THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V .-- No. 92.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE PLATE WAR.

Important from the Parana-The Brazilian Admiral at Corrientes with a Powerful Fleet-He Hesitates to Cross the Parana and Invade Paraguay-Naval Raids of the Paraguayans-Their Canoe Fleet-Its Armament and Plan of Advance-Inactivity and Conferences of the Brazilians-Gen. Lopez's Mode of Action-Infernal Machines and Batteries of the Paraguayans-Change of Ministry in Brazil, Etc. Etc. Etc.

REO JANEIRO, March 10. - Later advices were resteamer Arno, from the River Piare.

The dates are as follows:—Corrientes, 26th Februar,; Suchos Ayres, 28th February; Montevideo Earch 1. TARDY ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL TAMANDARE AT

In my last I mentioned the great dissatisfaction In my last I mentioned the firest dissatisfaction expressed by the aried land forces and the people generally at the protracted susy of General Mirre, commander-th-chief of the alies, at Busnos Ayres, while his solvices were required on the Parana, to check the incur-ious of the Paranayans and to carry the war into their territory. Nor was this inactivity in any respect remedied by the second in command, who, it seems, had become a command of the protection of the property orders to remain quiet before received strict orders to remain quiet before Corrientes, while the Paraguavaus were crossing the Parana and making successful forays on the allies, and especially harasying the Argentines. It was even said that Admira: Barroso, the second in command, had resigned in disgust; but the report does not appear to be confirmed. Admira! Tamandare's consisted has been canvassed here with more freedom that charity, and hints have not been lew in regard to the Admiral's probable or possible mo-tives or his long de ay, apart from his personal bravery, which, if founded in fact, would be most

damaoing to his character for loyalty and patriotism. At length, however, he has shaken off his inactivity, and actually arrived at Correntes on the 21st uitimo, where, it is said, he was received with grest demonstrations of joy. His first act on arriving was to give orders for the immediate construction of cances and flatboats, with which to effect a crossing to the enemy's bank of the Parana. He also sent a few vessels towards the tres Bocas, leading to the new famous Passo da Patria, where they are to str ke their topmasts and prepare everything for ac-tion. It is believed that this latter order must have been carried out on the 28th ultimo. There is, therefore, some chance of active operations, on an enlarged scale, before long.

ANOTHER SEIRMISH. In the meantime, that is to say since the fight on the 31st of January, the Paragua and continue to cross over to the Argentine side, to the great annoycross over to the Argentine side to the great annoyance of the troops of that Republic. A corresponddeat of the Tributa, a new-paper published in
Buenos Ayree, furnishes the following rather
apocryphal account of one of these raids, which
took place on the 10th uit:—At one o'clock in the
afternoon a message was sent from the pickets of
the 1st Division, commanded by General Jacores,
at Parso ca l'atria, to the Commancer-in-Chief,
stating that t'e sawage Paraguayans had anded on
the Argentine bank of the l'arana, with a force of
2000 men, having crossed the river in forty-three
casees daining to tread on our sacted soi, and, an
doubtedly, without expecting a sound whipping,
General accoss immediately ordered the cavalry to
saddle and made all the shap-photocters advance, in
order to support the brave Colonel Godoy, who was
sairmishing with the enemy and disputing his
ground inch by men. The Para-mayans, no vever,
advances as lar as Guaho, some 1500 yards from
Parso ca Patria.

General tracers was not long in arriving at the

General (acores was not long in arriving at the field of battle, when, having placed his men conve-niently for the atlack, he advanced against the centre and flanks of the enemy, with the purpose of dislodging him from the mountain, where he taken shelter. By this managuvre the enemy was attacked in rout, and pressed closely at the flanks by our cavairy, which were compeled, in spite of his numerical superiority, to fail back shamefully, giving way before the onset of our brave men, and leaving us possessors of the field of battle, although always answering our fire until they reached the mountain by the side of the river.

A LIKELY STORY. We have only to lament the loss of one sergeant killed, and three soldiers wounded.

The laragonyans again attempted to cross the river on the 18to, but did not succeed. On that day heavy firing was heard at Lopez's headquarters. A deserter reported that it was a stratagem of Lopez to alarm our army. It was said that General Ozorio had ordered a civision of infantry, under the com-mand of Colonel Samperio, to the front.

The foregoing is a pretty fair specimen of the in-flated use of adjectives in which newspaper writers in this part of the world are such adopts, damnatory or their enemies and laudatory of themselves. I shall not afflict the readers of the Herald with any more such stuff, but "on with my tale." in the good od homely jog-trot style of narration likely to be intelligible to all capacities. In doing so let me re-turn to Admiral lamandare, and others, merely remarking, by the way, that another iron clad arrived at Corrientes on the 23d ultimo

THE REAL ENEMY OF THE ALLIES. It is supposed that the Admiral, finding the rivers full, and the means of crossing nearly complete, would profit by the present season to at once begin It was therefore expected, in some quarters, that active operations would commence during the first fortnight in March, just about this time: but the knowing ones, men in high positions, too, oracularly shake their heads, for it seems that the Biazilians are not yet sufficiently enlightened to enable them to convey a hint. Accordingly, these gentiemen, with a blunt simplicity, declare plainly that nothing will be done this year, because, as they affirm, the real warriare is not so much waved against the Paraguavans as against the Brazilian treasury, and they base this opinion on these start-

ALARMING RUMORS AT CORRIENTES. On the 19th and 20th uit, a great alarm prevailed in Corrientes, in consequence of a report that the Paraguayans were about to attempt a landing in the rear of the allied army, with the intention of burning the city. All the verseis belonging to the Brazilian fleet were prepared for the supposed attack, which, however, turned out to be a talse report.

HOW LOPEZ ORGANIZES HIS RAIDS. The fellowing is the plan, according to what is believed to be good authority:—He selects twenty ser geants, in whom he places the most confidence. These choose two corporals each, and these latter, in their turn, pick out a number of soldiers, and as Lopez is well posted in reward to the situation of the alries, through the inhabitants of the village of St. Cosme, his men are landed at some convenient locality, and they help themselves to all they desire and can lay ther hands on, thereby having great ad-vantages over the allies, who never discover his visi-tations nor are awake to their consequences until

PROPOSED ALLIED CONFERENCE.
Senor Rawson, Minister of the Argentine Republic, left Corrientes on the 16th ult., to hold a conference with President Mitre, of that Republic.

STRENGTH OF THE BRAZILIAN NAVY. Admiral Tamandare is about to arrive at last where he should have been months ago, and as the public might wish to have an insight to his future movements, it would be well to describe the river, the enemy's positions, and probable result of the great action about to take place between the two

Tamandare has under his orders fourteen splendid Tamandare has under his orders fourteen splendid gunboals and three powerful fron-clads. They all have the finest and heaviest ordnance that was ever put in execution in these rivers. All the gunboars have their guns mounted on barbette carriages, everything of the finest and strongest quality. They can fire all their puns in almost all positions, and their lightest metal is 22 pounds, and their lightest metal is 32 pounds, and their heaviest rifled 72 pounds, this last throwing a conical shot with good effect a distance of six miles. All their vessels are crowded with men. Their smallest vessel, the Ipiranga has a complement of 80 sallors and 170 marines, a total of 250 men, Their largest vessel (sleop Amazonas) has a complement of 550 men; she carries six heavy guns, and draws fourteen foet of water.

The most of the gunboats and iron-clads draw but nine feer, so, as far as water is concerned, there should be no iear of their not being able to move up

at any given moment.

The total of the guns of the squadron, not including the Argentias v. sse's, are seventy-seven heavy guns and about 4400 men -quite a formidable

				Guns.	Mon
Mage	6	400	Igentemy		275
Beberibe 6		400	Ipiranea,	't guns 7	250
Amazonas	6	450	Receife (!	h 4 .	250
Belmonte.	6	400	Brigantin	n 4	100
a aranabit	d 6	4:0	Brazia, iro	m-clad, 4	100
Mearim		800	Famanda	re4	100
Ivaby	4	800	Barroso	4	100
Itajahy		800			-
Arnguary.		275	Total.		4400
The rive	r as far m	the I	asso de la	Patria is	quite

wide plenty of writer and plenty of room to managure. STRENGTH OF THE PORTIFICATIONS DENIED. The supposed strength of the defenses of Humaita is said to be much exaggerated by certain new papers is said to be much exaggerated by certain newbapers favorable to the Paragua an cause. It is boildly asserted that the alies have nothing to fear, notwithstanding what has been represented, respecting the reception supposed to be prepared for them. It is cited as a proof of this that Lopez himself has no confidence in his defenses, and that he has made every preparation to escape at the last stage should be lose the stake for which he is playing.

he lose the stake for which he is playing, LATRST FROM THE SEAT OF WARL The latest advices from the Plate are yesterday. Nothing of importance had transpired since the last An Argentine messenger or spy has peer arrested at Passo da Patria. It appears that he used to go to the banks of the river, and after making certain private signals across, would wait a few minutes till a Paraguayan cance came over to him to receive the information he had to transmit from sples in the allied army. He was taken in the act of

senvering a package of papers to the Paraguayana A CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN BRAZIL. RIO JANEIRO, March 10 .- Since the date of relast letter a change has taken place in the Cabinet of Dom Pedro the Second by the resignation therefrom of sepor Jose Pedro Dias de Carvalho, Minister of Finance, The resignation has been accepted by the Emperor. He is replaced by Senor Joso da Silva Carrao, President of the province of San Paulo. Senor Carvalho's resignation is attributed to a disagreement between him and the other members of the Carbon. The change has caused no sense for the Cabinet. The change has caused no sensation. It is admitted that the returns minister was an able and upright man, but hardly the man for such an important position at the present crisis.

THE PARAGUAYAN NAVAL RAID AT PASSO DE LA

PATRIA. BUENOS AYRES, S. A., February 26 —On February the Paraguayans again crossed the rivergat Passo de la Patria, with lorty-five cances, each with twenty-five men and six oarsmen, all under protection of one steamer. They formed on the beach in good order and attacked the cavalry of General Hornos. order and attacked the cavarry of deneral florhos, which fied before them. A reinforcement came up and drove them back to their boats. The loss was trifling, but the audacity was perfect. The skirmish lasted s. hours, and five thousand men were en-

THE BRAZILIAN FORCE INACTIVE, The most singular feature of the day was that the Brazinan fleet lay within sound of the guns, and by Brazinan fleet lay within sound of the guns, and by coming up could have captured all the assailants; but not a steamer moved. The fleet is prepared for daring exploits as far as strength goes. There are fourteen armed steamers, tures from clads, and one saming brig, armed. These vessels in number and value of ordinance exceed anything of the kind over seen in this river. The guns are mounted on barbette carriages, well made and strong, and can be fired in almost all positions.

They range in calibre from 32 to 72-pounders, the latter carrying a conical shot six miles. The larger portion of the steamers draw nine feet of water. Another from clad is daily expected. Of this fleet five steamers carry six guns each and four huadred.

Another fron-clad is daily expected. Of this fleet five steamers carry six guns each and four nu dred men, ten carry four guns each, of which three have three hundred men, two have two hundred and seventy-five, two have two hundred and fifty, and

four have one hundred men each. THE STRATEGIC SITUATION.

The mouth of the Paraguay river where it joins the Parana has three channels called Las Tres Bocas—the three moulds. From this point to Sumaita it is twenty-one miles, and this is the only way of approach for the fleet. At various places there are batteries on the shore, and at Camparti, about half way, the water is shallow, and here to pedoes are placed, and thirty guns are on the banks. Baron lamandare, the Admiral, has taken up with him diving bells and hooks for taking up these in fernal machines.

MANNING (FTHE RAIDING CANOES,

Massing of the Earling Canoes.

Most singularly, the Paraguayans are allowed to hold the river at Passo de la Patria. To do this they keep one steamer and one hundred canoes. These will carry twenty-five men each, and they are managed by six men who stand upright and paddle or push. For want of a lew steamers to brush these away the provisions for the army are brought from Corrientes by six-ox carts, twenty miles, and so bad are the roacs and so slow the oven that a try record are the roads and so slow the oxen that a trip taker live cays. Of those teams there are hundreds and the loss of time, money, and property is prodigious. This steamer and these cances also furnish the means of making raids, when it suits the Paraguayaus to seek amusement of that sort.

TIRED OF THE WAR, There is great impatience with the tediousness of the war. The public believe that it is needlessly deinyed. There is no reason known to the public for the slowness of movement, and the opposite party is busy making capital out of it against the administration. When Admiral Tamandare left this city he predicted the close of the war in thirty days after his arrival at the front. This may not be verified, but

he no doubt intends to work.

Dr Rawson, the Minister of the Interior, has gone to the seat of war. The object of his visit is not The steamer Portena from New York, is plying between this port and Montevideo.—N. Y. Herald.

British West Indies.

EFFECT OF THE JAMAICA REVOLT IN THE OTHER ISLANDS. By the way of Eavana we learn that the pub-

lic of St. Vincent, croused by recent events in Jamaica, loudly demand more troops from the British Government, urging, as a reason, the declaration of English capitalists that they will withdraw every shilling from these colonies unless their interests are secured by the presence of British troops.

In Barbados the delay in the arrival of coa vessels had created a scarcity of fuel; coal had risen to \$14 and \$15 per ton. Estates were being kept back in consequence.

The quantity of tugar exported to the 8th of

March was 2579 hhds. 43 bbls.
Public opinion was divided on Jamaica mat ters, but was more generally in support of Gov-

There was nothing talked of except the Jamaica troubles.

Three Precocious Youths Steal Five Thou-

william Downes, David H. King, and James Davis, lads about 17 years of age, were arraigned before Justice Hogan, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a United States certificate of deposit for \$5000, payable in gold, from Messrs. Morris & Braine, No. 7 Broad street. It appears that on the 10th inst., King, who was employed by the firm, was given the check for the purpose of delivering it to Messrs, A. Marsh & Co., of Wall street. King met the other boys by appointment, and gave them the check, with the understanding that they should draw the gold and make an equal division of it. Downes and Davis secured five gold checks of \$1000 each the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, with which they started for Philadelphia, retusing to divide with King, according to agree ment. Suspicion having attached to King, he ment. Suspicion having attached to King, he was closely questioned, and dually acknowledged that he had given it to his confederates, who had left the city. Betectives Farley and Dusenbury followed the boys and arrested them in Philadelphia. The officers found in their possession \$4000 in gold and \$500 in Treasury notes. The rest of the money had been spent. The prisoners all pleaded guilty, and they were locked up for trial. Davis lives at No. 35 Catharine street, King at No. 29 Henry street, and Downes at No. 22 Oliver street.—N. 1. Daily News. PASSENGER RAILWAY FARES.

From the Pitteburg Commercial, 16th. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago, a suit was instituted before Alderman Donaldson by the managers of the Pittsburg, Allegueny, by the managers of the Pittsburg, Allegheny, and Manchester Passenger Railway Company against Henry C. Mackrell, Esq., a memoer of the bar, to recover six cents, the amount of fare charged by said company, the defendant having refused to pay the additional cent, on the ground that the company had no legal right to collect the same, their charger having limited the fare to five cents. The Alderman, after patiently hearing and investigating the case, gave the opini n on Saturday, which will be read with interest :-

OFINION OF ALDERMAN DONALDSON. I have given to this case the fullest deliberation and most thorough examination of all the authorities submitted to me by the learned counsel of plantifis and defendant. The amount involved is a mere triffer-one cent; but the right to demand and enforce the payment, from every passenger riding upon the plaintiffs cars, is a matter of importance. The right to demand a payment of five cents from each passenger is conceded; this is settled by the organic law of the company. The right to exact the extracent is the question in dispute. It is not claimed by the plaintiffs that the have such a right by virace of any authority from the state of Peonsylvania; but that authority does exist to this effect by virtue of an act of Congress in such case under and provided. The United States Revenue Law of 1864, section 103, enacis, "finat any person firm, company or corporation, owning or possessine, or having the care or management of any rauroad, canal, at amboat, ship, barge, canal boat or other vessel, or any stage coach or other vehicle, employed in the transportation of passengers or property for hire, or in transporting the mais of the United States, or any canal, the water of which is used for mining purposes, shall be subject to and pay a duty of two and one-half percentum upon the gross receipts of such failroad, canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canal boat or other vessel, or stage-coach, or other venicle: Provided, That all such persons, companies and corporations shall have the right to add the duty or tax impo ed hereby to their rates of fare, whenever their hability thereto may commence, any imitations that may I have given to this case the fullest deliberation shall have the right to add the duty of tax impo ed hereby to their rates of fare, whenever their hability thereto may commence, any limitations that may exist by law, or by agreement with any person or company which may have paid, or been liable to pay such lare, to the contrary notwithstanding."

This section of the act of Congress has received

judicial adjudication by the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of New York, by bota of which it was held that in case such duty involved the fraction of a cent, the company could not col-lect more than the exact fraction; there being no such fractional denomination of currency, the prac-tical result was that the street railroad companies, and not the street passongers, paid the duty, as was clearly contemplated and intended by the law. To meet this difficulty, certain street railroad authorities of the city of New York made application to congress for relief, and upon the 50th of March, 1865, Congress enacted a supplement amendatory of the revenue act above referred to, which supplement is in words as follows:

is in words as follows:—
"That whenever, under the proviso to section 103, the addition to any fares shall amount to a sum involving the fraction of one cent, any person or com-pany hable to the duty or two and one half per cent as in said section provided, shall be authorized to add as in said section provided, shau be authorized to add to such fare one cent in lieu of such fraction." Under the supplemental section, in my opinion, the pi intiff's right to recover is c ear. I cannot conceive how a power could be more distinctly indicated. I will not stop here to argue the question of the constitutionality, or, rather, the unconstitutionality of these Congressional enactments above clied, and which has been claimed and commented upon by defendant's counsel. In my epin on it is not the province of this Court to p as upon so grave a question for the purposes of this case. I recognize these enactments of Congress as the law of the land, and binding. There are offier and various ways by which the constitutionality of these and other simiwhich the constitutionality of these and other sig lar Congressional engomen's can be passed upon by Courts of competent jurisdiction 1 shall not take the responsibility, believing that the duty does not devolve upon me, to pass upon it inithis case. The conclusion, therefore, to which I have arrived, is that the plaintiffs in this proceeding are entitled to

And now, to wit, April 14, 1866, judgment pubn favor of plaintiffs for six cents, together with the costs of suit.

J. DONALDSON, Alderman.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLEADED GUILTY.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Allison, P. J. John Stock, colored, pleaded guilty of assault and battery upon a man named Blacksman. George Hall pleaded guilty to a charge entering the counting-room of a Mr. Negley with intent to steal.

HOTEL THIEF. Charles Muller was convicted of entering room of the Continental Hotel on the night of the 10th of March last, with intent to steal. Before going to bed, the gentleman who occu-pted the room, by way of precaution, looked under his bed, and there he found Muller without hat or boots. When questioned as to his reason for being in the room, Muller could give no answer. He said in Court that he was drunk and in coming from a water closet, mistook this room for his own, and must have fallen under tae bed in attempting to he down upon it. He did not know how it was.

The Prosecuting Attorney said that, generally a drunken man knows all or nothing about a circumstance; but as neither of these cases applied to Muller, he thought him sober and guilty, and hoped the jury was convinced of the ame. Verdict accordingly—guilty.
William Sexton was convicted of stealing two

caps, valued at \$2.50 each, the property of Mrs. John Stifle was convicted of assault and battery upon John Meyers.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY. Jacob Volmar was charged with assault and battery upon an old man named Richard James. appears that in the evening of March 18, Volmar was sitting at the front window of a house which John James, the son of prosecutor, had rented for the use of himself, his mother, and her children, in conversation with Miss James. Richard James came to the window, raised it, and, without provocation, used some insulting and threatening language to Volmar.

Volmar wishing to avoid a difficulty, retired to the back window, where he was soon followed and attacked by James, who struck Volmar several times with his fist, and then struck at him with a knife. Before this, Volmar struck the old man several times. The whole family of James testified for the defendant. Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ACQUITTED. Christopher Riley, charged with assault upon Antonio Cerighino, with intent to rob, was acquitted. Cerighino testified that he was as-saulted by a party of five or six at night, one of whom took hold of him, and another of whom attempted to take his watch. He said he did not identify Riley as being of the party.

District Court — Judge Stroud. — James McCrudden, William S. O'Reilly, and Stephen O'Reilly. This was a feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain personal property, levied on by the sheriff under the execution of defendants, but claimed by plaintiff as his property. Verdict for defendants.

Samuel Leeds to the use of Samuel Ullman vs. Aaron Picard. An action to recover on a bond. The defense set up was payment. Verdict for defendant. Thomas Waterman vs. The Black Heath Coal Company. This was an action to recover for the services of the plaintiff as the Secretary of

Company defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff for \$931.90. Walter Adolph Schmidt, by his next friend George F. Schmidt, vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company. This was an action to re-cover damages for injuries sustained by the cover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, a young lad, whose hand was crushed and injured by one of the carn of the Company defendant, the allegation being that the accident was occasioned by the negligence of the driver of the car. On trial.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph, WASHINGTON, April 17.

Bills Approved by the President. The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to take immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of the soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in the field and in hospitals during the war of the Rebellion, and to secure suitable burial-places in which the bodies may be properly interred, and to have the graves enclosed so that the resting places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever.

The President has also signed the bill to establish the collection districts of Port Huron Mich gan, of Montana, and of Idaho, and to change the name of the collection district of Penobscot, which is to be called the District of Castine.

From Georgia.

Milledgeville (Ga.) papers say that more than three thousand negro men have, within two weeks, passed over the railroad from Putnam and adjacent counties for the West. They have been induced to leave their employers on the promise of higher wages, although their contracts had been ratified by the Freedmen's Bureau, Planters thus deprived of their employes will be disappointed in making their crops. This complaint comes from many counties, notwithstanding arrests have been made of persons who have been thus tampering with the employes. A letter from Southwestern Georgia says the corn is growing finely, and pro' mises a large crop.

Financial.

The disbursements and transfers of Treasury Department, last week, amounted to \$4,031,009. Of this sum \$672,584 was disbursed on account of war; \$683,168 on account of the navy; and \$354,906 on account of the Interior Department. The total amount of disbursements and transfers for the quarter ending March 31 was \$332,306,-174. Government funds remaining in the vaults of the United States Treasury, at the present date, are as follows:-United States Legal Tenders, \$8,476,000; small denominations of national bank notes, \$912,500; tractional currency of all denominations, \$1,530,427; gold. \$327,549; silver, \$2634; copper and nickel, \$590; Reserve Fund, Temporary Loan, \$16,140,000; Reserve Fund, Special, \$7,000,000; Reserve Fund, surplus issue of United States notes, \$37,932,425; Reserve Fund, surplus issue Compound Interest Notes, \$24,960,000; Compound Interest Notes in the Redemption Division, \$4,960,000.

The Rinderpest at Panama.

Intelligence was received to day at the State Departmedt from the United States Consul at Aspin wall, dated on the 1st inst., that a disease, feared to be the Rinderpest, has broken out among the cattle along the line of the Panama Railroad, and that hundreds are dying daily. The disease, although resembling cattle murrain, is more violent in form, and more fatal in effect; which the Consul states induces the belief that it is the genuine European cattle plague.

National Bank Circulation.

The National Bank-note circulation issued last week amounted to \$1,121,780; total amount thus far issued, \$266,504,340. The total amount of bonds now held by the United States Treasurer, in trust for circulation of National Banks and for deposits in designated Go vernment depositories. 8 \$355,389,000.

Denial from Ex-Governor Tod.

Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, authorizes his riends to say that the use of his name as one of the Vice-Presidents of the so-called "Johnson National Union Club" is without his authority or consent. Governor Tod has no sympathy with any similar organization, and having always been somewhat careful in the selection of his associates, does not at this late day propose to affiliate with the class of men composing the organization re ierred to.

Manassas Gap Railroad.

The stockholders of the Manassas Gap Rail road, who have recently been holding a meeting at Alexandria, adjourned yesterday. They determined to borrow \$1,250,000, and to accept the new charter, to invite the co-operation of the Valley, the Winchester, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies in the construction of a read from Winchester to Strasburg, and to repair thoroughly their road from Strasburg to Alexandria, even if, in order to get the necessary funds, they had to sell out to the Baltimore Company their road and its franch ises between Strasburg and Harrisburg.

The Direct Tax. The following statement exhibits the amount of direct tax levied in compliance with the Act

of Congress, August 5, 1861, on the States below enumerated, together with the actual amount received up to date and the amount still unpaid :-Direct tax levied on Virginia......8796 918 06 Direct tax paid up to date.....

Direct tax paid up to date...... 250,000 00 Total amount remaining unpaid. \$309 078 a0 Total amount remaining unpaid \$169,208 38

Jeff. Davis & Co. The House Judiciary Committee on Saturday

had Judge-Advocate Holt before them, who testified at length upon the case of Jeif. Davis and C. C. Clay; their complicity with the assassination conspiracy, and what steps have been taken to bring them to justice; he also furnished the Committee with considerable documentary evidence, so important that they immediately placed an injunction of secresy upon it, and tonight several members pronounce it sufficient to convict and hang both of them.

Mr. Stansbury.

Henry G. Stansbury, who was yesterday nominated for Supreme Judge, is a native of New York, but moved to Lancaster, Ohio, where he studied and practised law for many years. He then went to Cincinnati, and having lived there for some years, went to Newport, Kentucky, to reside, while he practised law in Ohio-He was originally an old Whig, and voted for Buchanan, But in 1860, being a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, he voted for him, and has since been for sustaining the war. Lately he has been here in close and intimate relations with the President, and rumor says he wrote the late veto of the Civil Rights bill, or, at least, prepared the legal part of it. He is about sixty years of age, and is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the country. It is against his prospects for confirmation that he is from Obio, which State has already one Judge and the Chies Justice. There is a considerable diversity of opinion as to his confirmation. Nothing will probably be done for some days, as the House has passed a bill, which is now in the Senate, reorganizing the Court, and which only provides for eight Judges besides the Chief Justice. This bill is now before the Senate Judiciary Commirtee, and should it be passed, no confirmation will be needed.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue yesterlay exceeded \$1,220,869. The total receipts last week were \$3,599,627.

Senator Fessenden is very unwell and not able to be in his seat.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Chief Justice Chase on Treason Trials-Another Gas Explosion-Marder frial, Etc. Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, April 17 .- Chief Justice Chase i now here, presiding in the United States Circuit Court. Several treason cases, including those of Colonel Kane and others, indicted during the

early part of the war, were called and passed

over; but the Chief Justice expressed his determination to dispose of them at an early day. The explosion of gas in the cellar of the Eutaw House, yesterday evening, caused great alarm, and damaged several basement shops, injuring

three or four inmates slightly. The indictment in the Clare murder case has been quashed, and a new trial ordered.

From Boston

Boston, April 17 .- G. W. Canney, keeper of a tobacco store at No. 50 South Market street, set fire to his premises last night. He was detected and pursued, when he fired two ineffectual shots at his pursuers, and then shot himself, inducting a severe but not fatal wound. It is reported that he was in pecuniary difficulty, and wanted the amount of insurance on his store.

Fire at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG. April 17 .- A fire last night destroyed the patent barrel and bucket manufactory of Gutbrie & Sillin, in the Ninth Ward, with a large quantity of staves and other mate-The loss is from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an in-

The Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, N. T., April 16,-The Government 'ommissioners examined and accepted the second section of the Union Pacific Railroad today. The track is now being laid at the rate of a mile per day.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, April 17,—Cotton is dull at 37@38c. for middings. Four has a vanced 10@15c.; sales o 11,000 bbs. at \$7.8550 for State; \$8.60.61.50 for Obio; \$7.68 45 for Western; Southern firmer, 600 bbs. soid at \$9.50.615 75; Canada is 10.615c. better; 400 bbs. soid a \$7.75.610 25 Wheat advanced 1.6.25c.; sales of 13.000 bbs. at \$1.40.6150 for unsound hillwaukie Club; and 45.000 bush of White Canada \$9.800. \$2 30. Corn firm; but quiet. Beet steady. Pork steady at \$26 12 for Mess. Lard heavy at 16] @18]c. w hisky and.

-Mrs. Sigourney's house in Hartford was sold for \$10,000. -Auber, the great composer, is fond of horse and dissipation in his old age.

-There are seventeen paper coltar manufac-tories in New England, and each girl makes about 1800 of them daily. -Sixty years ago, it is said, there was but one

Boston. Now there are 1800, and they

-Vermont is gathering a large crop of maple sugar, and the Woodstock Standard says the best uality of syrup is freely offered in that neigh borhood for \$1.25 per gallon, and sugar at cor responding rates. -Maretzek's opera season (the longest and

have four synagogues.

most prosperous evor given in New York) has thus far extended eighteen weeks, during which time there have been one hundred and eight representations of twenty-three operas. It has also included nineteen matinees. -The Galt (Canada) Reporter regrets to learn

from all quarters that the wheat never looked worse after the winter's trials than it does the present season. It is quite brown, and much of it is evidently winter killed. A few weeks of ne growing weather may, however, put a different face on matters. Fears are also enter--It is reported that ex-Senator Gwin lately

had a narrow escape from death. While writing in his room at one of the New Orleans forts, a eaf of his manuscript flew off, and Dr. Gwir started for it upon the run, forgetting the senti-nel upon duty. The negro drew his musket upon him, and pulled the trigger, but fortu-nately the cap failed to explode. Had it gone off, that would have been the end of the ex-Senator. -One day last week a snake of the genuin

flat-headed adder species was found basking in the rays of the sun on the premises of a citizen in Howard street, New Haven. Of course, he was rapidly despatched. On Wednesday the mate of his snakeship was captured in the same street, and near the same spot. What induced the migration of the tribe is for the present a

-The Charlotte Times learns from William Johnston, President of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, that the work of rebuilding is in rapid process of completion. The bridge acress the Catawba will be ready for the trains to pass over by the 19th of May, and the entire track relaid to Columbia, thus making the connection with Charleston perfect.

—A five years old boy fell into a well thirty feet deep at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, a tew days ago. The men were all gone, and there were no neighbors within half a mile. His mother let down a rope and drew him almost up, when he fell back to the bottom. She then went down and brought him up, and neither of them are the worse for it.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Tuesday, April 17, 1866. The Stock Market was dull but steady this morning. Reading Railroad was the most active on the list, with sales at from 52@524, the latter rate a slight advance; North Pennsylvania at 39 [@39], an advance of 1h; Lehigh Valley at 614@614, no change; Catawissa preferred at 301@301, a decline of 4; and Philadelphia and Eric at 321@331, the latter rate a slight advance. 1174 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56 for Pennsylvania Railroad; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 53 for Norristown; 30 for Elmira common; 39 for Catawissa common; and 458 for Northern

In Government bonds there was very little doing. 7-30s sold at 101. 1041 was bid for 5-20s; 104; for 6s of 1881; and 92; for 10-40s. State and City loans are in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86@87; New City 6s at 921; and old do.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 195; 704 was bid for Second and Third; 51 for Tenth and Eleventh; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 68 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Hestonville; and 254 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in demand, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 291 for Mechanics'; 101 for Kensington; 53 for Penn Township; 54% for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 53 for Commonwealth; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 57 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15, no change; Delaware Division at 50, no change; and Schuyikill Navigation common at 234, an advance of 4; 314 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 541 for Lehigh Navigation; and 115 for Morris Canal preferred. Oil shares are very dull. Ocean sold at 82.

The New York Tribune this morning says:—
"Call loans are offered in great abundance at 5
per cent., and lower rates would be accepted per cent., and lower rates would be accepted from leading houses. Best commercial paper sells at 6½%7 per cent.; good at 8@9; and ordinary at 10@15 per cent. The bank statement shows a further large gain in deposits, legal tenders, and circulation, with a moderate loss of coin, and a small addition to the loans and discounts. It is a long time since money was so cheap and abundant. In ordinary times a general speculative movement in stocks for an advance would be inaugurated, but thus far no

symptoms of general speculation are noticed.
"It is understood that the Treasury Department has a funding scheme under consideration, and will soon commence operations. It is to be hoped that the Secretary will not repeat the mistakes of his predecessor, and break down, by offering too low a rate of interest and too short bonds. Six per cent, is not a high rate to pay, and the Secretary should not fail of funding his temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, and compound notes, by reserving the option of paying off six per cent. bonds after five, ten, or twenty years even. The Secretar will do his duty if he succeeds, during his term of office, in funding the debt into long six per cents., and retires enough debt to comply with the law, establishing a sinking fund reasonably.

"Foreign Exchange is more active, and leading sterling is quoted 107 @107 for 60 days, and Francs, 5.25; Commercial Sterling, 100 @107."

-The total circulation of the National Banks of Boston on April 2, as officially reported by the Massachusetts Secretary of State, amounted to \$858,603. The circulation of the National Banks in the State, out of Boston, and in South Boston, at the same period, was \$2,660,769. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD 19 sh do...... 61 200 sh Ocean.... 530 8 PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:-

Pennsylvania Currency...... 2 New York Exchange.....par. -Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

July, 1864. July, 1864. August, 1894. October, 1894. Dec., 1894. May, 1865. August, 1865. Sopt., 1865. Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, April 17 .- There is a steady home consumptive demand for Flour, but there is a tota

absence of any demand for shipment. About 2000 barrels, principally Northwestern extra family, were d sposed of at \$8 75@9 50 for common and fancy lots, including 700 parrels Pennsylvania and Ohio

do. at \$9 50@10 50; small lots of superfine at \$6 25@ 7 25; extras at \$7 25@8 25; and fancy brands at \$11 @14. according to quality. Rye Flour is rather better, and 150 barrels seld at \$4.75@5. Prices of

e14. according to quality. Rye Flour is rather better, and 150 barrels sold at \$4.75@5. Precs of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

Incre is scarcely any prime Wheat here, and this description is wanted, but common continues very dull. We advance our figures from 5 to 10 cents 47 bushel. Sales of 2000 ousnels, chiefly good and choice red, at \$2.45@2.60, and small lots of common and tair at \$2.10@2.35. White nave be quoted at \$2.60@2.90. Rye is scarce and in fair demand, with small cales at 90@92c for Pennselvania and 75c, for Southern. Corn comes forward slowly, and is ta good demand. Small sales of ye low are reported at \$9c, in store and afloat. Outs are quiet but steady, bates of 5000 bushels at 60c, for Deliaware and Pennselvania. In Bariev no chauge to notice. \$100 bushels Malt sold at \$1.25@150.

The market is nearly bare of Cloversed, and prime quality is in moderate request. Small sales have been made at \$4.25.50 for common and cood, and \$2.26@6 for choice. Timothy is accrose and wanted. We quote at \$4.75@6. *laxseed is dull, and sells in a small way at \$2.55@2.60.

White is unchanged. Pennselvania is relling at \$2.26@2.26 and Ohio at \$2.28; 100 barrels, in bond, so, dat 28 cents.

-A daughter of ex-Senator Gwin was recently

married in Paris.