VOL. VII.-No. 45.

THE DARLY TYPINGE THE SCHAPE ... PHILADRIPHIA, WIDNESDAY, PRESCARY 27, 1867.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Lecture by William Lloyd Garrison in Brooklyn.

The third lecture of the Fraternity course was delivered last evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Probably owing to the unclean condition of the streets and the well known fastidioueness about their personal comfort of Brooklyn lecture-goers, the attendance was quite sparse, not more than 500 persons being present when the lecture began. At 8 o'clock Mr. Garrison entered, accompanied by Mr. Agron M. Powell. The latter gentleman addressed the audience briefly.

He referred to an error made in the advertising of the lecture, the subject of which it was said was "impeachment." The proper title of the lecture he stated to be "The Present The gentleman then referred to the late action of Congress with reference to reconstruction, and said that it was due to that body not to close the present session failing to have impeached the President, Andrew Johnson. Having referred to the life-long combat with slavery of the elequent centleman who was about to address them, Mr. Powell introduced the lecturer, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison.

Mr. Garrison spoke of his faiting health, and of his inability to do justice to the subject under consideration. There were orators, he said, who brought the house down. This he could not hope to do; but he might venture to hope to bring the house up-elevate his audience to a clear understanding of a branch of the great subject that to-day agitated the great heart of the nation. His consolation, he said, had lately been that his voice was not needed to heighten the abhorrence of slavery. Now that the fetters of the slave were broken, it was of no importance whether he spoke or re-

mained silent; nevertheless, where there was a wrong to be righted he could not remain an unmoved and inactive spectator; an effort must be made by him, however feeble, to abolish that wrong. The question of the hour relates to reconstruction and citizenship; to the restora-tion of harmony throughout the entire republic. The lecturer then proceeded to expose the state of feeling in the South, antagonistic not only to Congress, but to the people of the North. In the North itself he said there was no serious difference of opinion among the loval ranks as to the claims of the negro to an equal suffrage, nor was there any serious difficulty in the way of his obtaining it, as obtain it he assuredly would.

He then described vividly the chaotic state of

things in the South, the exercise of the old dominion there; blacks being sold into tempo-rary slavery for come; schools broken up; teachers compelled to fly the country; school-houses burned down; outrages of every kind committed, in order to make the slave emancipation a mockery. It was argued, he said, by superficial observers, that this state of things was an evidence of the unwholesome working of the system; but this, he said, would be indeed shallow and false reasoning. To con-clude that the condition of affairs in the South was such a one that the negro suffered more persecution than when he was a slave, was wrong. Why? Because we now learn of the brutalities as they are consummated. There is nothing of oppression that is not now made manifest in the light of freedom.

Whereas, In the midnight gloom of slavery there was more cruel wrong perpetrated in a single day, of which the world without heard no tidings, than was even now consummated in a twelvemonth. Then there was the daily drag-ging to the slave market of hundreds, thousands, and no voice was raised, or but few, for many years. Since the emancipation of the slaves not a half-a-dozen cases had been reyet such an indignant outers arose throughout the land that he who dares repeat it knows his risk. The negroes' blood reddened the soil around the whipping-block; now, even as a convicted felon, he is not subjected to the lash. He (the lecturer) was not surprised at this

state of things.

When he reflected how the slave oligarchy were stripped of their property; that their hopes of a successful rebellion came to naught: that their vaunted prowess and pride were numbled, till they bit the dust at the feet of their con-querors, and those the very men whom of all others they most detested—the mudsills of the North-he could not wonder that they would writhe and twist, and give vent in sounds natural to them of their abnorrence of the people who had thus blasted all their hopes, much less was he lastonished that they should still grow more reckless, still more daring in their desperation when the astounding proposal was made to transfer the negro from the whipping-block to the ballot-box. When he remembered all this, he was not surprised at anything that might be said or done, whose object was to show that

emancipation was a failure. By the laws of the human mind these Rebels could not act othorwise than tuey do. Nothing he could say could so clearly illustrate the state of Southern feeling as that state of mind was illustrated in the two first books of "Paradise Lost." It was only necessary to substitute for the name of the arch fiend himself that of Jetferson Davis; for Belial, Stephens; for Beelzebub, Mason; for Luciter, Lee; for Moloch, Toombs; for Mammon, Benjamin; for Pandemonium, the South—and the parallel was com-plete. The lecturer then recited the address of plete. The lecturer then recited the address of Satan to his legions, where they are urged by the fierce eloquence of the fiend to rise again against the "tyranny of Heaven." What a paradox, he said—the tyranny of Heaven! Yet so it was with these men, who would now rise again against the North, at whose feet they lay conquered. Smarting under her defeat, the conquered. Smarting under her defeat, the South would try again how most to offend her

enemy.
This, he said, was the very spirit of the distive Rebels to-day; they were still hanker-ing after their independence, deeming, in the words of Milton. "That to reign is worth ambi-tion, even in Hell; better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven." Mr. Garrison then went on to read extracts from the Southern papers, illustrative of the state of feeling there, and replete with everything that was intolerant and abusive. The South, he said, is just as rebellious to-day as it was in 1860. We have still the most arrogant people to deal with that ever God permitted to disturb the peaceful progress of a great country. If, however, he said, such revela-tions as these had followed the overthrow of allivery, it would have proved that the evils attributed to the system had been grossly ex-aggerated, and that slave-owners had been done injustice to. But the question is of the South, What should be done with her? Obviously we should do by her as we would be done by. No vengrance should be inflicted; nothing beyond what justice demanded and the necessities of the case required. In view of the worse than savage manner in which the South conducted the war, and the fact that the Rebellion was altogether causcless, it would not be very surprising it maledictions to the utmost should be heard on every hand, but on the contrary there was no other wish throughout the North than that to repair her losses. This she could not

understand, or believs,
But he would let facts speak for themselves, No one had been arranged for treason; an almost universal awaesty had been granted, and property restored. In the plans of reconstruction nothing had been proposed for the South which the North had not been willing South which the North had not been willing to adopt for themselves. The mechanics and capitalists of the North had gone South and sent their money South, to nid in developing her resources. Large contributions had been made to relieve their sufferings, but those had been answered by contumely instead of thanks.
The efforts of the North to supply the South
with educational facilities for both white and

b'ack he lauded as the climax of human magnab'sck he lauded as the chimax of human magna-nimity. And are all these, he asked, proofs of the enmity of the North against the South f ; In answer to the question, "What is the exact status of the Southern States of the Ameri-can Union?" he said that no historical prece-dents could be found to help to a right conclu-sion, nor could help be found in the Constitu-tion. The case was anomalous. The Roman maxim. "The welfare of the people is the sumaxim. The welfare of the people is the su-preme law," was never more applicable. He ridiculed the impudent claim of the South to the Constitutional right of having Senators and Representatives in Congress, after having voluntarily and forcibly severed themselves for four long years from all connection with the Union. Those who uphold this doctrine were to be ranked with the enemies of the Union. (Applause) He then considered the theory but the schedulers State had reduced into the that the rebellious States had relapsed into the territorial condition, and showed it to be untenable. They were States in ruins. Hence they had to be reconstructed; yes, reconstructed was the very word, from the foundation to the

But now, he asked, Shall liberty be secured, as well as proclaimed? Considering the present condition of the South, her disloyalty and her hatred of the negro and the North, if lett to her-sell, the worst consequences might be predicted lynch law, assassination, and civil war would do their bloody work. The inevitable conclusion was that the South must be kept under the guardianship of the Union for an indefinite period. Her promises and pledges to be loyal were not to be trusted. He said that this was the view taken by Congress in its late reconstruction measure. But what would this avail to be supported to the said that the said the said the said the sa so long as Andrew Johnson was allowed to occupy the Presidential chair? His impeachment was the most important step to be taken. To him the Rebel forces looked as their leader. Let Justice be executed upon him, or let those parts of the Constitution which relate to impeachment or punishment for treason be blotted

out. The people were ready for it.

The Judiciary Committee of Congress had been ordered to report upon the subject, and he believed they would report in favor of impeach-ment. Ther let this be the first measure taken up by the new Congress. Some timid, good men sprink from so bazardons an experiment. Was it expedient? Impeachment, he said, was lawful, and just as expedient as lawful. He referred to the selfish cry that impeachment would bring on a financial panic. This was to be penny wise and pound foolish. It was blind and foolish to suppose that prosperity could be reached by cowardice. Liberty was a god, and in propor-tion as we were true to her we should be blessed in our pocket and in our store. That her reign might be secure, she demanded the impeachment and removal of her most malignant and dangerous foe, Andrew Johnson, the pseudo-President of the United States; and let all the people say, amen. - N. Y. Times.

EXECUTION.

Hanging of Martin W. Bates, at Burlingame, Kansas, for the Murder of Abel Palley-Youthful Depravity-The Culprit only Nineteen Years Old, Etc.

CHICAGO, February 26 .- Martin W. Bates was hanged at Burlingame, Kansas, on the 20th instant, for the murder of Abel Palley. The execution took place in the Court House at that place, at noon of that day. The Sheriff of the county, his deputies, and the prisoner's spiritual advisers assembled at the Court House. The prisoner was summoned and, cross in The prisoner was summoned and, cross in hand, and leaning upon the arm of his confessor, the Rev. Father Ferrier, bowed his head, and spoke at considerable length to the crowd. He opened by saying:

Dear Friends:—I am about to appear in judgment. It I have wronged or grievously injured any of you I hope you will forgive me,

I teel that God, for Christ's sake, has forgiven me. He then addressed himself to the young, exhorting them to obey their parents, tracing his own sorrow and impending punish ment to disobedience of his father, and up by saving:-I hope to meet you all in a better land-in Heaven. Adieu.

The prisoner betrayed no emotion on behold-ing the gallows, but at the request of Father Ferrier knelt near the foot of the scaffold stairs, facing the halter. The last consolations of religion were then offered to the doomed man. The Rev. J. B. Orwig (Protestant) read a few passages from the Scriptures, offered up a prayer, and was going on further, when the Rev. Father interrupted him by asking Bates if it was his wish still to die in the Catholic faith. Bates' answer was "Yes," kissing the cruciux. The priest then put his arms around the prisoner's neck, and with great warmth kissed him upon both cheeks.

prisoner did not falter in ascending the stairs to the scaffold, but when upon it he again fell upon his knees by one of the chairs, remaining about a minute. On taking his seat the priest bade him adieu. The Sheriff then adjusted the rope about his neck, and bade him good by. Bates hanked him for his kindness, and said be hoped to meet them in Paradise where he should soon be. He then rose to his feet, the Sheriff stepped back, and Bates said, "Je-us, let me be with Thee in Paradise. Dear friends, good-by." Here the Sheriff touched the spring, and the wretched man was no more,

dying easy and without any struggles. Bates was born in Grant county, Iowa, in 1847, and consequently was only nineteen years of age. He came to Kansas in 1860. In 1861, when only thirteen years of age, he went back to Iowa, enlisted in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, and served four years in the army. married a girl at Emporia, Kansas, who, during his incarceration, bore him twins. He has comone for which he was hanged was perpetrated for robbery.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Further from Zacatecas-Confirmation of Miramon's Defeat-Narrow Escape of Juarez-He will Immediately go to the Capital, via Guanajuata.

ZACATROAS, Mexico, February 2, via New Orleans February 26.—On the morning of January 27 General Miramon, with two thousand five hundred Imperial troops, including five hundred French, attacked General Auga, who was defending this city with a garrison of two thousand Liberals. The latter were routed after a spirited fight, which lasted during naif an hour. General-Buza lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, two hundred and fifty men; Mira-

mon lost about as many.

President Juniez and his Cabinet escaped while the troops were fighting in the streets. They rode to Jerez on borseback in five hours, a distance of fourteen leagues.

The Liberal army reached Jerez on the 28th.
Three days afterwards the Liberal Government

removed to Fresnillo, fourteen leagues northwest of Zacatecas.
On the 31stjof January General Escobedo was within twenty-five leagues of Zacateens with 3800 men, and General Auza was marching to join him with 1200 men, and Cadena with 500

On the same day at noon, Miramon evacuated Zacatecas, after having levied a forced loan of \$100,000 on the inhabitants. He then began a forced march on Aguas Caffentes. Yesterday moraing (February 1), however, his army was completely routed near the hacienda of San Jacinto, by the army of General Escobedo. All the Imperial trains, artillery, and everything, with very many prisoners, among whom were three brothers of Miramon, were captured. The Liberals also captured half a million of dollars of the loan which Miramon had levied in Zacatecas. Trevino and Martinez are in hot pursuit with their splendid cavalry. Juarez will march impediately for Mexico, yia Guanajuato, On the same day at noon, Miramon evacuated

A DARING FEAT.

PAIR OF HANDOUPPED BURGLARS ESCAPE THROUGH THE WINDOW OF A CAS'S SALOON WHILE THE TRAIN IS RUNNING AT THE BATE OF THIRTY MILES AN HOUR-THE VILLAINS RE-

Two men were arrested at Tidioute. Warren county, on Thursday last, on a charge of having robbed the Breevort Petroleum Company's office, near Rouseville, on Cherry run, on the previous night, where they stole one hundred and eighty dollars, and almost killed the clerk, Mr. Foley, who slept in the office. They were handcuffed together, and placed on the train for Oil City. On the way, when near Lionesta, they made an excuse of going into the closet attached to the car, and a moment or two afterwards one of the passengers, who was looking out of the window, saw them rolling down the bank together. They had crawled through the window of the closet and threw themselves down the embankment, although the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour at

The passenger who witnessed their uncere-menious exit immediately notified the officers, who pulled the bell rope, stopped the train, and started in pursuit of their prisoners, followed by about twenty passengers. In a short tine they same in sight of the fugitives, and several shots were fired at them, none of which took effect; neither had they the effect of stop-ging those they were aimed at. After a chase of about a mile the prisoners were overtaken, and yet would not stop until one of them received a blow on the head from the butt of one of the a blow on the head from the butt of one of the officers' pistols. They were defant, and took matters very coolly, giving full details of their mode of escape; stating that one of them (the one who was struck by the officer) had backed out of a small saffon window, and then, with the arm that was manacled to his companion, had succeeded in pulling that companion through the window, head first, and both had "gone it blind" down the embankment. The snow being drifted, their fall was so broken as to do them no damage. It was however a to do them no damage. It was, however, a daring attempt on the part of two men hand-cuffed together, with the train running at the rate of thirty miles au hour. The men were taken to Rouseville, and on being arrangued before Justice Beveridge, asserted that their names were respectively Edward Stewart and William Hays. Mr. Foley fully identified the burglars, and they were both committed,— Earrisburg Te egraph.

The Fort Kearney Massacre-Report of General Wessell. The Omaha Herald of the 15th has the follow-

General Wessell succeeded Carrington in command, and reports, under date of January 21, that on the 21st day of December last the nsual wagon train, with an armed escort, left the post at 8 A. M., to procure timber for the saw-mill. In about an hour after their departure firing was heard in the direction they had taken. The alarm was given that the train was attacked by the enemy. Captain and Brevet Licutenant-Colonel W. F. Fetterman, 18th Infantry, with a detachment of forty-nine infactry soldiers, was directed to proceed at once to the assistance of the train, and to conduct it in safety to the post, but not to pursue the enemy.

Lieutenant Grummond, 18th Infantry, was ordered to report to Peterman with twenty-seven men of the 2d Cavalry, and to reiterate to him the orders previously given. The dethe infantry. The whole force now consisted of three commissioned officers, seventy-six enlisted men, and two citizens. Mesers, Wheatly and Fisher. Instead of proceeding towards the wagon train, the detachment diverged considerably to the right, and struck a road lead-ing to the Big Horn river. This was followed about five miles, when the comms attacked in great force by the Indians.

Eight men were found dead at this point. Re treating about a mile further in the direction of the garrison, six more men were killed. A short distance from here, and further retreat was arrested. The devoted band was surrounded on all sides, and "every man perished where he stood." Sharp fring was heard from the vicinity of the fort, continuing about three-quarters of an hour. Reinforcements were sent out under Captain Ten Eyck, of the 18th Infattry, but arrived too late to give at I to the fated detachment. They reached the scene of the terrible massacre only in time to see the Indians, variously estimated to number from 1500 to 2000 mounted warriors, leaving the field in full

This is all that can be told of the dreadful affair at Phil. Kearney. The field is described by General Wessell to have presented a shock ng appearance. Officers and men were scalped ded of all clothing, their bodies pierced with arrows, and subjected to the most fiendish indignities and mutilations. The attack on the train is considered to have been a feint, which unfortunately, proved a snare to the brave Fetterman, whose anxiety to punish the In-dians cost his own and the life of every man in his command.

Another Ocean Cable.

A new company, called the British and American Telegraph Company (limited) has been formed in Loudon for the purpose of laying a telegraph cable between Falmouth, in England, and Halifax, in Nova Scotia. The capital of the company is stated at £600,000, in shares of £20 each, and the exclusive right has been secured "to use the well-known cable and system of deep sea telegraphy perfected and patented by Mr. Allan," by which it is claimed struction, and greater economy and power in working, are secured. The distance from Falmouth to Flores, one of the Azores, is 1250 miles, thence to Halifax 1350 miles, or from Falmouth to Holding and the Azores. mouth to Halifax direct, 2400 miles.

Among the directors we notice the names of

everal prominent men from the British Provinces, who are known to have been in consultation with the Home Government on the subject of the proposed confederation of the Provinces north of us. William McDougail, the present Secretary of Canada; W. A. Henry, Attorney-General for Nova Scotia; and P. Mitchell, President of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, represent in the board the interests of their respective Provinces, while the names of the United States Consul at Lon-don, Freeman H. Morse, and that of Sir David Brewster, give the enterprise somewhat of an international character.

Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre. The Paris correspondent of the London Sunday Gazette, writing on Friday evening, February

Gaselle, writing on Friday evening, February 8, seys:—

"James Stephens, late Femin Head Centre, has just arrived in France by the Ville de Paris. It may be that he is short of funds, for he crossed the Atlantic as a second-class passenger; but he endeavored to kerb dark, and may, therefore, still be considered as a conspirator. When I saw him on his way out to the United States to organize, he told me plainly that he should return to resume the head of his rebellion; and he has returned as far as this country, and has now only to run the gauntlet, and get into some trish port—that is to say, if he intends going on with the dangerous game, from which very few persons rise up winners. We shall probably soon know who are in the right—those who consider Fenianism played out, and its chief in search of a quiet spot to spend what he has been shie to lay by, or those who believe in the agaspiracy, and look for the coming of Stephens as Napoleon, as Hoche, as Humbert were looked for in times which were far darker than the present for England,"

THE MURDER AT NEWMARKET, N. J.

Additional Particulars-The Wife of Physician Rilled in Her Own House-The Servant Girl Arrested on Suspicion. A murder of a most atrocious character oc-

at morder of a most atroclous character occurred at Newmarket, Middlesex county, N. J., at midnight on Monday, the victim being Mrs. Lester Wallace Corell, wife of Dr. Corell, a practicing physician residing at Newmarket.

The accounts of the circumstances attending the murder are not very clear, but it seems that early on Monday evening two strangers called at the Doctor's residence, and inquired for him. Mrs. Coreli want to the door to see them, and informed them that her husband was out. The men then left without stating their business. Dr. Corell returned soon afterwards, but about 10 o'clock he was called up to attend a patient living at some distance, and he went, leaving no one but his wile, an infant child, and a servant girl in the house.

According to the girl's statement, some time after the Doctor left she heard a noise in Mrs. Corell's room, and was proceeding thither to ascertain the cause, when she was startled by discharge of frearms. Alarmed by this, she ran back to her own room, and enatching up the child, who slept with her, she descended the stairs, ran out the back way, and crossed the intervening space between her master's house and that of Mr. Little, their nearest house and that of Mr. Lattle, their nearest neighbor. As she escaped from her own room with the child she saw two men leaving Mrs. Corell's room, one of whom she thinks had large black whiskers, but in the dim light, and in the state of agitation she was then in, she

was unable to identify him further.
On reaching Mr. Little's residence she alarmed the family and retold what had occurred. Mr. Little and some of the members of his family returned with the girl, and proceeded to Mrs. Corell's room, which they found to be on tire, and filled with a smoke so dense that nothing could be seen through it. Mr. Little called on Mrs. Corell to answer him it' she were present; but receiving no answer, he groped about the room on his hands and knees until he came in contact with Mrs, Corell's body. She was lying dead on the floor in her night dress, covered with blood, which had flowed from wounds in her neck and breast.

The bed from which she had arisen was found to be on fire. Nothing in the house was dis-turbed or carried away, so far as could be ascer-

Dr. Corell returned soon after the discovery of the murder had been made, and was com-pletely prostrated by the terrible and mysteri-ous calamity which had befallen him. He is unable to imagine any motive for the deed, as robbery was apparently not the object of the murderers. On the other hand, it is thought that they intended in the first place to rob the house, but becoming alarmed by the fire, they

left without completing their purpose.

The little town in which the murder occurred was thrown into an unwonted state of excitement by the event. Search was made for the murderers in every direction, but as no descrip-tion of them could be obtained except that given by the girl, the probability of arresting them is very remote. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Conductor Doughty, of the Central Railroad, who passed through Newmarket yesterday afternoon, reports the following particulars connected with the murder of Mrs. Corell, which are confirmed by other parties:—An investigation was commenced yesterday afternoon, when a physician from Plainfield made a post-mortem examination of the body. He found ten stabs on the body, head, and neck. The wound that caused death was in the neck, which severed the jugular vein. There were also visible the prints of four upper teeth, and from the fact prints of four upper teeth, and from the fact that no robbery had been committed, or any apparent attempt at one, the Doctor at once suspected the servant girl. He accordingly made an examination of her mouth, and found that she had four upper teeth exactly corresponding with the imprint of the teeth on the neck of deceased. The young woman was at once taken into custody, to await the result of

The affair had caused the greatest excitement in the vicinity, and all sorts of rumors and conjectures are in circulation .- N. Y. Times.

Laura Keene in Mobile.

Miss Laura Keene, the actress, came pretty near getting into Rebel hot water in Mobile. was supposed that she identified Booth in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, while he passing from the stage on that fatal night of April 14, 1865. That was too much for some of he Mobile Rebels, and she received the following very intelligent and polite invitation to leave town in hot haste:-

MOBILE, February 8, 1867,-Laura Keenel-You are equested to Live oure city, if you don't you will ge

Ublige the inhabitens of the city of Mobile. You are nothing else but a Yankess. It is proper to say that the press of that city regard this affair as contemptible, especially as Laura is not a "Yunkess," but is an English woman, and inasmuch as she makes it appear that she did not "tell on" Booth, and was not the principal witness against Mrs. Surratt! The Mobile Tribune says she ought to have recognized him it she could have done so, and that General Lee would have done the same.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, February 27 .- The Flour Market continues quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, which are in small supply and held with rather more firmness, while common qualities are in full stock and almost unsaleable, even at a concession. Sales of a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family at \$11@12.50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11@13; 100 barrels St. Louis fancy at \$17; extras at \$9@10.50; and superfine at \$8@8.75. Rye Flour is unchanged; we quote at \$7@7.25 p barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The stocks of Wheat have been reduced to The stocks of Wheat have been reduced to very low figures, and prime lots are in good request at full prices, but common qualities attract but little attention; sales of 1000 bushels common Pennsylvania red at \$2.55; 600 bushels inferior Southern do. at \$3; and 3000 bushels inferior Southern do. at \$3; and 3000 bushels California at \$3.15, a decline. 600 bushels Western Rye sold at \$1.32, and 300 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.35. Corn is in fair request, and prices are a shade lower; sales of 5000 bushels new yellow at 96.97c., in store and from the cars, closing at the former rate, and 99c. afloat. A lot of damp sold at 92c. Oats are quiet; sales of 5000 bushels at 58.660c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. of 3000 business at 55,500c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.
Cloverseed is selling at \$8,68.25 \$9.64 lbs.;
Timothy at \$3.60,2375; and Flaxseed at \$3.25.
Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

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New York, February 27.—Stocks are dull and steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 96%; Reading, 193%; Canton Company, 45%; Erie Rallroad, 56%; Cleveland and Toledo, 147%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80%; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 95; Michigan Central, 167%; Michigan Southern, 72%; New York Central, 183%; Illinois Central, 116; Cumberland preferred, 31%; Virginia 65, 55; Missouri 62, 92%; Hudson River, 17; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110%; do. 1884, 168; do. 1885, 103%; do. 1866, 106%; Ten-forties, 161%; Seven-thirties, first issue, at 6 per cent; all others, 105%; Sterling Exchange, 180%. Money is 7 per cent. Gold closed very strong at 140%.

BAN FRANCISCO, February 26.—Flour unchanged, Wheat has declined 5 cents, Mining Stocks—Savage, \$1970; Yellow Jacket, \$710, Chollar Potosi, \$265; Ophir, \$206; Imperial, \$170, Legal-tenders, 79.

THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

EUROPE THIS P.M

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

Baggage of American Visitors to the Great Exposition to be Searched.

A Marine Disaster at Fayal.

Latest Financial and Commercial Advices.

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

By the Atlantic Cable. Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, February 27-Noon.-Intelligence has been received to the effect that the American barque Irma, Captain Cummings, which left Galveston December 20 for this, port has succeeded in reaching Fayal in a leaky and otherwise damaged condition.

France.

Paris, February 27-Noon.-The efforts of the American Legation at Paris to procure a remission of the searching of baggage during the holding of the International Exposition has failed. The French Government has officially announced that it shall not relinquish the right to search the baggage of all foreigners arriving in France.

Financial and Commercial News. LONDON, February 27-Noon.-Consols, 91 for money; Erie Railroad shares, 374; Illinois

Central, 774; United States Five-twenties, 734. LIVERPOOL, February 27-Noon.-Cotton dulli and inactive. The sales have been trifling, and will not exceed 4000 for the day. Middling Uplands, 134d. American tallow,

CHINA AND JAPAN

IMMENSE FIRE AT YEDDO

Four Miles of Houses Consumed

Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.,

San Francisco, February 26 .- Hong Kong advices have been received, via Yokahama, to January 13.

Hangkow was threatened by the Neinfe Rebels, and the country people are flocking to Craven Island. The Chinese at Hangkow are preparing to resist the attack, having been reinforced by the Imperial troops. The Viceroy of Pekin is collecting forces to march to the ovince of Sheushi, where the Mahommedan

bels have taken possession of the capital. The clipper ship Ariel has made her return oyage from London to Hong Kong in seventy-

The United States frigate Shenandoah had eft Calcutta for China, and was expected at Hong Kong in a few days.

The Italian war steamer Magenta was at Hong Kong, where she attracted great attention, being the first representative of the Italian flag in the China seas.

There has been a great destruction of the rice fields by a flood along the coast, near Penang, and thousands are suffering. A fire at Yeddo destroyed four miles of houses

in the commercial quarters. The conflagration at Yokahama was insignificant compared to it.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTBESS MONROE: February 25 .- A severe easterly storm has been prevailing to-day, and numerous vessels have put into Hampton Roads for a harbor. The U. S. gunboat Marblehead is to be tho-

roughly repaired at the Gosport Navy Yard. She brought here from Savannah a portion of the crew of the gunboat Swatara. They were transferred to the receiving ship New Hampshire, where they will remain until their terms of enlistment have expired. The . S. steamer Nina, arrived from Washington, brought another detachment of the crew of the Swatara, of which the same disposition was made.

The ship Enoch Train, of Boston, originally from Philadelphia, bound to Mare Island, California, sailed yesterday for her destination. The repairs of this vessel from the injuries received by the storm of last November have been made, at a cost of \$3500.

Over 1400 shot and shell of various descriptions were received here yesterday from Baltimore, to be used in certain projected experiments with iron-clad batteries and Rodman guns, to take place during the summer.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 27 .- The brief announcement from Annapolis of the postponement of the inauguration of Lieutenant-Governor Cox as Governor, in place of Governor Swann, produced a great sensation. It is now stated that Governor Swann will not resign his present position, but will decline the post of United States Senator, to which he was recently elected, and will assign the reasons for his action to the Legislature in a day or two.

YOUNG ENGLISHMEN DISINCLINED TO MARRY .-The London Saturday Review says:- "So long as there are mothers left with daughters to be married, so long will matchmaking continue to be pursued; and it must obviously be pursued all the more energetically to keep pace with the growing disinclination of bachelors among the upper and middle classes to face the responsibilities of married life."

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.)

Wednesday, February 27, 1867.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very dull, but prices are without any material change. Government bonds are in fair demand; July '65 6-20s sold at 106\$ @106\$, a slight decline; 110\$ was bid for old 5-20s; 110\$ for 6s of 1881, and 105\$ for August 7:30s. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 101\$; and old do. at 96\$.

at 964.
Railroad shares continue the most active on Railroad shares continue the most active on change; the list. Lehigh Valley sold at 62, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 566, no change; Northern Central at 46, no change; Camden and Amboy at 127, no change; Norristown at 615, no change; Philadelphia and Eric at 29462 295, a slight advance; and Reading at 5156

51 94-100, no change,
City Passenger Railroad shares are dull.
Hestonville sold at 141, no change; 66 was bid
for Tenth and Eleventh; 201 for Thirteenth and
Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for
Philadelphis; 13 for Ridge Avenue; 40 for
Union; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares are in good demand for investment, at full prices. Western sold at 95; 106 was bid for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 33 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Town ship; 56; for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers'; 69 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 60 for Common-wealth; and 61 for Union.

weath; and 61 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little doing.
Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, no change;
22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common;
14 for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware
Division; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.
Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 189½; 11 A. M.,
140; 12 M., 140½; 1 P. M., 140, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$
on the closing price last, evening, owing 10 an on the closing price last evening, owing to an increased demand in New York.

-The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:-The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:—
"Money is quoted at 4@9 per cent. on call, with
loads on Government collateral at 5 per cent. The
demand for money by stock houses is moderate, and
speculators are in no degree impeded from want of
money at low rates. The flow or currency towards
the city continues, and lower rates for call loans are
plainly in view. In commercial bills the rates are
unchanged. The range is 6½@7 for best, and 7½@9
for good names.
"Upon the Produce Exchange prices are again
tending downward for leading articles. In the dry
goods and grocery trades there is a fair business doing,
but complaints are made of bad payments, and extensions of city houses are quite frequent, with not a few
outright failures among small traders."

The \$23,000.000 Loan.—The following is a de-

THE \$23,000,000 Loan.—The following is a description of the bond to be issued under the \$23,000,000 Loan act:—In the upper left-hand corner a beehive; in the upper right-hand corner an American eagle; at the top centre is a bust of Washington, supported by a figure of Liberty, a Revolutionary soldier, and two Indians; at the bottom of the plate is a representation of Penn's treaty, surrounded by the coat-of-arms of the Commonwealth; on the centre of the right-hand side is a group of Union soldiers, and on the opposite side two or three figures of patriots representing a picket guard. The lettering is well executed, and altogether it is a very creditable production of artistic skill.

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

losh N Cent.

—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, 1103@111; do., 1864, 108@1084; do., 1865, 108 ## 108; do. new, 108; @1063; 10-40s, coupon, 1014 @1013; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105; @1063; do., 2d series, 105; @1054; 3d series, 105; @1054. Compounds, December, 1864, 141@141.

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at I P. M.:—American gold, 1391 Change to-day at 1.P. M.:—American g.51d, 139; @1404; Silver \(\) \(\) \(\) and \(\) \(\) 1.33; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17\(\); \(\) do., July, 1864, 17: \(\) do., August, 1864, 16\(\); \(\) do., October, 1864, 16\(\); \(\) do., December, 1864, 14\(\); \(\) do., May, 1865, 12; \(\) do., August, 1865, 11: \(\) do., September, 1865, 10\(\); \(\) do. October, 1865, 10\(\);

The Value of Sodium-Amalgam. It is asserted that recent experiments in the gold mills of Colorado have fully established the value of sodium as an agent in the amalgamation of gold ores. The increase in the yield of the ore was, it is said, thirty per cent., which is equivalent to doubling the net profits.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 27. For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Robin, Kiliman, Cardenas, Warreb, Gregg & Morris.
Schr John H. Allen, Scaman, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Reading Railroad, No. 47, Reed, Georgetown, Schr Reading Railroad, No. 47, Reed, Georgetown, Castner & Co. Schr E. T. Allen, Carson, Charleston, Rathbun & Co. Schr E. T. Allen, Carson, Charleston, Rathbun & Co. Schr G. F. Store, Mather, Pawtuxent, D. Burrows. Schr M. J. Kennedy, Cropper, Chincoteague, D. Haney Schr E. Doran, Jarvis, Baitimore, Mershon & Cloud. Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Charleston, Lathbury, Wichbury & Co. bury & Co.
Schr John Shay, Tilton.
Schr Beading Raliroad, No. 45, Anderson, Washington. Castner & Co.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowens. Georgetown, Audenreid,
Norton & Co.
Schr Reading Railroad, No. 43, Powell, Petersburg,
Castner & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Dan. barque Angar, Arboe, 50 daya from Bordeaux, eith brandy, wine, etc., to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, 5 days from Boston, in llast to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Advance, Crosby, hence, at Geestemunde 8th Barque Advance, Crosby, hence, at Geestemunde 8th instant.

Barque Telegraph, Robinson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Beston 25th Inst.

Brig Gotden Lead, Langthorne, for Philadelphia, salled from Noriolk 22d Inst.

Schr Susan, Sears, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst., and salled next day.

Schr Neilie C. Faine, Donne, hence for Boaton, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

Schr C. A. Clark, Wormwood, bence for Kennebunk, at Holmes' Hole 25th Inst.

Schrs C Klenzle, Ablgall Haiey, M. E. Clark, and J. D. McCarthy, hence, at Fortress Mouroe 25th Inst.

D. McCarthy, hence, at Fortress Mource 25th Inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PORTLAND. February E.—Arrived, steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool 14th Inst.

New York, February E.—Arrived, steamship Pereire, from Havre 14th Inst.

Steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow 8th Inst.
FORTRESS MONROE, February 27.—The steamships James A. Gay, for Wilmington. N. C., and the Luis, for Charleston, both from Baltimore, are anchored here, waiting an opportunity to sail. The steamship Norfolk, from Norfolk for Philadelphia, ventured out this morning, but was obliged to return.

The pliot-boat Maryland reports boarding the following vessels in Chesapeake Ray, bound to Baltimore.—Barque Loyal, from Cardiff, brig Mississippl, from Demarara; sobre Thomas Sinnickson, from Savannah; and Hannah Little.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York. February 26. — Arrived. ateamship City of New York. Lench. from Liverpool 18th inst. Steamship Tarifa, Langiands, from Liverpool. Steamship Pennsylvania. Lewis, from Liverpool. Steamship San Salvado, Atkins, from Savannah, Steamship Andaiusia, Bursley, from Savannah, Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, from Charleston. Steamship Pairbanks, Hunter, from Charleston. Steamship Patapsco, Neff, from Charleston. Steamship Patapsco, Neff, from Charleston. Cleared, steamships Hibernia. Munro, Glasgows, Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah: Prometneus, Beckett. Wilmington, N. C.; Neptune, Baker, Boston; ship Markborough, Armstrong, Liverpool; barque Hermod, Dison, London' brigs Meita, Servier, London: Najada, Maas, Hamburg; Ecilpse, Peterson, Antisuk Lydia, H. Cole, Sampson, St. Jago; Skylark, Loring, Sagua,