THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The Caucus for Impeachment of Prestdent Johnson-Political Favoritism No Reason for his Removal-Curious Precedents in the History of the Chief Magistracy-Washington Himself Declared it "Political Suicide" to Appoint am Opponent to Office-What the House Judiciary Committee is Doing, Etc. Etc.

Washington, January 16,-Impeachment or no impeachment? That is the great question agitating the public mind to-day. Will Andrew Johnson be impeached? The argument in favor of his impeachment, stripped of all its generalities and reduced to the mere substance of what may be proven to be fact, is that he has, in the administration of the Government, followed the uniform course adopted by all his predecessors, from Washington to Lincoln; that is, he has had a policy of his own, and in the bestowal of his patronage has sought to favor those who conformed in political sentiment to that policy. This may be an impeachable offense or not; that is not here to be discussed. But the first President of the United States, the immortal Wash ington, was guided in his administration of the Government by the same rule, and so have been all succeeding Presidents.

Said Washington, in a letter to Timothy Picker-ing, then Secretary of War, dated Mount Vernon, September 27, 1795: * * "I shall not, while I have the honor to administer the Government, bring a man into any office of consequence knowingly whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the general Government are pursuing. For this in my opinion, would be a sort of political spicide. That it would embarrass its movements is nost certain."-Jared Sparks' Writings of Wash

applies the test in the case of Patrick Henry, whose "loyalty" was known to all the world. In a confidential letter to Edward Carrington, Washington writes:-

(Private and confidential.)

Mt. Vernon. October 9, 1795.—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 2d instant came duly to hand, and I shall wait the result of the proposed inquiries.

One request frequently begins another, and that is the case at present. You know tuil well that the office of State is vacant, but you may not know that I find difficulty in ficing it. In the appointments to the great offices of the Government my aim has been to combine geographica situation, and sometimes other considerations, with amilities and finness of known character. In pursuance of this system I have tried to bring Judge Patterson, Mr Johnson, of Maryland, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, into this office, but they have all declined the last by the post of Wednesday. I would have made an offer of it to Mr. Henry in the first instance, but two reasons were opposed to it; first, ignorance of his political senti-MT. VERNON, October 9, 1795 .- Dear Sir:-Your opposed to it; first, ignorance of his political senti-ments, for I should consider it an act of govern-mental suicide to bring a man into so high an office who was unfriendly to the Constitution and laws which were to be his guide. * *-Jared Sparks' Writings of Washington.

These citations merely settle the fact that Washington had his own views of public policy, and required all appointees of the Government to conform to those views. Still they do not prove that Washing on did not in that commit grave offense, subjecting him, it prosecuted. to impeachment. It will remain for the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress to determine whether such a rule of action, faithfully adhered to, is an impeachable offense within the meaning of the Constitution.

But without speculating on what Congress will or will not do, it will be received by the country as a singular circumstance that none of the gen tlemen who have aspired to the leadership of the majority in Congress have ventured to take the initiative in this impeachment movement This fact has a suspicious air about it. Bout well has openly accused the President with conspiring to prevent the recapture of one of Mr. Lincoln's assassins, and has more than intimated, on several occasions, a better in his complicity in that ferocious in his complicity in that ferocious conspiracy. Thad, Stevens cannot take the floor without trumping up some criminal charge against the Executive and denouncing him with the most vinductive epithets. Bingham swore to his constituents that he would neither give sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his cyclids until he had drawn up a bill of impeach ment against Andrew Johnson. Even the Speaker of the House daily permits the utterance on the floor of violent threats and scandalous charges against the President, with no interference on his part. All these gentlemen are supposed to be endowed with a degree of intel-ligence beyond the ordinary run of the mem bers. But while they have all been forward in denunciations and criminations of the Presi dent, none of them presumed to put their charge in shape for official action. On the contrary when mex of vastly inferior standing, intelligence, and influence, worked upon by the lour talk and boastful threatenings of their supe riors, thought to make political capital themselves by reducing this talk to action and these threats to actual hostilities, the gree enders were seized with a panic of alarm and terror, and interposed their strongest influences most potent appeals, and all manner of efforts to prevent the consummation of the purpose. Thus is evident that the wisdom and intelligence of the House at no time has and does not now pur pose making the test with the Executive of the truthfulness of the charges in which they have induiged so freely. Their talk, by their subse-quent conduct, is shown to have been all for Their better judgments teach them the

folly of attempting extreme measures, for they

know that if they fail of conviction, the party in whose interests they act will be damaged be-yond reparation. On the contrary, so long as

they merely indulged in talk and threats their arguments were as potential with ignorant

people as though they were based on truth. Now they must either prove their charges true.

The House Judiciary Committee, in who

see the danger of losing their ammunition.

the matter now rests, have a terrible responsibility thrown upon them, and naturally they will be very careful in its exercise. This will account for the conflicting reports which reach the public of the doings of the committee In order not unnecessarily to alarm the people their proceedings are yet a seated book, which no one can open. Contradictory statements emanate from the brains of this, that, and the other enterprising correspondent, but all such statements are the merest speculation and guess work. The most diligent inquiry does not discover a single subposa issued by the committee. This is significant. It shows at all events that they have not yet com-menced their investigations. There was a menced their investigations. statement sent abroad that Ashley had been before them, but the concurrent testimony of all who should know is that he merely met the committee casually and informally, at one of their regular meetings, as the prosecutor in the case, to ascertain what was to be the mode of procedure. He has not met them since. Another statement that Secretary Stanton had een called before them, and, as some newsmongers had it, had actually given some testi mony, is equally apocryphal. It looks reasonable to suppose that a Cabinet Minister, being called upon to testify in so important a matter affecting principal, would at least notify that principal of the fact; but up to this time the President has not been informed by Mr. Stanton one way or the other. So, too, in regard to the state-ment that the General Committee had referred the investigation to a sub-committee of three composed of the most ultra radicals, which is denied by those who gave it currency Thus all these reports are mere surmises and nothing more, and the more reasonable couclusion is that the Committee has not yet determined the main fundamental question, whether they shall investigate at all or not, which, it will be remembered, is a matter left to their option. - N. Y. Berald,

BURSTING OF THE DIL BUBBLE.

Sheriff's Sales of Oil Lands and Effects -Fortunes Knocked Down with the Hammer. From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Junuary 7.

On Saturday last the Sheriff of Venango county, Pennsylvania, wound up the existence of several oil companies by selling their effects at auction to satisfy judgments against them. Among these unfortunates were representatives from all the leading cities where the petroleum fever raged for a time, and some of the companies knocked on the head by the Sheriff's hammer at one time figured largely in prospectuses and on the stock board.

One of the more noticeable names is that of the President Petroleum Company, which "went it" chiefly on the strength of its vast territory, embracing hundred of acres, shaded on the map as "good borable territory," and dotted with "wells" in a line with "flowing wells" on somebody clse's land. We believe that on the many hundred acres of the Prisident Company's land not a single paying well was borned.

We recognize among the other names those of companies whose chief advantage lay in their having a limited amount of land, but that lying in an "oil basin," though subsequent explorations proved that the basin, if it existed at all, was empty. Others claimed to be in a district where the oil was light in quality but large in yield, whilst others insisted on the opposite advantage of smaller yield, but greater density, and therefore greater value.

One Cleveland organization figures in the list—the Cleveland and Buffalo Petroleum Com-

pany. This was at one time a promising affair, and actually paid a dividend, but it is now "down among the dead men." along with its Cleveland conferes. Cleveland oil companies were born late and died early. The oil fever was a long time reaching this place, raged furiously for a period, and was soon over. Of the many companies organized here but few put down more than one hole, some did not reach that stage, and none "struck ile" to the extent anticipated.

A recent sale of oil stocks in Pittsburg told the story of depreciated value in few but pertinent figures. Stocks that had been fought for at eight to twenty dollars per share were sold at one to five cents, and were probably a bad investment at those rates, as the figure of the inexorable Sheriff looms up behind nineteen out of twenty of the derricks in the oll regions. Out of more than one thousand recorded oil compa-nies that existed in the opening of 1865, the number of companies in active existence now

is tew.

The story of disappointed hopes connected with the history of the petroleum mania is not a new one. The experience of those who sunk vania and Virginia is but a repetition of the unfortunate speculators in "coppers," and the purchasers of shares in gold and silver "leads," Mining of all kinds is a lottery, in which the prizes bear a ridiculously small proportion to the blanks. A few get rich by a lucky dive into the earth; more amass a fortune by a skilful dive into the pockets of the gullible public; whilst nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand who expect to get suddenly rich by investments in mining or oil-boring, learn by costly experience that "hope told a flattering tale," which events failed to realize.

MEXICO.

Maximilian Reported at Orizaba Again-The Whole Interior in Possession of the Liberals—The Imperialists Quit the Interior-Probable Design to Retake Tampico.

Matamoras. January 13, via Galveston, Texas, January 17.—General Berricazabal has ucceeded in raising the money asked for by Cortina, who is now stationed fifteen leagues om this city, and it is confidently expected that Cortinas will now continue his march towards Victoria, thus relieving this border of all trouble. His force numbers 407 men. The Liberal General Auguirre entered San Luis on the 28th of December, Mejia having evacuated t on the 27th.

From a gentleman arrived last evening I learn that he met Alvara, of Mejia's command, at Tulla, marching towards Tampico; and that Mejia himself was following him. This would seem to denote the intended reoccupation of Tampico by the Imperialists. Guadalajara and Guanajuato are in possession of the Liberals, and there are no Imperialists in the interior ave at Queretaro, which will soon be evacuated by them. The French have all left, even those

no had enlisted in the Mexican service. The Liberal Governor of San Luis addressed congratulatory proclamation to the people of the State on the 1st of January. Great prepara-Juarez, who was expected from Duraugo establish his seat of government at San Luis. The leeling between the Juarez and Ortega facexcellent, owing to the fact that no news had been received from the latter chief.

Honor Before Success.

Judge Noah L. Davis was Mr. Conkling's prinipal competitor for the Senatorship in New York, and it is said that he was virtually nominated at one time, but a surplusage of opportunely or inopportunely discovered, viti-ated the ballot, and on the next one Conkling was nominated. A correspondent relates how the thing came about as follows:-

Had Mr. Davis been guided by the advice of his chief supporters, it is said he could have been nominated without difficulty on the second formal ballot. In justice to the honorable gen-tleman, it should also be explained that the reason he thus rejected advice was because it involved the adoption of means which he felt would degrade him personally, while at the same time forbidden by the supreme law of the Commonwealth. In plainiangle-Saxon, it was proposed to him to use money in obtaining votes. It was represented to him that the power of greenbacks was becoming extensively exercise on the other side, and that he would be justified in doing the same thing to insure his election To these arguments he replied substantially

in this matter, I should not have come here at all during the progress of the campaign. I came here at your solicitation, because my com etitors were on the ground, and because I was ot personally known to my supporters. You believed my presence was actually necessary, and I am here. But I will not consent that a single dollar be used improperly to turther my

This firm repudiation of the bribery policy disconcerted his friends considerably, and left them, they say, to contend against great odds in electioneering. Notwithstanding this, how-ever, I am informed that some of Judge Davis' "commercial" friends were prepared at the cau-cus to shell out the "spondulix" liberally, and that an old railroad lobbyist actually operated pecuniarily among the members to that end.

Galignani.—The Mesers, Galignani have just been presented by the British Government, through the embassy at Paris, with a splendid epergne in solid silver, for the centre of a din-ner table, with an inscription engraved on an escutcheon in the lower part of the pedestal, declaring that it has been given in acknowledgment of the benevolent spirit with which these gentlemen have, during so many years, assisted and encouraged various objects of British charity abroad, and especially of their liberal conduct in lately building a hospital for British subjects in the French capital. subjects in the French capital.

-A gay and festive Postmaster at Osage, lows, has been splurging on greenbacks taken from letters.

The Duties of the Hour.

Edstorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Independent. It is a thorn in the flesh of a radical man to read the compromising speeches of certain members of Congress. The Thirty-ninth Congress is a college of tamperers. F y swifter round, ye wheels of time! and bring the Fortieth. True, the next Congress will be the self-same tree: but it will have new leaves, and, I trust, will bear the long-expected fruit. Are we to have no end of white men's governments? It seems not. Even Ben. Wade is in layer of a white man's government, if only it be named Colorado, But justice demands that Colorado, like Mississippi, shall be kept out of the Union till the day of doom, unless both those territories can lower their pride sufficiently to come in on equal terms with the negro. On what principle do Con-gressmen vote in favor of the negro's rights in the District of Columbia, and against the negro's rights in Colorado? Is not justice the same in both places? And is not duty the same in both

Colorado may be a garden of Eden, for aught I know; and its inhabitants may be without taint or spot of original sin; but their political constitution exalts a white man, and degrades a black man. This is reason enough for the non-admission of Colorado into the new republic. While we were yet heathen, the best we could say was, "No more slave States." But now that we are becoming Christian, we must say, "No more white States." If New York—yea, verily, the Empire State, with John Morrissey and all !- were out of the pale to-day, like South Caro lina, I would vote peremptorily against her admission so long as a single vestige of her black-tinged constitution remained unrepealed. As the negroes bore our muskets during the war, they ought to bear something pleasanter than our insults during the reconstruction. To permit Colorado to clamber into Congress by stepping on the crushed body of the negro is to invite Georgia to repeat the same in dignity in a worse form. If Colorado adds a new State constitu-tion of oppression to the many similar constituwhich the tree States have cunningly champions, the whole argument for the non-admission of the Rebel States except on terms of impartial suffrage will thereby be struck to he ground. I shall never believe that Senator Wade is other than a true and noble man; but he has nevertheless dealt a blow under which the cheek of justice blushes like a mother suffer-ing rudeness from a lavorite son.

Other gentlemen in Congress are over-anxious to admit the Southern States on the basis of the Constitutional amendment. But to admit these States on such a basis will be fatal to the negro's political rights. The Constitutional amendment consigns the negro, bound hand and foot, to the keeping of the Rebel. Admit the ten States on the basis of the amendment, and you immediately reduce the negro to the pitiful beggary of soliciting his political rights at the hands of of soliciting his political rights at the hands of his ancient master. It such is to be the theory of reconstruction, why did we not frankly say to the negroes, before enlisting them for the war, "Come, fight against your masters, and, after you have conquered them completely, kneel at their feet and ask them for your political rights?" I hold that the political rights of negroes who helped the North to overthrow the Rebellion are not to be left to the dictation of Rebels who by these left to the dictation of Rebels who by these same negroes were thus overthrown. Moreover, since we live in a world of wars, this Government may sgain have need of the dusky heroes to fight its battles. Shall it, therefore, initiate in advance a policy of asking black men to storm fortresses, and of rewarding the surrendering their political rights into the keeping of the enemies whom they have conquered?

The Thirty ninth Congress is expected to do astice. But in the midst of a perverse generation to do justice requires courage. If I saw that the Thirty-ninth Congress had courage to impeach the President, I would have greater hope that this same Congress would befriend the negro. The negro's chief enemy is not the South, but the President. The South s nothing, except so far as it sits in Andrew Johnson's chair. The President deposed, the South no longer wields the Executive with one hand, nor scourges the negro with the other. No king in Europe to-day, no emperor in Asia no shick among the Arabs, is half so great a usurper as Andrew Johnson. Let him be over-thrown! The Republic has been betrayed altogether too long by a malfeasant Chief Magis-trate. "Will you have Andrew Johnson for President or King?" cried Mr. Seward. But if the nation dares not impeach Andrew Johns thereby confesses that, so long as he shall wear the cloak of a president, he may commit the usurpations of a king.

Andrew Johnson's State Governments in the South-which he has shaped according to his own whim, never once consulting the lawmaking power, but always acting in defiance of it-are usurpations as gross as any which our foreighters charged against King George the Told. These State Governments are illegal unconstitutional, and void. They are card-board houses, and must be knocked down. Congress ought at once to snap its foretinger against them

Administered by the nation's enemies, these governments are no protection to the nation's friends. While such governments remain the Rebellion exists. Did we not fling our armies against the South because the Southern States were in the clutch of the Rebels? And yet, are not these same States at this moment in the lutch of these same hands? In every State of the defiant, ten loyal men's lives are in peril loyal men's houses are in flames, and loyal men's families are in the streets. Is the Rebel-lion yet overthrown? The Rebellion will never be overthrown until loyalty shall reign absolutely in its stead. But now, throughout the South loyal men are spurned as traitors, just as, throughout the North, traitors are spurned by loyal men. South Carolina is yet the enemy! not ours; the enemy is lodged; loyalty is yet to be reinstated.

Are we to be hoodwinked by a mere show of submission? Even those Southern men who bow their heads in obeisance to Washington, hold back their hearts in allegiance to Richmond.

Instead, therefore, of inviting back the rebel tions States into the fellowship of the United States, opening the doors of the Federal Capitol to their Representatives, and submitting to their votes the laws by which the American republic s to be governed, let these States be discrowned of their State dignity, and remain as conquered Territories under the sceptre of the North until their people shall acknowledge the claims of justice and shall practise the arts of peace

It is accordingly the treble duty of Congres first, to impeach the President of the United tates; second, to expunge and obliterate every State Government which he has created; and third, to secure the political rights of the negro, whom he has sought to trample in the dust. If these things cannot be done by the Thirty-ninth Congress, then let us discharge that body from our grateful remembrance, and look with gilded hope to the Fortieth. Come, Fourth of

Besieging a Burglar .- A notorious ticket-ofleave man, named Brady, who escaped from Drogheda jall, in Ireland, last month, was recaptured on Christmas day in an old house in a gentleman's orchard, which was otherwise un-occupied. A large force of police was engaged in the capture. The door of the building was secured on the inside, and when forced open Brady was seen armed with a shovel. The head constable desired him to surrender, at the same time presenting a revolver at his head, when he gave himself up. He had the place provisioned, and was supplied with cooking apparatus, candles, and matches. He stated that he was prepared to defend himself successfully against any intruders but the pelice.

THIRD EDITION FIRE IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

WASHINGTON.

FIRE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Great Excitement This Morning

The Conservatory Attached to the Presidential Mansion Destroyed.

Furniture of the White House Damaged by the Smoke.

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

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.) Washington, January 18,

At about 8 o'clock this morning the conservatory adjoining the Executive Mausion took fire from a detective flue of the furnace, and was partially destroyed. The weather was so excessively cold that it was with difficulty the firemen could work continuously, and it was some time before the fire was got under.

The alarm was given according to regulations, by firing off muskets by the military guards stationed at the White House, and the report of the muskets, in conjunction with the sight of smoke and flames from the same vicinity, created quite a sensation in the neighborhood, causing a report that some appalling tragedy was going on at the White House. At first it was feared that the flames might reach the White House, and a strong military guard was placed around it to prevent the crowd from rushing in.

The convervatory, which was built in the time of President Pierce, was a very large one, and was filled by a very choice collection of plants, many of which it will be difficult to replace. The fire not only destroyed the collection of plants, but the smoke penetrated to the lower rooms of the White House, damaging the furniture to the extent of \$1000 or \$2000.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.

Washington, January 18,-This morning at 8 o'clock, the Conservatory attached to the Executive mansion took fire from the bursting of a flue on the southwest side. The main building, extending from east to west, and erected over an old brick structure, is two hundred feet in length, with an addition of seventy feet from north to south.

The flames swept through these buildings, destroying at least one-third of the valuable plants, many of them of the rarest character and of foreign origin. Horticulturists and florists express the opinion that the collection could not be replaced in years, and not even then without a cost of hundreds of thousands

The plants in a hot-house on the ground floor were preserved with but little damage. The buildings; are damaged to the extent of \$20,000, and the furmiture in the Executive mansion was injured by smoke to the amount of \$1000.

The timely arrival of the fire engines prevented the entire destruction of the Conservatory Buildings, four of them being at work for several hours.

General Rucker, who is Acting Quartermaster-General during the sickness of General Meigs, Commissioner of the Public Buildings, and other Government officers, were present, exerting themselves to save the property.

Mr. Smith, one of the subordinate officers at the Executive mansion, exerted himself to such a degree amid the fire and smoke to save the plants that he was utterly prostrated, and now lies insensible.

There was an entire absence of confusion on the premises, a military guard being within as well as outside the White House, to prevent the ncedless intrusion of spectators.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Treason Cases Abandoned—Marshal Appointed—The Weather, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, January 18 .- In the United States Circuit Court here, during yesterday's session, the cases of George P. Kane, George H. Stewart, George France, Harry Gilmor, and Isaac R. Trimble, indicted for treason, were all "stetted." The new Enfranchisement bill will make these men, who took an active part with the South in the Rebellion, all voters, and eligible to the

Chief Marshal of Police Carmichael, appointed by the old loyal Board, was yesterday dismissed, and W. A. Van Ostrand appointed in his

The weather is intensely cold, and the harbor is nearly closed with ice. The train from Philadelphia was detained this morning by snowdrifts.

Governor Swann's Senatorial election is still awaiting certain bargains, but is sure of ulti-

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January 15.—Chicago and Rock Is and 100/; Reading, 103; Canton Company, 48; Erre. 67; Cleveland and Toledo, 123; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Chicago, Fort Wayne, and Pittsburg. 98; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 79; New York Central, 108; Illinous Central, scrip, 120; Cumberland preferred, 88; Missouri 68, 98;; U. S. Five twenties of 1862, 108; do. 1863, 106; do. 1865, 106; do. 1865, 104; Ten-forties, 99;; Seven-chirties, of all kinds, 104;; Sterling Exchange, 91;; stocks lower. Exchange at sight, 10; Gold strong at 187.

New York, January 18.—Cotton is atsady at 85c. Flour is dull and declining, and the market is gone-Flour is dull and declining, and the market is generally unchanged. Wheat dull and declining. Corn firm. Boef steady. Dressed hogs firmer, 85/65/60, for Western; and 81/60/60, for Crty. Pork firmer, mess is \$21.12/6/21.25; prime is \$16.50@17. Lard is the white the dull.

Burning of Steamer Ellen S. Terry.

New York, January 18-9 A. M .- A fire has just broken out on board the steamer Ellen S. Terry, running to Newbern, North Carolina, lying at the pier foot of Rector street. Many other steamers and ships are lying adjacent, and there is consequently much excitement among the captains and crews. The weather is very cold, and the firemen are slow in getting to work. The steamer, which was to have sailed on the 15th, but was detained by the ice, will probably be destroyed.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

New York, January 18 .- The fire on board of the Ellen S. Terry has been subdued. The damage is not so great as was expected, owing to the fact that the hull is of iron, and having iron water-tight and fire-proof compartments. The loss is partially insured, and the business of the line will not be interrupted.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 16 .- A meeting of the Atlantic Hotel stockholders was held in Norfolk yesterday afternoon, at the Merchants Exchange. The President of the Company submitted a report upon the consideration of its finances, which placed the assets at \$30,000 and its debts at \$35,600, to be offset with the lot and rubbish, amounting to \$40,000, leaving a net balance due of \$25,000.

The question of rebuilding the hotel coming up, the meeting was addressed by several of the stockholders on this subject, and upon a proposition of changing its site, a trial vote to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the latter subject was carried.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the present Directors, when the subscriptions to the capital stock were obtained, to take the necessary steps for rebuilding the hotel at the earliest practicable moment. On motion, thanks were unanimously tendered to the President and Board of Directors for their past

The ship Enoch Train, from Philadelphia for Mare Island, California, which put into Norfolk some days since to repair damages received in the last storm at the Capes of the Delaware, has had nearly all her cargo of coal discharged, and the vessel has been placed in the dry-dock at the Gosport Navy Yard. She will be canlked and coppered. The weather is ansettled, and the wind southwest.

The Land Office Report.

WASHINGTON, January 18 .- The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns showing an aggregate disposal of 11,978 acres of the public lands during the month of December last at the following local offices is Michigan:-Lake Saginaw, 3615 acres: Traverse city, 4189 acres: Jenia, 8177 acres: Wisconsin. Menaska, 3997 acres. The greater portion of the land was located with the Agricultural College, Scrip, and Military warrants.

Marine Disaster.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., January 18. - A schooner is reported ashore at Kettle Cove, and two or her crew frozen to death and the remainder

Island, and three asning craft ashore on Rocky

BEECHER AND BROWNLOW.

Letter from the Plymouth Parson to the Tennessee Parson.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 7. — Governor Brownlow-My Dear Sir: —I have just been talking with a friend returned from Teonessee, and have learned a little more in detail than I before knew of your present state, and what you pro-Pray do not think me meddling with your business, when I express my anxiety for your success in the thorough and perma-nent enfranchisement of the negro, for Tennessee is, in some sense, a representative of the new

What the whole people, above all things, used just now is, that one Southern State should, of its own will, and by the vote of its own people. come up fully on to the platform of equal rights and full citizenship for all men. Then there will be a model to work by-other will have courage to believe that such things can be done. Suffrage for the whole people i deem a natural right. I should urge it as a matter of justice. Should you secure it, it will raise the conscience of the whole nation many degrees bigher than it is.

But, in your case, it is also a matter of politi-cal safety. If some fear that such a measure will kill them, so I am sure the want of it will kill them. To die for a principle is to make sure a resurrection; while political death with out, and even against a principle, is death perpetual and resurrectionless.

this great truth and duty of universal suffrage (not forfeited by crime), I shall regard it as the turn of the night. The day-star will have arisen, and light will grow stronger and darkness

weaker every moment thereafter.
I hope that God will be gracious to you and reinvigorate your frame. lite precious to those who wish well to the country. Into the struggle of the next campaign you will carry not only the fate of Tennessee, but of the whole South, and so of the nation. May God go with you and bless you, and bring you out victorious; then if you wish to depart, we will rejoice with you in the inheritance of that rest which remainsth for the people of I am, dear sir, very truly yours, H. W. Beecher.

THE SOUTH.

Secret Bisloyal Organizations in North Carolina-A Reign of Terror-Depredations of "Regulators," Etc.

RICHMOND, January 17.—Information from North Carolina reveals the existence in that State of a secret organization in Union county. It is intimated that it is revolutionary in char-Each member is sworn to secrecy before he is introduced and made acquainted with the secrets. The organization will be established in every county, and may possibly result in serious trouble among the people.

Additional intelligence has reached here of outrages of an aggravated nature and even murders in Wayne county, North Carolina. Freedmen are mostly the victims, but so terrised have they become that the names of the 'Regulators" will not be disclosed. It is stated that the civil authorities confess they are atraid to pursue such villains with the remedies provided by law. Their fear grows out of appre-hessions that if part of the outlaws should be arrested, others of the gang would burn down their houses or otherwise injure the magistrates

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—Moore vs. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company. An appeal by plaintiffs from the award of damages made by appraisers. Argued by Sellers

of damages made by appraisers. Argued by Seliers for plaintiff: Wharton for delendants
William H. Clymer vs. Eather De Young. Appeal from District Court, Philadelphia. Argued.
Nisi Prius—Judge Strong.—John Godfrey vs. Equitable Insurance Company. An action to recover on a policy of fire insurance upon plainisf's hotel at Pithol. On trist.

Boren vs. Brook. Before reported. Verdic! for defendant.

defendant.

Court of Common Pleas—This Court was in session, it being intended to take up the Fairmount Park case, but owing to the engagement of Judge Peirce in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Brewster—T B Dwight, Esq., Prosocuting Attorney. The case of Commonwealth vs. Frederick Paul, tried and reported yesterday, with the charge of the Court, but without argument from

Frederick Paul, tried and reported yesterday, with the charge of the Court, but without argument from counsel, was submitted to the Jury, who, without leaving the box, rendered a verdiet of not gality.

The case of the Commonw alth vs. Owen Bains, charged with the killing of Joseph Murphy, was called for and nearly a whole jury was empaunelled, but the absence of a very important witness having been di-covered, the case was continued until the next term of the Court, and the Court was adjourned until to morrow morning.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,) Friday, January 18, 1867.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were tirmer, owing to the further advance in gold. In Government bonds there was more doing; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 1044, no change; 1862 5-20s at 1074@1074, an advance of 4; 10-40s at 100, no change; and 7-30s at 1044. no change, 108 was bid for 6s of 1881, and 1082 asked. City loans were unchanged; the

1084 asked. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1004, and old do. at 964.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 564, no change; Minehill at 564, no change; Reading at 51 94-100@528, a slight decine; and Lehigh Valley at 624, no change; 1314 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 614 for Norristown; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 294 for Catawissa, preferred; 305 for Philadelphia

for Catawissa preferred; 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held; but we hear of no sales. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 26 for Girard College; and 14½ for Hestonville. Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at tull prices. Mechanics' sold at 334;

and North America at 235; 139 was bid for First National: 115 for Third National; 105 for Seventh National: 1524 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mecbanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 41 for Consolida-tion; and 57 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Wyoming Valley sold at 52; 223 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 334 for preferred do.; 134 for Susque-

banna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.
Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M.,
137½: 12 M., 136½: 1 P. M., 137, an advance of

on the closing price last evening.

-At Chicago money is quoted in active demand at bank, where only the best customers can be accommodated. These who are forced

to the open market pay from 14 to 25 per cent, per month on miscellaneous collateral. -The latest dates from Cincinnati notice extreme closeness of the Money Market. The future is thought to wear a brighter aspect, however, from the high range of prices of the Western hog crop. If these are maintained without extension of credits, the future may turn out as hoped for; but if high prices are the result of credit sales, the evil day of settlement but deferred, not met.

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

BEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Reading Railroad FIRST BOARD 50 sh Wyom Val. s5 52 2 sh Fenna k.... 564 6 sh amehill 567

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1371 @137½; Silveriås and ås, #132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., Opher, 1865, 9½ ober, 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, coupon, 108 @1084; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1074@108; do., 1864, 1054@106; do., 1865, 106 1074@108; do., 1864, 1054@106; do., 1865, 106 @1064; do., new. 1865, 1044@1044; U. S. 10-40s, coupon. 994@100; U. S. 7:30s, 1st series, 1044@1044; do., 2d series, 1044@1044; 3d series, 1044@1044; Compounds, December, 1864,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, January 18 -The demand for Flour was entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$8 @8.75 \$ barrel for superfine; \$9@10.75 for extras; \$11.50@13 50 for Northwestern extra family; \$12@ 14 50 for l'ennsylvania and Ohio do ; and 814 75@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$7.25 \$7 barrel. Nothing doing in Corn

There is very little Wheat offering, and prime lots are in good demand at fu'l prices, but other descriptions are neglected. We quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.76@3-10; Southern do. at \$3-10@d-20; and white at \$3 20@3.40. The last sale of Pennsylvania Rye was at \$1.371. Corn is quiet; sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 97@90c. Oats remain without change

sales at 58@60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Cloverseed of prime quality is in good demand, but common grades are not wanted; sales of 600

bushels at \$7.75@8.76 P 64 lbs, the latter rate for recleaned. Timothy and Flaxseed are unchanged. Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

First Pine-Apples in England —When Oliver Cromwell ruled in these realms, a present of pine-apples was one of the things which tell to his lot, and this was probably the first introduction of the fruit into England, although it was known on the Continent four years previously. Four years alterwards and Evelyn writes of its appearance on the royal table. But the fruit, however much it may have been extelled, is not the only good product of this plant. From the leaves thereof is procured a fibrous material known and appreciated by the barbarous hordes of Africa and the semi-civilized Malays. The celebrated pine-apple cloth of the Philippines, resembling the finest muslin, is woven with the delicate fibres of the uncultivated pine-apple plant. This muslin is embrdidered by the nuns of the convents of Manilla, with excellent skills and taste, so that the "Pina" muslin of the Philippines has become a celebrated artisle of tion of the fruit into England, although it was Philippines has become a celebrated artiels of manufacture. Mr. Bennett has observed, in his "Wanderings," that one of the coarser fibres may be subdivided into filaments of such fine ness as to be barely perceptible, and yet sufficiently strong for textile purposes. - Hardwicke's