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LETTER FROM HARRSBURG.

BEVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.] HARRISBURG, February 28. THE PREE RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate has been engaged to-day in debating the Free Railroad bill, as introduced by Mr. Landon, of Bradford. A synopsis of it has already appeared in THE EVENTSG TELE-GRAPH. The bill is very closely drawn, and is designed to prevent companies organized under its provisions from perpetrating frauds on the stockholders. The bill is violently opposed by Messrs. Bigham, Lowry, and others, on the ground that if it should pass it will not meet with the approbation of the friends of a free railroad law. The individual liability clause appears to be a stumbing-block in their way, Messrs. Connell, Ridgway, Me-Candless, and Denavan contend that this clause is essential to protect the interests o property-holders, and the mechanics and laborers who may be employed in the construction of roads built under its provisions. The discussion was marked with much warmth and some bad feeling.

A NEW MILITARY RILL.

Mr. Freeborn read in place this afternoon a bill to reorganize and provide for the better discipline of the Militia of the State of Penn sylvania. It applies only to the first Military District, and imposes a fine of four dollars per annum on each person of suitable age who does not join a military organization, the fine
to be applied to the support of the new system.
All soldiers, under the provisions of this
bill, are exempted from jury duty. The bill
has been carefully revised by Colonel Prevost and other military gentlemen of distinction, and in its main features is the same as the New York law, which it is said works so admirably. The whole militia system of the State will thus be made self-supporting. It is time that the soldiers had paid some attention to this matter, as the Legislature will adjourn in the course of the next four weeks.

RUNNING STEAM CARS IN THE CITY.

Mr. Hood, from the special committee on the subject, reported a bill this afternoon to prevent, from and after the first day of November, 1867, the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company from running locomotives south of Lehigh avenue in the city of Philadelphia. The committee had several sittings in Philadelphia during the past month, and the evidence was very strong against the use of steam by railroad companies in the thickly populated portions of the city.

The Committee have not yet reported in reference to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, and Philadelphia, German-town, and Norristown Railroad Companies, It is presumed that those companies will so arrange matters as to meet the approval of the citizens of Philadelphia, without requiring legislative action to compel them to cease running their locomotives through the city.

PNEUMATIC TUBE COMPANY. A party of Philadelphia gentleman, consisting of Thomas J. Barger, William V. McGrath, Thomas Moore, Caleb Pierce, Theodore M. Apple, Robert P. King, Mahlon H. Dickinson, George W. Middleton, and Charles S. Close, have applied to the Legislature for a charter for a Pneumatic Tube Company. They want the right to lay out and construct a pneumatic tube in the city of Philadelphia, along or under such routes and streets as may be hereafter selected from time to time, and to be empowered to purchase all necessary equipments, such as engines, cars, and all needful appendages for the conveyance of passengers, forwarding of packages, messages, baggage, etc., in or through the said tube. The capital stock of the Company is to consist of twenty thousand shares, at one hundred dollars each. The Company promises to work some wonderful revolution in this conveyance of passengers and packages, both above and under ground.

An effort has been made in the Senate to get an act passed prohibiting farmers from standing on the curb, within six squares on either side of the market-house, in Second street, above Callowhill. The bill was opposed by Senators Donovan and McCandless, who stated that, if passed, it would ously injure the many storekeepers along Second street, extending from South to Poplar. This crusade against the farmers is made by those interested in the market-houses, and there is every prospect that the present bill will pass before the adjournment of the Legislature. This makes the sixth year that a bill of like character has been presented. Senators Connell, Ridgway, Boyer, and Worthington are in favor of it.

FARMERS ON THE STREET.

THE TOLL GATES.

It is in contemplation to introduce a bill in the Senate to abolish all toll gates within the city and county of Philadelphia. The movement will be popular with your citizens, particularly with those residing in the rural dis-

THE PHILADELPHIA CRIMINAL COURTS.

The bill making some important changes in the conduct of the Criminal Courts in Philadelphia has passed both Houses, and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. The bill was printed entire in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH'S Harrisburg letter of Thursday last. It compels the different Aldermen (among other things) to make their returns in all cases for high crimes to the District Attorney, within forty-eight hours after a hearing has been had.

SUNDAY THAVEL.

This evening has been set apart for the discussion of the bill allowing the people of Phila-delphia to decide for or against Sunday passenger railway travel. It is expected that Mr. Jenks (Dem.), of Clarion, will make a strong speech against the bill.

AN IMPORTANT ACT IN REGARD TO WEIGHTS. Mr. Haines, from the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, has reported an act in regard to weights and measures, which will be

read with interest. It provides That, from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of a bushel of wheat shall be sixty pounds; a bushel of rye shall be sixty pounds; a bushel of rye shall be sixty pounds; a tushel of corn (shelled) shall be sixty pounds; a bushel of corn (cob) shall be seventy pounds; a bushel of sait (coarse) shall be seventy pounds; a bushel of sait (ground) shall be seventy pounds; a bushel of sait (fine) shall be forty-seven pounds; a bushel of sait (fine) shall be forty-seven pounds; a bushel of barley shall be forty-seven pounds; a bushel of observed thirty-two pounds; a bushel of outs shall be firty pounds; a bushel of cloverseed shall be firty pounds; a bushel of cloverseed shall be sixty-tour pounds; a bushel of cloverseed shall be sixty-tour pounds; a bushel of cloverseed shall be firty-five pounds; a bushel of onless shall be fifty-six pounds; a bushel of peas shall be fifty-six pounds; a bushel of server the s

thirty-eight pounds; a bushel of lime (unstacked) shall be eighty pounds; a bushel of lantbractic coal shall be eighty pounds; a bushel of outuminous coal shall be seventy-six pounds; or care ferry pounds; a bushel of potatoes shall be fifty-six pounds; a bushel of potatoes (sweet) shall be fifty-four pounds; a bushel of fran shall be twenty pounds; a bushel of fran shall be twenty pounds; a bushel of fran shall be fifty-six pounds; a bushel of dried peaches shall be fifty-six pounds; a bushel of dried apples shall be twenty-five pound. But nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person or persons from soliting or buying any of the articles aforesaid by measure or in bulk, irrespective of the weights herein established; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

EXECUTION.

George Wagner Hanged in New York for the Murder of His Wife.

NEW YORK, March 1 .- George Wagner was anged in the Toombs' prison yard at 9 o'clock this morning, for the murder of his wife. He was attended on the gailows by Father Duranquet, of the Catholic Church.

The Tribune of this morning says:-

It will be remembered that Wagner's was a most brutal crime. In the broad day, in the month of June, 1866, he seized his wife, threw her down, and kneeling on her back, crusned her skull with an axe. He was convicted of murder. After his conviction his counsel obtained a writ of error, and the case was taken from court to court, till finally, in December last, the conviction was affirmed in the Court of Appeals. At the January term of the Supreme Court, General Term, Wagner was resentenced to be executed, the time appointed being to-day. Application was then made to Governor Fenton for commutation of sentence. The following is the response of the Governor, which was received yesterday:-

STATE OF NEW YORK EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, February 27.—Dear Sir.—I have carefully considered the application for the commutation of the sentence of George Wagner to imprisonment for life, and have decided not to interfere with the sentence of the Court. Respectfully yours, R. E. FENTON.

Wagner has no relations in this city. He has had, however, one really devoted triend, a man The two were members together of a political society in Switzerland, and were bon companions in this city. We's has put forth every effort to save the life of Wagner, having, though possessed of limited means, spent nearly \$500 for him since the morder. Wagner expresses himself as prepared to meet his fate. A French lady and daughter, together with the Rev. Father Duranquet, have been unceasing in their efforts to minister to his spiritual welfare, and the prisoner professes

Visit to the Unfortunate Man-Biographical Sketch-His Crime-His Appear-

to have received the consolations of religion.

ance and Feelings, Etc. Friday, March 1, is the day appointed for the execution of George Wagner, condemned to suffer death for the murder of his wife, Mary Wagner, in July, 1865. Whether the unfortunate man will be hung or not, depends upon the success of efforts that are being made by his friends to procure a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment. After conviction in the General Sessions, Wagner's case was taken to the Supreme Court, and finally to the Court of Appeals, but in both the proceedings of the court below were unitormly sustained, and on the remillitur from the Supreme Court, the time was fixed for carrying out the sentence. The prisoner's appearance is not such as betokens a brutal disposition, though it is customary, in photographing persons placed in his situation, to depict a physiognomy strongly marked by developments which would indicate the worst kind of depravity, as if it were the duty of the writer to stifle public sympathy, and wipe out the last lingering hope of the condemned man. Wagner is a native of Bavaria, and is now forty-one years of age. In 1853 he came to America, residing the first two years in Brooklyn; after that time his home was in this city, where he was employed as a journeyman cabinetmaker up to the moment of the unfortunate occurrence which has consigned him to a felon's cell, and perhaps to a felon's death. He has no near relations living, except a half brother and a half sister, from whom he has not heard for a great while. At the last accounts they were still in Bavaria. The prisoner is in stature about medium height. and when he entered upon his continement some eighteen months ago, presented an apearance of good health and physical vigor. His tace is rather oval in shape, nose prominent, a light blue eye, brown hair, with beard and moustache of a reddish-brown color. Long imprisonment and mental suffering have reduced him almost to a mere shadow, and given him an asby paller. He is dressed in the same grey coat and vest and dark pants that he wore when arrested. His voice is mild and sub-dued, and his general demeanor quiet and resigned. I uring the first few months of his incarceration be occupied a cell in the second corwas removed to cell No. 4, in the ground tier which he will leave only to pay the dread penalty of his crime, unless Executive elemency should interpose to give him a place in the State He says that in early days he received no moral training except as his own inclination adopted, and was never talked to on the subject of religion. Since being removed to his present quarters he has embraced the Catholic aith, and receives weekly visits from Father Duranquet and the Sisters of Mercy. These have instructed him in religious devotions, and provided a few books, thus affording the only means that can avail the wretched man for consolation in these trying hours of solitude and terrible anticipation. He says that for a while his mind was much distressed; when awake he sank under gloomy forebodings, and his sleep was troubled by frightful dreams, but since religion has some to his aid, he feels greatly comforted, sleeps well, and is resigned to the fate that seems to await him. Of the crime which he is so soon, probably, to expute, Wagner professes to be entirely ignorant. He does not protest innocence, but insists that if he did commit it, the act was done during a fit of temporary insanity, symptoms of which had previously manifested themselves in periods of mental abstraction, accompanied by strange vagaries in his conduct. Those who have long known him give him an excellent character. He was well liked thy his shopmates, one of whom has expended \$500 of his own means in behalf of the unfortunate man. Wagner speaks highly of the treatment he has received at the hands of the prison keeper. His cell is neatly furnished, as the cells usually are, with an iron bedstead and chair. Near one corner hangs a small crucifix, before which he spends most of his time in devotional exercises. At times, while conversing, his appearance is collected and his eye calm; but frequently a cloud seems suddenly to gather over his soul; his eye dilates frightfully, as expressing a frenzy of horror, and he will talk for awhile abstractedly, as if at that moment he had taken leave of his last cherished hope, and given

himself up to despair and melancholy. A brief visit from our reporter seemed to revive his

spirits to some degree for the time being, but upon taking leave he again relapsed into his usual sadness, and his pale, attenuated figure sank back into the gloom of his cell, like a dead man retiring to his tomb. Whether Wagner

be guilty and deserving of extreme punishment or not, his situation and appearance cannot fall

to excite the most profound commiseration. Shut up in his lonely cell with naught, aside from his religious devotions, to occupy his mind but the appalling contemplation of the spectacle he is soon to present to the world, he broods

over his doom, counts the days, the hours, the minutes, and almost the lessening seconds,

without being able to turn his sickened soul from the prospect. The awid paraphernalia of the executioner stands before him; his mind the executioner stands before him; his mind freezes with horror; but there is no respite; bothing to draw the veil of dark obscurity be-tween him and his impending fate. Dreadful antic-pation gnaws at his heart, his cheek fades into the blanched hue of death, a moral paralysis transfixes his mental gaze on the fatal engine that is to immodate him—the little trap door that is shortly to open for him a passage into the unknown future. He thinks of the evernity of anguish he must experience between the falling of the drop and the total extinguish-ment of vitality, as he hangs suspended by the neck in mid-sir. It is too norrible to be real; some monstrous nightmare oppresses his soul he strives to break the spell, and relieve his awakening senses with more grateful realities. He moves his joints and catches hold of objects around him; he would dispel the dream by the sound of his own voice, but the grim apparition is indelibly stereotyped in his mind. The delusion is in the hope that the prospect before him may be a delusion. The clank and galling weight of his chains are too real, and the dilated eye alone tells of the depth of the soul's despair—the silent frenzy that holds its seat in his brain.

The Tariff.

From the New York Tribune of this morning, "Washington, February 28 .- Without anticipating what may be done this evening or to-morrow, I may say that it is the general impression that the Tariff bill is killed, Its friends are proved, on every vote, a large majority in either House, yet an unscrupulous minority says:- "You shall not perfect a measure which has already passed both Houses, by over two to one," and the majority have allowed themselves to be placed where they think they have no choice but to succumb. The most unfortunate absence of Mr. Justin S. Morrill at the bedside of his dying mother, and of Mr. Roscoe Conkling, in attendance as a lawyer at the late Oneida Circuit, is the primary cause of this calamity, as it left the Committee of Ways and Means in the hands of the open and secret enemies of pro-tection, who overloaded the bill with 200 or 300 amendments, apparently on purpose to secure its defeat. The master spirit of the intrigue is Mr. Samuel Hooper, of Boston, who aspires to be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the next House. Should he be gratified, we may abandon all hope of protection from that Congress. Of the Republicans in the House, but 29 voted with the Copperheads against Mr. Morrill's first motion to suspend the rules, in order to take the Tariff bill out of Committee of the Whole, and this includes Defrees and Stillwell, of Indians, with Kuy-kendall, of Illinois, who have been discarded by their constituents as unsound. Every man who was elected on a Lincoln ticket, who has gone square over to the enemy, also voted against protection, to wit., Noell, of Missouri, and Phelps, of Maryland. Indiana, though mainly represented by Whigs of other days, gives not one vote for protection, the days, gives not one vote for protection, the Speaker not voting except in case of a tie. Missouri, with more mineral wealth than any other State, gave us two votes in all, and has devator. Grats Brown, declares that no protective tariff shall pass, even though he should have to speak shall pass, even though he should have to speak hence to the end of the session to prevent it. We are beaten, if beaten at all, by a minority of less than one-third of the Senate and about two-fifths of the House, including two or three who stab us as much in the dark as possible. But if defeated for this Congress, another is just at hand. H. G.

A Theatrical Marriage.

"On Tuesday, the 29th of January," writes a correspondent, "Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean kept their 'silver wedding' by a grand banquet. iven to a few old and valued friends at the York House, Bath. The company, besides the host and hostess, consisted of Miss Mary Kean (daughter), Miss Patty Chapman (niece), Miss Staniey, of London; Miss Harvey, of Bath; Captain William Platt, the Rev. George Jelson, of London, and H. J. Prendergast, Esq. (old friends and fellow Etonians); John Joy, Esq., and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chute. The bride wore on the occasion a costly and magnificent diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. There were many presents sent from friends; for instance, a liberal supply of splendid turtle was sent from Liverpool; a Napoleon magnum, containing nearly four quarts of champagne, from Paris; and many other suitable offerings. The 'silver wedding' cake was of huge proportions, and was sur-mounted by two beautiful statuette figures telling the story of 'John Anderson my Joe, John, and his auld wife, who 'clambthe hill together. This was a present from Glasgow. In accordance with ancient usage, there were deposited among its rich and tasty ingredients a thimble, wedding-ring, and a piece of money. The himble falling to any person's share or lot in the cutting, is supposed to be denotive of the state of our maid or bachelorism, the ring a token of early marriage, and the piece of money typical of wealth. On the cake these articles were duly found, and as duly appropriated. Among the presents was found the ollowing acrostic, which was sent anony-mously, but which exhibited excellence, and denoted, also, either most industrious research or an unusually minute acquaintance with the writings of Shakespeare:-

To Mr, and Mrs, Charles Kean, on the occasion of their "Silver Wedding," Bath, January 23, 1887.

Since what I have to say must "White's Tile, Act be but that 3, Scens 3, Scens 3, I may most truly say. It is a All's Well that Ends novelty— Well, A. 2, 8, 3, Melecular Velt's at Love take the manning. Love take the meaning.

Love take the meaning.

She possesses

Dream, A. 2, S. 3.

Tom g of the shree. She possesses nice, gait, and action of a gentlewoman. All E nvy her great, deserving, and good name. She S. 1, In. Henry IV, P. L., A. 4, S. 5.

Antony and Cleopa-tra, A. 2, S. 2,

R eceived no worse a husband than the best of men. W hose virtues and whose general graces speak! E ngland ne'er had a man of Henry VI, P. L. A. 1, S. L. Bichard II, A. 2. D id they not both deserve to have a daughter Doing the honor of their lov-Ingness? I speak too long—'tis but to

S. 2.
Antony and Cteopatra, A. 5, S. 2.
Merchant of Venice,
A. 2, S. 2.
Richard III, A. 1,
S. 3.
Comedy of Errors,
A. 1, S. 1. pass to long—the but to pass the time. N ow fair befall thee and thy loving friends! G ather the sequel from what goes before, The health of the bride and bridegroom evoked the heartiest expressions of warm esteem, coupled with many good wishes from all present, and the occasion proved a red-letter day in the history of the parties interested.

THE PRESSIAN CONSCRIPTION .- A letter from Hedersleben says:—"You cannot form an idea of the emotion caused in Northern Schleswig by the conscription for the Prussian army Nearly four thousand youths have left the country to escape wearing the Prussian uniform; they have taken refuge in Denmark, where they will enter the Danish army."

ROUMANIAN CURRENCY.—The Roumanian Govrnment has submitted to the Chambers a proect for the creation of a national currency. The system proposed is identical with that now established in France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland. The coin will be the franc, under the name of plastre, with all its subdivisions

FEMALE LABOR IN NEW ZEALAND .- The demand for female labor in New Zealand is increasing. A want of between sixty and seventy per week unsupplied is still felt. High wages are offered in vain. Dairymaids are specially in demand at this season of the year, and get from £40 to £50 per annum.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

The Building Turned Over to the City Authorities Celebration of the Event. The new Court House, fronting on Sixth street, was to-day turned over to the city authorities by the contractor, J. B. Colliday. By invitation, a number of the members of the Bar, and the Judges of the Court, assembled in the Court-room, and as a commencement of the dedicatory exercises Judge Brewster was called upon, and responded as follows:-

called upon, and responded as follows:—

"This is no time for speech making; life is very short, and speeches should not be prolonged. This is a splendid building for our Coarts, and we return our sincere thanks to the gentlemen who have had it in charge. There have been two Committees on City Property, and they have devoted a great deal of their time and attention to this work. For something like fifteen years the citizens of Philadelphia have talked of a new Court House. A great many have been criticizing the outside appearance of the building. I always try to be grateful, and I think that any Judge who is dissatisfied with these arrangements does not deserve any better. It is well ventiated, and has a neat appearance, and I again return our sincere thanks to the Committees on City Property and the Chairmen and every member of the City Councils, and to every city officer who has provided us with these substantial accommodations. I am sure the judges and the inverse and the sures with seals. accommodations. I am sure the judges and the jurors and the witnesses will be well satisfied with the edifice,"

Judge Pierce was next called upon, and ad. dressed the gentlemen assembled as follows:-"Nothing more can be added to what Judge Brewster has said. One of the poets said—

'Let me have light! Ajax asks nothing more;' and for one I have hoped that we should have good pure air, and not be compelled to sit through our lifetimes, breathing an impure atmosphere at the risk of life and health. I am sure that the community most heartily agrees with the remarks dige Brewster most happily expressed, and area that they feel grateful for the fine accommodations which have been provided for the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the public at large. These were absolutely needed; the adlarge. These were absolutely needed; the administration of public justice in the other room has been hindered by the lack of accommoda-tions, pure air, and light."

Judge Pierce related an amusing story in conclusion, and retired amid applause.

The party then retired to one of the lower rooms, to partake of a substantial collation. The increased inconveniences felt by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the city of Philadelphia compelled them to ask Councils in December, 1865, to furnish the necessary and more comfortable accommodations to the said disposition of their public states. Their oftroposition accommodations to the said state of the said states. attended to, and the city authorities in March, 1866, commenced the erection of the building designated at the head of this article, "New

Court House."

The original design or plan of this building was to place it lengthwise upon Sixth street, placing the front towards Chesnut street, and the rear or judges' bench at the south, and towards Walnut street. This, however, on the representation of the judges, and after consultation with the Committee on City Property of City Councils was changed, and the front of the building placed on Sixth street, in order to put the seat of the judges opposite, or at the east end, in order to avoid the noise on the street, thereby to increase the comfort of all concerned in the transaction of business in the Court-room.

The general arrangement and economy of the edifice will recommend it to general favor. The first floor will accommodate the Grand Jury, and the Clerk of the Court, as well as other, convenient for witnesses, both male and female, the District Attorney, also a room devoted to the accommodation and use of any of the Judges for hearing motions, for their private consultation, and other purposes for which they may be required.

These rooms nearly all communicate, so as to allow parties to pass from one room to another without interruption from without, a relief and privilege to a public officer of no small consideration. The rooms on this story are twelve feet in height.

The second floor contains the court-room, obby seventy feet; also a room for the District Attorney, and for the witnesses attending the trials in Court, but whose personal attendance may not be required, or whose withdrawal may be directed for the time by the Judges or parties interested.

The main stairway to reach this story from sixth street is about fifteen feet in width; beides which, there is a private stairway for the Judges, asconding to their seats in the east end of the room. Connected with this is a retiring room for the Judges, furnished with basin, hydrant water, etc. The Court-room is well lighted, as well as ventilated by means of the most modern and improved apparatus. The Court-room will be lighted with a chandelier, containing twenty-six burners, besides brackets on the sides of the room. The arrangements for the comfort and con-

cenience of all parties engaged in the business of the Courts, whether as jurors, witnesses, or parties, as well as the judges, have been well provided. In the details of the accommodations, we might extend to a greater length. The separate disposition of the various parties necessary in attendance, or as spectators, is very commendable.

The mode of access for the prisoners from the van, or otherwise, into the court-room is by a separate stairway, cutting off and avoiding all communication with the prisoners from parties without, except under the inspection of he officer or by the permission of the Court. There will be, for the convenience and com fort of those in compulsory attendance, ample

A Supposed Murder .- Early this morning Thomas V: Scott, a musician, who had been playing at a party last evening, was picked up at Seventh and Bedford streets, by a colored man, dead,

room also for the spectators, there being an

area in the room devoted to them of thirty by

man, dead.

On an examination being made a bruise was discovered on his lips, as if inflicted with a fist, and another behind the ear as if it was occasioned by a blow from a blackjack.

The deceased was taken to his residence, No. 504 South Eleventh street. He leaves one child. A violin was picked up by his side in a damaged ondition.

Dr. Shapleigh will make a post-morien examination this afternoon, and the inquest will be held to morrow, when the full facts of the case will be elicited.

INSULTING THE POPE.—Some caricatures in sulting to the Pope having been recently published by the Tribune of Berlin, that journal was cited before the tribunals by the public prosecutor; but in consequence of the Pontifical Government not preferring any accusation, the charge was dismissed.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Serious Illness of Artemas Ward.

The Canadian Confederation Bill in the House of Commons.

Cretans.

Garibaldi's Sons Help the

News of To-Day.

Financial and Commercial

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

By the Atlantic Cable.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION. LONDON, March 1-Noon .- The bill for the confederation of the British Provinces has been read twice in the House of Commons. SERIOUS ILLNESS OF ARTEMAS WARD.

The American humorist, Charles F. Browne, better known in America as Artem as Ward, is lying ill at Southampton, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. His life is despaired of. HELP FOR THE CRETANS.

VENICE, March 1-Noon.-The sons of Gene-

ral Garibaldi have gone to Candia to help the Cretans in their battles with the Turks. THE ARAGO ARRIVED OUT.

HAVRE, March 1-Noon.-The steamer Arago, Captain Gadsden, from New York on the 16th, reached this port early this morning. Commercial and Financial Intelligence, LIVERPOOL, March 1-Noon - The Real-and Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week ending last evening at 58,000 bales, including some 10,000 for speculation and export. The market has been generally dull, and prices have fallen off to a considerable

Near the close of the week the market stiffened up, and the market to-day opened firm, and with estimated sales of 10,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:-Upland middling, 13gd.; Orleans, 13gd.; Tallow, 43s, 6d.; Ashes, 34s, for Pots.

London, March 1 - Noon. - Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad, 364; Illinois Central, 761; United States 5-20 bonds, 731.

From Boston.

Beston, March 1 .- Up to yesterday nearly \$16,000 had been subscribed by our citizens in aid of the destitute of the South.

A fire in A. H. Allan's furniture warehouse Nos. 1 and 2 Dock square, last night, destroyed property to the value of eight or nine thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1 .- A fire broke out at Warren, Ohio, last night. The loss was about \$13,000; insured for about \$6000. The weather is mild and spring-like.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.) Friday, March 1, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there was rather mere doing. '65 5-20s sold at 108§, a slight decline; July, '65, 5-20s, at 106§@106§, no change; 110 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 110§ for '62 5-20s; City loans were unchanged, the new ue sold at 1014.

Railroad Shares continue the most active the list. Reading sold largely at from 612@514, a decline of i on the closing price last evening: Pennsylvania Raliroad sold at 561, no change; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy. City Passenger Railroad shares were unset

tled. Hestonville sold at 13; a decline of ;; 80 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 201 for Thirteeuth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72; for West Philadelphia; 26% for Girard College; 13 for Ridge Avenue: 40 for Union: and 28 for Germantown. Bank shares were held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33. 233 was bid for North America: 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 95 for Western; 324 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesnen's; 44 for Consolidation; and 61 for Union, In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Susquehanna Canal sold at 148, a slight advance. 314 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 55 for Delaware Division; and 552 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—103 A. M., 1402; 11 A. M., 1402; 12 M., 1382; 1 P. M., 1383, a decline of 12 or the closing rates against a serving. on the closing price last evening.

OFFICE ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—BUSINESS STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1867.

alances on hand on February 1, \$5,218,633-31 Disburser's Fund 789,791-81 8,6%5,298*41

Payments during the month, viz :eneral Treasury\$1,588,980 88 ost Office..... 821,008-88 \$2,778,522.38 Disbursers Balance at close of business this

\$8,903,931.72

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF FEIRWARY.

Balance due to Depositors on February 1.8765,100
Received from Depositors during the month 128,000

Balances due to Depositors at close of business this day 637,100

Fractional Currency redeemed during 168,310 the month C. McKinein Assistant Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. so 8. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March I.—There is a fair demand for prime Cloverseed, but common qualities are not much inquired after, sales of 520 bushels new at \$8.65.25 \(\pi \) 64 ibs. Timothy ranges from \$3.50 to \$3.75. Flaxseed is selling at \$3.25.

In the absence of sales of No. 1 Querettron Bark, we quote at \$35 \(\pi \) tou.

The Flour Market continues greatly depressed, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchange. The demand is entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$8.68.75 for superfine, \$9.610.50 for extras, \$11.612.50 for Northwestern extra family, \$11.613.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$14.50.607 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with sales of 200 barrels at \$7.25.

There is some inquiry for prime lots of Wheat, but common grades are neglected; sales of 1400 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$2.20.63.207; and 1000 bushels California at \$3.20.63.25. Rye steady at \$1.30 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand at yesterday's quotations; sales of 12,000 bushels new yellow at \$7.698c. in store and \$1 afloat. Oats are rather lower sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 57 cents.

Whisky.—The trade is entirely supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells at \$1.60 to \$2.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon. 1.50 % gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAMARCH I.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Paos CLEARED THIS MADELLA R. Rue & Son. Brig J. B. Kirby, Outerbridge, Trindad, S. & W. Weish Brig Ruth, McLean, St. Johns, P. R., C. C. Van Hern. St'r Francis, Symmes, New York, D. Cooper & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Crocus, Anthony, 5 days from Cardenas, with molasses to George C. Carson & Co. Tuesday morning, off Fenwick's Island, spoke brig W. H. Parks, from Havana for Philiadelphia, with loss of foretopgallant mast.

Schr Argus Eye, Townsend, 4 days from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co.

Schr James Allderdice, Jackaway, 4 days from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co.

Schr Maggie Weaver, Weaver, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, etc., to D. S. Stetson & Co.

ton, N. C., with immber, etc., to D. S. Schange.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., February 27-6 P. M.—Barque H. P.
Lord, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, and brig C. V.

Williams, do. for Trimidad, have gone to sea. Schrs.

Argus Eye, Eliza Neal, and J. S. & L. C. Adams,
passed in the Capes to-day.

Schr Rebecca, with grain from schr James Young,
left for Philadelphia this agernoon; schr C. L. Scull is
loading from the same. The condition of the James
Young is the same as at last report.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.
Schrs H. G. Ely, for Richmond, Va., and E. J.
Pickup, for Georgetown, D. C. were cleared by Audenried, Norton & Co., not as before reported.
Steamship Tripell, Martyn, for Liverpool, cleared
at New York yesterday.
Brig Peerless, for Philadelphia, was loading at Matanzas 18th ult.
Schr Express, Brown, for Philadelphia, via Wilmington, Del., cleared at Boston 27th ult.

DISASTERS.
DISASTERS REPORTED IN FEBRUARY.—There'were 26 American mercantile sea-going craft and 18 foreigners (bound to or from United States ports) reported during the current month as either totally lost or missing. They comprise 3 steamers, 19 ships, 2 barques, 9 brigs, and 22 schooners—total 54. Of these 28 were wrecked, 15 abandoned, 1 foundered, 3 burned, and 7 are missing.

Their names, destinations, etc., are as follows:— Those indicated by a w, were wrecked; f, foundered; shandoned; b, burned; and m, missing.] WHERE FROM. WHERE BOUND. ... New Orleans New York. STEAMERS. Cassaudra, w.... City of Bath, b. Emma Fries, w., SHIPS.
Monmouth (Br.), a.... New Orleans....

New York. L. Thompson, w Newfoundland...Gloncester. Elizabeth City...Wilmingto.NC raham (Br), w_.

Aux Cayes....... New York. Potomac Bleer Grand Gulf...... New Orleans. io Grande, w..... W. Hynson, wt... New Orleans ... r. Franklin, m.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, February 2s.— Arrived, steamship sen, Sedgwick, Whitehurst, from Galveston.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, from Richmond, Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, from Richmond.

Steamship Nersus, Bearse, from Boston.

Eliip Washington, Berry, 102 days from San Francisco.

Ship Washington, Berry, 103 days from San Francisco.

Barque Eliezer, Hansen, from Shields,
Barque Teresa, Durie, from Maracabo,
Brig Haidee, West, from 104 Harbor, Ja.
Brig Mariposa, Nash, 1rom Remedios.
Cleared, ships Neptune, Pesbody, Liverpool; Sir
John Lawrence, Lentz, Hamburg, Euterpe, Leach,
Havre; steamship H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah,
Barques Wild Gazelle, Lewis, Shanghai; Dumuora,
Robertson, Cork, via Savannah; G. W. Horton, Butler,
Aspinwall; A. M. Goodwin, Fickett, New Orleans: J.
Heinrich, Lerveth, Rotterdam: brigs Cupid, Bradshaw,
Marseilles: Manitus, Moulton, Vera Cruz: Aquidasels,
Rigley, Mobile; C. M. Reynolds, Dick, Ponce: Village,
Belle, Toner, Demerara: Firm, Dexter, Port Louis;
Herald, Wood, Matanzas; W. H. Townsend, Jabby,
Cleannegos; M. L. Miller, Leighton, Cardesas; Forest
State, Shute, Jacksonville; Schrs Nova Fells, Da Silva,
Lisbon: Matilda. Stevens, Para; Grand Pre, Angus,
Horton, N. E.; E. Evans, Hammend, Apalachleeia and
Key West,