### A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

### Mr. Johnson's Personal Views.

From To-day's New York Citizen. Washington, D. C., February 21.—"The trouble is," said the President, "that instead of inquiring what we are and our present powers, we insist on making ourselves something else, and inventing new powers which it cannot be for our benefit to wield. We make the mistake of becoming inventors, instead of applying our-

selves to become discoverers.
"There are now a score of plans for reconstructing the Southern States before the country, and the public mind is unduly agitated as to which shall be adopted. Amendments are proposed to the Constitution, amendments of every possible character; whereas, if people, instead of inventing new things, would seek to discover what already exist, they would find all the powers they need to accomplish their legitimate wishes in the Constitution as it

'The Constitution guarantees a republican form of government to every State, and says that no State shall be deprived of its representation in Congress without its own consent. Well, on the other hand, some of our people say that they will not allow men who participated in the Rebellion to be their peers, and to have voices in the great council of the nation. They therefore demand a Constitutional amend-ment on this head; and so likewise for every other evil that they can find, or fancy to be

existing.
"But does not the Constitution itself provide a remedy for this very evil, where it says that each House of Congress shall be absolute judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. May not each House, under this, while rejecting any prominent ex-Rebel or man obnoxious for disloyalty, who shall be sent from any of the so-called Confederate States, at the same time not deprive the State of representation, but merely say:—'This man we reject under our constitutional prerogative. We do not, however, deny the right of your State to representation, whenever you shall send us a proper man?"

ee for a moment what would be the effect of this course. We at once divide the public opinion of the State so treated—at present made a unit under the ban of indiscriminate exclusion. We hold out a reward for the election of loyal men, and attach a penalty, which the peo-ple of the State must themselves impose, for the restraint of active participants in the late Rebellion. There are scores and hundreds of ambitious men of loyal record in every State who would then be naturally forced to the surface, but under the present system of indiscriminate exclusion it can make no difference whether loyal or disloyal Senators and Representatives shall be sent.

"Even let us take an extreme case. Suppose the State of Georgia should send Alexander H. Stephens to the Senate, and that the Senate should say:—'We acknowledge the right of Georgia to representation; we acknowledge that the credentials of Mr. Stephens are made out in the proper form; but in view of his connection. sist that some man of loyal record shall be sent

Would not the Georgians at once commence looking around for some one who could satisfy these conditions? And would not an immediate impetus be given towards building up a loyal sentiment in the State? The wounds our country suffered are not vital, though the depletion of blood was great. There were none of the great bones broken, for the framework of ithe Constitution still remains, and is sufficient, it we could only abstain from further irritating surgery. The best healing in surgery is that which the doctors describe as by 'the first intention,' or force of nature; but our violent Doctors in Congress-and this is spoken with no disrespect to that body, but as a fact of observation-will still insist on tearing open the wounds afresh, in order to force a faster healing by caustic applications and the actual

"What we need-what we vitally need, both for payment of the national debt and to enable us have a proper foreign policy—too long, I confess. delayed—is harmony, internal peace, and a condition of restored confidence that will draw capital to develop the industrial resources of the South, and to assist the Southern planters in reorganizing the shattered relations of labor. We need all this to make the national burdens endurable. Every bale of cotton, every barrel of sugar, every there of rice, every hogshead of tobacco raised in the ex-Rebel States must fur-nish a proportionate reduction to the taxation of the North, and must go, so far as it may be worth, towards restoring an equilibrium in our foreign exchanges, which must be the first fundamental step towards a return to the hard-money basis, instead of paper currency. "As for myself, my convictions in politics are

things that I cannot change to suit the expediencies of this, or any other moment. They have grown with my growth, they have strengtheued with my strength, and they are to me only less sacred, and as much to be preserved, as my religious faith. Attempts are made to make it appear that my words at different times have been inconsistent: but were not the circumstances inconsistent under which the apparently contradictory words were spoken, or opinions given? During the high storm of Rebellion, or In the first heat of its subsidence, words were proper to be said which would be utterly improper in times of peace. We put a broken limb in splints to hold it quiet, whether the patient will or no; but to insist on holding the splints there when the limb is restored, or when further examination shall have proved that the wounds, though deep, were only flesh-wounds, leaving the bones uninjured—this would not be wise surgery, but cruelty; not statesmanship, but barbarous usurpation.

I am accused of usurping power, when my whole life has been one continual battle against the tendency of bureaucracy or aristocracy-the concentration of power in the hands of a few. I was accused of usurping power for my veto of the first Freedmen's Bureau for my veto of the first Freedmen's Durent bill, although the veto was a voluntary putting away from me of a patronage and power more unlimited than was ever previously offered to any President. I am for holding all possible power in the hands of the people permanently; I am in favor of always finding the minimum of power necessary to be delegated to any officials, or to the general Government, and only

allowing the minimum to be given.
"But look even at this bill of Senator Sherman's, and see what it does, or proposes doing. It is only less objectionable than the House bill in that it does not openly supersede the President, representing the civil power, in favor of the General commanding the armies of the United States. But it violates the constitutional provision guaranteeing a republican form of government, and substitutes a military despotism over the late revolted States. It distranchises nearly all the intelligent whites, and gives universal suffrage to the ignorant blacks, thus overriding the provision that each State shall determine who shall be entitled to its suffrage. It also nullifles the Constitutional amendments, by practically declaring the existing Governments of the Southern States illegal, so that their adoption of the amendments must

be without validity. Everywhere there is a tendency to substitute the 'Government' as the source of power, instead of the 'people;' and it is against this tendency l am at issue. The Sherman bill denies the writ of habeas corpus, whenever such shall be the pleasure of an arbitrary military commander. in whose power to role over them the people the subjugated district shall have no voice. It also strikes down the right of early trial by a civil court, and by a jury of the peers of the accused. In fact, it fundamentally uproots all

those popular and constitutional guarantees of freedom which were extorted from King John by the barons of England in the signature of Magna Charta—that basis of our common law. 'It is for the principles of our common law

and common justice, and for the rights of the whole people as against what is called the 'Government,' that I am to-day contending, It is for this I am called a usurper, while the fact is, it is because I would not usurp power, nor have excessive powers thrust upon me, if I can help it, that this war has been made upon me. I challenge the production of a single act in my whole administration which has aimed to increase my authority as President. Even in constructing Provisional Governments for the Southern States—also denounced as one of my 'flagrant usurpations'—the object evidently was to divest the national Government of its centralizing power, and restore that power as nearly and promptly as circumstances would permit to the people of the various ex-Rebel

"The South is to-day in our hands, a beaten, helpless, well-nigh hopeless country, and the power we wield should be held as a sacred trust. We should not use it vindictively. I will not argue because we profess to be Caristians, and these men are our brothers; but, if on no higher ground, then upon the ground of selfinterest. All the legislation proposed for the South, proposes to multiply offices at the exof the general Government, while not adding the productions of Southern industry to the general stock for the redemption of our national debt and the support of our annual ourdens. My object is to reduce the assumed and really usurpational powers forced on the general Government during the war, powers that were then essential to meet a desperate emergency; but which cannot much longer be continued without vitiating the whole fabric and theory of our representative and popular

"What Congress in its wisdom may see fit to do, I cannot said but my own course is clear. I shall exercise every function of my office in defence of the people and their rights, according to the best judgment that Heven has enkowed me with. I shall execute all laws scrupolously, and perhaps most scrupulously those which have been passed against my judgment and over my veto. But for all such legislation, Congress must bear the undivided responsibility; and the days cannot be far distant in which the terrible logic of events will force the people to ask themselves seriously, and not in passion, 'On which side lay the tendency of usurpation?'"

Thus, but far more fully and forcibly, spoke the President to me yesterday—his conversation running off from the main topic occasionally into happy illustrations and brief, quick, striking criticisms on the names most prominent in our national politics. Of Mr. Greeley he spoke with warm respect, eulogizing the sterling integrity of his character and his great talents, as more than a compensation for his occasional eccentricities of judgment; but from inquiries pushed in tion with the Rebellion, and former connection with the United States, we—in the exercise of lieves there never has been any foundation our constitutional privilege—do not choose to accept Mr. Stephens as our peer; and must insist that some man of local record shall be seen any foundation of the report that Mr. Greeley is about entering the Cabinet as Postmaster-General. Indeed, as to all rumors of Cabinet changes, a long experience in Washington has made the writer wholly incredulous; but that Mr. Seward may very possibly contemplate retiring shortly after next 4th of March, in which case he wishes Charles Francis Adams to be his successor, has reached me on authority more than commonly entitled to credit.

And, now before concluding, let me give a personal picture of President Johnson as he appears in his audience chamber. I have en three previous Presidents — Lincoln Buchanan, and Pierce, having been in more or less direct relations with each; and the impression Mr. Johnson makes may be best conveyed by citing a remark of James T. Brady, immediately after his first interview with the present President. It was just after Mr. Lincoln's death and Mr. Johnson's inauguration, and while the papers were most fiercely denouncing the latter as being habitually in an unfit condition for the discharge of his important duties. "I know not how that may be," said Mr. Brady; "but on quitting the audience-room my impression was that I had seen the first President who fulfilled my ideal of what the appearance and manner of a President should be-calm, courteous, dignified, imperturbable, attentive, patient, and innately an honest gentleman.' Mr. Johnson invariably dresses neatly in de-

corous black, without ring, watch-guard, studs, or any gleam of jewelry. His manner is eminently grave, his voice level and impreshis gestures chiefly with a pencil when speaking; and when he is listening one cannot but be struck with the patient and polite attention which this overworked and badly-badgered gentleman yet continues to pay to each new ripple (many of them interminable "bores") in the unceasing tide of visitors who are candidates for his attention daily. I have seen Mr. Johnson very many times, and at all hours between mid-day and 11 o'clock at night, and have never yet seen in him the slightest alteration of manner-the slightest indication that his habits ever were or ever could be any different from those which, when in the Senate, made him the standard for decorum and propriety in that body. things I am almost ashamed to find necessary to be said when writing of the President of the United States; but so high has party malice run, and so violent and vindictive have been the slanders which have assailed this officer, that in some quarters the effect of an explicit statement may be good. "I believe Andrew Johnson to be as devout and self-sacrificing a patriot as ever lived,' said Chief-Justice Chase not many months ago to the writer, "but fatally wrong in some of his views, and cursed with some of the worst advisers." This was high testimony from a prejudiced source, and with that testimony this letter must conclude. C. G. Halpin.

Amount of coal transported on the P phia and Reading Ratiroad during th ending Thursday, February 21, 1867:—	e wee	ak:
From St. Clair	3,814 50 12,347 858	11 35 15 17
Total Anthracite Coal for the week. Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for the week	29,741 2,593	9
Total of all kinds for the week		

..383,054 08

To same time last year ... P PETER'S PENCE AGAIN .- The journals of Belgium have again opened a subscription for the Pope. The Journal de Bruxelles, the Patric of Bruges, and the Echo de Namur have collected eighty thousand francs. The Gazette de Liége has received a subscription of ten thousand francs, the annual interest of which is to go to the maintenance of one Zouave.

Total..

### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

RHODE ISLAND UNION STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS - GENERAL BURNSIDE RENOMI-NATED FOR GOVERNOR, ETC.

PROVIDENCE, February 22.—The Republicans Rhode Island have held a State and two ongressional District Conventions to-day. In the State Convention Ambrose E. Burnside was renominated for Governor; William Green, of Warwick, was renominated for Lieutenant-Governor; James M. Pendleton, of Westerly, for Secretary of State; William Sayles, of Providence, for Attorney-General; and Colonel George W. Tew, of Newport, for State Trensurer. The following platform was then adopted:-

Resolved, That the National Union Republican party of Rhode Island adheres to that policy which filled our regiments with defenders of our national unity, and that it stands squarely in opposition to the spirit of slavery, which has survived the downfull of the Rebellion.

Resolved, That the people of Rhode Island recognize Congress as the proper authority to satisfy the terms of reconstruction, and tender

scule the terms of reconstruction, and tender to their representatives due praise for their menty opposition to all attempts at encroach-

ments upon their constitutional privileges.

Resolved, That we will welcome any plan of reconstruction which shall have for its basis "equal rights for all," as enunciated by the Decionation of Independence.

Resolved, That we congratuate the people of Rhode Island upon the brilliant administration of its affairs the past year, and that with just or do we present the name of Ambrose E. Burnde for re-election to the office upon which he ons reflected so much honor.

In the Congressional Convention Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerley, present incumbent, was renominated to represent the Western district; and in the Eastern district, Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Providence, present incumbent, was renominated.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION-JOHN L. HELM NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR-SENERAL

WILLIAM C. PRESTON ON THE LOST CAUSE, ETC. FRANKFORT, February 22. - The old-line Democrats and Rebels met in Convention to-day, and compromised by withdrawing Wil-liam C. Preston, ex-Rebel General, as a candidate for Governor, and placing two ex-Rebel Colonels on the State ticket. The following nominations were made:—For Governor, John Helm: for Lieutenant-Governor, John W. Stevenson, ex-member of Congress; for At-torney-General, John Rodman, ex-Rebel Colonel; for Auditor, D. Howard Smith, ex-Rebel Colonel; for Treasurer, James W. Tate; for Register of the Land Office, James A. Dawson; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Z. F. Smith.

The remarks of General Preston in declining the race were extremely bitter. He said that Kentucky had been singled out for persecution and oppression for the last six years; that she must look to herself for protection. He deplored her lost rights and the lost cause. His remarks were constantly applauded with genuine Rebel yells. Much diseatisfaction is exhibited by the rank and file Rebels at the result of the Convention.

To-night the streets resound with shouts for John C. Breckinridge, and bar-rooms are redolent of treason and whisky. General Thomas sent two hundred troops to Danville to-day to preserve the peace.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION-PAR-

NASHVILLE, February 22.—The Republican State Convention was held here to-day. Governor Brownlow was nominated for for reelection by acclamation.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth the principles of the party, approving the administration of Governor Brownlow, and sustaining the Federal Congress. A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, that the people of Tennessee, looking upon General G. H. Thomas as their adopted son and savior of this State capital from the hands of traitors, and as the man who never made a mistake and never lost a battle, therefore resolved 'That he is the choice of Tennessee for the next President of the United States." (Three cheers were given with enthusiasm for General Thomas.) Speakers addressed the Convention during the afternoon and night.

# SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY, ETC.

ESCAPE OF THE COUNTERFEITERS-THE OFFICERS OF

THE SECRET DIVISION ON THEIR TRACK. An important raid was made on a counterfeiting den on Thursday night last, resulting in the seizure of the entire paraphernalia of a thorough and complete process of counterfeiting United States currency. Acting on the information of Colonel W. P. Wood, the active and efficient chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, United States Marshal Murray late on Thursday night detailed three of his deputies, who, acting under instructions, entered the premises No. 74 Bleecker street, and there discovered and seized two excellently engraved plates for printing and turning out any quantity of twenty-five cent currency stamps with the "Fessenden head," one of the plates just completed; an entire set of engraver's tools; one thousand sheets of banknote paper, printing ink and a large quantity of currency stamps in process of manufacture. Through some miscalculation of time, however, the officers made their swoop rather too early or too late, or else the counterfeiters had received some intimation of the Colonel's intent and were not to be found—a circumstance much to be regretted, for the completeness of the apparatus and the finish which marked some of the completed spurious notes proved them to be dangerous adepts in their nefarious operations. Colonel Wood, with the able ssistance of Marshal Murray's aids, does not despair, however, of completing his work and bringing the counterfeiters to justice. The whole of the apparatus as seized is now in the Marshal's office, Chambers street .- N. Y.

# Impartial Suffrage in Ohio— Governor Dennison in Favor of It.

We publish below a letter from ex-Governor Dennison, declaring in tayor of extending suffrage to the colored people of Ohio, and expressing his desire and nope that the Legislature will act upon the question at its present session. The letter is all the sion. The letter is all the more significant because Governor Dennison has of late been regarded as conservative in his politics:—

COLUMBUS, February 12, 1867.—Dear General: In reply to your esteemed favor on the sub-ect of suffrage to the colored people of our State, I have to say that I heartily subscribe to justice of amending our State Constitution by striking out the word "white" wherever it prescribes the qualifications of electors or of military service, and hope the Lagislature will provide at its present session for taking the sense of the people on that subject.

Truly yours, W. DENNIEGE. Gen. G. W. Shurtleff, Oberlin, Ohio.

### LATEST FROM MEXICO.

FROM PUEBLA TO MEXICO - HOW THE TROOPS LOOK ON THE ROAD-MADAME LA MARECHALE OFF-INDIFFERENCE OF THE MEXICANS ALONG

Mexico City, February 3.—French troops French convoys, French mule trains and onggage wagons line the whole road from Puebla to Mexico city. For an hour together there is sometimes no cessation of the tide of retreating Frenchmen sweeping past the diligences. French troops still garrison the most salient parts of the road. For ten miles beyond Rio Prio the position, natu-rally strong, has been so fortified by earthworks, rifles-pits, and trenches, that ten thousand good troops might defend the road against the world in arms. It is Vicksburg on an extended scale.

Just beyond the last of these lines our stages come to a sudden halt, and a close carriage, escorted by two handred French chasseurs, drives past us, and the carriage curtains drawn aside by a delicate lady's hand disclose the pleasing features of Marshal Bazaine's young Mexican wife, who is hurrying to Vera Cruz to embark with her husband for la belle France. Then we come upon the ambulance train-another long-drawn-out convoy of specie-half a dozen field pieces, and twenty wagon loads of French citizens taking their household lares and penates back to the land of their birth.

So nervous are these last, even under their strong escort, that one cry of los liberales would almost suffice to convert their retreat into a flight. It is a strange scene indeed. May day in New York is hardly a circumstance to the extraordinary collection of furniture and miscellaneous effects piled up on these cumbrous baggage wagons. Jolly chaplains and jaunty vivaudières (who don't use side saddles) lend piquancy to the dusty monotony of the march. As to the regimental pets, there is a ragged poodle or a "boule dog" to every company, and enough dog" to every company, and enough monkeys, parrots, and macaws to start a respectable travelling menagerie.

The natives look on as usual with stolid indifference, and to every attempt to extort from them their views, interpose a vacant "Quien sabe?" Small detachments of Liberals appear suddenly from among the mountain passes here and there, but they are merely scouts. Strict injunctions have been given by the Liberal chief that the French shall not be harassed in their retreat.

Mexico city is reached just as the dusk of evening begins to fall. French troops still hold the citadel and all the approaches. There is no unusual commotion in the streets, and but for the fact that many French stores are closed, and many painters are at work re-placing French by Spanish signs, one would not imagine that anything unusual was expected to happen. A military band is playing on the plaza. The music is listened to in chilling silence till a prettly little Mexican tune, the "Pigeon," rapidly growing into a national air, is struck up, and then there breaks out a burst of applause which, for un-demonstrative Mexicans, is really prodigious.

# THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE STRUGGLING PATRIOTS TO THE AMERICANS.

the undersigned, Hellenes resident in London, have read with feelings of the deepest gratitude the particulars of a meeting held at Boston, Mass., on behalf of our oppressed fellowcountrymen in Candia, struggling for the attainment of their nationality against the tyranny and oppression of Mohammedanism. The noble and generous sentiments expressed at that meeting have sensibly affected us. We feel proud to think that the great American republic, the land of Washington and Lincoln, should stand forward at this critical moment of our history to relieve the distress of our fellow-countrymen and to advocate their rights. To us Hellenes, the circumstances of a great

and free nation coming forward spontaneously to support our long-oppressed nationality is a happy omen. It fills our hearts with joy, and gives us hope that the day of our emancipation is near at hand. These sentiments will be echoed by the whole Hellenic race.

Accept, then, oh! generous people of America, the lively feelings of our gratitude and esteem, and believe us when we express a prayer, not only for your prosperity, but that the Disposer of all events may protect and guard your mighty republic. May it continue to be, as it is, a refuge for the oppressed, a watchword for progress, and the home for freedom and the rights of the people.

Herewith follow the signatures of the Hellenic community in London. February 2, 1867.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow, The usual Saturday business was before the

An application was made for the discharge of An application was made for the discharge of George Yarnall upon habeas corpus, who was bound over to answer a charge of bigamy. The evidence showed that he was married to the prosecutrix and had one child. He afterwards left his wife and lived with another woman. But there was no proof of his marriage to this other woman. The Court thought there was not enough evidence to hold the defendant to have the charge of bigamy, but sufficient evidence the charge of bigamy, but sufficient evidence to hold the defendant to answer the charge of bigamy, but sufficient evidence of adultery to go to a jury.

An application was made for the discharge of George and Margarot McDonald, who were

charged with abduction. The allegation was that a thirteen-year-old daughter of Michael Brean, at the instigation of the respondents, ft her father's house on the night of December , was harbored by them, and since then has not been seen or heard of by her parents. The evidence was that the girl left her father's house on the night of December II, went to the house of respondents, and staid there all night. She of respondents, and staid there all night. She went away the next day, saying no more than that she had friends in Manayunk. The respondents know nothing whatever of her where abouts. The Court said there was no evidence of an abduction of the girl by the respondents, and therefore discharged them.

A motion to quash a bill of indictment, charging Frederick Strong with having committed perjury before a U.S. Commissioner, upon the ground that this court has no jurisdiction over cases in which the offense alleged

upon the ground that this court has no jurisdiction over cases in which the offense alleged
is committed against the Government, and
not against the State. It was argued that, so
far as jurisdiction is concerned, perjury in
Pennsylvania is as it was at common law in
England; that that court in which the perjury
was committed had jurisdiction in the case.
And that one court cannot interfere with matters over which another District Court has
jurisdiction. Counsel on the other side argued
that unless in an act of Congress there was a
special, exclusive jurisdiction retained to the
Government over certain especial cases, there Government over certain especial cases, there was nothing to prohibit a State from taking cognizance of the offense committed therein against the acts of the Legislature. Held against the acts of the Legislature, Held under consideration by the court. Court of Common Pleas—Judges Brewster and Pierce.—The usual Saturday business was

before this court, -M. Victor Cousin is said to have left

fortune of a million of francs.

# THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE

# EUROPE THIS P.M.

Exciting News from Spain.

A Serious Insurrection Expected.

Wreck of a New York Ship.

Financial and Commercial Quotations on the London and Liverpool Exchanges.

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

By the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—Intelligence has been received here that the brig Regina del Mare, Captain Gennoro, from New York on the 28th of December, for Cette, went ashore recently on Graw de Lanonville.

London, February 23-Noon.-The news from Spain is of an exciting character, and though the Government of that country is seeking to keep from the public the course of events, there is no longer any doubt that a serious insurrection is impending. Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

London, February 23—Noon,—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 374; Illinois Central ex. div. 17; United States Five-twen-

LIVERPOOL, February 23-Noon. - Cotton this morning is somewhat firmer, and prices have advanced a trifle. The sales to-day will reach 7000 bales. Middling Uplands, 132d. Breadstuffs very dull. Corn has declined

### FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, February 23. Surratt Visited by his Sister. As previously stated in these despatches,

on Thursday afternoon John H. Surratt was visited at the jail by his sister Anna, who was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Bradley, Jr., one of his counsel. The guards thinking it best to prepare the prisoner for the visit, one of them informed him that his sister would be up in a moment, when he exclaimed, "Great God !" and burst into tears. In a few moments his sister was shown the

cell, when they met for the first time since the assassination, and embraced each other, both giving way to tears. They finally became more composed, and engaged in conversation. during which he expressed himself as prepared for the worst. The sister spoke cheerfully to him, telling him to keep a stout heart.

The interview, during which they spoke mostly of domestic affairs, lasted about half an hour; and after again embracing each other, the sister withdrew, both being much affected. The sister paid him another visit yesterday morning, and spent a little time in his cell, in company with Mr. Bradley, Sr. The prisoner walks the corridor during most of the day, and appears quite contented. He is non-communicative as to anything in relation to the charges against him, but speaks sometimes of his vovage in the Swatara.

He says that he was treated by the officers of the Swatara as well as he could have expected; that he was confined in a room adjoining the Captain's cabin, which was very small, and sometimes was allowed to walk on deck to get exercise, but was not allowed to hold any conversation with the officers or crew, other than as to his personal wants. He states that at times, when the ship was in a storm, they took the irons off him to prevent him from getting injured, and says that at one time there was danger of the ship going down. When he arrived at the jail his irons were taken off, it not being usual to keep prisoners ironed, unless they are of a refractory character.

It was reported yesterday that the Judiciary Committee would examine Surratt to-day upon the charge against Jeff. Davis with complicity in the assassination; but the Comnittee have not done so, nor is it likely that they will do so until it is known what will be the proceedings against Surratt himself.

Charged with Arson.

Lewistown, Maine, February 23. - Anson Buck, his son, and Charles Davis were arrested at Buckfield yesterday, charged with burning Irvin Robinson's buildings in November last, in revenge for being prosecuted for selling liquor to Robinson's son.

Shipment of Specie.

New York, February 23 .- The outward bound steamers to-day take the following amounts in gold:-Steamer St. Laurent, for Havre, \$286,600; steamer Hermann, Bremen, \$220,000. Total, \$506,600. The steamer City of Washington, for Liverpool. carries out no specie.

# Arrival of the Belgian.

PORTLAND, February 23 .- The steamer Belgian, Captain Brown, from Liverpool on the 7th, and Greencastle on the 8th, arrived at half-past 7 o'clock this morning, with 150 passengers.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

New York, February 23. - The steamer Hibernia, from Glasgow, has arrived, with dates to the 1st inst.

IRON-CLAD FRIGATES FOR JAPAN .- The first of a number of iron-plated frigates for the Japanese Government has just been finished at the Seine building yards, near Toulon. It is called the Talcoun. By special permission of the Minister of Marine, six guns, 350 to 450pounders, and costing each 60,000 francs, are comprised in the contract.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, February 23, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand; 1864 5-20s soid at 108%, a slight advance; June 7-30s at 105%, no change; and 6s of 18-1 at 110%, no change; 101% was bid for 10-40s; 1114 for old

20s; and 105% for August 7:30s. City loans were rather dull. The new issue sold at 101, a slight decline; and old do. at 964, no change. Canal shares were inactive. 22 was bid for

Schuylkill Navigation common; 324 for preferred do.; 121 for Morris Canal preferred; 13# for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of research. but we hear of no sales.

There is no material change to notice in the

Money Market. Call loans are treely offered at 5@6 ₱ cent., with good collateral. First-class mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum.

Quotations of Goid—10∮ Å. M., 138∮; 11 Å. M., 138∮; 12 M., 138∮; 1 P. M., 138∮, an advance of ∮
on the closing price last evening. on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—Americangold, 1384 @1384; Silver is and is, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 174; do., July, 1864, 17; do., August, 1864, 16h; do., October, 1864, 15h; do., December, 1864, 14h; do., May, 1865, 12h; do., August, 1865, 11h; do., September, 1865, 10h; do. October, 1865, 10h.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, February 23.—Prime lots of Clover seed attract some little attention, but other descriptions plenty and dull; sales of 200 bushels new at \$828.50. Timothy ranges from \$3.500 3.6224. Flaxseed is steady at \$3.2803.30. No. 1 Quercitron Bark is scarce and more sought after. We quote at \$35 % ton.

Provisions are quiet, but holders are firm in their views.

their views.

The movements in the Flour Market continue of a limited character, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase very sparingly. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at \$8@875; extras at \$9@10.50; Northwestern extra family at \$10.50 @12.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11.75 @18.50; and fancy brands at \$14.50@16.50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells slowly at \$7@725 % barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a moderate inquiry for good and choice Wheat by the local millers at full prices, but common qualities are not wanted; sales of their views. but common qualities are not wanted; sales of 1700 bushels Southern red at \$3.05; and 1000 bushels No. 1 spring on private terms; white ranges from \$3.15 to \$3.25. Rye may be quoted at \$1.35 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in good request, and 12,000 bushels new yellow sold at 99c.@31 in store; and \$1.01@1.01½ affoat. Oats are in better demand; sales at 57c.

Whisky. The contraband article sells at \$1@

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 23.—Stocks very steady, on account of the passage of the \$100,000,000 bill. Chicago and Rock Island, 97%; Reading, 104%; Canton Company, 45%; Eric Railroad, 59; Cleveland and Toledo, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 73½; New York Central, 102½; Illinois Central, 116½; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 138; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 111½; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 108¾; new 188ue, 106½; Ten-forties, 101½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105%; Sterling Exchange, 108¾; sight do., 109½; Gold, 137%.

New York, February 23.—Cotton dull at Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 23.—Cotton dull at 32c. Flour advanced [5@10c. State, \$875@11.50; Western, \$875@12.10; Southern, \$10.40@16.50. Wheat 1@2c. higher; sales of 15,000 bushels; Amber State, \$3.05. Corn dull; declined 1c. Oats generally unchanged. Provisions steady. Lard firm at 124@133.4c. Whisky dull.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .......FEBRUARY 23, For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque H. P. Lord, Pinkham, Matanzas, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schir Gov. Burton, Ludiam, Wilmington, N. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr James S. Shindler, Lee, Sagua le Grande, Madeira & Cabada.

Schr Mary L. Vankirk, Haley, Providence, D. Cooper & Co. Schr Seal, Podgett, Salem, J. W. Mulford & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, 43 hours from Boston, with mose to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Ledge Light, saw, ship J. G. Richardson, hence for Bremen, at suchor,
Schr S, N, Smith, Turner, from New York, with
mass to J, C, Hand & Co.
Schr Dick W lliams, Scudder, 4 days from New
York, with mass, to captain.
Schr Lucy D, Higgins, 4 days from New York, with
barley to Massey, Huston & Co.
Schr W, G, Dearborn, Scull, from Boston, with mass,
to captain. to captain, Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, 10 days from Pertland, with headings to S. & W. Welsh.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Philadelphia, Sheehan, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday. Experienced atrong westerly gales to the Banks. Jan. 17 and 18, lat. 48, lon. 40, encountered a violent hurricane from the NW., which have the ship down with her rail under water for twenty hours, hiew away lower maintopsail, storm staysail, washed away bulwarks, stove in boats, lost spars, binnacle, etc., had light westerly winds the remainder of the passage. of the passage.
Ship Uncle Joe. Sowell, hence, at Finshing 6th inst.
Ship Pembroke, Potter, for Philadelphia, entered
out at London sth inst.
Ship Wolfville, Hughes, for Philadelphia, cleared at
Liverpool 5th inst.
Barque Blomidon, Cowen, hence for Antwerp, at
Portland 7th inst.
Barque Lizzie Morrow, Fraser, hence for Antwerp,
anchored at Deal 7th inst.
Barque Blue Nose, Rettie, hence, at Havre 5th inst.
Barque W. Landreth, Phillips, hence, at Helvoet 3d
instant.
Barque J. W. Spencer, Whitney, from Membras 1 instant.

Barque J. W. Spencer, Whiting, from Messina, at Gibralar 20th ult., and sailed for Philadelphia next day. Barque Thomas, Peterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardonas 13th inst.

Brig Grace Darling, Martin, hence, at Hamburg 2d Instant.
Brig John McCrystal, Barnes, for Philadelphia, at Mayaguez, P. R., 4th lunt.
Brig Win. H. Parks, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, salled from Havana 14th inst.
Schrs John Price, Nickerson, and Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st instant. Schr Maggie Vandusen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Mayagues, P. B., lat inst.

Mayagues, P. A., DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, February 2.—Arrived, steamship City of Washington, Roskell, from Liverpool ath lost. Steamship Saratoga, King, from Richmond. Brig Anastasia, Milissich, from Marsellies.