HEDERARDING HAD BORARIE.

VOL. VII .-- No. 10.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

NEW ORZEANS.

Important Charge of Judge Abell to the Grand Jury.

New Orlsans, January 9.—The following is a synopsis of Judge Abell's important charge to the Grand Jury to-day:— Gentlemens-The prevalence of crime among us is a source of regret to all lovers of good order; but, considering the changed condition of things, the disbanding of the two powerful armies tresh from the fields of condict and strife now intermingling, the vast influx of negroes just released from bondage, intoxicated with the idea of freedom, which many of them look upon as tantamount to ideness, I do not hesitate to say that the general good order that has prevailed since the organization of civil government, in September, 1864, has been remarkably favorable. The frequency of fires in the city, many of them occurring in places left exposed to danger, is a strong indication that the hand of the incendiary is hasy. The menting of the 30th of July last. is busy. The meeting of the 30th of July last, to subvert the fundamental law of the State, was in open violation of the 147th article of the Constitution, and the decisions of a Court of Record unreversed. The large body of negroes that assembled at their call to detend it shows the case with which our colored people, in the simplicity of their nature, are gulled into the most illegal acts by men who are ready to forsake them upon the first alarm of danger. The Conventionists and their confederates induced these unfortunate people to believe that they were true Union men, and intended to give them the right to vote, hold office, etc. The Conventionists, with their confederates, having failed to usurp the franchise of the State, appear not only to disregard her rights, but her honor and interest, and have arrayed themselves as defamers and libellers of the State and people. Some of these defamers are dependent and destitute place-hunters, more to be pitied than blamed; others desirous of making fame abroad have preferred the elements of passion and prejudice to the more enduring foundation of virtue, truth, and justice; others who have been honored with important truth approach to portant trusts, appear not to have scrupled to use official character committed to them as a sacred trust, to injure and dishonor the State, and insult the people who elevated them. Without in any manner wishing to impugn the motives or desiring to interfere with the political opinion of Governor Wells, I most frankly say that the language used in his letters under official signature, is of dangerous tendency to the peace, interest, and honor of the State. These are grievous things to the State. Our fields devastated, our property gone, and the State unrepresented, and our Executive officially offers to Congress the sovereignty, independence, and honor of the State, and invited more soldiers. This is not the desire of the people of Louisiana. She will never willingly part with her legitimate rights and sovereignty. The Constitution under which the Government of the State is now administered has been accepted by the people of the whole State until it be their pleasure to amend it. The Legislature under it, in a spirit of rational conciliation, has ratified the amend-ment of the Constitution of the United States,

tion as is consistent with the honor of the State. She will not be likely to sacrifice her best and wisest citizens. The 2,000,000 Northern ballots cast for immediate reconstruction in the face of a storm of passion and prejudice, and fanned and kept alive by misrepresentation of Northern missionaries, indicates that as soon as passion has exhausted itself, and states-men of large and liberal understanding conmen of large and liberal understanding con-trol the country, a friendly intercourse will be restored between the two sections of our great country. The Convention of 1864 appeared to be blind to everything but the interest of the negro, happy as he then was. I now say to my countrymen who clamor for an equality which can never be realized, they will have to look the thirty-two millions of white people in the face. Christianity, philanthropy, and philosophy demand justice to the colored people, yet stern policy and the claim of civilization forbid the extension of the right of franchise to the people as dangerous to the interest and the public weal while they remain part of this

emancipating all slaves, thereby parting with more than half the wealth of the State. Hard

as this may be, I entertain no doubt that the

people of the State, through their General As-

sembly, will go as far in this spirit of concilia-

The riot of the 30th of July last still continues to attract attention, but it is to be hoped that careful reflection, and the record of the unfortunate affair, will soon take the place of exaggerated statements of interested persons. The Congressional excursion who recently visited the city of New Orleans, foreshadows a better understanding between the two sections of the country, and under the guidance of enlightened and comprehensive statesmen, may prove a means of speedy restoration of the Union. The difficulty in such fumults of feeling, the acts of violence ur on any individual, the danger of involving the innocent with the guilty, has usually prevented grand juries from indicting and petit juries from convicting the actual offenders. Every element calculated to excite the popular mind should be treated in a spirit of conciliation, moderation, and firmness. You have been selected from the body of the parish, most of you born upon the soil, and chosen for your in-telligence. You will, no doubt, discharge your important functions in a manner satisfactory to the most populous city and commercial point of the South, and which will be in strict accordance with the laws of the State.

CANADA.

The Official Despatch Commuting the Siptences of Lynch and McMahon, Etc., MONTHEAL, C. W., Jan. 10 .- The following despatch, received by the Governor-General of Canada from the Colonial Office with reference to the fate of the Fenian prisoners, has just

been made public:-DOWNING STREET, November 24. - My Lord:-I have received your telegram stating that you have reserved the sentences of the Fenian convicts, and referring me to Mr. Seward's communication to Sir F. Bruce upon the subject. I have also received your despatch of November and the reports of Fenian trials. Mr. Seward I observe, applies for a record of the judicial proceedings, and I infer from the papers before me that the request has been granted. I approve of flyour having done so—at the same time, having regard to all the circumstances, I am anxious to guard myself from assenting to the proposition that this request could have assumed the form of a demand, founded upon strict international right. An application by the prisoner's counsel through the United States Consul in Canada, who has had all factities granted him, might have secured for Mr. Seward all that he desires, and would have been more in accordance with ordinary usage; but while thus ready and anxlous to afford the convicts in question every chance of interposing any plea for delay or extenuation which may fairly be open to them, through the proper authorities of their country, I am bound to protect the administration of justice in Canada from any claim of supervision which saight, on first perusal of Mr. Seward's words, be thought to attach to them. Such language might possibly be construed into a claum on the part of United States Government, to investigate into and to sit as a court of appeal upon the judicial proceedings as carried on in Canada, and with all the safeguards and sanctions satisfie of English jurisorudence. I am satisfied that no such claim could be intended. It would be, indeed, a pretension that

be, indeed, a pretension that ed States Government would

probably be the first to regret, not only because a nation so jealous of its own honor would scrupulously abstain from any request, a compliance with which would be inconsistent with

the rights and dignity of an independent State,

but because the practice and jurisprudence of the two countries on such a question is, I be-lieve, almost if not quite identical. After a careful perusal of the trials in Toronto I am con-vinced that not the faintest shadow of an imputation can, in the opinion of any reasonable per-son, rest upon the perfect fairness of the proceed-ings or the justice of the verdict. Not only was there no curtailment of that full measure of liberty and means of defense which is so essential an and means of defense which is So essential as element in the criminal jurisprudence both of the United States and of Great Britain, but every privilege that could be conceded to the prisoners appears to have been allowed. The case of the Crown was temperately stated, the whole Court concurred in the delays which were asked and granted, and I observe that even the court concurred in the delays which were asked and granted, and I observe that even the prisoner Lynch bore witness to the fairness and impartiality with which his case was tried. and impartiality with which his case was tried.
Her Majesty's Government are requested to
grant an amnesty to these prisoners. They
have carefully considered the question.
They cannot shut their eyes to the very
heinous character of the offenses. It was
no more nor less than a wanton and lawless attack, with the avowed object of carrying fire and
sword into an inoffensive province. It has,
indeed, providentially proved to be as fruitless
in its result as it was wicked in its design, which in its result as it was wicked in its design, which not only contemplated murder and rapine in Carada, but the possibility of embroiling two friendly nations in an unnatural war. Her Majesty's Government is not insensible to the Majesty's Government is not insensible to the resentment which the people of Canada must feel. They have submitted, and submitted cheerfully, to great sacrifice of their time and their professional avocations. Property has been destroyed, trade interrupted, and I grieve to think, valuable lives have been lost. Nor, again, has the course which the associates and sympathizers with these unhappy criminals adopted, the language which they are reported to lave held and the which they are reported to Lave held, and the idle threats of retaliation that have been used by them, rendered it easier either for the Cana-dian people or her Majesty's Government to overlook the grave character of the offense; but

taking into account the fact that nearly six months have now elapsed, and that nothing has occurred in the interval to detract from the complete success which crowned the efforts of her Majesty's troops and the Canadian volunteers in suppressing the Fenian invasion, and readily accepting the opinion of yourself and your advisers in favor of clemency, her Majesty's Government are disposed to hope that the ends of justice and wise policy may be secured without recourse to the extreme penalty of law. I have, therefore, thought it my duty to recommend to her Majesty to extend her prerogative of mercy to the prisoners Lynch and McMahon, now lying under sentence of death, and to commute the sentence to twenty years' penal servitude or imprisonment, as the law of Canada may warrant you in assigning. It is only to be shoped that this act of clemency on the part of her Majesty may not be misunderstood, and that this panishment, to which the capital sentences have been commuted, may be of sufficient severity to warn others of the still grave consequences to which they will inevitably render themselves liable by a repetition of such insane and criminal proceedings; but if, unhappily, this hope should be disappointed, all such persons must be present to be visited with the extreme penalty of

pared to be visited with the extreme penalty of the law. I have, etc., CARNARYON. The Montreal volunteers and Government police who have been stationed at Sweetsburg since the Fenian trials commenced in December, returned home to-day, the prisoners having been removed to the provincial penitentiary at

FIGHT AMONG THE NEW YORK COUNCILMEN. An Inkstand Thrown at the President-

A Pistol Drawn in Defense-Arrest of the President, Etc. The Board of Councilmen met at 2 o'clock vesterday afternoon, the President, James G. Brinkman, in the chair. Long before the hour of meeting the lobby of the chamber and the several entrances thereto were filled with an infuriated and excited mob, undoubtedly sent there for the purpose of disturbing the proceed-

ings of the Board. As near as can be ascertained, it seems that the President, Mr. Brinkman, had given a solemn promise in caucus to stand by the Demo-cratic members of the Board, with a view to organizing, by the selection of one of their num-ber as President of the Board. That just before the day of the first meeting for the current year, it is reported Mr. Brinkman allied himself with a certain clique in the Board, with the un-derstanding that he should be made President, by giving said clique the position of clerk for

one of their own friends.

The result was that thirteen votes were cast for James G. Brinkman for President, and John F. Greene, Clerk; and twelve votes in the nega-tive were recorded on the same resolution. This action of Mr. Brinkman has brought down on his head the wrath of the unterrified. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon seemed a favorable opportunity for the development of their plans and the proceedings of the Board, and what subsequently followed will carry out what we have above stated.

Mr. Greene, the clerk, having concluded the ng, Councilman Stacom (a former candidate for the Presidency of the Board) moved to strike out of the minutes so much of the same as related to the election of the President, and on his motion demanded the yeas and nays.

The President ruled the gentleman out of order, and declared the minutes approved by a majority of the members of the Board so voting. An appeal was then made from the decision of the Chair, and the President ruled the appeal out of order, and in doing so beld that there were no rules governing the Board at the pre-

Mr. Greene, the clerk, then read the list of appointees in his office, and upon the conclusion of such reading, amid great confusion, Mr. Flynn moved that when the Board adjourn it so to meet two weeks hence. Carried

Councilman Hartman arose and said that he gave notice of a protest against the action of the President to-day. That gentleman was a perjurer, etc. etc. etc.

Councilman Long then threw an inkstand at the President, which struck just below the President's desk, but which besmeared Mr. Brink-man's face and body with lnk, besides scattering ak behind the chair. Councilman Stacom and others:-"The Presi-

ent is a perjurer, a villain, a man not to be beleved under oath. Immediately after this Mr. Brinkman was seen

pass a revolver to Charles T. McClenachau, -clerk of the Board. Councilman Long, amid the cries and confuon of the members of the Board and the lobby, ordered the arrest, by a policeman, of whom there were several in attendance in the cham-ber, of the Presinent and Mr. McClenachan, on

a charge of carrying concealed weapons.
Captain Brackett, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and Officer Kinney, of the Mayor's office, then arrested Mr. Brinkman, and Officer Hallett, the same precinct, arrested Mr. McClenachan. The parties were then taken before the ergeant in command of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police Station, and Councilman Long made a charge against Mr. Brinkman of carrying concealed weapons. While the Sergeant was entering the complaint, Captain Brackett entered the station, and announced that Mayor Hoffman had decided to hear the case, and ad-

judicate noon it.

Accordingly, the parties were taken before his Honor, who heard Councilman Long's statement with great patience. His Honor deprecated the action of both the complainant and the Presidence depression of the complainant and the presidence of the complainant and the complainant and the complainant and the presidence of the complainant and the dent of the Board, and said they were doing all they could to abolish the Board; but it was a shame the gentlemen could not agree; that the

his pocket; that Councilman Long departed very much from the dignity of his official position by

throwing an inkstand at his presiding officer.

He (the Mayor), hoped the parties would settle their differences between themselves, else he would have to hold them in bonds to keep the peace. After a pledge from Mr. Long and President Brinkman that there would be no further trouble between them, the Mayor discharge them the major of the maj charged them both on their own recognizances. Thus the matter stands. From what our reporter has heard, it is fair to presume the Board of Councilmen will do no business this year, unless the present President resigns his position.—New York World of to-day.

THE NEW SENATORS.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New York. The new United States Senator from New York belongs to a well-known political family, and has been for many years in the public service as a Representative. The father of Mr. Conkling, the Hop. A. Conkling, was Minister to Mexico in 1852, under Fillmore's administration, and a Representative from New York in the Twenty-seventh Congress. His brother, Frederick A. Conkling, represented the State efficiently in the Thirty-seventh Congress. The Hon. Roscoe Conkling will graduate from his seat in the present House of Representatives to a place in the Senate, having served his State ably and faithfully for three terms in the former body. He was born in Albany in 1828, and has not quite attained his torty-ninth year. Having adopted the profession of the law, in which his father, Judge Conkling, was distinguished as the author of a learned treatise on Admiralty, he pursued it with energy, and in 1849 was appointed District Attorney for Oneida county. In 1858 he became Mayor of the city of Utica, and at the close of his period of office, having governed the city to the great satisfaction of all lasses of his fellow-citizens, he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress by a majority large enough to signify his great local popularity and personal worth. In this Congress he served with credit as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia; but after his re-election to the succeeding Congress, he became prominently known to the country as the Chairman of the Committee on the District. He was re-elected to the Thirty-nintu Congress, wherein he has acted with conspicuous dgor on most of the leading questions of the day. His share in the unusual work of the Com-mittee on Ways and Means has been considerable, and his part in measures affecting Reconstruction and the public economy is well known. At the present time, Mr. Conkling is still a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and at the last general election, was chosen to sit in the Fortieth Congress. The favor of the public, as manifested in his case, has been incessant and unwistakable, but through years of difigent effort in the public behalf Mr. Coukling has continued to merit the approval of his constituents and his State. Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

The Hop. Simon Cameron, who was yesterday nominated as Republican candidate for the United State Senate by the Republican caucus of the Penusylvania Legislature for the term beginning March 4, 1867, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and is therefore 68 years of age. When nine years of age he was left an orphan. He is one of the many eminent Americans who began life as journeymen printers, and while employed as a compositor in the newspaper offices of Harrisburg and Washington, he supplied the want of early school discipline by a severe ocurse of study. Beigre he was twenty-two he had been chosen as the editor of The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, published at Doylestown, and at that age established a Democratic journal at Harrisburg, which be edited for some time. In the conduct of this paper he gave especial attention to the interests of the State, and early displayed those financial abilities for which he has since b distinguished. In 1832 he established the Mid-dletown Bank of Pennsylvania, acting as cashier. The railroad interests of the State soon engaged his attention, and he has for many years been one of the largest stockholders and most active managers in the leading Pennsylvania roads was appointed Adjutant-General of State. In politics he has always been deeply interested, and in 1845 was first elected to the United States Senate, in which he served till 1849. In 1857 he was reflected for the term expiring in 1863, but resigned in 1861 to accept the secretaryship of War in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. In 1860 Mr. Cameron was spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency. While in the Cabinet be early advocated the emancipation of the slaves as a necessary military measure. In 1860 he resigned the Secretaryship, and was appointed Minister to Russia. After his return to this country. Mr. Cameron assumed no office earnest and energetic in urging the support of the war. In 1864 he was a delegate Baltimore Convention which renominated Mr. Lincoln. Recently he has said little pub-licly upon national subjects, but is well known

be radical in his opinions. Hon. C. D. Drake, of Missouri. The Hon. Charles D. Drake, the newly nominated United States Senator from Missouri, is a lawyer by profession, a Democrat by education, and a leader by nature. He first became prominent in politics during the Presidential campaign of 1860, by warmly advocating the election of Mr. Douglas, and being among the first to characterize the Breckinridge move-ment as a plot to disrupt the Union. It was generally conceded at the close of the campaign that through his efforts, almost alone, the vote of the State was secured for Mr. Douglas against

Breckinridge, Early in 1861, when it became evident that oth was determined upon secession, Mr. Drake broke loose from all party ties, and took occasion, in a speech delivered in the State louse of Representatives in January of to denounce secession, and declare him if no longer a Democrat, but an unconditional nion man.

February, 1862, in an address delivered in Louis, remarkable as being the first speech the kind ever made in Missouri, he charged every with being the cause of the Rebeltion, and declared that between the life of his country and the death of slavery, he would no more he itale to destroy the latter than in view of d ath he "would balance between eternal life and eternal perdition." Two months later, in a speech at Mercantile Library Hall in the same ty, he took ground for emancipation in Miswith untiring zeal to the great work of making Missouri in law and lact a free State. In May, :64, he was chosen a member of the State Conention, and the present free State Constitution the work of his pen.

During the last Presidential campaign Mr. ake warmly advocated the re-election of resident Lincoln, and was chosen a member of the Electoral College from the State at large. Through the late warm and bitter political contest in Missouri no man did more or abler service for the cause of the people, or more untiringly upheld and indorsed Congress in its resistance to Executive apostacy and usurpation, and the radical majority of twenty thou sand in Missouri was due largely to his efforts

on the stump and in the press.

That so long and honorable a record should meet with recognition and reward was but a question of time, and we congratulate the Union men of Missouri, and the lovers of human rights everywhere, that at this time, when the exigen cles of both State and nation demand the bes and truest representatives, Charles D. Drake should have been called into the public service.

President of the Board was much to be censured in stiting in his chair with a loaded revolver in

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

TO-DAY.

IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

FINANCIAL PANIC AT SHANGHAI

THE HEALTH OF CARLOTTA

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

Madrip, January 11. - The United States steamer Miantonomah and her consorts have arrived at Carthagena, Spain, where, as at other points they have visited, they form the centre of attraction. The vessels will visit the ports of Spain, particularly those on the eastern

Paris, January 11 .- The gratifying intelli gence of the improvement of Carlotta, bo h mentally and physically, is fully confirmed by despatches from the medical attendant.

London, January 11. - Telegraphic reports, not directly by the cable, are current to-day of a serious commercial panic at Shanghai.

The threatened impeachment of President Johnson excites the interest of the press everywhere, The journals of Paris and elsewhere have articles this morning on this subject, and warn the Americans of the seriousness of the step about to be taken.

Financial and Commercial.

London, January 11-Noon .- (From private sources.)—American securities are quoted this morning as follows:—United States Five-twenties, 73; Eric Railroad, 43‡; Illinois Central, 81½. LIVERPOOL, Janury 11-Noon.-The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week ending to day at 41,000 bales. The market has been dull and quiet, and a slight decline is noticeable during the week.

The market opened dull to-day, and with but little activity. The sales for the day will not be likely to reach 8000 bales. Middling Uplands are still quoted at 141d. The market for Petroleum is not so active. Pennsylvania and Canada refined have declined

to 1s. 7d. per gallon. LONDON, January 11-Noon.-American Securivies.-The opening sales are as follows:-Erie hailroad, 44: Illinois Central, 81; United States Five-twenties are unchanged, at 72½. A despatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main United States Five-twenties are selling there

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BELGIAN.

PORTLAND, Me., January 11-4 A. M .- The steamship Belgian, Captain Brown, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 27th, and Londonderry on the morning of the 29th ult., having been detained there by a storm, arrived at this port at midnight. Purser McDonald reports, on the 28th passed the steamer David going into Liverpool: Tuesday, the 8th, passed a National Company's steamer bound to East Greencastle.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Fenians

Fenianism exhibits no new phase. Seizures of arms and ammunition, and scattering arrests of more or less importance, continued to be almost daily reported.

At a railway station in Dublin Lord Langford had been arrested for having in his possession a double-barrelled gun and a quantity of ammunition, without a license to carry the same in Dublin District. He was admitted to bail, but te gun was detained. He had just arrived by

Gladstone had been suffering from a severe throat affection, in Rome, but was convalescent.

FRANCE.

The French Chambers will open at the end of The news of the failure of the French in Corea is confirmed by telegraph, via Kiachtka, which reports the expedition a total failure, and that the natives were greatly elated and Euro-

pean prestige much damaged. It is reported at Paris that the Turkish Government had rejected the demand of service for the evacuation of the Fortress of Belgrade. An accident on a branch of the Lyons Railway had resulted in the death of fourteen persons. Many also were injured.

RUSSIA

Prince Gortschakoff's health had caused some alarm, but all immediate danger had passed

The Journal de St. Petersburg denies reports current in Galicia of the frontier being threatened by Russian troops; and declares, on the contrary, that the Russian forces in Poland are on a peace footing, and that the effective force has been reduced.

Rumors of important ministerial changes in Austria were again rife.

CANDIA.

Candia advices, via Athens to December 24, confirm the news that Mustapha Pasha had attacked the position of the Cretans near Caros, and had been repulsed with great loss. Mustapha was said to be retreating, the defeat having prevented him from accomplishing his design of advancing into the Province of

Commercial Intelligence. Satterthwaite's Circular says:—"Notwithstanding the broken week on London Stock Exchange, and consequent inactivity of the market gene-

rally, there has been a good business transacted in American securities. Five-twenties of both sues have been in good demand, and close with apparently an improved tendency. Hil-pois Central shares have been in good demand at enhanced quotations, and exhibit a rise of a dellar on the week, but Eries, on news of lower prices in New York, have declined. First-class American loans generally have been in request, and any offering are freely taken at advanced

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PERSIA.

New York, January 11.—The steamer Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult, and Queenstown dates to the 30th, arrived here this morning. ENGLAND.

Fenian arrests were made daily. Two regiments in Ireland were to be removed

to Gibraltar soon. The Anglo-American Telegraph Company au-

nounce that their profits having exceeded their expectations, they will make a dividend early]in February, on account, equal to ten per cent., leaving the remaining fifteen per cent. to be disposed of at the annual meetings in July and

The St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad C mpany, in a prospectus, invite subscript ons for £1,300,000 sterling in seven per cent, bonds at 624. The line is to run from the border of Minuesota Territory, through Wisconsin, to Lake Superior, between Hudson and Bayfield, and claims a grant of 1,504,000 acres of land.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, January 11.

Going to Charleston. The Colored Regiment U. S. A., recruited in this vicinity, has been ordered to South Caroina, under General Miles, formerly failor to Jeff. Davis, with headquarters at Charleston.

Soldiers and Sallors at Work. The Senate Committee on Printing has commenced an investigation into the charge made by the Soldiers' and Sallors' Union, that Superintendent Wendell has discharged soldiers from situations at the Government Printing Office.

The Tariff Bill. It is stated in some of the morning papers that the Senate Pinance Committee would report the Tariff bill to day, but Mr. Fessenden is not in his seat this morning, and there is no good reason to suppose the bill will be reported before Monday. The bill will adopt the rates upon wool fixed by the compromise between the wool growers and manufacturers, and will not be more favorable to the iron interest than the

He Will Sign his own Death-Warrant. The President will sign the bill fixing the time for the assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March.

The Impeachment Question Settled. The impeachment question will be virtually remitted to the next Congress.

The Negro Suffrage Act. The act conferring the right of suffrage on negroes in the District of Columbia is officially published. It is accompanied by the certificates of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, stating that it had passed into a law not withstanding the President's veto.

Public Lands. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns of the surveys of the public lands from the Surveyor-General of Colorado Terrritory, covering eighteen townships of the sub-divisional survey. The locality is on the upper waters of the Keaiva, Camanche, Bijou, and Running Tarrape creeks, the tributuries of the south fork of the Platte river.

Several of the townships contain pine forests fit for lumber and fuel, and covering sixteen sections of land, in some instances growing densely and others sparsely. The lands are thirty miles in a southeasterly course from Denver City. In the southeast part of townships 7, 8, R, 61, west of the sixth principal meridian, and east of Bijou creek, the surveyor discovered in the bank of a ravine, eight feet below the surface, soft coal two fect in thickness.

Carifornia.-The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns from the district land office at San Francisco, California, showing that in the month of November, 15,160 acres were disposed of by cash sales and under the Homestead law for actual settlement and cultivation. The cash sales amounted to \$18,158, and besides, the disposal of several lots in Petalermo, under the town property laws of 1864 and 1865.

Arkansas,-Returns from the Little Rock office, received by the Commissioner, indicate that in the month of December thirty-three new farms were added to the productive power of the State, by entries under the Homestead law.

WASHINGTON, January 11.-The National Equal Rights League Convention of Colored Men have passed a series of resolutions, embracing the following points: -

First. The right to wield the ballot, because we are American citizens, and as such entitled to it.

Second, Because we are taxpayers, and as such justly entitled to full representation in the State and Federal Governments.

Third. Because we are patriots, and as such have proved our loyalty to the country by our self-sacrificing behavior in the hour of her sorest trial.

Fourth. Because it is a natural and inherent right, pertaining to every native-born American citizen, whether white or black, who has reached his majority. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the

Reconstruction Committee, and ask a business interview.

Fire in Rochester. ROCHESTER, January 11 .- A fire occurred last

night in an extensive iron foundry of Chapin & Terry, in this city. The fire was suppressed after damage to the extent of \$5000 occurred.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January II.—Cotton is dull at 34 (# 35. Flour dull; declined 10 # 15c; sales of 4500 hb/s. State, 89 65 # 1265; Ohio, \$12 # 35; Western, \$1 86 # 14 85; Southern unchanged Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and declining. Beef quiet. Fork dull, Lard steady. Whisky dull

Pork dull. Lard steady. Whisky dull

New York, January II.—Slock Market excited,
and fluctuating. Chicago and Rock Island, 192;
Reading, 194; Canton Company, 45; Eric, 62;
Coveland and Toledo, 127; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90;; Pittsburg and Chicago, 192; Mochigan
Central, 196; Michigan Southern, 79; New York
Central, 110; Illinois Central, 118; Cumberland
preferred, 80; Missouri 6s, 94. Governments heavy,
1970 twenties of 1862 196;; do 1864, 194; do 1865,
194; Ten-fortice, 99; Seven-thirties, 193; Exchange, 9; at sight, 10; Gold, 182.

Magnetic January II.—Sales of Cotton vesterday

MORILE, January 11.—Sales of Cotton yesterday moon ted to 1400 bales, market closing quiet; midings at 314 cents.

Heavy Damages Against a Railway Company - The case of Drew against The London and Brighton Railway Company was before the Court of Common Pleas in London in December. There were two actions brought on behalf of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Drew, who were killed at the Caterham Junction. The claims were for damages for loss which the children, five in number, had sustained by the death of their parents. Mr. Hawkins, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that an arrangement had been made that a verdict should be taken in the first case, founded upon the death of Mr. Drew, for the sum of £7500; and in the second case. death of Mrs. Drew, the verdict would be \$500. It was also arranged that the £8000 should be equally divided among the children of the deceased. Verdicts were thereupon taken for the plaintiff for the amounts mentioned.

-France published more musical compositions last year than there were books published

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—Conrad vs. Schloss. In this case a petition and affidavit were it ed, setting forth that Judge Stroud retused to sign a bill of exceptions, and counsel for exceptant moved the Court that a writ issue pursuant to the statute of Westminster, and directed to the Hon. George M. Stroud, commanding him to appear within thirty days from the test thereof, to deny or confess the things in said petition set forth, which motion the Court took under counideration.

David Solomon vs. William S. Williamson. Defendant in error sold to plaintiff in error a house and lot on Locust stroet. There was a ground rent on the premises which defendant claimed was extinguished, and took plaintiff bond for its amount, which bond was to be paid it the ground rent were actually extinguished, otherwise the plaintiff was to take the property subject to the ground rent. The owner of the ground rent was estopped, from demanding the rent which defendant in error claimed was a virtual extinguishment. Plaintiff says it was not such an extinguishment. Plaintiff the defendant to recover on the bond, and this question was argued before the Court.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce,—in consequence of the Park case having been called up in the Common Pleas, Judge Peirce, before whom

in consequence of the Park case having been called up in the Common Pleas, Judge Petree before whom the case of the Commonwealth vs. Stevenson, Walker et al. was being tried, was required to be present in that Court, and this Court adjourned without having done any business until to-morrow morning, when the case on trial will be resumed.

THE PAIRMOUNT PARK CASE. Court of Common Pleas-Judges Allie Ludlow, and Peirce.—In this case the city of Phila-delphia took exceptions to the award of the jury to the everal property boiders who were affected by the appropriations made for the enlargement of the the appropriations made for the enlargement of the Fairmount Park, and apon these exceptions the case is now under argument before this Court. The award of the jury amounted to \$185,000, and the city holds that this is very excessive, as an award of \$25,000 would have been ample. At the closing of our report Mr. Lynd was addressing the Court.

James Lynd, E. K. Nichols, for the city. The property holders are represented by the following counsel:—W, R Wistar, J. B Townsend, W. Juvenal, J. Sergeant Price, W. L. Hirst, M. J. Mitcheson, Charles E. Lex, P. P. Morris, George M. Wharton, R. L. Ashurst, R. E. McMurtrie, John B. Thayer, George W. Thorn, Joseph Aherns, and H. E. Townsend.

District Court — Judge Sharswood.—James

District Court - Judge Sharswood .- James Barley vs Stophen Flanagan. An action to recover damages for the destruction of a canal-boat. Jury

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius-Judge Strong — Daniel C. Gunckel vs Corn Exchange Association. Before reported. Verdict for plain-John H. Muller vs. John H. Goldbeck. An action to recover damages against a landlord for illegally dispossessing a tenant. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Friday, January 11, 1867. {
The Stock Market was dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was very little doing. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 1033, a slight decline, 394 was bid for 10-40s; and 1034 for 7-30s. City leans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100@100]; and old do, at 26. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 524@521, no change; Catawissa preferred at 304@31, a decline of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad at 564, no change; Philadelphia and Eric at 31, no change; and Minchill at 57 and change

Minehill at 57, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Spruce and Pine sold at 30; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19. 14; was bid for Sprace and

Pine; and 27 for Girard College.
Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. In Canal shares there was more doing. Le-high Navigation sold at 55, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 334, no

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

\$1000 do.... new. 1004 \$700 do.... old 96 \$500 Sch Nav 6s 82. 804 \$12000 C & A mt 89.1ts 95

40 sh Spr & Pine Its -Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M .: - American gold, 133 @1331; Silver is and is, 127; Compound Interest.
Notes, June, 1864, 161; do., July, 1864, 151; do.,
August, 1864, 151; do., October, 1864, 141; do.,
December, 1864, 131; do., May, 1865, 111; do.,
August, 1865, 102; do., September, 1865, 10; do.,
October, 1865, 92.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, January 11 .- The Flour Market to-day although quiet, was firm. The demand was entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels in lots, at 88.25@8 75 W barrel for superfine; \$9@10.75 for extras; \$11.50@13.60 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; \$12 @14.25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do ; and \$14-50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$7 25 p barrel. Nothing doing

Prime Wheat is in steady demand, at yesterday's figures; sales of 700] bushels amber, \$3.12½, at and 300 bushels No. 2 spring at \$2.65; white ranges from \$3.20.26.40. Rye is scarce and wanted at \$1.40 \$2 bushels for Pannaylyania. \$3.206.40. Hye is scarce and wanted at \$1.40 pb bushel for Pennsylvania.

There is very little Corn offering, and the article is in good request; sales of 2000 bushes new yellow at \$1, and 400 bushels white, at \$1.03. Oats are scarce and wanted; sales at 50@61c.

m Corn Meal.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt
Prime Cloverseed is in steady demand, but the
market is very poorly supplied with the artice;
suces of new at \$8,68.75 P 64 lbs. Timothy ranges
from \$3.25.63.75, and Flaxseed at \$2.85.683.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

A Mistake of a Printer.-Another "romance

of the peerage" has just come to light. It is the story of the ups and downs of "Miss Dawson, dancer," for whose hand, a good many years ago, there were two rival suitors—Louis Napoago, there were two rival suitors—Louis Napoleon, then an exile in England, and Earl Fortesque, a British peer. The choice of Miss
Dawson, dancer, fell upon the English nobleman, and now that she is dead, sage philosophers are reflecting on the mistake the young
lady made. It an Englishwoman, and a danseuse, had filled the place of the Empress
Eugenie, what would have been the position of
the French Empire, to say nothing of the Pope?
These speculations have been expanded into the
most attractive romance, and we have been
favored with grave moralizings on the elevation
of a "dancer" to a coronet, with a narrowescape of a "dancer" to a coronet, with a narrow escape from imperial purple. The story is a pretty one: a dancer's hand contended for by an empe-ror and a peer, the peer proving the favored one, and being afflicted with blindness, and the faith-ful wife watching him with the tenderness of affection. Will it be credited that the only romance connected with the late Countess Fer-tescue was that invented by a stupid printer? The lady for whom Louis Napoleon and Earl Fortescue contended was not "Miss Dawson. dancer," but Miss Dawson-Damer, a lady of rank and position, and the very reverse of a "dancer!" We have no doubt the correspondent of the Birmmgham Dolly Post, who first wrote the story, correctly described the Hon. Miss Dawson-Damer, but as we have seen, those dreadful printers heightened the interest by converting a "Damer" into a "dancer." This incident is only equalled by that in which Plymouth printer metamorphosed "Von Beast, Austrian Minister," into "that Beast, Christian Minister."