THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII .-- No. 29.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

OBITUARY.

Eenjamin Franklin Hancock. Mr. B. F. Hancock, the lather of Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, of the United States army, died at his residence in Norristown

The deceased was born in the city of Phila-delphia, on the 19th of October, A. D. 1800. Very early in life he removed to the township i Montgomery, in Montgomery county, where e married, and soon after made Norristown he married, and soon after made Norristown—then but a small rown comparatively—his place of residence. On the 3d of April, A. D. 1828, he was appointed by Governor Schultz a justice of the peace, and having read law with the late Hon. John Freedley, was, on the 19th of August, A. D. 1828, admitted to the bar of Montgomery county. During his long service at the bar, his uniform kindness, his modest and unassuming manners, and his faithful strention to the interests of his clients, won for him the respect and esteem of his brethren of

strengen to the interests of his clients, won for him the respect and esteem of his brethren of the bar and of the judges on the bench. In the progress and welfare of his place of residence he always manifested a lively interest. To his untiring energy is due the advanced posi-tion of its public schools. For nearly twenty years he was identified with these interests; and it is to his foresight and enterprise, in a great degree, that the town is indebted for the hand-some and commodious edifices for public instruction with which it is adorned. In almost every work of public benefaction to his town he has

work of public benefaction to his town he has been an active and prominent participant.

At the time of his death be held the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, to which he had been appointed by President Johnson, the duties of which were performed to the entire satisfaction of the community. He leaves surviving him a widow and three children, Major-General Winfield S. Hsncock, Hilary B., a twin brother to the General, and John Hancock, the present United States Collector for the Fourth District.

THE IMPEACHMENT BUSINESS.

Proposition to Impeach General Grant. The Cincinnati Commercial has the following

from its Washington correspondent:

It will be remembered that about a month ago Mr. Ashley offered a resolution in the House of Representatives directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any officer of the United States had been guilty of high crimes or misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution, or had conspired to subvert the Constitution of the United States. This looked at the time, certainly, to me, and, I think, to most others, rather like the evasion of a direct charge against the President, than an attempt to make it more comprehensive, and to include others besides that unhappy gentleman.

others besides that unhappy gentleman.

There was one gentleman, however, on the foor of the House of Representatives, who, as if by inspiration, saw through it the instant it was offered, and construed aright the poisonous malice it concealed under an apparently harm-less coating of words. The presentation of such heraided by any previous announcement or in-tention, and was known to but half-a-dozen members, very naturally threw the House into a temporary confusion, and created quite a stir

on the Republican side.

What the public already knows on the subject is only what transpired in the way of regu-lar business, but the by-play, that did not come ander that head, is the important part that shows the animus of the movement. As soon as the resolution was read, Mr. Bingham jumped from his seat and went over to Mr. Ashley, to whom he addressed some very strong language, asking him what he meant by such a proposi-tion as that, and why he didn't frame it to apply to the President only, instead of making it a drag-net to include every officer of the Government. Ashley hesitated awhile, affecting a knavish smile, and replied that "hefquessed it was all right," "No, it isn't all right," said Bingham. "It's a stab at General Grant, and no such malicious thing shall go through the Hodse if I can help it," "Suppose it does include Grant," said Ashley. "Can't we investigate his conduct too And can't we impeach him if he has been guilty under the resolution?" Bingham looked at Ashley a moment, and replied in nervous wrath, 'Ashley, you're a fool. Don't you know that you can't impeach any but a civil officer of the Government under the Constitution?"

By this time quite a group had collected where the colloquy was being held, and Thad. Stevens, scenting a breeze, had come over to avert a storm. Addressing him, Bingham asked what was the meaning of this damnable assault upon General Grant. "Oh, nothing," said Stevens in his insidious way, "only we want to investigate some charges recently made against him. I don't see why Grant should be free from investigation any more than Johnson. He's just as bad as Johnson." Bingham again denounced what he termed very aptly "a foul conspiracy against the chief officer of the Army of the Republic," and he gave the few friends of the resolution who were around him fair warning that if they passed it he should expose the cowardly proceeding as it deserved.

By this time the resolution had "gone over, as the parliamentary phrase is, from a refusal of the House to suspend the rules. Quiet had been restored on the floor, and the business of the day was quietly proceeding. Bingham addressed Ashley, in presence of several members, in langnage like this, "Tell the honest truth now, who instigated that resolution?" "Why, what makes you think it wasn't my own?" inquired Ashley.
"Because," said Bingham, "I know there is too much cunning in it for you, and I'll bet you any thing you dare that Thad, Stevens and Ben Butler either wrote it or dictated its spirit." Ashley again protested against Bingham's right to question the authorship; and Bingham again repeated that there was too much craft and design about it for anybody but Stevens or Butler. What from Bingham's earnestness and Ashley's faintly disguised equivocation, the dispute had become quite interesting, and a number of radical members had collected around the disputants. After some further bantering and adgering on Bingham's part, Ashley confessed Stevens had a little to do with it, and Butler had a little to do with it, and that one of its principal objects was to give Butler an opportunity of making and proving certain charges gainst General Grant. Now this is no story of the imagination. It is

a statement of fact, given to me by one who was witness to it, and substantiated by others.

THE NEW ORLEADS MASSACRE.

How General Sheridan's Letters were Garbled-Statement of General Grant. The Boston Advertiser of yesterday has the

following despatch from Washington:

The New Orleans Investigating Committee have brought to light certain hitherto unpubtished correspondence letive to the garbling at the White House of General Sheridan's despatches concerning the riot. It appears that the mutilated reports were printed in New Orleans at the same time they appeared in the New York Times, and General Sheridan at once telegraphed to General Grant t hat one essential paragraph was suppressed, and asked him if he could tell who was guilty of the breach

of military honor in giving it out in that shape General Grant at once responded that it did not get into print from his headquarters, and said if General Sheridan had no objections he would ask to have them published in full.
General Sheridan, on the following day, telegraphed that he did not for an instant suppose
that the despatches were thus published by General Grant's authority, and he thought he had a right to feel justly indignant at the person

who did give the authority. He had nothing to say, he continued, as to the publication of his other despatches; they were not written for publication, but were at

the service of his superior officer. On the same day, August 11, General Grant sent correct copies of all the despatches to the Secretary of War, asked their publication in full, and con-

"Already a garbled version of one of these despatches, and an incomplete copy of another, have appeared in the public prints. These publications put General Sheridau in the position of taking a partisan view of the whole question, and, what is still worse, of being one day on one side of the question, and another day on the other side. His despatches in full show that he takes no partisan view, but reports what he believes to be the facts, without regard to who is hit. I am just in receipt of a telegram from him, showing displeasure at his despatches getting in

showing displeasure at his despatches getting in print in a mutilated and incomplete form."

Mr. Stanton, on receiving this letter, at once referred it to the White House, saying that he did not feel authorized to act in the matter without the President's direction, and he therefore submitted the papers for instructions. The President took the matter under advisement, and directed a collection of all letters and despatches relative to the riot and Convention that had passed between the military and civil authorities at Washington and New Orleans, saying at the same time that they were to be examined in view of publication in were to be examined in view of publication in full in the order of their dates. The papers were at once collected and laid before the President. He examined them, and two weeks later, after cutting out this correspondence relative to the garbling of General Sheridan's report, gave permission for the publication of the other letters and despatches.

SPAIN.

Proclamation of the Revolutionary Junta at Madrid.

The Revolutionary Junta, which has its seat t Madrid, has issued the following proclamation to the Spanish people:-THE REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA TO ITS FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Six months have elapsed since the bloody day of June 21. It at that time the Government had been accessible to a sentiment of dignity, to the instinct of its own preservation, it would have been frightened and would have recoiled from the consquences of this gloomy day.

day,
But this generous and unfortunate demonstration has, on the contrary, kindled the desire of the Government to gratify an old spite, to favor the secret projects of Donna Isabella II and her courtiers. Instead of solacing the popular grief, the Government has deprived the nation of its last guarantees.

Savage courts have led hundreds of victims to savifice, and a worse, has contemplated

to sacrifice; and a woman has contemplated passively, and even with complacency, the scaf-

The Cortes have abjectly sold to the Government the safety of the individual, the civil rights and the well-being of the commonwealth. The Government has overthrown the press and the rostrum, and has trusted the administration of the provinces to rapacious mandarins and sanguinary generals; military tribunals have descoiled the rich and transported the poor to Fernando Po and the Philip-

pines.

The laws of the Cortes have been replaced by decrees squandering the resources of the country by means of obscure and ruinous loans, trampling under foot right and virtue, violating homes, property, family; and during all this time Isabella II, at Zaranza and Madrid, meditated a plot against Italy, our sister, for the benefit of the Roman curia, participating, meanwhile, in the depredations and violence of her pachas in Cuba, who, tolerating the fraudulent introduction of slaves, are outraging public sentiment both in the Old and the New World, and causing an estrangement between Spain and causing an estrangement between Spain and the great and glorious Republic of the United

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, February 2, 1867. The Stock Market was more active this morn-

ing, and prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was more doing. July 1865, 5-20s sold at 1044@1044, an advance of 4. 991 was bid for 10-40s; 1044 for 7:30s; 1074 for 6s of 1881; and 1073 for old 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100@1001, a slight decine. Railroad shares continue the most active on

the list. Reading sold at 52@521, an advance of 1 on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy at 128, an advance of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56‡, an advance of 4. City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 84 and Green Second and Third sold at 84, and Green and Coates at 32, 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 197 for Thirteentoland Fifteenth; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 14 for Hestonville; 264 for Girard

College; and 11 for Ridge Avenue. Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. 108 was bid for Fourth Na-tional; 103 for Seventh National; 153; for Philadelphia; 33 for Mechanics': 100 for Southwark; for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 66 for City; 41 for Consolidation;

and 58 for Commonwealth. In Canal shares there was very little move Lehigh Navigation sold at 544, no change; and Delaware Division at 564. Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 136; 11 A. M., 135#: 12 M., 136#: 1 P. M., 136#. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1364 Canage to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1362 @1362; Silver is and is, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 164; do., July, 1864, 164; do., August, 1864, 154; do., October, 1864, 144; do., December, 1864, 134; do., May, 1865, 114; do., August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 105; do., October, 1865, 104.

October, 1865, Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, oon, 1074@1074; U. S. 5-208, coupon, 1071@1071: do., 1864, 1651@106; do., 1865, 10 @1061; do., hew, 1865, 1041@1041; U. 10-40s, coupon. 991@100; U. S. 7-30s, series, 104; @104; do., 2d series, 1044@104; 3d series, 1044@104; Compounds, December, 1864.

Philadelphia Trade Report. Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAT, February 2.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who manifest no disposition to purchase beyond immediate wants. A few hundred barrels were taken, in lots, at \$8:08:75 % barrel for superfine, \$9:310:50 for extras \$11:35:41 for Northwestern extra family, \$11:75:e14 for Peunsylvania and Ohio do, do., and \$14:50:217 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$25 % barrel. Prices of Corn Meal according to quality. Rye Flour is setting in a small way at 5725 p barrel. Prices of Corn Meal

are nominal.

There was considerable inquiry for good and choice Wheat, but in consequence of the limited receipts and stock the transactions were small. receipts and stock the transactions were small. Pennsylvania red sold at \$2.50-23-10. Southern do. at \$3.102-320, and white at \$3.20-33-10. Rye ranges from \$1.25 to \$1.35 & bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and lower; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at \$5.000, for Pennsylvania, and \$7.600, for Southern. Oats are quiet, with small sales at \$7.600.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.
Pennsylvania Cloverseed is soarce and wanted; small sales were made at \$7.75@9 \(\pi \) 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$3.75 to \$4, and Flaxseed from \$2.85 to \$2.65. Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are

THE CITY WATER DEPARTMENT-THE | OPERATIONS OF THE PAST YEAR.—Yesterday afternoon we published some extracts from the annual report of Mr. Henry P. M. Birkinoine, Chief Engineer of the Water Department of the City of Philadelphia. We continue the subject to-day, giving the statistics which show the operations of the Department during the year ust closed

The operations of the year are embraced in the following general summary:-

THE FAIRMOUNT WORKS.

February, March April May July August Septembe October Novembe	Gallons of Water pumped during the Month, 419,949,261 398,889,131 482,814,378 576,559,706 574,302,616 702,987,376 828,944,588 852,167,095 r 639,144,137 752,653,303 f 707,566,184 715,799,527	Average of Gm is, per Day	pumped
Total.	7,721,817,582		21,155,00
	THE SCHUYLKILL	WORKS.	
February March	Gallons of Water, pumped during the Month, 98,409,334 89,367,450 106,276,992 83,902,156 145,630,766 99,960,640 84,790,640 42,884,686 r 34,790,760 72,242,160 r 79,957,200	Average of Gals per da	3,177,721 3,189,552 3,428,299 3,113,408 4,697,708 3,332,021 2,735,881 2,522,601 4,670,108 4,515,133 3,907,803

1	Total947,652,428	3,484,016
1	THE DELAWARE Wood Collision of Water pumped during the Month. January 87,735,810 February 76,935,540 March 101,199,200 April 109,008,800 May 133,790,320 June 142,925,810 July 188,077,400 August 176,001,630 September 163,682,320 October 92,484,290 November December	Average number of Gals.pumped per Day. 2,830,187 2,747,698 3,264,4915,817 4,764,193 6,067,012 5,677,468 5,436,077 4,624,214
	111-4-7 3 OFT DAY (990)	4 (0) 4 (1) 4

T Comment of the Comm	24000400
THE TWENTY-FOURTH V	VARD WORKS.
Gallons of Water	Average number of Gals, pumper Day, 1,386,49 1,413,83 1,474,53 1,508,74 1,581,61
June 51,398,010 July 65,324,160 August 58,994,660 September 54,697,140 October 53,097,250 November 50,231,250 December 50,351,260	1,713,26 2,107,23 1,903,20 1,823,21 1,712,81 1,620,33 1,624,25
Total606,665,380	1,662,06

GERMANTOWN WO Gallons of Water Months. pumped during the Month. May	Average number of Gals, pumped per Day, 515,831 592,231 680,253 482,463 571,632 573,148	
Total106,369,060	587,217	

AMOUNT OF WATER PUMPED BY ALL THE WORKS DURING THE YEAR 1866. Gallons of water Average number

	Months. pumped during the Month. January 699,075,785 February 694,099,021 March 736,002,120 April 824,223,012 May 911,722,862 June 1,062,069,856 July 1,184,883,088 August 1,143,074,065 September 926,605,151 October 985,952,003 November 819,821,494	of Gals, pumpe per Day, 20,941,1 21,596,4 23,741,4 20,690,1 35,538,1 38,402,9 30,872,3 30,886,8 31,894,4 27,443,0
	December 775,806,527	25,026,0
•	Total10,614,344,464	29,060.3

The running expenses of the different Works, neluding the interest on their cost, were as follows:-

Germantown " Total\$155,255.12 The other expenses of the Department, inciuding the repairs and extensions of Works, the laying of mains, etc., makes the total expenditures of the year \$616,712.92. The gross eccipts for the year were \$670,222.13, leaving a

after deducting expenditures, of \$53,509-21. At the commencement of the year, 1,967,665 feet of pipe had already been laid. This was increased during the year by the purchase from the old Germantown Company of their distribu-tion, consisting of 124,362 feet, and by the laying of 66,324 feet, making the total length of mains at present 2,158,351 feet, or within a few feet of

-Mr. E. J. Wood has recently published Cariosities of Clocks and Watches from the Earliest Times," a gossipy and readable account of the most famous time-pieces in the world. illustrated with all sorts of anecdotes bearing upon or relating to the subject. The costlies watch that was ever made is said to have been one which was constructed in 1844 for the Sultan Abdul-Medjid, who must have found it rather inconvenient, since it was five inches in diameter, and struck the hours and quarters or wires, with a sound resembling that of a power ful cathedral clock. It cost twelve hundred guiness. Another famous watch was noted for ts smallness. It was inserted in the top of a pencil case, and though it was but three-six teenths of an inch in diameter, its dial not only ndicated the bours, minutes, and seconds, but iso the days of the month. It was made in depend, and was displayed in the Exhibition of Mr. Wood's volume is about to be put lished by Mesers. Lippincott & Co. —A little girl, eight years old, was burned to leath on Wednesday morning, in one of the public schools of Springfield, Mass., by her

lothes taking fire from a stoye. —A merchant in New York, who failed twice in fifteen years, and was forced to sell his wife's wardrobe to procure the necessaries of life, has just retired with a fortune of \$500,000. —A fire occurred in one of the public schools of Troy on Tuesday, which, but for the coolness of the teachers, must have resulted in a fearful catestroph.

catastrophe. -There are 30,302 white, and 5074 black Me thodists in North Carolina,

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

French Army to Encamp at Parls.

Volunteers for Crete.

The Latest Commercial and Finan-

cial News.

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

Great Britain.

London, February 1-Evening.-It is now certain that the Queen, in her speech at the opening of Parliament, will propose reform measures.

There is a rumor that Mr. Laird himself offers to pay the Alabama claims.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS. LONDONDERRY, February 1- Evening .- The steamship Belgian, from Portland January 19, touched at Greencastle, en route to Liverpool,

QUEENSTOWN, February 1 - Evening. - The steamship City of Cork, from New York, January 19, arrived here this evening, and has proceeded to Liverpool.

London, February 1-Evening.-Advices have been received here of the arrival at Monrovia, west coast of Africa, of the United States steamer Sacramento, on the 12th of January.

Spain.
MADRID, February 1.—More than one hundred arrests have been made in this city recently, of persons believed to be connected with revolutionary schemes.

France. PARIS, February 1-Evening.-The Imperial army will encamp near the city this year, and not

at Chalons, as usual. Greece. ATHENS, February 1 .- It is impossible for the Government to prevent volunteers from leaving for Crete. Fisteen hundred soldiers have just departed to aid their struggling brethren in that

Commercial and Financial Intelligence. LONDON, February 1—Evening.—Consols for money, 90 11-16; United States Five-twenty bonds, 72 15-16; Illinois Central, 834; Erie

shares, 39.
Livenpool, February 1—Evening.—The Cotton market closed dull. The saies to-day were only 9000 bales Middling Uplands, 144d.; Mid-Breadstuffs-The Wheat and Flour Market is dull and easier. Corn has declined to 40s.@40s.

6d. per quarter for mixed Western. Provisions-Beef has advanced a half crown. Lard is quoted at 53s. for American. Cheese has declined is, for middling American. Petroleum is quoted at 1s. 6d.@1s. 6ld. per gallon for white. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable,

the market there for goods and yarns being flat, and prices much lower. London, February 1.-Despatches from Paris say that United States Five-twenties closed there

LONDON, February 1—Evening,—The affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which were referred to a Committee of Inquiry, are much improved FRANKFORT, February 1-Evening. - United States Five-twenties closed here at 76%.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, February 2. Impeachment.

It is reported upon good authority that the Judiciary Committee of the House have become satisfied that the testimony already adduced, including that of General Butler, is sufficient to warrant articles of impeachment against the President. This conclusion is based upon the evidence produced by radicals only. There has been no testimony yet heard on behalf of the President, and when this is offered it may entirely change the minds of the Committee. Nominations Rejected.

The Senate has requested the President to return the nominations of the following persons who have recently been rejected:-General Bassett Langdon, Assessor First District, Ohio; John W. Boyle, Associate Justice, Dakotah Territory; and Binney, Assessor Fifth District, Massachusetts.

Suffrage in the Territories. The bill passed by Congress repealing the thirteenth section of the action in regard to insurrection-the amnesty section-and the bill providing for suffrage in the Territories, and which became a law by reason of the President failing to sign them, have been sent to the State Department with the certificate of the President, setting forth the facts.

Congressman Dodge's Reception, Hon. W. E. Dodge and wife received a large number of their friends last evening, at their residence on E street. The company was very select, and comprised the most distinguished society of the capital, including Secretaries Stanton, McCulloch, and Welles, and a large number of Senators, Representatives, and other distinguished civilians, with their wives and daughters. It was one of the most successful social entertainments of the season.

Besignation of Scuator Sculsbury. It is reported that Senator Saulsbury, ot Delaware, has determined to resign his position in the Senate.

General Sherman to be in Washington. General Sherman has telegraphed that he will be here on Thursday or Friday of next week. The Motley Correspondence.

The author of the letter to Mr. Seward, upon which the latter opened correspondence with Mr. Motley, is a man of wealth, who has been making a tour of pleasure through Europe. His name will probably be communicated to the Senate in response to Mr. Sumner's resolution. The Philadelphia Mint.

The President has not yet positively decided who he will nominate as Director of the Phildelphia Mint, in place of Mr. Millward; but it s almost certain that he will appoint Colonel

District Judge for Ohio.

It is probable that Charles T. Sherman, Esq., will be nominated as United States District Judge of the Northern District of Ohio. Mr. Sherman is brother of General Sherman and Senator Sherman.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Baltimore City Election Law-Rupture Among the Conservatives-The Defense of the Mayor, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, February 2 .- The repeal of the law which passed the State Senate yesterday, ordering a municipal election in Baltimore on the 6th instant, will pass the House to-day, and consequently no election will be held here at present. The law will be perfected and passed in a different form in April.

All accounts from Annapolis indicate a portending rupture of the conservative party, and the Democracy will take affairs into its own

The twenty thousand dollars appropriated by Baltimore to defend the Mayor and City Council against the new election, have already been paid

Orville Horwitz is most likely to get the vacunt judgeship in the Court of Appeals.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 31 .- The recent action of Congress in relation to the Norfolk Navy Yard, is creating no little asxiety in the minds of the citizens of both Norfolk and Portsmouth, and more particularly the officers and workmen connected with the Naval Depot. Remonstrances and petitions are pouring into Washington against the policy of closing its gates, and several meetings on the subject have been held in both towns. There are at present employed in the Yard over six hundred men, in different capacities, and these are almost constantly employed in creeting and repairing buildings destroyed and damaged by the Rebel forces at the outbreak of the war. Scarcely a building had been left untouched by the flames, which consumed so much Government property, and the blackened walls for a long the Rebellion. The United States Government since then has spent a vast amount in order to place it in its former condition, but the work is vet unfinished, and it will take years to completely replace it.

Colonel Brady, the Naval Storekeeper of the Yard, accompanied by several other officers acting in the interests of the white employes, accompanied by a representative of the colored workmen, have recently returned from a visit to Washington to the Navy Department, and speak encouragingly of the prospects of the coninnance of the Yard. held, and the Postmaster of Portsmouth appointed to make an additional visit to Wash-

The loss of work in the Yard would be sorely felt by the mechanics and others in both Portsmouth and Nortolk, and the most strenuous exertions are being used to prevent the accomplishment of this design on the part of certain members of Congress. The pay of the men in the Yard has been reduced over twenty per cent, yet only in accordance with the rates paid at all other yards.

The gunboat Yantic has recently been overhauled, new flams put in, and thoroughly painted, etc. She is now nearly ready for sea, and only awaits her officers before going Into commission.

The gunboat Tacony has also been extensively repaired, being docked and strengthened for a two years 'cruise. The Confederate rams Albemarle and Texas, captured during the war, are laid up, remaining probably useless to the Government, and mere monuments of the eventful Rebellion. The following vessels are also at the Yard:-The gunboat Seneca, repairing, and the Columbia and Periwinkle, in ordinary. The picket boat No. 4, in use by the employes, and also the gunboat Snowdrop and wrecking steamer Jean Sands. The gunboats Winnepec and Don are both repairing. The old frigate St. Lawrence is used as marine quarters.

The following gunboats are laid up in ordinary:-Harcourt, May Flower, Standish, and

A large number of workmen, employed by the contractors, Messrs. Brown, Mathy & Co., are at work on the old frigate Brandywine, destroyed by fire a year since, endeavoring to raise the huge bulk. The Brandywine was at that time used as a receiving ship.

Sailing of the Germania. NEW YORK, February 2.—The steamer Germania takes out \$375,000 and the City of Boston \$43,000 in treasure for Europe.

Georgia-Persecution of a Loyal Editor. SAVANNAH (Ga.), February I.—The case of the state of George against John E. Hayes, editor and proprietor of the Savannah Republican, indicted for libelling Solomon Cohen, Congressional Cohen, Cohen,

mdicted for libelling Solomon Cohen, Congressman elect, by charging that he was a defauler as Postmaster to the United States Government, was decided to-day by a verdict of guilty.

The Soliettor-General, and Messrs. Harden and Levy were the counsel for the Stato, and the Hon. H. S. Fitch, United States District Attorney, and Messrs. Hartridge, Chrisholm, and Stope, for the defense. The case excited great public attention from the political issues involved, the prominence of the parties, and the strong Republicanism of the accused. A verdict is considered as adversely affecting the the rights of all Northern or Union men in this community. community.

-Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher and Clement L. Vallandigham are to be invited to deliver lectures in a course for the benefit of the poor in Atlanta, Ga.

The St. Louis Republican says the practice of shoplining has become so common in that city that every lady who goes shopping is suspected. St. Fetersburg, Russia, boasts the largest room in the world, a single roof, and unbrokes by pillars or other obstructions. It is 650 feed in length, and 150 in breadth.

-General Meigs wants the autographs and photographs of all the officers who served in the Quartermaster's Department during the

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

DANBURY, Conn., January 29,—The escape of the two men from the jali in this place, who were charged with robbing the office of the Adams Express Company, at Norwalk, Conn., is creating very great excitement. A number of additional facts in relation to the affair have recently come to light, which tend very considerably to dissipate the mystery in which the matter was at first enshrouded.

It is stated that the wife of the prisoner Allen and an actress named Miss Anna Marsden, who was permitted to visit the other prisoner (Wells) as a lover, occapied the cell adjoining the one in which the prisoners were confined. It was the custom of the julior, Mr. Wilderman, to lock the cell doors at midnight without first inspecting them. The two women already mentioned were in the habit of making frequent visits to New York—the last of which was made on the Saturday previous to the escape—on which occasion, it is supposed, they procured the means by which the escape was effected. It was accomplished by the prisoners digging a hole under the cell floor to the outside wall, through which they made their exit. On the following morning the fact that the birds had flown was discovered, and the two women who had been left behind were also preparing for another trip to New York, when they were arrested on a charge of being accessories to the crime of breaking jail. York, when they were arrested on a charge of being accessories to the crime of breaking jail. The crime is a State prison offense. There seems to be very little doubt that the prisoners would soon have obtained their release in a legal way, and that the trouble of digging their way out of jail was entirely unnecessary.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.

Miscellaneous business was before the Court.
Commonweath ex rel Guinzburg vs. Sheriff.
This was an application for the discharge on habeas corpns of Guinzburg, who was beaund over upon the oath of Wilson, Guinney & Co. to answer a charge of attempting to cheat and defraud his creditors by secreting goods.

The allegation of the Commonwealth was that Guinzburg was indebted to the firm abovenamed in a sum amounting to more than \$200; that one of the firm called upon him to pay something on account on the 8th of January; and that he said he was entirely unable to pay this debt, or to satisfy any of his creditors.

Then the defendent requested Mr. Cone to accept of him a judgment for more than his indebtedness to the firm of which Cone was a member. In this was the alleged crime, the defendant wishing to place his money and goods where the other creditors could reach taem. Mr. Cone declined to accept this judgment, and afterwards Guinzburg's were levied upon and sold by the Sheriff.

These facts, as offered to the Court, counsel for the prosecution held to be sufficient to send the case to a jury. James C. Buillit, Esq., for the defendant, stated to the Court, counsel for the prosecution the to be sufficient to send the case to a jury. James C. Buillit, Esq., for the defendant, stated to the Court that there were witnesses present who could throw some light upon the matter of the courtessed judgments, by showing that these judgments were not frandulent; not being for a larger amount them has a swed the prosecutors. But counsel for the prosecution declined to all such witnesses, leaving the Court to infer from the testimony of the prosecutors that their judgments were offered with criminal intent.

But a witness for the Commonwealth said that defendant had told him one day, in speaking of the matter, that he knew he was a criminal, but that the creditors ought to pity him, as he was talked into it; and, also, that when they went to defendant's store to levy on the goods, it a

jury, and therefore held the defendant to

in the course of the morning his Honor Judge Judge Peirce, held a Court of Oyer and Fermi-ner. Henry R. Ellinger was arraigned upon the charge of the murder of Charles Laret, on the morning of the 25th of December last, and plead not guilty.
Thomas J. Worrall, Esq., applied, under the

Thomas J. Worrall, Esq., applied, under the two term act, for the discharge of Gotleib Willams, stating that the Grand Jury, on the 19th of October last, found a true bill charging the defendant with the murder of Eliza Miller, and that the defendant has lain in prison for two terms without having been tried.

The District Attorney answered that the trial of the prisoner had not been postponed through the neglect of the prosecuting officers, nor through the malice of a private prosecutor, whose evil designs were being gratified by the prolonged incarceration of the prisoner, but through legal disabilities on the part of the Commonwealth, namely, the illness of a witness without whose presence the case could not safely go to trial.

Often prisoners have been kept confined for a

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longer time than two terms each because of necessity, the sickness of the prisoner himself and other lawful reasons. When the sessions were quarterly, prisoners have lain a whole year without a trial. Now, because the Com-monwealth have been unavoidably delayed. and the defendant kept in prison four months shall a murderer be turned loose upon the com-Mr. Worral then read the words of the act-"And if such prisoner shall not be indicted and tried the second term, sessions, or court after

his or her commitment, unless the delay happen on the application or with the assent of the defendant, or upon trial shall be acquitted, he or she shall be discharged from imprisonment," and argued that there was not one word in the act to justify the Commonwealth in making an application for the continuous of the co application for the continuance of the case The Court said that the case had been conimportant witness to attend Court, and not through the neglect of the Commonwealth. And, moreover, the case had been called for trial during the first term after the commitment of defendant, and had, through the application of the defendant, been postponed for several days. And the Supreme Court had had been important to the supreme court several days. And the Supreme Court had held in a similar case that a continuance was just and legal on account of the absence of the District Attorney upon public business. Taking these facts into consideration, the Court decided that the application of the Commonwealth should be granted, and the trial of the case postponed until next term.

-Hon. William Millward, Director, furnished the following statement of Deposits and Coin-age at the Mint of the United States, during the month of January, 1867:silver Deposits and Purchases.

Total Deposits ... \$896,625 45 COINAGE EXECUTED Denomination, No. of Pieces. \$854,500°60 30,900°00 116,350°00 Half Eagles ... 7,800-00 8,000-00 5,200-00 6,380-33 Quarter Eagles... 5,200 Total.... SILVER,

\$1,029,130-32 Half Poliars.... Quarter Dollars 18,000 Three Cent Pieces... 192-52 Fine Bars. 67,805 COPPER. Three cent ple

121,800:0

Five cent pieces. UB:B12:500 BECAPTUULATION T 819 500

\$1,020,130-25 \$1,063-52 10 121,800-80 Total No. piecus 3,445,369 #1,182,023-84