# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII .-- No. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## TO INVALIDS.

The sidneys are wo in number, situated at the upper part of the lom. surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz :- The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs | Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the arine, and con vey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, serm) asting in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The areters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz :- The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate withent the ability to retain. This trequently occurs in

the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack. It is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

#### GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

I am occurring in the loins is indicative of the above They occur in persons disposed to sold stemach and chalky concretions.

#### THE GRAVEL.

the gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment af the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain, it becomes (everish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

#### DROPSY

he a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the

#### TREATMENT.

Beimbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of suchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases ef the bisdder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, sheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we baxe arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, He maturia or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase et color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the la e Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

> MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857. B. T. BELMEOLD, Druggist :-

Dear Sir:-i have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised emedies, and had tound them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well. and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I coneluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greatervalue to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO BEFORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER DRING THE REMEDY FOR YE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW YOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID. Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections,

M. MCCORMICK. Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's Statement, he refers to the tollowing sentlemen:

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER ex-Governor Penns. Hon. Thomas B. Flore Note, Philadelphia. Hon. J. C. KNOX. Judge, Philadelphia, Hon. J. S. BIACK. Judge, Philadelphia, Hon. D. B. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penns. Mon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia, Eon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, Philadelphia, Eon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court. Hon. G. W. WOOD WARD Judge Palladelphia, Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia. Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia. Hon. W. A. FORTER, Philadelphia. Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, and many others if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Elehmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

bouse, No. 594 BROADWAY.

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

BEWARD OF COUNTRRIES

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FIRE IN NEW YORK THIS MORNING.

The West Washington Market Almost Wholly Consumed - Great Less of Provisions and Produce.

West Washington Market was almost all consumed this morning. It runs from Fulton to Dey street on the west. The fire broke out at 2 A. M., in the chimney of Perkins pork stall, near the river end of the market, on West street. How it began is as yet unknown; probably by a flaw in the flue. The flames ran from this point towards Broadway, the wind blowing from the river. The fire had to be flanked. The adjoining roofs and walls were torn down. Those one degree less near were water-soaked. In this way the flames were kept in the centre, and fought out. Perkins, Costmer, and Leonard are the names of the stall-owners who lost most. Their aggregate damage is said to be about \$30,000, pretty equally divided. Each had about 1000 hogs hung ready for sale this morning. The hogs were burnt to oily nothing-

The timber work of the market burnt was about worth, by estimate, \$7500. The part of the market left standing will be unoccupyable for some time. It is a knee-deep pond. By strong exertion the main Washington Market was saved from contact with the fire. Had it not been, the consequence would have been to send the are far up Fulton street to the business heart of the city. There were swarms of police around. They merely looked on. Nearly all of the hogs might have been pulled out, had they helped. As it was, two citizens were able to save about a hundred. No explanation was given of the police idleness, but the statement it wasn't their business to save pork, but keep order. This scene at the fire was grand. The timber burnt as flax. The pork ied the fire to the highest degree of heat and brilliancy. The locality was light as day, and the market blazed hke a beacon. There were only three or four engines out. For some reason no continued general alarm was sounded. Had it been other wise, the flames would have been sooner sub-dued, and much valuable property saved.

SKETCH OF THE BURNED PROPERTY. Though Washington Market proper, or at least the nucleus of it, dates back as far as 1812, the property destroyed last night was not used for market purposes until 1853, and, in lact, the ground on which the stalls stood was not reclaimed until within a year or two of that time. The property next north, between Fulton and Vesey streets, was some ten years older. From the time of the reclamation of the land until within a few years, West Washington Market has been an eyesore morally and physically, and one of the chief bones of the contentions of the Common Council. There are several vast swindles connected with its conduct, which are among the choicest recollections of the quidnones of the City Hall. It was in relation to this property that a battle-royal raged between Taylor and Brennan, the lessee of the site on the one side, and the city and its lessee on the other, which was so managed as always to keep the tenants of each party in a state of abject insecurity and terror, and which was not finally adjusted until 1861, when, in consideration of \$300,080, Taylor and Brennan agreed to dis-continue all their legal proceedings, and allow the vendors to possess their stalls in patience. The bargain was thought at the time a very good one for the plaintiffs. At different times there has been a great talk, which has tapered gradually to nil, of displacing the whole congeries of ramshackle sheds which are now grouped under the name of Washington and West Washington Markers by a structure which should be a credit and a convenience to New York. The market has been presented at least three several times by grand juries as a nuisance; once in November, 1858, once in December, 1858, and once in January tollowing; but nothing has been done even towards the pre liminary process of demolition, except the fire of last night, and another very destructive one in January, 1860, by which nearly the entire space covered by the sheds of West Washington Market were cleared, and from the ruins of which sprang the Phoenix the end which is now recorded .- New York World.

An Illicit Lover Shoots the Corset of Another Man's Wife, and Fatally Shoots Himself.

MANCHESTER, N. H., January 14 .- A tragedy occurred in this city last evening which caused considerable excitement. It appears that a young man named Hatch, formerly a saloonkeeper, some time since became enamored of a Mrs. Batchelder, residing on Mount Pleasant street, and whose husband is living in Boston. His affection was unrequited by Mrs. Batchelder, and of course she could not gratify his desire to marry uim. The hopeiessness of his guilty passion seems to have unsettled his reason, and during his paroxysms of despair several occasions threatened to kill the object of his acoration. Little attention, however, was given to his hreats, but the sequel shows that he was in earnest. About 6 c'clock last evening Mrs. Batchelder and a Mrs. Davidson went to the room of the former, and while one of the women was engaged in putting some wood in the stove, Hatch entered the room with a revolver, and fired upon Mrs. Batchelder. The ball struck a steel stay in her iress, and glanced off without doing injury, though the weapon was aimed at her beart Mrs. Batchelder and Mrs. Davidson then made their escape from the room, whereupon Hatch placed the muzzle of the pistol at his own breast, and shot himself through the lungs. The wound is a mortal one. The doctors who were called to attend Hatch state that he has been insane for some time past.

Burns' Punch-Bowi. The London Builder publishes the following letter, hithertounpublished, from David Roberts, the painter, concerning the Masonic punch-bow of Robert Burns, made by the hands of the poet's Mason brother-in-law, Armour, from a veil-selected piece of black Inverary marble:-

"FITZROY STREET, November 23, 1857,-1 send

you, enclosed, a cutting from the Scotsman

newspaper, relative to your interesting article on Burns' punch-bow!. There is, however, one gap in the narrative which you may, in common with myself, still deem of some interest-the name of the 'vintner publican,' who at one time prized the bowl so highly, but ultimately parted with it so easily. I think I can supply this deficiency. In 1820 I was scene-painter in the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, under the management of Henry Mason, who married one of the Kembles. In the company was an actor called 'Jack Shaw,' a rather impulsive and eccentric character, a favorite with the audience, from his skill in singing Scottish song, particularly those of Burns. I have often heard him boast of the happy days when he kept the house alluded to, and was the proprletor of the celebrated Punch-Bowl, and of the celebrated Punch-Bowl, and of the my distinguished countrymen it brought his house to fill and carouse over it. do not remember that he ever stated where he lost the bowl, or rather the house (in the Strand, I always understood) that contained it; but his own impulsive character, to say nothing of the vicisaitudes of an actor's life (for with that of 'mine host' he coupled that of chorus-master of Covent Garden), was quite enough to account for his pledging the bowl, and after-wards selling the duplicate to Mr. Hastie. Poor Jack! He must have been in great straits be-fore he relinquished this relic of our national DAVID ROBERTS. The Builder adds: "We may observe, by way of parenthesis or postscript, that the ample and well-proportioned punch-bowl of Robert Burns was bequeathed by Archibald Hastle (a saddler by trade), in November, 1857, to the trustees of the British Muscum."

AREEST OF AN AUSTRIAN FORGER.

An Extradition Case - One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Florins Carried Off-The Forger Taken on His Arrival in the Steamship Bremen Yesterday.

Adolphus Schwariz, one of the passengers by the steamer Bremen, which arrived at New York of United States Marshal Murray, on a charge of forgery committed in Vienna, the sum involved being one hundred and sixty thousand florins, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars of

our currency.

A cable despatch of a few days ago informed the Austrian Consul-General, Charles F. Loosey, of the e-cape of Schwartz, whereupon that officer made his requisition in usual form under the Extradition treaty. The requisition was allowed, and detectives were set to watch for the arrival of the Bremen.

the arrival of the Bremen.
Deputy Marshal Macay and two other officers made the arrest of the alleged forzer, who was this siternoon taken to the Marshal's office and searched. He is a small man, has heavy whisers, and a determined expression of coun-tenance, and is not at all excited in regard to

A considerable quantity of gold, paper, etc. was found to his possession; but of what value is not reported. This and other facts are withheld by the counsel for the Austrian Consul-General, that lawyer declaring that this is a 'private matter" for the present, Schwartz will be kept in the Ludlow street

fail until the witness or witnesses against him arrive from Austria, and then he will be xamined before a United States Commissioner. The crime, it is reported, was committed in Vienna.-New York Post tast evening.

Discovery of Human Remains in Chambers Street, New York. A NEGRO CEMETERY OF 1673 UNEARTHED-INTE-

RESTING HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES. A striking reminder of New York in the old A striking reminder of New York in the old times was yesterday unearthed. While the workmen were digging trenches for the pipes to convey water into the new Court House on Chambers street, their spades turned up two human skulls, in a state of quite fair preservation, and near by a portion of two skeletens were discovered. This was a little more than the spadesmen had bargained for. It produced considerable separation and course considerable considerable sensation, and every conjecture, from a murder to a graveyard, was indulged by the startied diggers. None could say of either dead one that "he knew him once," and though the workmen themselves were "fellows of infinite jest." the thought that each "skull had a tongue in it, and could sing once," atopped their "jokes and jibes," and a deep curiosity, not free from awe, pervaded the minds of those who had unconsciously invaded the last, long rest of those that had reposed in endless silence be-neath the endless noise of the city. The bones were carefully collected by Captain Brackett, of the City Hall Police, and deposited in his office to await his disposition, without which they cannot be removed. To the question, Whose remains are they, and how did they come there? an answer will probably be turnished from the particulars given in the City Manual of Mr. Valenting of the scenes and positions of of Mr. Valentine, of the scenes and incidents of New York in olden times. Undoubtedly the bones stumbled on were those of buried negroes (a supposition which the conformation of the skulis confirms), who were interred, says Mr. Valentine, "on the present Park enclo-sure, near Chambers street and Broadway"

cemetery, Mr. Valentine (p. 567) says of the place in those days:-"It was a desolate, unappropriated spot. The negroes (in 1673) were a proscribed and detested race, having nothing in common with the whites. Many were native Africans, imported hither in slave ships and retaining their native superstitions and burial customs, among which was burying by night, with various mammeries This custom was finally proand outcries. hibited by the authorities on account of its dangerous and exciting tendencies among the So little seems to have been thought of the race that not even a dedication of their

burial-place was made by the church autho-

In regard to these interments and the theu

The neighborhood of the City Hall, now so valuable, was then and long after desolate and forbidding, and the negroes were allowed to oury their dead there by common consent and indifference, and not till after the Revolution, as far on as 1796, was the land claimed by the heirs of the former owners, and then the city took po-session of the land and gave other it exchange. The dead were removed farther north on the Island. All were taken, it was thought, but it seems not all, for here, 194 years after the beginning of the time when the tery was founded, the bones of two of the buried are thrown up, and very possibly more are hard by. It is a suggestive fact that Borton's Old Theatre courted tracedy and comedy through all its varied career right above the spot whereunder the sheeted dead have been long resting, unnoticed and unknown by the sureing thousands that laughed and cried by turns within it-

The Cattle-Plague in Holland -90,000 Animals Attacked, 40,000 Dead.

The Dutch Minister of Internal Affairs has resented his second report on the cattle-plague to the King. It appears from it that since June, 1865, when the plague first appeared in Holland, 90,469 head of cattle have been attacked by it. Of these 39,595 died, 17,460 were killed, 32,080 recovered, 1403 remaining under treatment on December 3, the date of the report. The total of losses accordingly amounts to 55 1.5 per cent, of those serzed. Nearly two-thirds of the whole perished in province of South Holland, nearly one-d in Utrecht, and the small remainder in North Holland. No small aggravation of the calamity is attributed to the deplorable state of the veterinary profession in Holland, where anybody can set up in this line on paying five florins for a patent. In Bregenz one Herliman, dealer, who, by his carelessness in importing intected cattle, caused the murrain to spread from the Tyrol to Vorariberg and Switzerland, six months' imprihas just been sentenced to somment and a fine of 800 floring.

A Terrible Dramatic Critic.

It is fortunate for the actors in our theatres, at the present time, that theatrical criticism does not take the form it did some years ago in one instance, at least, in Washington, James Blair, who was a Representative in Congress from South Carolina from 1821 to 1822, and from 1829 to 1834, attended a play at the Washington Theatre, one evening early in March, 1834, when in a state of partial intoxics The performance displeased him to that degree that he drew his pistol and fired at the actors on the stage, the bullet passing just above the head of Miss Jefferson, daughter of Joe Jefferson. Sr. The actors stampeded from the stage, and a quick curtain was rung down Presently Mr. Ingersoll, the stage-manager, appeared, looking pale and agitated, and said to the audience;—"Ladies and gentlemen, if there is to be shooting at the actors on the stage, it will be impossible for the performance to About three weeks afterwards, March 27, 1834, Mr. Blair blew out his own brains with his pistol, at his boarding-house on Capitol Hill.

According to a recent report from Jamaica, of 128,333 persons who attended religious wor ship in 1861, 36,306 belonged to the Established Church, and 92,033 to other denominations. viz.:—Wesleyans, 37,750; Baptists, 26,483 (21 per cent.); Presbyterians, 7955; Moravians, 9650; London Missionary Society, 6780; Roman Catholics, 1870; American Missions, 775; Jews, 500; and the Church of Scotland, 450.

Maximilian Determined to Collect His E Share of the Vera Cruz Customs Dues as Well as the French-Trying Posttion of Merchants at that Port, Etc. New Obleans, January 15.—Your Havana correspondent, writing on the 9th instant, states that the steamer Solent had arrived at Havana

from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 2d inst.

Maximilian demands duties on all goods in
the Vera Cruz Custom House, even though
they have already been paid to the French. He
tells the merchants that the goods cannot be taken away before the duties are paid to his collector, unless the owners get the French troops o assist them in taking the goods by force. Mr. D. L. Lane, United States Consul at Vera

Cruz, is expected to arrive here at any moment. He comes to confer with Minister Campbell. A gentleman holding a high official position at Vera Cruz, wrote on the 9th instant:— The Liberals are all around us; they have Madelin. They occasionally take charge of the railroad trains, and generally we are worse off than ever. Twelve hundred troops are to embark this week."- N. Y. Herald.

Rejoicing over the Supreme Court Deci-

sion in Louisiana. New Orleans, January 15.—There is a general rejoicing among the Rebel members of the bar over the decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered yesterday, rescinding the rule which required attorneys to take the test oath. Judge Durell readmitted to practice this morning, in the United States District Court, all the Rebels upon taking the oath again to support the Constitution of the United States. A rumor is affoat that General Beauregard and Mayor Morroe will invite the Supreme Courts here to the banquet to be given in honor of the decision The Picayune says:-"Indeed, it may well be a source of general congratulation throughout the Southern States that the great Magna Charta of human rights and liberties has been so nobly and triumphantly vindicated. St. Paul said, 'Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is

A Letter from Horace Greeley.

The following letter explains itself. We pre-sume that Mr. Greeley had seen Mr. D. D. Cone's pamphlet on Senator Pomeroy, in which he says that Mr. Greeley was opposed to Pome

roy's re-election :-CHICAGO, Ill., Decomber 20, 1866.—Dear Sir:— No one ever had the least shadow of warrant for quoting me as opposed to your re-election, never said, hinted, or thought that you ought to be defeated. As I am just now out of favor, I will not desire you to share my unpopularity. For the present I wait: but when the South shall have been let in, and the negro left out, those who now have the say shall hear from Yours. Horace Greekery.

The Hon. S. C. Pomeroy.
— Topeka (Kansas) Record, 12th.

A Religious Question in India. The Pall Mall Gazette says:-"A decision has

just been pronounced in the High Court of Bombay which can only be paralleled by supposing a learned Brahmin to have found his way to the bench in England, and to be then called upon to decide whether a certain congregation (say of St. Albans, Holborn) were Catholic or Protestant. A similar task has been imposed upon the Bombay Judge (Sir Joseph Arnould) with respect to the Khojahs of Western India. It appears that these people were converted from Hindooism by a Mohamme-dan missionary about four hundred years priests, or mosques, and retaining most of their Hindoo customs and usages, they have grown up with very cloudy notions of what their reli gious tenets really are. The principal object of their veneration is a Persian nobleman named Aga Khan, who has taken up his abode in India during the last twenty-tive years, and who is maintained by voluntary contributions from the faithful, amounting to about £10,000 per annum, which he is stated to spend principally in horse-racing. So great is the superstitious reverence with which this individual is regarded, that it appears at meetings of the caste a mosexciting scramble ensues for some leaves of betel on which he has been graciously pleased to spit. These Khojahs, however, under our rule are getting on in the world, getting rich; and some of them becoming better informed, have been looking out for a religion with rather a purer faith, and have therefore set up as orthodox Mussulmans. This movement has led to disputes about the easte property, which has brought the question before a court of equity but unfortunately for the cause of reform, Sir Joseph Arnould, in a very elaborate judgment, which will be read with much interest by rienials, has pronounced that Aga Khan is the lineal descendant of the seventh Imam, and that the Khejans are, whether they know it not, pure smaite Shias, and not Sunis, or orthodox.

Aberdeen the Greatest Envelope-Making City in the World. A writer in an English journal, describing the

nanniactures of Aberdeen, says :-"The Aberdonians would seem to be scarcely ess celebrated for the manufacture of paper than they are for granite, ships, and combs. Few might be inclined to believe that one mil-lion of superfine envelopes' are made daily in this remote region of the kingdom. But in addition to this, one firm manufacture tifty tons of writing paper a week. At their milis at Stoneywood, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, and at the Union Works (the envelope department) in the city itself, they give employment to somewhere about two thousand persons, and as far as regards envelopes, the great proportion of which are folded and stamped by machinery, the Piries are believed to be the greatest makers of the present day. They confine themselves to the production of note-more envelopes and settlements. production of note-paper, envelopes, and cards, The business was commenced by the grandfather of the present partners in the year 1770. The manufacture of grey, brown, and tea paper is carried on at Waterloo and Muggiemoss, two mills a few miles north of Aberdeen, belonging to a firm who turn out eighty-six thousand tons of paper weekly, and fifteen thousand tons of grocers' paper bags, for which latter they have a machine capable of doing the work of twenty women in any given time. They employ altoether about two hundred and fifty hands. The extent of the Aberdeen paper trade may be gathered from the fact that there are five paper mills within fifteen miles of the city, whereat no fewer than two thousand five hundred persons find employment."

Year's Emigration from Liverpool-Total Number of Emigrants 92,000. The statistics compiled by the Government emigration officers at Liverpool show that during the year 1866 there sailed to the United States 92,224 emigrants, as follows:—To Canada, 058; to Nova Scotia, 634; 70 Irish. To New South Wales one ship sailed with 66 English, 23 Scotch, and 269 Irish; total, 368. To Queens-land the emigrants numbered 1826. To Victoria the number was 5587. To South America one ship, with I English and 71 Irish. These show a total of steerage emigrants for the year of 36,145 English, 3047 Seotch, 46,695 Irish, and 26,876 foreigners; total, 106,755. There were also 5922 cabin passengers, whose nationalities were not known, and 9712 emigrants by ships," which swell the total of emigrants from iverpool during the year to 122,393, an increase of 1337 over the previous year. The returns for 1866 show that the Irish are emigrating in large numbers to South America (west coast) and the

Southern States of North America.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

THE AMERICAN CHAPEL REMOVED FROM ROME.

THE DEFICIT OF THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

THE HUNGARIAN DIET SUSTAINS M. DEAK.

M. THIERS TO GIVE A DINNER.

To-Day's Financial and Commercial News

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

HUNGARY.

Vote of the Diet on the Reorganization of the Army. PESTH, January 16 .- The Hungarian Diet has

agreed to M. Deak's address, condemning the patent lately issued for the reorganization of the army. The vote was nearly unanimous,

The Annual Deficit of the Treasury. FLORENCE, January 16.-The budget of Italy shows a deficit of over 189,000,000 of lines.

Empty Airs at a Grand Dinner.

Parts, January 16 .- M. Thiers is about to give a grand dinner to the opposition, the Orleanist and Democratic Deputies having

ROME The American Churchists Put Outside the Papal Pale.

Londen, January 16,-A Florence letter, published in the Times this morning, says that General King, the American Minister at Rome, has been invited to remove the American Church outside the walls of that city. General King has complied, and will rent a villa for that

Latest Commercial and Financial News. LIVERPOOL, January 16-Neon.-The Cotton market opens steadler, and the sales will probably aggregate 7000 bales. Middling uplands,

London, January 16 - Noon,-The Money market is quiet and unchanged. Consols 91 for money

American securities are generally unaltered. Erie Railroad shares, however, open at a slight advance, the current quotation being 45.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce. Commonwealth vs. Stevenson, Walker, Farson, and Lavis. In this case the Commonwealth closed the examination of witnesses, and the defense, offering no testimony, by which they were entitled to the opening and conclusion of the argument began the address to the jury.

The arguments have not yet closed.

Court of Common Pleus-Judge Lud-low.—Fumer & Co. vs. Robert Brewer. In this case, before reported, the Jurors were withdrawn and the case was continued.

An action to recover for work and labor done and material furnished. Verdict for plaintiff, \$210.

James S. Keen vs. The Frankin Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover the premium on an insurance policy. On trial. Supreme Court-Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Bead, and Agnew.—The lollow ing cases were argued:—

Supreme Courtat Nisi Prius - Judge Strong. -Charles Borbridge vs. Philip Herst. An action trecover damages for malicious words spokes. I salleged that defendant called plaintiff a thier.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, January 16, 1867. The Stock Market was more active this morn ing, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds were in tair demand; July, 1865, 5-20s sold largely at 104], no change; 10 40s at 100, an sdvance of 1; and 7.30s at 1041, no change; 1074 was bid for old 5-20s, and 108 for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100@1001, and old do. at 961.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½@56½, an advance of ½; Reading at 52½@52½, a slight advance; and Catawissa preferred at 29½, a slight advance. 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31 for Little Schuylkill: 62 for Norristown; 56 for hill; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do. 302 for Philadelphia and Erie; 54 for Philadel phia and Baltimore; and 484 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 87½; Thirteenth and Eliteenth at 19; and Sprace and Pine at 30, 45½ was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 14½ for Hestonville; and 26 for Chesnut College. Birard College. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-

ment, at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33; 112 was bid for Sixth National; 1014 for Seventh 112 was bid for Sixth National; 1014 for Seventh National; 225 for North America; 1514 for Philladelphia; 1354 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 574 for Commercials; and 50 for Union.

monwealth; and 60 for Union. Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 542; Morris Canal preferred at 1254; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 524; 23 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common: 33 for preferred do; 87 for Morris Canal; 13; for Susquehanna Canal; and 56; for Delaware

The coupons on the bonds of the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway Company, due on the 15th, are payable on demand, at the National Union Bank.

-The Susquehanna Canal Company gives notice to holders of the "common coupon bonds" that coupon number 29, the warrant for the interest due on said bonds July 1, 1867, will be paid on demand, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, less the amount of State and

National taxes. -The outstanding notes of the Clearfield County Bank must be presented immediately to

the Cashier of the bank, to Clearfield, to insure

redemption.

The Philadelphia and Darby Bailroad Company announce a dividend of fitty cents per share, clear of tax, payable on demand.

-The Delaware Avenue Market Company announces a dividend of three per cent., payable on demand, clear of tax.

Quotations of Gold—10å A. M., 135å; 11 A. M., 135å; 12 M., 136å; 1 P. M., 136å, an advance of 14 on the closing price last evening.

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

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-bange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1354 @135§; Silver & and & 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16§; do., July, 1864, 15§; do., August. 1864, 15§; do., October, 1864, 14§; do., December, 1864, 13§; do., May, 1865, 114; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9§; do., October, 1865. 94.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:-U.S. 68, 1881, conpon, 1071 @1081; U. S. 5-208, compon, 1862, 1071 @1071; do., 1864, 1051 @1051; do., 1865, 1051 @1051; do., 1865, 1051 @1051; do., 1865, 1051 @1051; do., new, 1865, 1041 @1044; U. S. 10-408, compon, 991 @100; U. S. 7-308, 1st series, 1041 @1041; do., 2d series, 1041 @1041; 3d series, 1042 @1041; Compounds, December, 1864, 133 @135 130@134.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, January 16 .- There is no demand except for Cloverseed of prime quality, which is scarce. We quote at \$8@8 75 p bushel. Choice

Timothy is wanted, but common grades are neglected. Small sales at \$3 25@3.75. Flaxseed is taken on arrival by the crushers at \$2 85@8. In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron

Bark at \$35 P ton. The Flour Market, although quiet, is firm, and prices are well sustained. There is no speculative inquiry, and the home consumers are purchasing very sparingly, only taking enough to supply present exigencies. A few hundred barrels sold at \$8 @8 75 for superfine; \$9@10 75 for extra; \$11 50@13 for 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 steady

at \$7.25 P bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is no demand except for Wheat of prime quality, which is scarce and held firmly at high prices. We quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.75@3 10; Southern do. at \$3 10@3 20; and white at \$3 20@ 3.40. A lot of Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1.36. Corn is rather lower; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 97 c.@\$1, and white at \$1@1 03. 1000 bushels Pennsylvania Oats sold at 60c.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal,

Horse-Racing on the Continent-Heavy Stakes-The French Jockey Club. As a proof of the increasing nopularity of racing on the continent, it may be mentioned (says the London Morning Post) that the amount of stakes contested for in France, Belgium, and Baden amounts to rather every 2852,000 france or about \$114,000. The France 2,852,000 francs, or about £114,000. The French this year made an increase of £3140 to the added stakes, in addition to what they gave last year, which amount is principally given towards the Paris and Chantilly meetings. In Belgium, from the above sum may be deducted £9800, which is the som total of stakes and added money in that country. At Baden the stakes for the three days' racing amount to £5200. Count de La-grange heads the list of winners this year, but his accounts show a diminution of nearly £5000 from last year, and M. Delamarre treads closely on the Count's heels, as he was fortnnate enough to win the French Derby with a very moderate horse, viz.:-Florentine. stable altogether was in great force during the

Baron Finot, although with two exceptions he has entirely confined himself to steeple-chasing, now ranks a good third, showing a considerable ncrease on his last year's score. Major Fridolin shows a slight decrease this season, but the stable have, however, nothing to complain of. M. Lunet, thanks to the victories of Etolic-Filante at Baden, shows a very excellent return, being more than double his last year's amount. M. Fould is about the same as last year, with a very satisfactory account. MM. Lupin, Aumont, and Sheckler all show a decrease on last year. Those most conspicuous as having made the greatest additions are Viscount Talon and Baron de Herissem, the former particularly having had very good year.

In the Midi, or south of France, Baron de Nexon and Viscount de Chemelier show an increase. In Belgium Viscount Buisseret is at the head of the list of winners, having won about the same amount as last year. He is followed by Baron Woelmont, who has increased his returns. and also much improved his stud. At Chan-tilly M. Flersheim and F. Kent have been tolerasuccessful. The former's stud has paid very well, and the horses are particularly adapted for weight-carriers for gentlemen-riders' races. H. Gibson, trainer at Chantilly, has had a very good year, and great credit is due to him for the manner in which he brought out Prince Regent (a cast off from M. Sickler's stable), with which he won nine races. The most valuable race of the season on the continent, viz., the Grand Prix de Paris, was wen by the Duke of Beaufort's Ceylon, and it was indeed gratifying to see the hearty reception the Duke received on his horse returning to the weighing

The principal continental steeple-chase, viz., the Grand Handicap Steeple-chase at Dieppe, was won by Mr. Somers' The Rogue, which had just come over from England, and these were only two races of importance which were won by English horses. Count Dampierre's and M. Voisin's racing establishments have been sold during the past season, but a new stud has been formed by Captain Barron, who has engaged Flatman as his trainer, taking the tables formerly occupied by J. Boldrick, at

-Cincinnati has a "sacred museum." -Never say "die" unless you are a hair

-A number of ladies in Lowell were arrested the other evening for forging lecture tickets. -The Chicago Tribune figures up \$475,000

spent for Christmas presents in that city. -Madame Montholon, wife of the French Marquis, is a native of St. Louis, and daughter of the late General Gratiot.

—A mother and her two daughters were mar-ried at the same time and place in Laporte. Ind., last week.

-Baron Rothschild gave sixty thousand pounds of bread to the Paris poor at the Christ-

The Chicagonians skate to some purpose-The proceeds of their "rinks" furnish fuel, food, and clothing to the needy of that city. The Boston Transcript says: Three conductors on the New York and New Haven Railroad have received their discharges for "picking." One of them, it is said, made some \$50 a day in that manner.