battalion and regiment, and the period of time charged for (dates inclusive).

The attention of Paymasters is called to this long-established regulation, which has latterly been much overlooked; and they will hereafter pay no officer for responsibility of clothing, arms, etc., unless its requirements are strictly complied with.

2. The following, from the Second Controller of the Treasury, to supply the want of a formal written decision as to the non-application of the rule for retained pay to ordnance men, is published for the information of all officers of this Department:—

* * * * * * *

"The construction and practice that have heretofore prevailed are in my judgment correct, and the laws and regulations in regard to 'retained pay' do not apply to enlisted men of the Ordnance Department."—*Second Controller to Paymaster-General, March 19, 1866.*

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General.

"Conscience Money."

General Spinner, United States Treasurer, is almost daily receiving "conscience money" from unknown sources. On Saturday last he received $12·50 from a former officer of the army, subscribing himself "A Troubled Conscience," who states that during the war he stole a certain sum of money from the Government, which he intends to return from time to time in instalments. The amount received from this source during the past year amounts in the aggregate to about $25,000.

Financial.

The balance sheet for March has been completed at the Treasury Department. It will not differ very materially from the last one, except in showing that the payment exceed the receipts, reducing the balance on hand. It will be issued to-morrow.

Securities Held.

The Treasurer of the United States now holds as securities for the circulation of National Banks, $319,508,800, while the securities held by him for National deposits in Government depositories amount to $36,559,500.

Circulation of the "Intelligencer."

On a recent exhibit of Washington papers which desired some printing from the City Councils, the *Intelligencer* only claimed 3800 daily circulation. This includes exchanges, the free list, and what they are temporarily circulating free in hope of gaining patrons. The advertising received from the Government would probably pay for its entire edition.

Fractional Currency.

The fractional currency issued by the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for the three days ending on Saturday, amounted to $228,582·50.

During the week ending March 31, shipments of fractional currency to New York and Philadelphia amounted to $100,000 each; while the shipments to National Banks and private individuals were $100,009·70.

National Banks.

There are now in operation 1647 National Banks, to which have been furnished $264,247,170 in national currency. The amount issued last week was $1,430,800.

Disbursements of the Treasury.

The disbursements of the Treasury Department on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments for the month ending March 31 were as follows:—War, $8,608,931; Navy, $4,583,044; Interior, $2,614,374. During the same period the repayments into the Treasury by these Departments were, by the War Department, $3,422,770; Navy Department, $1,140,057; Interior Department, $77,250.

Brigadiers and their Emoluments.

The pay of brigadier-generals on duty in Washington is $5435·75 cash, and forage worth $834, or $6269·77 per annum in money. If that same General goes into the field he gets $1485·25 less. A bill is now before the Military Committee asking increased pay for Generals Meigs, Dyer, and Townsend of $1214 per year each, making their pay $7483·77. It will be reported upon adversely.

Cabinet Changes.

The air is again filled with rumors of Cabinet changes. This time they are confined to Secretaries Harlan and Stanton, both of whom, according to rumor, are to be summarily removed if General Hawley is elected, and the Civil Rights bill is passed over the veto.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 31.—The steamer *Eutaw* arrived from Norfolk to-day, having obtained a supply of coal, and sailed for New York.

The double turretted steamer *Miantonomah*, Commander J. C. Beaumont, arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard yesterday, from Washington. She will fit out and be coaled here, and be conveyed to New York by the gunboat *De Soto*, now lying in this harbor.

Efforts will soon be made to repair the Dismal Swamp Canal, by parties in Norfolk. During the war it was much injured, and as the U. S. Government owns two-fifths of the work, it is presumed the sum of $200,000 will be appropriated to aid in its reconstruction.

The James Island Light vessel, Chesapeake Bay, has resumed her station. Also, the upper and lower Cedar Point Light vessel, Potomac river.

During the continuance of the Baltimore Fair for the relief of the Southern sufferers, the old and new lines of steamers have made arrangements to issue excursion tickets, good to return till April 14th, at $4 each.

It is expected that after Monday night the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad trains will pass over the Weldon bridge, as energetic endeavors to complete it by that time are being made.

Justifiable Homicide—A Negro Killed by General Forrest.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—A letter from Sunflower county, Miss., says a negro employed on General Forrest's plantation, while assaulting his (the negro's) sick wife yesterday, was remonstrated with by Forrest, when the negro drew a knife and attempted to kill him. Forrest received a wound in the hand, whereupon he seized an axe and killed the negro. He then gave himself up to the sheriff. The negroes on the plantation justify the killing.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, April 2.—The Government steamer *Ariel*, with despatches for this Government from Newfoundland, arrived yesterday afternoon, and will return again on Wednesday, carrying the mails. She brought no news.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The steamer *Evening Star*, from New Orleans, via Havana on the 29th, arrived at this port this morning. She brings no news.

Senator Wright en route for Washington.

NEWARK, N. J., April 2.—Senator Wright started for Washington this morning to resume his seat in the United States Senate.

The Ice in the Kennebec.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 2.—The ice in the Kennebec river is breaking up. The navigation will be open shortly.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, April 2, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, but prices steady. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 32⅞@33¼, the latter rate an advance of 1; Reading at 49½@49¾, a slight decline; Norristown at 73; North Pennsylvania at 36, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 27½, no change; 54½ was bid for Minehill; 62 for Lehigh Valley; and 44 for Northern Central.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, but the transactions are limited. 5-20s sold at 104. 104½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 100 for 7-30s; and 92 for 10-40s. State and City loans were unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 85½, and new City 6s at 91½@91¾.

City Passenger Railroad shares are very dull, and we hear of no sales. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Hestonville; and 24 for Girard College.

In Bank shares there is nothing doing. 93½ was bid for Seventh National; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics', and 28 for Mechanics'.

Canal shares are in fair demand. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52½, no change; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29 for preferred do; 114½ for Morris Canal preferred; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal; 45 for Delaware Division; and 59 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and irregular. Ocean sold at 8@8¼, the latter rate an advance of ⅛, and Maple Shade at 1¼, a decline of ⅛; ¼ was bid for McElheny, and 2¼ for Sugar Creek.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money was more active, and some business was done at 6 per cent. The 5 per cent. loans were alike undisturbed in most cases. For mercantile paper the rates are unchanged. There is a little 7 per cent. paper making, and not much demand for it. Good names pass at 8@9, and ordinary at 10@15 ₩ cent. The recent failure, which, as time passes, is shown to have been more serious than when first announced, has made lenders cautious, and safety rather than high rates for money is the rule. It is a fact beyond question that the banks of the country, as a whole, are too much expanded, and have as securities too many certificates representing gold, coal, copper, and petroleum "enterprises," and railways of very doubtful value. Banks who do not court this class of traders have their pocket-books full of credits, placed on goods bought at high prices, to be sold at a loss, or have invested their funds too largely in Government stocks, which are not money, or loanable."

—The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of Saturday says:—"The quantity of coal sent by railroad this week is 60,167·05; by canal 36,834; for the week, 97,101·07 tons, against 88,597 tons for the corresponding week last year. The shipments are heavy for the week, and prices rule low, in many instances below the cost of production for some sizes. Of course this cannot continue long. The trade sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:—1865, 150,171; 1866, 177,767. Increase, 27,596. Prices have declined a shade at the shipping ports since last week. This is caused by the large supply sent to market, which is in excess of a healthy demand. Coal is now selling as low as it did in the first year of the Rebellion. At the rates quoted it will not net to the operators here over $2·50 to $2·75 a ton. With the present wages coal cannot be mined at these prices, except in a few favorable localities, nor do we see how wages can be reduced much with the present prices of living."

—The value of the imports at Boston for the week ending March 31 was $1,600,000, and the duty upon them will probably be nearly $80,000.

—The Third National Bank of Buffalo has been designated as a Government Depository during the week just closed. The total number is now four hundred. The only National bank authorized during the week ending March 31, 1866, is the Miners' National Bank of Salt Lake, Great Salt Lake. Total number of national banks now in existence 1644. Amount of national currency issued during the week ending March 31, 1866, $1,430,800. Amount of national currency previously issued $262,816,370. Total to date, $264,247,170.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 US 5-20s 64	104	100 sh Phil & E.	b30 33
$500 do 1862	104	200 sh Reading	49¼
$2500 City 6s, new	91¼	100 sh do	s30 49¼
$1000 do	91¼	100 sh do	b5 wn. 49¼
$400 do	91¼	100 sh do	s5 49¼
$500 do mun. c	91¼	100 sh do	s5 49¼
$1000 Pittsb'g 5s	69	100 sh do	s5 wn int 49¼
$400 Pa 5s	85½	400 sh Ocean	lots 8
$1000 Cam. & Am. 6s	83	100 sh do	s5 wn 8
200 sh Ph & E.	lots 33	100 sh do	s30 8
200 sh do	lots. b30 33	100 sh do	s30 8
100 sh do	b5 32⅞	200 sh do	8¼
400 sh do	lots. 32¾	1000 sh do	8¼
100 sh do	33	57 sh Lehigh Nav	52½
200 sh do	lots 33	5 sh Norris'n R.	52
100 sh do	33⅛	11 sh N Penna	36
100 sh do	b5 33¼	1 sh do	27
100 sh do	b5 33	78 sh Penn R.	lots 56
100 sh do	b30 33¼	100 sh Cata pf.	c. 27½
200 sh do	lots. b30 33¼	200 sh do	lots. 27½
100 sh do	33	100 sh Maple Shade	1¼

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	128½	12 M.	128
11 A. M.	128⅜	1 P. M.	127⅞

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	127½	128
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	122	123
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	116	117
Pennsylvania Currency	1	..
New York Exchange	1-10.	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 2.—The market is comparatively bare of prime Cloverseed, and it is in good demand; sales of 8@9·00 bushels fair and good at $5·25@5·87½, including 500 bushels from second hands, 9½ to 9¾. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is scarce, and sells slowly at $2·70@2·75.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market, there being no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase in small lots only to supply immediate wants at prices ranging from $6·25 to 7 for superfine; 7@8 for extras; $8·25@9·25 for Northwestern extra family; $9@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a fair demand for prime Wheat, but other descriptions are but little sought after. Small sales at $2·10@2·40 for fair and choice red. White is very scarce. Rye commands 90c. Corn is in good demand, but the receipts and stocks are very light. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 71c. in store, and 72c. afloat. Oats are quiet, but steady at 49½@50c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

Whisky is almost at a stand. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·25@2·26, and Ohio at $2·28.

Philadelphia Cattle Maket.

MONDAY, April 2.—The Cattle Market is moderately active this week, and prices rather better. 3300 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 16@17c. for extra, the latter rate for choice, 14@15½c. for fair to good, and 10@13c. ₩ lb. for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

95 head	Martin, Fuller & Co., Lancaster co.,	15@16½.
30 "	P. West, Chester county,	14@15.
90 "	Mooney & Brother, Lanc. co.,	7½@8½ gross.
130 "	Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co.,	14@16½.
60 "	Ullman & Co., Lancaster co.,	15@16½.
65 "	E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county,	15@16½.
55 "	James McFillen, Lancaster county,	15@16.
52 "	B. F. McFillen, Lancaster county,	14@16.
80 "	Jones McClees, Chester county,	14@16
61 "	A. Kenney, Pennsylvania,	15@16.
19 "	Christie & Wilsey, Lancaster co.,	14@15.
104 "	J. S. Kirk, Chester county,	14@16½.
95 "	P. Hathaway, Lancaster county,	14½@16.
84 "	P. McFillen, Lancaster county,	14@16.
70 "	A. Christie & Bro., Lancaster co.,	14½@16½.
17 "	Owen Smith, Lancaster county,	15@16½.
25 "	Dryfoos & Bro., Pennsylvania,	13@16
62 "	Hape & Co., Lancaster county,	14@16.
50 "	B. Cham, Lancaster county,	14@15½.
15 "	M. Shomberg, Pennsylvania,	10@11
90 "	Shomberg & Frank, Lancaster co.,	15@17.
46 "	L. Frank, Lancaster county,	12@15

Hogs.—Prices are without change. About 1800 head sold at the different yards at from $13@15 the 100 lbs. net.

Cows.—Prices are rather better. Eighty head sold at $45@65 for Springers, and $60@80 per head for Milch cows.

Sheep continue in fair demand at about former rates;