THE EVENING TELEGRAP

VOL V.-No. 85.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE FENIANS.

Advance of the Fentaus. PORTLAND, Maine, April 8.— About seventy O'Mahony Fenians arrived here from Boston by the boat this morning. About 500 stand of arms with accountements and ammunition have also arrived from New York.

Reported Satting of a Scalar Expedi-

Washinston, April 8.—The new paper here, the Sunday Heraid, which is supposed to be in the Feman interest, announces positively to-day that a Feman expedition has sailed to strike a blow for Ireland.

New Brunswick and Confederation- The Confederation Scheme Indorsed b , the Government - Preparations to Restat the Fentaus.

FREDREIGKTON, April 8.—The reply of the Government to the address of the Legislative Council was communicated last evening, just previous to the adjournment of 'arriganent. It indorses the confederation r commendations embedded in the address to the Queen. The document took the Govern ment party in the lower House completely by surprise, and forces upon them the necessity of resuring, as their policy is anti-confeder then. Important action as expected in the facuse to-morrow. Both parties are preparing for severe contest. The parties are preparing set severe contest. The Government, it is the sught, will go out by Tues-

There is great p pular excitement, and much indignation is elt at the Governor's course. The anti-confed eration party say that an attempt to force confriction upon them will be attended with most serious consequences. An important crisis is approaching. A rupture is feared, it the home Government, as represented by the Gravernor, persists in its present course to accor aplieb confederation.

Ther e are new rumors of an intended Fenian invas son at St. Andrews, seventy miles above Can po Bello, in the St. Croix. All precautions being taken.

The Great Scare in Halifax—Reported Naval Battle—The Fisheries.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5 .- An excitement was wanting to grouse from their lethargy the doll citizens of this dullest of dull Provinces, and that excitement has been found in the threatened Fenian invasion and anticipated dispute with the United States Government on the

fishery question.

First, let us dispose of the Fenian movement.

The sensation telegrams which crossed the wires from different parts of Canada to the executive authorities of this province were withheld from the public until this morning, although during the previous day great activity prevailed in the forts and at all the military depots. Although nothing has occurred, either in the shape of the control of the con rumor or street riots, to create alarm, several citizens kept watch in their houses all night, and several ladies attired themselves in their best, and stowed their jewelry about their persons, ready for a run in case of a night attack upon the town.

In the afternoon a telegram was received that four iron-clads were on their way to Halifax, and a Gazette Extraordinary was issued, calling out the militia and all the volunteer regiments. The town is now one scene of bustle and activity orderlies hurrying to and fro with despatches, ammunition wagons passing through the streets, and the aidewalks crowded with pedestrians, whose only claims to military distinction are single articles of regimental uniform, with which their wearers seem not on the most fami-

During the day the telegraph brought the report that "heavy firing had been heard off Yarouth," a fishing town on the west coast of Province, about two hundred and twenty miles from the mecropolis, and towards evening it was asserted that Yarmouth had been captured after sustaining a bombardment of several hours from a fleet of Fenian cruisers. To season the story, an engagement between the British war-sloop Pylades and a Fenian privateer, in which the latter was sunk, was diligently circulated by, and for the benefit of gossip-mongers and

paragraphists. Batteries have been strengthened, heavy ord-nance placed on all the forts, the night patrol ed, and the redoubtables breeched and armed, and yet those tiresome Fenians won't come. Yarmouth is not captured yet, and the 'heavy firing" was probably nothing more than a feu de joie from an old 3-pounder on board a

fishing smack lying off the harbor.

Meanwhile, military ardor has found a new direction. The transition is natural. It is only fair to give a chance to another arm of the ser vice-the navy. An ex-blockade runner, the Druid, has been chartered, some say purchased, for the purpose of being converted into a gun boat, to prevent intrusion of United States fishermen into British fishery grounds. There is a delicate touch of irony in the selection. This reliet of the *Phantom fleet* is now turning the tables on Uncle Sam's cruisers, and her in visibility, speed, and lightness of draught, while she affords a running commentary on "strict neutrality," will enable her to steal many a march on unwary fishermen who may have "drifted" too near in shore.

For the nonce Halifax is quiet, though by no means restored to its normal inertness.

The return of the Admiral is now daily looked for, for although he is on the Committee of Investigation at Jamaica, his presence there is considered of less importance than here or at Quebec; and there is no doubt the squadron under his command will be strengthened by a fleet of

In the House of Assembly the only subjects of discussion that would interest non-provincials are the Pictou Railway, and the proposed ex tension of mining leases. The railway affairs may be summed up in a few words:—Fifty miles of road, to terminate at Pictou, were contracted for at the rate of \$40,000 a mile, the whole to be completed in May, 1867. After working six months, the contractors declared that they must have an increase on the estimate, or throw up the jeb. The Provincial Secretary inquired of the Chief Engineer, what is best to be done? The engineer replied, "Give me the job, and discharge the contractors." An arbiter called in to estimate what the work could now be finished for, and the best way of finishing it. The arbiter recommends placing the whole affair in the hands of the Chief Engineer, who abdicates his position of \$3000 a year, and becomes contractor at \$40,000 per mile for the unfinished portion of the road, and the arbiter (who before had been only a deputy surveyor at \$600) is installed in the vacant engineership, and the whole transaction, involving an outlay of two million or more dollars, is withheld for nearly a fortnight from the knowledge of the public. Of course, the opposition makes capital out of the affair, although there are no proofs of harm either intended or done.

The extension of mining leases is a great desideratum, all leases under the present law expiring in 1866. The feudal law, by which all minerals, even on private property, become vested in the Crown, is in force in this country, and in 1826 the Province granted all mineral lands to the Duke of York for a term of sixty years. The Duke again relet his right to the General Mining Association, who have an arrangement with the local Government, to the arrangement with the local Government, to the effect that all mining leases shall be subject to the same conditions and royalty as applied to them. It appears that British capitalists do not care to invest for a period of only twenty-one years, their own leases invariably running for ninely nine; but there seems no disposition, at present, on the part of the Legislature to make any alteration.

The weather has been very capricious. A tem-perature of 42 degrees Fahrenheit on the 16th was succeeded on the 18th by 12 degrees, then 8 degrees, and then 15 degrees, at which latter it

remains morning avad evening, rising as high as 20 degrees to 24 degrees, during the heat of

Military acti Aty still prevails. The only war steamer in the harbor is the Rosario. The Fawn is expected daily from Jamaics.

A little excitement was caused yesterday by the first excitement. the find any of an old pocket book near one of the fe as with illegible names and addresses. Of comes it was considered evidence of Fenianism; but, on the other hand, it looks very much in ce a hoax.—N. Y. World.

The Prospects of Success in the Campo Bello Movement.

From the Toronto Globe, April 6. The Finnerans will steer clear of Bermuda, but Campo Bello might be seized by a secret expe-dition, and for some time no body would be one whit the wiser, if the inhabitants were prevented from leaving the island. Until a fleet were gathered to cover the landing of troops, Killian and Roberts might rule over this tiny spot of British soil, establish the Irish Republic of Campo Bello, issue letters of marque and re-prisal, and wage war on the commerce of Britain. It is true that in a few days the invaders would be ousted, that the island affords not the slightest advantage as a point of attack the mainland of New Brunswick, and that the Finnegaus might just as well selze any other small islands among the hundreds of thou sands which own the sway of Britain. But the seizure would make a sensation in New York; Pat and Biddy would not know whether Campo Bello was in Ireland or New Brunswick, and might be disposed to make further investments in bonds of the Irish republic to carry on the great war. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the scheme would pay, looked at from the point of view of the Finnegans leaders. Their difficulty will be to find enough of fellows willing to risk a halter to establish an Irish republic on an island in the Bay of Fundy. Even the countrymen of Sir Boyle Roche will, we fancy, see the bull in that idea, and keep their necks out of the noose.

Rumored Invasion of New Brunswick. FREDERICETON, N. B., April 8,—There are new rumors of an intended Fenian invasion at St. Andrews, seventy miles above Campo Bello, in the St. Croix. No importance is attached to them in Government circles, though all precau-

Stephens in Paris.

Paris (March 22) Correspondence of Dublin Express I write to give you positive information of Stephens, which I think will be the first authentic account of him since his escape from the fail. He embarked from Galway in a small sail-ing vessel, and after being out some time, was driven into Beliast, where he was detained by stress of weather for two or three days. From Belfast he sailed to Scotland, and from thence by public conveyance to Dover, and on to Paris, where he arrived on Sunday, the 18th of March. Paris (March 22) Correspondence London Globe.

For some days past subdued whisperings were to be heard anent the presence of Head Centre Stephens in this capital, and on inquiry into the grounds of such a report, it was found traceable to John Mitchel. None of the French authorities seemed cognizant of the intelligence, and there were sufficient reasons for hesitation in forwarding to you tidings not perfectly authenticated. All doubt on the point is now removed.

It is openly proclaimed by Mitchel's sympathizing editor of the Opinion Nationale. But there are two versions of his mode of escape: one that he got on board a Galway hocker, and steered for Normandy; the other that he got clean off to Glasgow, and reached France via Scotland. He is at present staying at Mitchel's residence, and means to take the first packet for ew York, starting from Havre.

THE HEAD CENTRE STILL UNSHAVED. Paris (March 28) Correspondence London Telegraph.

As I told you yesterday, Sephens, the Irish patriot—that is, if he be a patriot who, by his machinations, puts back the clock of his conntry some quarter of a century-is here en route America. He must rather laugh in his sleeve at the Irish police who could not trace him. Mr Stephens has not even shaved off his beard,

The Roumanian Revolution.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXPULSION OF PRINCE ALEX-ANDER COUZA FROM MOLDAVIA-HOW THE "FACT" WAS "ACCOMPLISHED." The following interesting particulars of the

recent revolutionary event which deprived Prince Alexander Couza, of Moldavia, of his crown, are furnished by a correspondent:-I wenty of the most prominent nobles of Molda-via resolved te get rid of Prince Couza and his covernment, and swore a solemn oath either expel Couza, this "leech of their country," or die in the attempt. They succeeded in gaining over to their side the chiefs of all the divisions of the army, except three, and the 22d day of the month (February) was chosen for the execution of their

designs. Colonel Havilambi, one of the confederates, invited the three chiefs of division not on their side to his house for the purpose of a social game of cards, and at two o'clock of the same night he informed them that they were his prisoners.

At the same time several other Confederates kept
the Chief of Police of Bucharest engaged at a game of hazard in some public house; they allowed him to win ducats and drink champagne, so as to make him blind and deaf to the dangers around him; he did not observe the going and coming of suspicious people, who all ascended to the first floor, where they wrote the act of abdication, as well as the proclamation to the people.

tion to the people,
Prince Couza had, meanwhile, at 2 o'clock, gone to his castle, accompanied by his mistress, Madains Obrenowitsch; but he had been observed by one of the coniederates, who followed him in the disguise of a night watchman, and at 4 o'clock A. M. the armed members of the couspiracy entered the palace, led by Major Lecca. There a company of Lecca's regiment was on guard, and placed no obstacles in their way; but an Adjutant of the Prince met them, with the intention of opposing their entrance into Couza's room. He was speedily bound hand and loot, and the conspirators burst into the bedroom, where they found Coura with his mistress. Here they shortly requested him to dress, but refused him his uniform, which he had dishonored, forcing him to don the clothes brought for his use.

Hereupon the act of abdication was laid before him for his signature, while Major Lecca at the same time held a pistol to his head with the words, "Sign or die!" He signed the act.

" He signed the act.
" He signed the act.
Princess, his wife, generally liked by the
Princess, his wife, in the room. "Here," people, was now brought into the room. "Here," the Major said to her, "here is your husband; we found him in bed with his mistress." "I know it," she answered; "I have been a martyr

Upon the order, "Tie the dog!" the Prince was bout d and led out.

While this drama was enacted in the palace the regiments still attached to the Prince had been surrounded in their barracks by artiliery, and all the

Prince's friends were arrested.

As early as 6 A. M. great placards announced the revolution. The people, conjointly with the soldiery, filled the streets, giving vent to their joy in nding hurrans. At 12 M. Prince Demotor Ghika entered the Chamber of Deputies, announcing the members of the Provisional Government, who soon appeared. All their previous acts were sanctioned, the army

All their previous acts were sanctioned, the army received the thanks of the people, and the election of the Count of Flanders followed.

The revolution was linished.

Couza is probably by this time in France. His immense treasures are safely funded in foreign countries, and he has made plenty of friesds by means of his ill-rotten mammon. A French lady, for instance, received a present of jewelry from him valued at 180 060 francs. He need, therefore, little lear the misery and contempt which he so richly deserves.

A short time ago, a man in a mask left at the deer of the Petit Theatre, a vaudeville, in three acts, entitled The Affair in the Wood of Vincennes, accompanied by a letter, which ran as follows:- "Sir, if you open my piece you will read it; if you read it you will put it in re-hearsal; if you put it in rehearsal you will play it; it you play it you will have a great success; if you don't play it I will murder you. ALIQUIS."

The Alexandria Riot Cases Disposed Of The findings of the military commission in the Alexandria riot cases, which attracted so much attention some months since, have finally been published, in the following order from the War Department. The nature of the disturbance, the character of those implicated, and the severity of the punishments, invest it with

the severity of the punishments, invest it with unusual interest:—

WAR BEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, ADTIL S. 1858,—First. General Court Martial order No. 78, from this office, dated March 19, 1866, is revoked.

Second. Beiore a military commission which convened at Alexandia, Virginia. January 10, 1866, pursuant to special order No. 3, dated January 4, 1866, headquarters Department of Washington, Washington, and of which Major-General Francis Fessenden, United States Volunteers. is President, were arraigned and tract John Mankin, John Lawler, John Frays, Joseph Horseman and Gilbert Simpson, citizens.

CHARGE FIRST—Assault and battery with intent to Kill.

to kill.

Specification—In this, that John Mankin, George
Buntington, Oscar Mankin, John L. Heck, Charles
Javius, John Hechew, A. D. Warfield, John Lawler, J. In Tiavis, John Mitchell, Jo-eph Horseman,
(rilbert Simpson, M. E. Smith, William Wheatley,
William Edds, Charles Carson, William Allen, and divers other persons, whose names are unknown to the United states Government, being unawfully en-gared in the disturbance of the public peace, in oppo-sition to and in defiance of the United States Governsition to and in defiance of the United states Government did assault, with ment to sill, Stephen Hamiton. John Vaugnan, Richard Greene, and itenry Barrott, all folders in the service of the United States, and Robert Saunders, a colored citizen of Alexandria, Virginia, and with kicks and bows of their fists, and with clubs and stones, and with other blunt and deadly weapons, toen and there in their nands held, did beat, and did inflict on the bodies of the said stephen Hamiton, John Vaughan, Richard Green, and Henry Barrott, soldiers in the service of the United States, and Robert San lers, a colored resident of Alexandria, Virginia, divers grievous wounds, with intent to kill, as aforesaid, to the detriment of the public peace and to the injury of the military service of the United States. This on the 25th day of December, 1865, in the city of Alexandria, Virginia.

Charge Second—Murder.

CHARGE SECOND-Murder. CHARGE SECOND—Murder.

Specification.—In this, that John Mankin, George Huntington, Oscar Mankin, John L. Heck, Charles Javins, John Heichew, A. D. Warfield, John Lawler, John Travis, John Mitchell, Joseph Horseman, Gilbert Simpson, H. E. Smith, William Wheatley, William Edds, Charles Carson, William Allen, and divers other persons, whose names are unknown to the United States Government, being unia wulliy en-aged in the disturbance of the public peace, in on-position to and in defiance of the United States Government, did wiffully and with malice aforethought assault and shoot at with intent to kill and murder assaut and shoot at with intent to kill and marder one John Anderson, a colored man; and while so a rared in the prosecution of said unia wini disturbance of the public speace, did wifully and with mahice aforeshought kill and murder the aforesaid John Anderson, being then and there in the peace of the laws of the United States. This on or about the 25th day of December, 1865, in the city of Alexandria, Virginia.

10 which charges and specifications the accused, John Mankin, John Lawer, John Travis, Joseph Horseman, and Gilbert Simpson, citizens, pleaded each not guilty.

Horseman, and Gilbert Simpson, citizens, pieaded each not guilty.

Finding—The commission having maturely considered the evidence adduced finds the accused. John Mankin, John Lawier, John Travis, Joseph Horseman, and Gilbert Simpson, citizens, as to lows:—

John Mankin—Charge one of the specification, not guilty; of the charge, not guilty. Charge second of the specificat on, guilty, except the word "atorethought;" of the charge, guilty.

John Lawier—Charge one of the specification, guilty, except the words "Richard Green, Henry Barrott, and Robert Sanders;" of the charge, guilty.

Charge second of the specification, not guilty; of the charge, not guilty. Except the words "Stephen Hamilton. John Vanghan, Richard Green, Henry Barrott," and the words "with intent to kult;" of the charge guilty, except the words "with intent to kult;" of the charge second of the specification, not guilty; of the charge second of the specification, not guilty; of the charge second of the specification, not guilty; of the charge guilty, except the words "with intent to kult." Charge second of the specification, not guilty; of the charge, not guilty.

not guilty; of the charge, not guilty.

Gilbert simpson, charge one of the specification, guilty, except the words "Stephen Hamitton, John Vanghan, Robert Saunders," and the words with intent to kill, of the charge gui ty, except the words
"with intent to kill." Charge second of the specifi-

with intent to kill." Charge second of the specification, not guilty; of the charge, not guilty.

Sentence—And the commission do, therefore, sentence them, John Mankin John Lawler, John Travis, Joseph Horseman, Gilbert Simpson, citizens, as follows:—

John Mankin, to be confined at hard labor in such penitenuary as the propagation of the specific control of the specific can be specific.

penitemary as the proper authorities may direct for the term of fitteen years.

John Lawler, to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the proper authorities may direct for the term of five years.

John Trayis, Joseph Horseman, and Gilbert Simpson, each to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the proper authority may direct, for the term of six months.

term of six months.

The proceedings, findings, and sentences of the Commission in the foregoing cases of John Mankin, John Lawler, John Travis, John Horssman, and Gibert simpson, citizens, have been approved by the Commander of the Department of Washington, and submitted to the President for his orders. In and submitted to the President for his orders. In the case of John Mankis, the sentence is mitigated to five years imprisonment. In the case of John Lawler, the sentence is mitigated to two years im-In other respects the proceedings, findings, and

sen, ences of the commission in the foregoing cases of John Mankin, John Lawler, John Travis, Joseph Horseman, and Gilbert Simpson, citizens, are approved, and the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. designated as the place of confinement, where the prisoners will be sent in charge of a suitable guard, suder the orders of the Commanding General De-partment of Washington, for the execution of their

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-President Judge Allison.—Prison cases are still before the Court. Pleas of guilty were entered as follows:— William Bates pleaded guilty to the largeny of live pairs of stockings, the property of Joseph Lues, No. 15 S. Sccond street. . Henry Davis pleaded guilty to a charge of the

incensy of a trowel and other articles, worth \$5, the property of Jacob Loeser.

Kate Bard pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny in stealing a feather bed and other property worth \$21, the property of Johanna Worthie, No. 588 \$21, the parent

Wm. G. McClain pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny in stealing a pair of shoes, a pair of pants, a vest, and an overcoat, valued altogether at \$24, the property of Stephen Purnell, No. 820 South Juniper

street.

John Colwell pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing one jib rope worth \$8, the property of some person unknown. George Elschlager was charged with larceny by Jehn Derrick. The latter testified that he called at Elschlager's house on the 13th of March, and went with him to cuy some clothing. Having made the burchase, the two returned to Elschlager's house,

where Derrick spent the night, drinking. Elsehlager got from him \$205. Of this sum Elsehlager subse-quently returned in the presence of a man named Myers and another named Mifer, \$155. The money was laid down on the counter, but Derrick did not get it, for Myers took \$50, and Mifer \$100, leaving the prosecutor only \$5 out or his \$205 that had gone into the hands of Eischinger. On trial.

James McNeill and John Bates were convicted of assault and battery, and with assault and battery with intent to rob Mr. George Lenoir, who resides at 1483 Rye street. The deter dants, it appeared, accounted Mr. Lenoir on Twenty-first street, and, having admired his breast-pin, and they wanted at his wise.

admired his breast-pin, said they wanted it, likewise his watch and chain. Mr. L. said he "reckoned they couldn't have it." The defendants then attacked Mr. L. and his friend, Mr. Parsons, with a biliy.

b cNeill was convicted on a second charge of car-

rying concealed deadly weapons.

Lyithed Status Distairer Count—Judge Cadwa ader.—Beckett vs. Burk. This is an action to recover for freight on certain goods carried from this city to Bridgeport, New Jersey, on the steamer Napoleon. On trial.

Distairer County Status DISTRICT COURT, No. 1-President Judge, Share

wood.—Campion, surviving partner, vs. Hancs. An action to recover an amount alieved to be due on book account. The detense set up was that the account had been satisfied by settlement with Mr. Yerkes, the decessed partner of Campion. On trail. District Count, No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Robert McMaster vs. John Graham. An action to recover for the wages of paintiff and his two minor children, as farm hands on the farm of defendant. On trial.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Mysterious Escape of a Prisoner.

HE IS STILL AT LARCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 9 .- A daring escape from the Fortress of a prisoner named Michael Foeley, a private of Company H, 5th United States Artillery, under sentence in main guardhouse for mutiny and other misdemeanors, was made night before last, and so far he has succeeded in eluding the measures adopted by the officers to effect his capture. The manner of the escape is somewhat involved in mystery. It appears, however, that the ball and chain attached to his leg were sawed off by some means, and, forcing the iron bars of one of the windows of the guard-house, he either precipitated himself into the most, and swam out of the tide-gates, or else scaled the parapet, and thus made his escape from inside the fort. A reward of fitty dollars has been offered for his apprehension.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Effect of the Passage of the Civil Rights Rill - Crevasses in the Mississippi-Heavy Floods Expected, Etc. Etc.

NEW ORLHANS, April 7.-The French transport Allier arrived at Havana on the 27th ult. from Vera Cruz, with eight hundred troops, en route

The United States gunboat Florida would leave Havana on April 2 for Aspinwall.

Thirteen hundred regulars now constitute the entire force of the Department of Florida.

The passage by the Senate of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto has caused a moderate excitement.

Crevasses are occurring all along the river banks, and a devastating flood is teared. The water has broken through on the left bank below the city, and it is feared that the Mexican Gulf Railroad and the Bayou Bouf country will be overflowed.

A memorial asking for the deepening of the Mississippi passes is circulating and being numerously signed. The co-operation of the Valley Chambers of Commerce is asked for. The press of this city call for the return of the

libraries taken North during the war.

LATEST FROM NASHVILLE. Trial of Quartermaster's Frauds on Wednesday-Burning of Dry Goods and

Drug Stores-Loss \$150,000. NASHVILLE, April 8 .- The trial of Henry Department, has been fixed for Wednesday next. On Wednesday night two dry good stores at

Decherd, Ala., were burned; also, a drug store and saloon. The loss amounted to \$150,000. The losers were W. H. Bryen, Bryen & Austin, Dr. Brown, and Joseph Laborn.

From Central and South America. NEW YORK, April 9.-The steamship New York, from Aspinwall on the 1st inst., has

arrived at this port. She brings \$730,000 in treasure. One hundred and fifty negroes attempted a revolution at Panama on March 24th. They

were surrounded by troops and shot down lik sheep. Twenty-five or thirty were killed, and hundred made prisoners. Mr. O'Connor had reached Panama en roue

from the Barbacoas gold mines, with a hun dred pounds weight of gold, the result of six months personal labor with the most primitive instruments. He comes to New York to obtain ma

There is no news of interest from Central America.

A small Chilian steamer, the Paquet de Maute with two hundred and fifty troops, has been seized by the Spanish.

Peru, Bolivia, and Chili are still preparing to

repel the common enemy. Loss of a Steamship.

Boston, April 9.-The steamship Tonawanda, from Boston, March 16, for Havana, went ashore at 2 A. M. on the 28th ult., on Grecian shoals, coast of Florida, the weather being thick and squally. At 3 A. M, the steamer commenced leaking, and at 6 o'clock was full of water, and shortly afterwards bilged and broke in two, and became a total loss. Wrecking vessels were engaged in saving her cargo, and that between decks would be saved in good order. The passengers and crew were saved. The Tonawanda was owned by the Boston and Cuba Steamship Company, was 936 tons |burthen, was built in Philadelphia in 1864, and was valued at \$100,000, being fully insured, \$10,000 in Boston, and the remainder in New York.

The Burning of Steamers at St. Louis. A TOTAL LOSS OF \$500,000.

Sr. Louis, April 8 .- The total loss by the burning of steamers and their cargoes yesterday morning is estimated at about \$500,000. The insurance, which is distributed among St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pitisburg, and New York offices, amounts to about \$400,000.

Conflagration at Ashland, Pa-ASULAND, April 9 .- A fremendous fire took place in our town last night. One whole square of buildings was destroyed. The loss amounted to about \$70,000, nearly all of which is covered

Fire at Edinburgh, Indiana. CINCINSATI, April 9.- A fire occurred at Edinourgh, Indiana, on Friday last, which destroyed the Johnson House, Desubert & Co.'s woollen factory, Recketts & Co.'s distillery, and other buildings. Lose, \$60,000, partially insured.

Fire at Sunderland, Mass. South DREBFIELD, Mass., April 9 .- Horace Lyman's store, and the Post Office in Sunderland, opposite this place, were burned last night. Lose, \$6000. Insurance, \$4500.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph

WASHINGTON, April 9. The Question of a General Amnesty. has been seriously discussed in Cabinet on several occasions of late. The President has been strongly urged by many influential Radical Republicans to take this step. It is known that at least three members of the Cabinet are strongly in favor of it. It is not improbable that the Prosident may be induced to take this step at an early day.

The Fighting Generals versus the Writing Generals.

A leading newspaper here says:—"Not long ago a board of officers, consisting of Generals Sherman, Thomas, Meade, and Sheridan, was convened at St. Louis for the purpose of ex-amining the military record of services of each and every regular officer recommended for or applying to be made a general officer by brevet. In establishing a standard by which to judge of the merits of each case, the board decided that gallant conduct on the field in face of the enemy should be the standard of honorable reward. By his measurement a list was made out and sent to Washington for the approval of General Grant and the President, who confers the appointments. When Secretary Stanton found that the board had ignored the claim of his easy chair general, breveted by himself for faithful clerical duty in Washington during the entire war, he quietly sent their names to the Senate, and, taking advantage of the second veto excitement, rushed them through the Military Committee and had them confirmed. This trick has excited a great deal of indignation among those regular officers who fought in the field all through the war, and whose claims for reward were endorsed by the renowned warriors who composed the board of examiners. Many of these meritorious officers are now in the city, and propose to secure from the Senate, if possible, reconsideration of these brevet confirma-

Release of Semmes.

The pirate Semmes was released by order of the President, and went directly to Baltimore, where he has many friends and relatives. It is known that he was originally arrested with the advice of Generals Grant and Sherman, and approved in Cabinet meeting. Attorney-General Speed has decided that his arrest was legal, and recommended his trial, but, as was announced a month ago, it had been determined to release him. Colonel Zeilin, Commandant of the Marine Corps, received an order from the Secretary of the Navy, as follows:-

SIR:-In pursuance of the instructions of the President, you will, upon the reception of this order, forthwith discharge Raphael Semmes from custody.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES. Reports from General Banks.

As General Banks has never submitted a report of the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, and the siege of Port Hudson, the Secretary of War has called upon him for said reports, which the General is at present engaged in preparing.

Smuggling from Canada.

Reports were received by the Commissioner of Customs from a revenue officer stationed between Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point, detailing the capture of several cargoes of smuggled goods, consisting mostly of liquors, and amounting in value to several thousand dollars.

continues to receive many calls from those who have been admirers of his course for the last five years, and those holding high positions who are now disposed to make a hero of him; he has become very much disheartened as to an early admission into the Senate, and says he shall go back on Wednesday; he has not the slightes! doubt but that he will yet have a seat given him in the Senate; he estimates the coming cotton crop of the South at 3,000,000 bales; he is somewhat astonished at the united front and determined will of Congress, and says the people have been led to believe that they would succumb to the President, and that their old allies, the Democratic party, will see that they are reinstated to their former political privileges; the late elections have, however, some

what shaken his faith. Reimbursing Pennsylvania.

Senator Wilson will to-day report to the Sen ate Mr. Myers' bill for the reimbursement of money which the State of Pennsylvania advanced to pay her militia.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, are now here. It is said the latter has been tendered a foreign mis-

Personal.

The President at Gen. Grant's Reception The President's attending General Grant's levee, on Friday, has caused no little comment. His treatment, however, of all whom he met there was very cordial, and he first extended his hand to Thaddeus Stevens, who chatted with him for several minutes, and was by the President introduced to Mrs. General Grant. Senator Sumner was not there, having gone out to dine. This is the first time that a President has at tended a levee of any of his subordinates.

Jeff, Davis and Clay. It is generally expected that the President will in a few days release Jeff. Davis and Clement C. Clay on parole. There is no probability of their ever being tried for their participation in the conspiracy by which the President was murdered. It is not unlikely that Congress will again call for the testimony that has so far been kept secret, and its existence known to but few persons. Judge Holt has expressed his opinion, in writing, that it was enough to convict them, and no one is more surprised at their not being tried than Judge-Advocate Holt,

Election at Louisville. Louisville, April 8.-James - S. Lithgow was elected Mayor of this city yesterday by a maority of about eighteen hundred votes. The

The Steamer "England" at Halifax. HALIFAX, April 9.—The steamer England, from

Soldiers' Convention has adjourned sine die.

Liverpool, bound to New York, has put in here for medical aid. Her dates are to the 28th ult. HALIFAX, April 9--12:30 P. M .- It is reported that the steamer England has the cholers on board. She has been sent to the lower quarantine. The endeavor to obtain her news has not been successful. She has 200 passengers.

Arrival of the Steamer "Atlantic." NEW YORK, April 9 .- The steamer Atlantic, from Southampton on the 24th ultimo, arrived at this port this morning.

Military Order of the Loyal Legions

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 9 .- The Right Honorable Legion of Veterans of Chester and Delaware counties are celebrating their first annual meeting here to-day. James J. Creigh, Esq., delivers the oration. J. B. Everheart reads a poem. The festivities will wind up with a splendid dinner, given by Colonel H. R. Guss at the Green Tree Hotel. Beck's Philadelphia Brass Band is in attendance.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, } Monday, April 9, 1866. The Stock Market was less active this morning

and prices unsettled, owing to the decline in gold, About 2100 shares of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad sold at 33#@33#, an advance of #; and 2200 shares of Reading at 514, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy sold at 117; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 561@57, the latter rate an advance of 1; 52 was bid for Norristown; 55% for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 27# for Catawissa preferred; 25 for Elmira common; and 45 for Northern Central. Government bonds are in fair demand at sbout former rates. 5-20s sold at 104; 7-30s at 100 |@100 }; and 10-40s at 91 ; 104 ; was bid for 6s ot 1881. State and City loans are rather firmer. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 861; and new City 6s at 92@924.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is httle doing. Hestonville sold at 452; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 25 for Girard College; and 31 for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. Seventh National sold at 95; and Mechanics' at 284. 124 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics': 53 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Kensington; 53 for Penn Township; 54 for Girard; 62 for City; and 52 for Common-

Canal shares are less active. Delaware Division sold at 461, no change; 231 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31 for preferred ditto; 544 for Lehigh Navigation; and 13 for quehanna Canal. Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at

84, a slight advance. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & bro., No. 40 S. Third street

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as tollows :-

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 9 .- The receipts and stocks of Cloverseed continue small, and prime quality is in good demand, but common is not wanted; sales of fair and good at \$5@5.75; Timothy is scarce and wanted: small sales are reported at \$450. In Flaxseed, but little doing; we quote at \$2.50@2 55. The last sale of Quercitron Bark was at \$20 \$7 ton for No.1.

The Flour Market is very poorly supplied with the better brands of winter Wheat, which description is in good request, while common brands of spring Wheat are plenty and but little sought after; sales of 1000 bbls, in lots, at \$6.25@7 for superfine, \$7.25 @8 for extras, \$8.50@9.25 for Northwestern extra , at which the bulk of the sales were effected, for Pennsylvania and Ohlo extra family, and 890 10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra tame 811 214 for fancy brands, according to quality. lour continues very dull; small sales at \$4 75. Prices

of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is but little prime Wheat offering, but it is in good demand; sales of red at \$210@250 for fair and choice; 1000 hush, white so d on private terms, Rye is in good demand, and sells at 90@32c. The market is very poorly supplied with Corn, and it is in good demand; sales of yellow at 77c. Oats are in fair request, with sales of 2500 bush, at 58c., in store. In Bariery and Malt, no change.

There is no improvement to notice in Whisky; small sales of Pennselvania were reported at \$2.25@ 2.25 and Ohio et \$2.25.

Philadelphia Cattle Maket.

2.26, and Ohio at \$2.28.

Monday, April 9 -Beef Cattle are in fair demand this week at about former rates. 2100 head arrived and sold at 10@16le. \$ 1b. for extra; 14@15le, for fair to good; and 10@18je. p lb. for common, as to

The following are the particulars of the sales:-165 head P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 1440016. J. S. Kirk, Luncaster county, 14@16. Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 14@16. Mooney & Smith, Pennsylvania, 14@162. Mooney & Smith, Pennsylvania. 14@15?.

H. Chain, Caester county, 14@16.

J. A. Chain & Brother, Penna, 14@16.

Hope & Co., Lancas er county, 14@16.

Dryfoos & Bro, Pennsylvania, 11@15.

M. Shomberg, Pennsylvania, 11@15.

A. Kennedy, Pennsylvania, 11@15.

A. Kennedy, Pennsylvania, 11@15.

James McCicse, Lancaster county, 14@16.

James McFillen, Lancaster county, 14@16.

E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county, 16@18.

Uilman & Bochman, Lancaster co., 15@16.

J. B. Kain, Pennsylvania 10@12.

Mooney & Brother, Lancaster co., 12@16.

P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 14@16.

A. Christie & Bro, Lancaster co., 12@16.

Owen Smith Lancaster county, 14@16.

A. Christie & Bro, Lancaster co., 14@16.

Deven Smith Lancaster county, 14@16.

Prices are better: 10,000 head arrived and

Sheep—Prices are better: 10,000 head arrived and sold at from 75@85c. P ib. gross, as to quality.

Cowe are in lair demand; 150 head sold at \$40@55 for springers, and \$65@80 P head for cow and cair.

Hogs are dull and rather lower; 1100 head sold, at the different yards, at from \$13@14.50 the 100 ibs., net.

NEW YORK April 9.—The Cotton Market it duil, with sales at 88c, for middings. Flour is duil; common is 5@ 10c lower; mass of 6000 bbls at \$6 60.28 for State; \$8 16@11 for Ohio; and \$6 60.23 40 for Western. Southern is heavy, sales of 600 bbls at \$8 60.25 Canadrao is 5@10c, lower; 300 bbls. sold at \$7 20@11 25. Wheat is duil and drooping. Corn duil. Beet steady. Pork duil but unchanged. Lard heavy. Whisky duil, but the prices are unsaltered.

altered.

New Obleans, April 7.—Cotton is irregular; the better qualities arefirmer; sales of 2800;bales; receipts 780 bales; Low Middings, 84;@35c. Flour—Superfine \$7.50. Corn—Mixed and voltow, 824@55c. Oats 52;. Bacon—Shoulders, 12@14;c.; Mess Pork \$28. bay \$25. Sugar, fair to tuily fair, 14@14; Monases nominal. Gold 127. Sterling Exchange, 183;. New York checks, # Poent. discount.