Further Details - The Successive Phases of the Italian Adventurer's Courtship and Marriage-New Developments-A Down-Town Merchant Involved in a Conspiracy to Extort Moneys-Bourganani as a "Sneak Thief" -His Utter Depravity.

In our issue of yesterday we gave a general outline of this new noterious case, and of the history of the party principally concerned. We are now able to give, from authentic sources, further and interesting details of the early his-tory of the Italian Bourganani (in connection with his courtship and marriage of the widow of General Eaton), and also some new pecuniary personal disclosures not yet made public.

Mrs. General Eaton was originally a Miss Morgaret O'Neil, daughter of William O'Neil, or Washington. She was married at an early age to Purser Timberlake—atterwards to General Eaton—who died, leaving her a wealthy, fashionable, and celebrated widow. While residing in Washington under these highly auspicious circumstances, no longer young, but full of talent and vivacity, sne attended, one evening, a ball given at Scott's Hall.

On this occasion, she was accompanied by her grandchildren, and they directed her notice to a young Italian, Antonio Bourganani by name, of rather stout build, decidedly handsome, with luxuriant curling hair, gracetut, and, at first sight, pleasing. The grandchildren conceived a liking for this Italian, and ascertaining that he was a dancing-master by profession, expressed a wish to attend his school. Mrs. Eaton yielded to their desire, and made the necessary arrangements, paying the advance lee, \$60 per quarter, for the two children, and accompanying them in the evenings to the dancing-master's establishment. At last one of her children approached Mrs. Eaton, and stating, with that eloquence with which youth always asks a favor for tho e whom it loves, that Signor Bourganani was very poor, and was obliged to walk a long way to and from between his school and his humble boarding-house, requesting of his grandmother that she would be kind enough to allow Signor Bourgapani permission to take a meal at her house occasionally. To this request Mrs. Eaton, who had been educated in the somewhat haughty code of the aucient regime, replied by

Time passed on, and Signor Bourganani opened an additional dancing school at Alexandria, which was inaugurated with what is termed in common parlance "a grand ball"—that is, as "grand" as his very limited finances would allow. To this ball the grandchildren were invited, and, receiving permission, attended, and were the recipients of the dancing-master's most elaborate attentions. Especially was this the case with the girl Emily, then a child of 16 or 11 years of age, who returned home delighted with the ball, and especially curaptured in her childish way with Sig. Bourganani, whose praise she never wearied of repeating to her grandmother. From the date of this Alexandria ball Emily become devoted like Emily became devoted alike to the person and the interest of Bourganani, and as she was of a spirit and determination far beyond her years, her affection took a practical shape. One after noon Mrs. Eaton on entering her house beheld in the hall an old trunk, with the initials A. B. She inquired of a servant to whom the trunk belonged, and was answered that Miss Emily

a decided negative.

had superintended its arrival. Emily was sent for, and replied boldly that it had told him that he might live there with them -he would be no trouble, would sleep any where; and then he was so bandsome, and so poor, and had no triends or home." The child pleaded and argued with such earnestness that, under protest and against her better judgment Bourganani was allowed to take up his abode under the very roof that had been the special "local habitation" of General Eaton. And thus the Italian's first step to fortune and to infamy was taken. He entered his new home with soiled linen, and shabby-genteel dress; but Mrs. Eaton, having finally determined to befriend him, executed her intention with the utmost chased him a gentlemanly outur, and treated him with consideration.

He was but 20 years of age, and she regarded him as a mere boy. The boy, however, had all the conning of the man, and breed his time. He con menced modestly at first, was grateful, quiet, and bumble, and impressed his benefactress favora to. But as months passed by he grew more bold. Having ascertained that the chiloren were enti ely dependent upon their grandmother, and that the latter was a woman of substantial wealth, being sure, as he imagined, of the affection of the younger members of the family, he conceived the idea of marrying the head of the family herself. The disparity of age did not daunt bim; he desired but her money-and what are three score years to

three-score thousands?

voted himself with respectful attention and tenderness to the object of his arts-escorted Mrs. Eaton in all her walks and rides, and daily cireer was not wholly untroubled. One of the grandchildren, now in the Marine of the United States, began to his intentions, and vehemently remonstrated with his relative concerning them. But then Bourgmann had a valuable in Emily, who, at least, in her love for the Italian, seems to have been honest and unseldsh, satisfied only to do and say as he deeme i best; and in spite of all opposition, Bourganani persevered.

He proceeded steadily towards his ends-de

He was somewhat of a poet, this Italian, and he talked to Mrs. Eaton of his "feelings" and his "dreams," and at length committed himself by a declaration. Mrs. Eaton at first laughed at hm, and told him "not to be a fool in the presence of his mother;" but, ridicule-proof, the adventurer talked on, and by mere power of tongue, overcame alike Mrs. Eston's scruples and common sense. The lady's mother, too, had been tascinated by the Italian (who seems to have had that fatal gift of the snake by which it is enabled to destroy the bird), and warmly approved of Bourganani's proposal. At last, by e side of General Ealon's grave, the adventurer demanded a definite and final answer, and received one in the affirmative. The report of this singular "engagement" created alike public

The press was "exercised" on the subject, the lady's friends gave her advice and wrote her letters, and the grandson above referred to ab-solutely struck her in his wrath at the announcement of the "betrothal," and vowed vengeance upon the very life of the Italian. Three ministers of the gospel being requested to marry the ill assorted coup'e, refused to do so, and any mar save Bourganani would have despaired; but he. an equal combination of Augustus Cesar and the devil, crafty as the one and cruel as the other, persevered; a minister was procured who united them, though he frankly told Mrs. Eaton that, under the circumstances, he would rather bury her than marry her; and Mrs. Eaton ceased to be, and Madame Bourganam reigned in her st ad. Thus the Italian beggar, image-vender, and dancing-master "matried money" and be-came the husband of one of the "celebrated

women" of America. During the first four years of his married life Bourganani, strange to say, proved to be an ex-emplary husband. But he was merely perfecting Lis plans in silence, His wife's preperty was

THE BOURGANANI ELOPEMENT.

rettled on herself in her own name, and was estimated at over \$50,000. The Italian's first step was to beg from his wife the present of a house in Washington City, worth about \$15,000. The petition was granted, and from the moment of the present of of his entrance into the possession of this pro-perty the demon of avarice seems to have seized him bodily. And now a new party appears upon the stage. A Mr. ——, a down town merchan, associated with the Cuba trade, is stated to have entered into a conspiracy with Bourganani to defraud and rob the wife of the latter. B, prodefraud and rob the wife of the latter. B. professed to be anxious to engage in business, and introduced Mr. —— to his wife. Mr. —— expressed his willingness to assist B., and to take him into partnership, if the latter would advance \$20,000. The wife advanced the money. Mr. —— demanded \$5000 more. This demand was satisfied. Mr. ——, insatiable as a vulture, raised his price to \$30,000. Even this sum was placed at his disposal. The parties now pretended to be glutted with their plunder. Bourganani entered into business, and his rich we ganani entered into business, and his rich, we mean his poor, wife enloyed a few months of mean his poor, wife enjoyed a few months of pecuniary peace. But the calm was of short duration. Late one night Bourganani returned home from business, and abruptly demanded that \$20,000 should be paid to him the following day. He condescended to no explanations, but the money he must have. His wife refused him on the ground of her inability to raise the amount required. Bourganant, who knew neither nity graticules or honor hypotest. the amount required. Bourganant, who knew neither pity, gratitude, or honor, hinted that he could name a property that was available, by the amount settled upon two of her grandchildren, the girl Emily and her younger brother, who hved with them, under his (nominal) protection. Madame Bourganani flatly relused thus to beggar her grandchildren to further his selfish ends, and then, in return, her husband coolly expressed his determination at once to decomp to Expressed his determination at once to decomp to Expressed

> But he proved a faithful ally in evil, never-theless. He never rested by day or night till, by working alternately upon Madame B.'s hopes and lears, her love and her pride, by taxing her reason and exhausting her physical system, he prevailed upon her to sign away at Washington, not only the covered property, the only heritage of her grandchildren, but also all her right and title to her own estate (with the exception of a single house) in tayor of her husband. Thus, by a stroke of her pen, in a moment of exhaus-tion and infatuation, the wife of Bourganani rendered herself and her children paupers. The magistrates advised her against this rash act,

his determination at once to decamp to Europe And for a rarity he kept his word. He departed by stealth on the next steamer, leaving instruc-tions with his confederate, the down-town mer-chant aforesaid, to undertake his case during

his absence. Bourganani is also said to have deposited with his "assistant" \$5000 for the

maintenance of his (Bourganani's) family; but the merchant never accounted for the one-fifth

but the "down-town merchant" knew the weakness of her heart, and prevailed. Bourganani returned, and his confederate and

himself enjoyed the spoils,
Madame Bourganani, who was now aware
that she had committed a very serious indiscreion, on several occasions endeavored to remedy her folly by appealing to wnat she supposed might be the "better nature" of her husband. One day, by her intercessions, she succeeded in so exasperating the Italian that his anger overcame his caution, and handing her the writings which had conveyed to him her earthly all, he xclaimed, "There, take your papers, and egone." Almost incredible to state, the tide of celing in the breast of his wife was turned by exclaimed, this sudden involuntary generosity, and giving back the papers to him, she simply said, "No, I will not mistrust my husband," and departed. Thus did she, for the second time, of her own accord become a pauper.

Meantime, while gratifying to the full his lust

for gold, the Italian found time for a viler and a nameless passion. He had wearied of the wife eyes, lost her sole attraction, and he determined to distort to a foul and dastard purpose the once pure affection entertained for him by his adopted granddaughter Emily. This unfortunate young lady possessed a pleasing person, was of medium height, of a good figure, with rather sharp features, and was quiet and reserved in her manner. The chief element in her character seems to have been a morbid love for the Italian adventurer Bourganani; a love more deep than the passion of many a mature woman; a love at first sight, which has led to shame, and will probably endure till death; a love which in itself and its surroundings is not the least wonderful feature of this remarkable case.

The conduct of Bourganani towards this young girl, whom he was bound by every manly tie to shield, exhibits a picture of moral turpitude unterly indescribable. He betrayed her by a ong and gradual course of seduction, and thoroughly succeeded in confounding and per-verting her moral sense. It was an intellectual as well as a spiritual and physical destruction. And what is the most amazing of all, it has been recently ascertained that the fact of her child's ruin by the act of her own husband was, tor several months previous to the denouement, more than suspected by the unhappy use and mother. What a situation must have been hers all through the weary time! The human soul cannot imagine a domestic state more truly hor-rible. The minute details of the Italian's villany in this connection are too gross for publication; they really make one sick of city life and

The scoundrelism of Bourganaui was very eculiar. While he has proved himself to be a ascal on a large scale, he has also committed crimes of the most petty description. In order to raise the funds needed for his flight with his victim, he not only robbed his whe of many thousands of dollars, but secretly sold her silver, her pictures, her kitchen crockery, and similar comparative trifies. He also robbed his wife not long ago of some silver spoons, which he dissed of at a pawnbroker's. The spoons were missed by Madame Bourganan, and a detective was employed, who traced the articles by a regular sequence from the receiving shop to the hands of Signor Bourganani himself, who being thus exposed, like a whipped hound absolutely begged upon his knees to his wife for mercy. Is there a depth of meanness that can be below such degradation?—N. Y. Tribune.

Indian Outbreak in Arizona.

Commissioner Cooley has received a communication from La Paz, Arizona Territory, dated April 12, 1866, in which the Superintendent of Indian Affairs invites attention to his previous eport, where he stated that he teared the present difficulties there would only increase, and esult in open warfare between the whites and Chimehuayos, as the Molaves, with their allies, claim and expect the protection of the whites. He now reports that information had reached him on the 11th of April that an outbreak had taken place between the whites and Hualapais, the particulars of which are substantially as follows:—A company of five mea were out on a prospecting tour, and had made their camp at a place called the Willows, on the road from Fort Mojave to Prescott, about the 6th of April. While four men were absent from camp, the Indians, supposed to be Hualapais, as the locality is in their country, killed the man left in camp and burned the cabin. When this became known at Hardyville, a settlement about seven miles above Moiave, a party of armed citizens started out and killed nine Indians, among the number the Chief of the Hualapais, Wauba-Tonna, and several women and children. The Superintendent thinks it probable now that an all ance will be formed between the Hualapais and Chimehua-vos again-t the whites. If this proves to be the case, he states that the whites will be in a dangerous situation, as very few troops are in that vicinity. He believes that the only safety for life and property on the river, is to establish the Indians on reservations in order to accomplish which the presence of troops will be absolutely

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph,

WASHINGTON, May 25. Public Lands.

The General Land Office is notified that at Roseburg, Oregon, titles were issued in March for 6354 acres of old settlement lands; ca-h sales of \$3396; and at Travers city, Mich., 9518 acres were taken up in April for actual homestead settlements, and the Governor of that State has received titles for 7071 acres of swamp land under the act of Congress, September

Colonization.

An enterprise is being inaugurated by an exofficer of the Freedmen's Bureau to settle a colony of whites and blacks in Brevard, Fiorida. A large number are now awaiting transportation.

A Matter of Choice. Naval Officer Lynch, of Charleston, having declined the little formality of taking the ironclad oath, Secretary McCalloch omits to sign his pay warrants.

Pardon Wanted.

Colonel White, of guerilla fame, having been elected sheriff of Loudon county, Va., reached here yesterday, in company with his military co-laborer Moseby, seeking a pardon.

Amos Kendall.

On the 27th of June the venerable Amos Ken dall leaves this country for a pleasure tour of a year in Europe. Thirty-two years ago, as Postmaster-General of Andrew Jackson's Cabinet. Mr. Kendall permitted Southern postmasters to rifle the mails and burn the anti-slavery matter contained therein; in 1865 the same Amos Kendall gave \$84,000 to found the most anti-slavery Baptist Church in Washington.

The Minister to the Hagne. The commission of General Sickles as Minister to the Hague was sent to him on Saturday. He has not yet signified his acceptance or declina tion of the appointment.

Our Minister to Mexico.

Hon, L. D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, left here last night en route for his home in Hamilion, Ohio. He had an interview with the Secretary of State on Saturday relative to his official duties, and it is understood that Mr. Campbell will return here next week to receive final instructions, and depart for Mexico to join the Republican Government.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The President has nominated to the Senate William Faxon, now Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Captain Fox, resigned-an appointment which gives general satisfaction, not only on account of his private worth, but fine executive ability. Captain Fox has been nominated as an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy for the period of six months' under the law recently passed.

Hope of Peace Abroad.

Two of the foreign legations received private advices from Europe this evening by the last steamer, the tenor of which is, that peace will brobably be maintained. The Emperor Napo on, it is said, will use every effort for the pre servation of peace, and is strongly in favor of a European Congress, A European Congress, it is said, will be held. The English, French, and Prossian Governments have agreed to hold a Congress, and it is stated that Austria has also

The statements that have recently been made to the effect that the Austrian troops intended for Mexico had been disbanded, were evidently made to mislead the public. The Austrian and Belgian reinforcements for Mexico will certainly come over in French vessels and under the French flag. The first detachment was ready to sail at the last dates.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEPAULTING CASHIER OF THE BANK OF FRANCE-PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE EXTRADITION

In the United States Commissioner's Office, before commissioner Betts, yesterday came up the case, in Commissioner Betts, yesterday came up the case, in re. the Extradition of Surrean Lamirande. The examination was commenced in the above matter on the charge against the prisoner of being a defaulting c shier of the Bank of France to the extent of 800,000 francs. Mr. L. L. Coudert was examined, and testified that he saw the prisoner in Ludlow street jail; had previously seen him at the Metropolitan Hotel. On the Elst of March he got news from the Bank of France of the embezzlement, and went to Portland, where he learned that he was coming in the Moravia. Thence he went to Canada, where he found 6000 france, supposed to be part of where he found 6000 france, supposed to be part of the money. He then returned here, and seeing the

where he found 6000 francs, supposed to be part of the money. He then returned here, and seeing the prisoner at the Metr opolitan, had him arrested.

Baron Gautter Boileau testified that he was the Consul-General of France. He called twice so the prisoner at Ludlow street jail, after he was arrested. On the first visit his consular pupil and Mr. Menlan, an agent of the French Police, were with him; on the second interview he and the prisoner were alone. On the first visit, he said to Mr Meilian, in the mer's presence, perhajs he will deny who he as? be prisoner said ne; he was Mr Lamirande. At the irst interview he talked of going back without

ting in any pea. The witness said it would be better for him to do so, On cross-examination, he testified that he had said to the prisoner he had better go back and con-less all about it, as he would stand no chance on the trial; it was part of witness' duty to prosecute these cases, and he went to see him in that capacity; he had understood prisoner's family was of great respectability; Mr. Medlan had told him that his father was President of the Tribunal of Commerce,

and a brother a magistrate.

The examination was then adjourned to Tuesday. Messrs. Condert Brothers for the French Govern. ment; Mr. H. L. Clinton, Mr. Stalknecht, and Mr. Spilthome for the prisoner.—N. Y. Tribuse.

Bounty Jumping.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS AS TO HOW THE SYSTEM HAS BEEN CONDUCTED—ITS OPERATIONS DIS-CLOSED IN AN APPIDAVIT SWORN TO BEFORE A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

James Reilly came before Commissioner the 25th mst. and deposed that on the 10th of March, 1865, he enlisted as a volunteer in the regular army of the United States and thereby became entitled to receive seven hundred and fifty dollars as State local, and United States bounty. Relily states, upon information and belief, that thereafter, and before making his affidavit, in this city, he was illegally de-trauged of this bounty by James Hughes, and that has source of belief was an affidavit sworn to by Hughes, in which it is alleged be confessed to defrauded Reilly of the sum above mentioned. Yes lerday the case was called on for hearing before Com-

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES HUGHES,

State of New Jersey, Essex county, *s — James Bughes, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, sa s he is twenty-seven years of age; that he resides in Biocker street. New York; the firm of Allen, Riley & Hughes was composed of Theodore Allen, Peter Riley, deponent, and Marcus Cicero Staniey; the business of the firm was that of bounty brokers; on the 10th of March, 1836, we enlisted volunteers at Hoboken, in the btate of New Jercey; we enlisted younfeers at Hoboken on the day last aforesald—one hundred and sixty-light mon; they were on

Monday, after enlistment, sont to Fort Lafavette, by the order of Colonel Lafavette C Baker; that Colonel Baker previous to enlisting the one hundred and sixty-eight men at Hoboken, at the Astor House, in the city of New York, requested our firm to calist and sixty-eight men at Hoboken, at the Astor House, in the city of New York, requested our firm to enlist at the office we had opened at Hoboken, about twenty men a day and let them escape after they were enlisted and paid their county, which bonuty we received from the city of Orange, New Jersey, and the townships of Caldwell and Levingston; that the men so enlisted and allowed to escape, were credited to the said city and townships; that deponent's said firm continued to enlist and allowed to escape, as alcressed, under directions of said Colocel Baker, lwebty men a day for seven or eight days; that said Baker to'd deponent's said firm that, by allowing the men to escape as aforessed, others would be attracted to deponents' firm's place, in Hobozen; that deponent did not know any of the one hundred and sixty-eight men who enlisted on the 10th of March aforesaid; that deponent first saw Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, in relation to the enlistments; that deponent did not make any bargain with said Cleveland; that the bargain was made by Allen, and Landon, the clork of our firm, with said Cleveland; the bargain was that \$750 should be paid to each recruit by him to our firm; that deponent does not remember the day on which the bargain was made, but deponent knows it was made before the men were sont to Fort Lafay-ette; that after the men had been set to Fort Lafay-ette; that after the men had been set to Fort Lafay-ette; that after the men had been set to Fort Lafaywhich the bargain was made, but deponent knows it was made before the men were sent to Fort Lafayette; that after the men had been set to Fort Lafayete deponent was informed by said Stanley that Colone Baker was to receive \$10,000 for the privilege he had granted the firm in the Hoboken operation; that said Stanley said it was to be called a testimonial to Baker, and that each member of the a testimonial to Baker, and that each member of the firm was to pay \$2500 to make up the amount; and deponent turther says that on Monday, the 13th day of March, the day the recruits were sent to Fort Lafayette, Mayor Cleveland paid our firm \$83 0.0, and on the next day he paid the balance of \$80,000; that out of the \$60,000 said Riley handed Co one! Ilgis \$54,000, being \$800 for each recruit, because of Colone! Ilgis and he would not give the certificates of credit unless he had the money in his bands. About ten or twelve days after this, as near as denoment can recollect a telegraphic despatch was received. About ten or twelve days after this, as near as deponent can recollect, a telegraphic despatch was received from Provos: Marshal-General Fry by Colonel Highs and also by General Baker, directing the money to be paid over; that said money had been deposited in the Broadway Bank, in the city of New York, by Colonel Highs; that Colonel Highs gave a check to said Riley, payable to the order of Riley & Co., for \$54.90; and deponent and said Riley went to said bank and drew said money in company with Colonel Highs; that after said money was drawn from said bank deponent and said Riley went to the office of said Stabley, in Nassan street, New York, where in a short time said Allen and Stanley came; that said \$54.900 was then and there divided into four equal parts between deponent's said firm, each receiving a short time said Alen and Stanley came; that said \$54.000 was then and there divided into four equal pairs between deponent's said firm, each receiving \$13 500 of said money; the sam of \$65,000 first received from Mayor Cleveland was diposed of as follows:—\$15,000 was given to runners employed in our firm, and the balance equally divided between the members of said firm, except \$2000 which was paid to Dr Stow, the examining surreon who examined the men at Hoboken. And this deponent further says that James Carey and William Colligan had a recruiting rendezvous in Water street, New York; that said Carey was arrested about the 10th of February, 1865, by Colonel Baker, and while in the custody of said Stanley; said stanley sent to said Carey and Colligan a telegraphic despatch [saying nothing would be done to release them unless they assigned their place over to him; that in a few days thereafter said Colligan and Carey were released without trial; that said Stanley then sold the place of said Ca ey and Colligan for \$6000, to Glever, Kelly, and Realigan and Larry Neaher, and the money was equally divided with deponent's said firm; that another place, belonging to said Cary and Colligan, No. 14 State street, was also assigned to said Stanley while they were still in custody; which said Stanley while they were still in custody; which said Stanley while they were still in custody; which said Stanley sold to James White. William Churchill, and Hugh Kane, for \$4000; which said money was divided in four equal shares between deponent's said firm; that the amount of which said money was divided in four equal shares between deponent's said firm; that the amount of money received by said Stanley as his profits of de-ponent's said firm was about \$50,000; that deponent's said firm were in bus ness from six weeks to two months; that during the period of the existence of deponent's said firm said Stanley was constantly at deponent's said firm said Stanley was constantly at the office of said baker, with whom he appeared to be on mutual terms, and with whom he appeared to have confidental relations; that deponent does not know Stanley's present location, but he has understood said Stanley has absconded from the city of New York within the past three weeks and deponent furiber says that after said one hundred and saxty-eight recruits were sent to Fort Latayette, said Stanley and said Baker both fold depotent that said recruits were to be credited to Jersey City; that depotent left New York for St. Louis in May, and then went to Canada; that in the latter part of April. 1865, deponent went to the Astor House to see said Baker, and there saw him for the last time; that said Baker did not tell me then that he had an order for my arrest from General Fry; I never knew why the order of arrest from General Fry did not contain the name of Stanley. And this deponent further says that the \$900 above referred to as having been paid Colonel Ilgis, with the \$54,000, was for the men who had been previously enlisted by deponent's firm.

Sworn before me this 24th day of Jayuary, 1855, at Newark, New Jersey United States Commissioner. The complainant having been jurther briefly ex-smined, the case was adjourned till this morning. The defendant not being able to find \$56 000 bail, as

required by the Court was committed to prison in the meantime.—N Y. Herald. United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader -The United States vs Patrics Maloncy. The defendant was convicted of a charge of having in his possession counterfeit money with intent to detraud. Ma oney has been for many years a senman, and recently an employe in the Seaman's Boarding-house, on Penn street.

On the 7th of March Officer Jeffries saw him in the act of receeming a counteriest 50 cent note. He looked at the note, and asked Ma oney if he had any more of "that stuff," Maloney replied in the negative; but upon search there were found upon him torty-three counterfest 25 cent notes in a small diary

He said he found them in the book on the employer of Maloney said he knew the book to have belonged to a steward of a ship, who sailed from his bouse in February, thus going to contradict the statement of Maloney.

As the prisoner preferred to have the sentence in posed immediately rather than Saturday, ne was

sentenced to an imprisonment of one year.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hare.—Gilbert Adams, to use of Lewis Audenried xs. Internanational Insurance Company. An action on a policy of insurance on the speamer Meteor, destroyed y fire. Verdict for plaintiff for \$5077 41. O. Wilson Davis to use of Lewis Audenried vs

Manhattan insurance Company. Same vs. Adriatic Insurance Company. Same vs. Hope Fire Insurance These cases were brought on the policies of insu-

These cases were brought on the policies of insurance issued by the companies' defendant on the steamer Meteor, which was destroyed by fire. Verdict in each case for plaintiff for \$6077 41.

Newberger & Hochstadter vs. The Howard & Co.'s Express Company. An action to recover the value of goods shipped by defendants but which were lost. Verdict for plaintiff for \$840 38.

Goorge B. Baines vs. Daniel Buck.—An action on a promissory note on which defendant was endorser. The defense set up was that the note was paid by the maker, and that thereby defendant was released arom his endorsement. On trial

the maker, and that thereby defendant was released srom his endorsement. On trial.

**District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud —
Thomas M. Freeland, vs Charles R. Handall A feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain straw goods. Verdict for plaintiff.

George M. Steiman vs. Thomas J. Williamson.
An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plain-tiff for \$2063. t ff for \$2963 Wyneoop, to use, etc., vs. Robert Hamilton. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiff for

Conrad & Brother vs George D Smith. An ac ion on a check for \$225 given by defendant. The defense set up is payment. On trial.

published, in Dublin, a pastoral letter on the "Month of May," which is not redolent of green fields, blossoms and flowers, but rather of wintry weather. He describes the desolution of the Church in Poland, the grievances of the Pope, robbed of his inheritance and exposed to the risk of being driven from the Holy City, "perhaps compelled to take the pilgrim's staff and retire into exile, not knowing where he is to rest his weary head." The Archbishop then speaks of cholera, emigration, the Pretestant establishment, the land question, the Oaths bill, the proselytizing societies, Bishop Colenso, etc.

Wisdom .- A meeting of all the French learned occesses is to take place at Amiena next August. § National Capital from seizure by traitors.

THIRD EDITION

OBITUARY.

The Sudden Death of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 29,-Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott passed calmly out of existence this morning at 11.05 o'clock. He was surrounded at death by many friends, and the offlcers and professors of the Military Academy.

Sketch of the Life and Public Services of Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield

Lieutenaut-General Winfield Scott was born n Dinwiddie county, near the city of Peters burg. Virginia, on the 13th of June, 1786, The place of his birth is marked by a stone placed there by his early friends, who have since all passed away. His ancestors emigrated to this country from Scotland in the early portion of the last century, and settled in Virginia. Winfield Scott was a self made man.

He was left an orphan, and almost friendless, at the age of seventeen, and following his own inclination, addressed himself at that time to the study of the law. He made good progress in his professional studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1806.

He had attained a respectable practice in the courts of Eastern Virginia, two years after his admission, when the Government determined to increase the regular army, and young Scott applied for a commission, for which he had fitted himself by a study of all the books upon warfare that he could get dossession of.

He passed an examination successfully, and was so strongly recommended that he was made a captain of light artillery, and his commission bore date of September 15, 1808.

Subsequently the army was re-organized, and in 1812, when the United States declared war against England, young Scott was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Artillery, and was at once ordered to the Canadian frontier.

He fought his first battle at Queenstown, where he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Quebec, but an exchange was soon effected, and he joined General Dearborn, at Niagara, who was so much pleased with Scott's soldierly bearing and personal bravery, that he made him Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Soon after this, Scott, as a volunteer, headed the storming parties which took Forts George and Erie. In 1814 he was made a brigadiergeneral, and fought the famous battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. In the latter he had his shoulder shattered by a musket ball, and had his body pierced by another, from the effects of which wounds he never entirely recovered. It is said that until recently he could draw a piece of silk through his body by one of the wounds above-mentioned.

On the signing of the treaty of peace with England in 1815, he was offered the portfolio of Secretary of War, but declined the offer on account of his youth. After assisting in reducing the army to a peace footing, General Scott was sent to Europe for the benefit of his health, at the expense of the Government, with instructions to perfect himself in every species of military science that might be attainable.

In 1816 he returned to the United States, and was placed in command of the entire seaboard delenses. During the same year he visited the place of his nativity, near Petersburg, Va., and wood and won Miss Maria Mayo, daughter o' he Hon. John Mayo, a wealthy and esteemed resident of Richmond.

In the fall of the year he setiled in Elizabeth town, N. J., where he continued to reside for a space of twenty years following. It was at this period that a difficulty occurred between Gene ral Scott and General Jackson, which, as is well known, resulted in a challenge from the latter. General Scott refused to accept the challenge

in such noble and manly terms, that General Jackson acknowledged himself entirely in the wrong, and both parties became afterwards warm personal friends.

In 1832 General Scott was ordered to the West to put an end to the Black Hawk war, which task he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of all parties; it was in this war that the deeply lamented Lincoln and General E. D. Baker served as volunteer soldiers. During the nullfication excitement in South Carolina in the latter part of 1832 he was sent to that State by President Jackson, and succeeded in completely thwarting the plans of the disunionists, and promptly seized and held the defenses m Charleston harbor.

In 1836 General Scott was placed in command of the forces sent to Florida to subdue the Seminole Indians, under their great chief Osceola. From this bloody field, in 1837, he was ordered to the northern frontier of the United States as peacemaker, where he succeeded in bursting up Van Renssalear's threatened invasion in Canada. which had caused much excitement.

After this Scott superintended the removal of the Cherokee Indians to their Western home after which he was recalled to the North, to settle the English difficulty concerning the Maine

In 1841, on the death of Major-General John Macomb, General Winfield Scott assumed entire ommand of the American army.

On the 20th day of November, 1846, he started southward to commence his brilliant campaigns in Mexico. The battles of Verz Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Jaispa, Puebla, Contreras, San Antonio, herubusco, and Molino del Rey, the taking of the capital of Mexico, and the making of a treaty of peace, followed in rapid succession. In view f these magnificent victories, Congress gave him a unanimous vote of thanks and conferred upon him the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-General. In 1852 he was nominated by the Whig party for the Presidency of the United States, but was

His life was spent in quietude up to the breaking out of the great Rebellion, when he was called to Washington, and, faithful among the faithless, with a handful of troops he saved the

In 1861 his extreme age and failing health compelled him to retire from active service, after meritoriously serving his country for more

than half a century.

At this period he tendered his resignation, which, at the carnest solicitation of his friends, the late President Lincoln and the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, he consented to withdraw, and to retire to private life under full pay, an I with full rank, crowned with the victor's glorious laurels, and blessed with the love and respect of his fellow citizens.

Subsequently he visited Europe for the benefit Subsequently he visited Europe for the benefit of his health, but watched the progress of the war with great sol citude. He returned to New York, and then proceeded to the Gulf of Mexico, where he spent some months. He was received at Havana with marked tokens of respect, and returned last year to New York, where he met General year to New York, where he met General

Grant, and congratulated him upon his success.

And now, after a long life of empty years, he has passed to his reward in a better world. Requiescat in pace.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Office of the Evening Trlegraph, 1 Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morn. ing, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are the most active on the list, at an advance. 5-20s sold largely at 1024, an advance of 1; 7:30s at 1021 for June, an advance of 1; and 10-40s at 96, an advance of 1; 1081 was bid for 6s of 1881. In City loans there is very little doing. The new issue sold at 975, a slight de-

Railroad shares are dull. Catawissa preferred sold at 29, a slight decline; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 541@541, no change. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 554 for Reading; 561 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 614 for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; 32} for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair de mand. Hestonville sold at 204. 564 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 324 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 37 for Spruce and Pine; 70 for West Philadelphia; 264 for Girard College; 124 for Ridge Avenue; and 35 for Union.

In Canal shares there is noting doing. 27 was bld for Schuylkill Navigation common; 341 for Preferred do; 53 for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 531 for Delaware Division; and 67 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, and there is more doing. Philadelphia sold for 141; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 123: and Commercial at 53: 140 was bid for First National; 90 for Northern Liberties; 294 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 624 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 60 for Union.

-The New York Herald this morning says:-"There was a complete return of monetary case felt early in the day, and the rate for call loans was generally lowered from seven to six per cent, and all the new transactions were at the latter rate. The Sub-treasury has been discursing freely in the re-demption of One-year Certificates, and its balance 0 8104 244,868, or about four milions less than at the close of business on Saturday. The bank statement shows tess important changes than the state of affairs last week led most per ons to suspect. The deposits have decreased only \$5,445,824, and the legal-tender notes \$11,880,180, while the loans have increased \$2,279,180 the specie \$6,141,464, and the circulation \$1,034,003. The slight increase in the specie compared with the amount sold by the Government, is attributable to the deliveries being made in gold notes or certificates of deposits, which some of the holders lodge in their strong boxes instad of the banks, and likewise to the export of \$11,854,840, during the week from this port and Bos on The statement may be considered very favorible to an easy condition of the money market, and the rate for call loans is likely to be five per cent.. with exceptions at six, before the week is much further advanced. "The discount line is fairly active, and first-class ns less than at the close of business on Satur

"The discount line is fairly active, and first-class paper is in request at 6@7 per cent., the general rate being 6;; but the volume of business in this department has never been very large since the paper money non-specie payment era began, and most of the so-called loans of the banks mean investments, temporary or otherwise, in public securities." -It is stated that a bill to amend the Na-tional Currency act, prepared by the Controller,

will be introduced in the House this week. The following is an abstract of its provisions:-It authorizes the issue of \$100,000,000 of circulation, in addition to the \$600 000 000 now provided for, to be secured in the same manner.

n av be seued within six months from the passage of the act, and not more than \$4,000,000 within any month thereafter. Existing State banks of good standing which appy for authority to become national banks before the 1st of October, 1866, shall tective such authority, provided that such banks in States which have heretofore issued the least ratable amount of circulating notes, shall have

The entire circulation allowed to State banks be-coming National banks shall not exceed \$15,000,000. In organizing new banks preference shall be given to such States and Territories as have heretofora-failed to secure their ratable proportion of circulating notes, to so equalize the apportionment of the whole \$400,000,000

Every National bank in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia shall keep on hand an amount equal to 25 per cent, of its circulation and deposits, and when this reserve shall full below 25 per cent, such bank shall not increase its liabilities by new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits; but Clearing house certificates, representing money deposited for Clearing house purposes, may be deemed lawful money on hand. It a lank shall fail for 30 day, after notification by the Controller, to make good its reserve, the Controller may appear to the Controller. the Control or may appoint a receiver to wind up its

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

\$2000 City 6s, new. 97; 67 sh PennR .lots. 54; 55000 U \$10-40s... 96 20 sh do... 54; 813000 U \$7-30s. Jue 1(2s 5 sh Phita Bk... 141 87000 U \$5-20s 62 . 102; 15 sh F and M. Bk.123 200 sh Catawissa pt. 29 12 sh Coml Bk.s5wn 53 100 sh Black Heath 3; 100 sh Hest ... 580 20; PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M. 137) 12 M. 138 11 A. M. 137 1 P. M. 1881 HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:-

-Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :—