RITUALISM.

Ash Wednesday at St. Alban's Chapel, New York City-A Novel and Sensational Service-Lights, Chasubles, Processions, Genufications, Etc.-The Officiating Priest Blesses Himself-Other "Strange Innovations" - Low Church Interference.

From the New York Express of last evening.

The recent protest of a majority of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church seems to have fallen as lightly on the cause of Ritual-ism as a snow-flake on the earth. The fact was amply illustrated to-day in St. Alban's Chapel, the centre of ceremonial worship, which has been repeatedly honored by the presence and the approval of Bishop Potter. In that sacred edifice, Ash Wednesday was celebrated by the solemn penitential services and ceremonies to which the mitred heads of the communion have taken emphatic and denunciatory exception.

The services in honor of the day commenced in the chapel at 10 o'clock this morning, but before that time every seat was occupied by a congregation whose uniform responses and obedience to the liturgical usages of the temple indicated they were regular worshippers. THE ALTAR.

In the centre of the altar was a massive golden crucifix, with great tapers on either side. In front appeared a magnificent antipendium of purple cloth, bearing a figure of the Lamb and the Cross. The Pulpit, Lectern, and the precincts of the Sanctuary were similarly ornamented, and on the Gospel and Epistle sides were circular clusters of tapers.

THE SERVICES commenced by an imposing procession of the clergy and choristers, from the robing-room to the chancel, all chanting the old English hymn used during Lent:-

"Forty days and forty nights." When the officiating priests reached the altar, they bowed reverently before the cruci-Exion—the congregation following their example. The clergy, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Morrell, Rev. Mr. Noyes, and the Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, took seats opposite the Lectern, ontside the altar, and the Rev. Mr. Elmendorf

commenced Morning Prayer. The services-Venite and Benedicite—were sung to Angli-After morning prayer, the Rev. Mr. Noyes proceeded to the centre of the chancel, near the altar rails, and intoned the Litany-the responses being of a choral order. At the name of Jesus, he, in common with all present, . reverently bowed his head, and at the Gloria all present turned their faces towards the altar, or the Ritualistic East. The Rector here

Psalm; and while this was being chanted all the clergy retired. THE MASS OR EUCHARISTIC SACRIFICE.

announced the Introit for the day, the 51st

While the last versicle of the Psalm was being rendered, the Rev. Mr. Morrell and the Rev. Mr. Noyes, with the acolytes and choristers, moved again in procession towards the altar. The choristers at once filed to their respective stalls, and only the Rev. Mr. Morrell and the Rev. Mr. Noyes, with a surpliced acolyte, entered within the rails of the sacred The former acted as the officiating priest, and the latter as his assistant, Mr. ole, of purple, and the first of these vestments was ornamented with a lamb bearing a cross, both in the back and breast. Having made a genuflexion at the foot of the altar, the priest descended the triple steps and bowed down before the crucifix, beneath which was a chalice covered with a purple cloth, in the centre of which was a white

The assistant Priest, or Deacon, took his position at the Epistle side. When the Celebrant had bowed before the emblem of redemption, he proceeded to the Gospel side, where the Bible and Prayer Book had been placed, and offered the Initiatory Prayer of the Common Service-his "back being to the people." The tapers on the altar had been previously lighted by an acolyte, and the bells tolled in honor of the service.

The priest then turned to the congregation and read the commandments, after which his assistants read the Epistle and the Gospel from their respective positions on the altar, after which they are named, the celebrant occupying a position in the centre before the

THE OFFICIATING PRIEST BLESSES HIMSELF.

The priest then left the altar and ascended the pulpit outside the Chancel. In a moment, having opened a Bible, he made the sign of the cross on his forehead, breast and arms, and all present followed his example. In performing this ceremony he said:-"In the name of the Father, and of the Son,

and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.' At the name of the Father, he placed his hand on his forehead; at the name of the Son on his breast; at the name of the Holy Ghost on his left arm; and at the amen, on his right.

The reverend gentleman then delivered an eloquent and forcible discourse on the ancient observance of Lent and the necessity of penitence, especially at this holy season.

At the close of the sermon he ascended the altar, and officiated in the Eucharistic services, during which he made solemn genuflexions before the crucifix and chalice. monies closed with the benediction, and the immense congregation left the temple apparently impressed by the worship in which they had participated.

LOW CHURCH INTERFERENCE WITH THE CERE-MONIES.

On last Sunday morning, a well-dressed individual entered the chapel, and distributed among the worshippers copies of the protest of the Episcopal Bishops against Ritualism. He was obliged to leave the edifice, but his conduct greatly exasperated all present, as it was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace by interfering with the ceremonies.

On 'CHANGE FOR THE CLERGY.—The following advertisements appears in the London Guar-

"Manuscript Sermons,-Several thousands on "Manuscript Sermons,—Several thousands on sale. Specimens on receipt of twelve stamps, Good legible manuscripts and lithegraphs,"—"A brilliant sermon for Christmas-day forwarded on receipt of 3s, 6d, Address, etc. Incumbents supplied weekly,"—"A clergyman would be glad to supply two or three incumbents with copies of his last year's sermons, one weekly."—"Original sermons, solely for clerical use. In clear MS, lithography, Edited by a beneficed clergyman."

A FEAST FOR THE BLIND IN LONDON .- An entertainment was lately given to the blind poor of London. About four hundred persons were present, who were regaled with a sumptuous tea.

COCK FIGHTING.

A Gathering of the Fancy at Union Hill, N. J.-Fighting a "Main" for \$500 A Side-Brutality of the Unfeathered Bipeds-Tne Pleasant Pastimes of Jersey "Sports."

Receiving a mysterious intimation that an affair of some importance in sporting circles was about to come off, yesterday afternoon, at an out-of-the-way place in the outskirts of Hoboken, we started in that direction, with the design of laying before our readers a full account of the occurrences which might

It was said that careful and secret preparations had been made for the purpose of getting up an extraordinary exhibition of cock fighting, a great "main" having been made for the occasion, which would call out a full representation of the "fancy" as well as the "roughs" of New York. Not having a fancy for roughing it ourselves, we felt somewhat auxious to conceal our purposes in "mixing in" with such an affair; but owing to the lateness of the hour at which our information was received, we were obliged to set out in our usual costume, trusting to the universal adaptability of a newspaper man for the means of getting extricated from any difficulties which might arise in the course of our investigations.

Following in the wake of our companions, we presently appeared in the bar-room of Mitchell's Hotel, where twenty-five or thirty men were engaged in smoking, drinking, and talking. It was quite evident that there was no particular desire to keep the affair secret, and, in fact, we soon learned that in that part of the world cock-fighting is regarded as an innocent and diverting pastime, combining pleasure with profit, patronized occasionally by the guardians of the public peace, and deserving of encouragement by every one interested in the improvement of Shanghais and Cochin

THE COCK-PIT

was discovered in a rickety frame building in the rear of the hotel, and consisted of a circular area about twelve feet in diameter, surrounded by a low railing and covered with a rag carpet, upon which were chalked, in the centre of the ring, two lines about two feet apart, where the cocks were to be set up. An arrangement of seats of a primitive description environed the inclosure.

One corner of the room was occupied by a red-hot stove, and another by a decrepit individual with a withered hand and a club-foot, seated before a table improvised out of a conple of boards and spread with a "sweat-cloth," on which he invited the bystanders to engage

in what he called his "little guess game." At about 3 o'clock P. M. the votaries of the cock-pit began to enter the room, each paying the trifling sum of \$3 to the little man in the bar-room outside who furnished the tickets-a price which it was supposed would secure a very select and reputable assemblage. In conversing with several of the initiated

we learned that these games, though pro-hibited by the State law, were regularly carried on there every week with, little or no attempt at concealment. The business of rearing the cocks is largely engaged in by several persons, one man-Drake by name-being pointed out to us, who raises two or three hundred every year, putting them out among the farmers in the vicinity, so that each bird may Morrell appeared in a beautiful chasuble, sur- | become accustomed to "ruling the roost," and thus acquire confidence and pluck

They are subjected to a regular course of training for a few weeks before the fight, so that they may be in a proper condition, and before being brought into the pit are "heeled," or provided with steel spurs, which are for-midable weapons, an inch and a quarter in length, firmly fastened over the natural spurs of the fowl.

A "main" is a certain number of matches or battles to be fought for a fixed wager, with a smaller sum depending on the issue of each match so as to insure fair play. In this instance, Brummey "made" the main and Drake fought it for a wager of \$500.

About a hundred men composed the crowd, made up of farmers from the vicinity, and saloon-keepers and sporting men from Hoboken and Jersey City, with a considerable sprinkling from Gotham, and nearly all appeared to be versed in the business. After come delay the first pair of "birds" was brought in and the sport began. Betting by the partisans of the respective sides was now the order. "I'll go eight to ten on Brummey." 'Sixteen to twenty." "I'll take that." 'Who'll go twenty-five even?" and similar expressions, interlarded with oaths, formed

the staple of the conversation. There seemed to be two or three leading characters whose bets were generally success ful. One fellow, with a cast in his eye, and who boasted that "he had always been on hand, ever since he was big enough, so that they'd let him into a cock-pit," had the shrewdness to win almost every time.

It was noticeable that the interest in the contest was entirely dependent on the sums at stake. The excitement was altogether mercenary. To a novice, the noble carriage of the game-cocks, their courage and unwavering pluck, fighting bravely to the last until death closed the scene, was an exhibition of qualities which can never fail of exciting admiration, but among the habitue's of the place the only question seemed to be which would win and whose were the stakes.

There could be no doubt of the brutalizing tendency of the whole affair. All the surroundings tended to immorality. The bar was well patronized during the intervals between the matches, and the "little guess game" in the

corner received its share of attention. After witnessing three battles, in each of which one of the brave combatants bit the dust, and learning that "they would keep it up" probably till 12 o'clock at night, we came away with the well-settled impression that, of the two classes of bipeds engaged in the transaction, the feathered ones were decidedly the most worthy of our respect and consideration. -N. Y. Times.

CURIOSITY IN WATCHES .- An Englishman has patented a watch without hands, that shows on its face no figures but those which tell the hour and minute looked for. The figures are displayed as they are wanted, and no others appear on the watch face.

-M. Lejean, a French savant, despatched on an exploring expedition to India and the Persian Gulf by Napoleon III, has discovered MSS. of extraordinary antiquity, extending from the oldest time to the Alexandrine period, and from the Arians to Buddhism. M. Lejean also speaks of having discovered what he calls "pre-Sanscrit" idioms in some of the dialects still spoken between Cashmere and Affgha-

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

Opening of the French Chambers—The imperial Family—The Toilettes—Conduct of the Prince Imperial—How Napoleon's "peech was Received—Bail at the Tuileries, Etc.

PARIS, February 15 .- The opening of the Leg'slative session took place yesterday with its usual accompanying "solemnities." The weather was magnificent a day borrowed from spring; and immense or was of people collected in the Place du Carrousel to get a look at the imperial family on their way from the Tulieries to the Louve, and not as the Imperialist papers try to make those helieve who do not see, to testify their warm affection to their sovereign and his averest spouse and heir.

and his august spouse and heir.

The Imperial corfege passed through the ranks of soldiers which lined their way without eliciting a single "viva" from the assembled multitude. The Empress and her suite went first, and were received at the doors of the hall by the Princesses Ciotilde and Matilde. Her Maissty wors a satisfactor of a pale grayish Majesty wore a satin dress of a pale greyish tint—almost white, in fact—made with a very long train and tight-fitting basque. The latter, with lappets and with a belt at the walst, was trimmed with narrow Russian sable. Her bonnet was of white lace, with a fringe of diamonds on the forehead and a diamond rose at the side, On mounting the estrade the Empress turned and made one of her sweeping salutations, made one of her sweeping salutatious, which, not with standing her tendency to embonpoint, have as yet lost none of their exquisite grace and dignity. Surrounded by the ladies of the Court, she took her place a little to the right of the seats prepared for the Emperor and the Princes of the Imperial family. The Princess Clottlide wore a pearl-grey satin dress, with a white lace shawl and bonnet. Princess Matilde, a dress and basque of striped yellow and white satin, the effect of which was by no means either becoming to the wearer—a large and rather coarselooking woman—or harmonious in its combination with the other to lettes. Princess Joachim Murat wore a blue silk dress, with a blue velvet basque.

As soon as the Empress and her ladies were seated the Emperor was announced. For the first time the Prince Imperial took part in official ceremony, and marched in just before his father. As soon as the young gentleman found himself the cynosure of all eyes, he rather lost his presence of mind, and was evidently disposed to hang back and take papa's sustaining hand. He gave sundry timid deprecating giances backwards, and the Emperor, fearing the dignity of the proceedings might be com-promised by a little scene not in the pro-gramme, several times touched the little fellow with the point of his three-cornered hat, to give him a bint to be more self-reliant,

The little Prince wore a suit of black velvet, The little Prince wore a suit of black velvet, with the broad red ribbon of the Legion of Honor across the breast, trowsers full at the knees, with red stockings. He managed to reach his chair, to the right of his father, without accident, and sat on the edge of the seat with his toes touching the floor, with exemplary immobility, during the delivery of the Imperial discourse. The Emperor looked heavy and preoccupied—a sort of look that a sovereign, even with the impassibility of Napoleon III, cannot conceal, when the future looms III, cannot conceal, when the future looms heavily up before him, and he feels that his forces are diminishing as the storm approaches. The Emperor's assertion that he wants, if possible, to stick to a peaceful policy, and his audacious declaration that not policy, and his audacious declaration that not one more soldier had been called out and no more arms manufactured during the last year than during previous years, was received with the most noisy demonstrations of applause, which said plainly, that if this were not true it was a pleasant delusion. When Mexico was touched upon, and his Majesty ventured to say that the Government of the United States only refrained from intervention because it knew that its interference would prolong the French occupation, the most profound slience reigned in the hall; one might have heard a pin diop. In truth, I find this morning that the impression made by the address is not favorable; it has served to add to, instead of diminishable; it has served to add to, instead of diminishng the general uneasiness.
The ball at the Tuileries, night before last,

was much more animated than those given previously; but the Empress still wore her look of weary care which was noticed at the first ball. Her toliette was splendid—a pink satin dress trimmed with tulle and bows of white satin ribbon. The front of the corsage was hung with three fringes of diamonds, clustered on the breast and shoulders by large roses of dia-monds, a wide fringe of diamonds falling from

the waist.

The coiffure, a modification of that of the empire display, a dazzling diadem of the purest jewels of the crown, with the celebrated regent diamond in the course, with the celebrated regent diamond in the centre, resting lightly among a profusion of curls and wavy locks—a graceful fashion of wearing a heavy crown, the secret of which seems to belong only to the Empress Eugenie. Among the American ladies present were Mrs. and Miss Clayton, of Baltimore, and Mrs. J. M. Sims and two of her daughters, Mrs. Prof. and Miss Sims.

Mrs. J. M. Sims and two of her daughters, Mrs. Pratt and Miss Sims,
Mrs. Clayton wore a light pearl-colored moire antique, trimmed with white satin, a coiffure of gold and shaded leaves. Miss Clayton was in blossom-colored slik, the corsage trimmed with tulle and pearls, with a wreath of apple blossoms in her hair. Mrs. Sims wore a black moire antique, with black lace flounces and gold ornaments. Mrs. Pratt and Miss Sims were in white tulle with white satin corsages, and sashes bortulle, with white satin corsages, and sashes bor-dered with pearl trimming. The American ball on the 22d promises to be

a magnificent affair. General Dix and Mr. Beckwith are the Committee of Invitation, which insures the presence of all the notabilities the diplomatic and court circles,-N. Y.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Princess of Wales. THE RHEUMATISM BULLETIN.

From the London Times, February 20. The following bulletin was issued last even

ing;MARLBOROUGH House, February 19.;- Her
Paral Highness the Princess of Wales has for Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has for some days past suffered from acute rheumatism, The pains and the febrile action are somewhat less to-day than they were yesterday. The Princess has enjoyed several hours of calm sleep to-day.

ARTHUR F. FARRE, M. D., WILLIAM JENNER, M. D., EDWARD H. SIEVEKING, M. D. THE ACCOUCHEMENT BULLETIN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, February 20. The anxiety which has been entertained for The anxiety which has been entertained for several days relative to the health of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will be set at rest by the auspicious news we are enabled to publish to-day. The following bulletin was issued at Mariborough House this morning:

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, February 20, 1867, 8-30

A. M.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a Princess at 6-30 this morning. Her confinement was most

Wales was safely delivered of a Princess at 6'30 this morning. Her confinement was most favorable, and was in no way affected by the rheumatism from which the Princess is suffering. Her Royal Highness and the infant Princess are going on quite well.

ARTHUR FARRE, M. D.,
WHLIAM JENNER, M. D.,
EDWARD H. SIRVEKING, M. D.

At half-past 10 this morning this auspicious At half-past 10 this morning this auspicio event was officially announced to the Lord Mayor in a communication from the Secretary of State, which was immediately afterwards posted in front of the Mansion House.

The Reform Question. Pending the formal opening of the Reform question on the 25th of February, the opposi-tion contented themselves by giving notices of questions and intended resolutions on the

SIGNIFICANT LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT. From the London Times, February 20.

Yesterday evening the following letter was read at a public meeting held at Bradford on the Government Reform Resolutions, the Secretary of the Bradford Branch of the National Reform Union having transmitted to Mr. Bright copies of a series of resolutions adopted by the Branch, criticizing the Government Reform:—

by the Branch, criticizing the Government Reform:—
Receptable, February 16.—Dear Sir:—I think your resolutions very good. The course taken

by the Government is an insult to the House, and a gross offense to the whole body of reformers in the country. I cannot say what the House will do, or what the Liberal party in the House will do, till after the meeting which is called for Thursday.

The Administration is bitterly hostile to reform. When in opposition this was abundantly proved, and it is confirmed by its course since its accession to office. It has not the honesty or the courage to pronounce boildy against esty or the courage to pronounce boldly azainst r form, but seeks to murder the cause and the question by a course confrary to Parliamentary usage, and odious to the sight of all honest men, If the House joins in the guilt of this proceeding, it will only add to the distrust with which it is now regarded by vast multitudes of the people in all parts of the country. You are right in holding meetings, and in every town and village meetings should be held. Already they have been held more generally, and more numerously attended than at

heid. Already they have been held more generally, and more numerously attended than at any other time since 1832. Hitherto the effect seems little, so far as we may judge from the action of the Administration; and whether further meetings will produce any greater effect, I cannot undertake to say. But I venture to say this—that a Government unmindful of the opinion expressed so clearly in the great centres of our population, is running the country into great peril.

If meetings have no effect, if the open and

great centres of our population, is running the country into great peril.

If meetings have no effect, if the open and almost universal expression of opinion has no power on the Administration and the Legislature, then inevitably the mind of the people will seek other channels, with a view to obtain and secure the rights which are now contemptuously denied them. If I am wrong in believing this, then history is a lie from the beginning, and we have all been mistaken in our estimate of the causes out of which many of the great and deplorable transactions it has recorded have sprung.

I understand that in Birmingham a great demonstration of opinion is contemplated, and I

monstration of opinion is contemplated, and I suppose other parts of the country will have something to say to an Administration which abdicates its functions, and is ready to betray both Queen and people, that it may remain in office another session.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,
John Bright.
The Secretary of the Bradford Branch of the DETAILS OF THE LOSS OF A STEAMER AT SEA.

Burning of the Andalusia off Hatteras -Probable Loss of Several Passengers and Some of the Crew-Loss of the "Independent" Hose Carriage.

The telegraph informs us of the loss of another New York steamer at sea by fire. The steamship Manhattan arrived at Charleston yesterday morning, having on board Captain West and part of the crew and passengers of the steamship Andalusia, from New York, for that port, which was burned at sea, off Hatteras, on Sunday evening. The fire originated

orward of the boiler. In the confusion, Edward North, Purser, of Charleston; James McMillen, Third Assistant Engineer; Frank Dougherty and Antoine Marin, seamen; Jacob Locknow, New York, pilot; Michael Griffin, porter; Hugh Farmer, stoker; and four gentlemen passsengers, names not ascertained, became missing and are supposed to be lost. The Andalusia and cargo are a

total loss. The intelligence of the loss of the steamer Andalusia, while on her voyage to Charleston, . C., includes the announcement that the hose carriage intended as a present from the New York firemen to the Columbia firemen was on board. The carriage was silver-plated, beautifully painted, polished, and decorated. Forward of the hose-reel was a chime of silver bells, immediately below which was a shield, with the inscription-"Presented by the New ork Firemen's Association to In Engine Company of Columbia, S. C., February, 1867." The carriage was built by Sickles, of this city, and cost \$3000.

The Committee on Presentation were to have sailed for Charleston on the 23d ultimo, and consisted of Henry Wilson, President of the New York Firemen's Association; Robert Wright, Councilman William Lamb, F. A. Ridatok, Captain J. W. Downing, J. F. Burns, T. Lawrence, J. H. Froleigh, A. Clearman, P. Y. Everett, C. Rochefeller. Whether these gentlemen were on board the Andalusia, which sailed on Saturday, the 2d instant, or went out on the 23d of February, we do not know, but it is probable they went out on the 23d, as they intended.

The ill-fated steamer was a first-class vessel, having just been put in order at great expense. She was built at Fair Haven, Connecticut, was formerly in the United States Navy, under the name of luka, 1000 tons burden, and about two years old. The Andalusia, at the time of her loss, was under the command of Captain William H. West, and had on board a full cargo, partially insured. The following is a list of her passengers;-G, H. Collins, John Daly, Bernard Burns, William J. Pease, Jr., Thomas C. Nelson, J. C. Ayer, Mrs. Rosa Burns, Mrs. Margaret Dixson.

A later despatch from Charleston says the following passengers of the steamer Andalusia, which was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, off Cape Hatteras, are known to be saved: Thomas C. Nelson, Augusta (Ga.); Bernard F. Burns, New York city; Mrs. Rosa Burns, New York city; Mrs. Margaret Dixson, Charleston; George W. Ward; - Conway; - Bo

W. J. Pease, Jr., of New York, and three gentlemen whose names are unknown, passengers, and Patrick Herman, firemen, are missing, and it is supposed they are lost. The following is a list of the officers and

crew of the steamer, who were saved:-Captain, W. H. West; Charles Norton, mate; Octavius Crowell, second mate; Malcom Mc-Farlan, W. Scott, Harvey McDwatt, Michael Cromwell, Alexander McClain, William Welch, seament George Gregin, boy; Francis Copper, steward; John Garcia, second steward; Henry Fleichman, mess-mate; J. E. Dimon, Frederick Grunin, cooks; William Alden, chief engineer; David Thompson, first assistant engineer; James Steel, Edward Wheeler, Thomas Davis, Patrick Hurston, Hugh McClear, firemen; Thomas P. Smith, John Fannon, coal passers; John Jennons, John McMullen, oilers; John Greeney, mess-boy; Henry Snyder, pantryman; Frederick Smith, George McCloud,

Delegred.—About forty thousand Austrian uniforms, captured at Koniggratz, were recently sold at Berlin. They were eagerly bought up by speculators, as it was thought that the Austrian Government would pay any price to recover these monuments of its defeat. But, unhappily, it is a point of Austrian etiquette never to use anything which has been in the hands of an enemy. The specu-lators are represented as stupefied at their

Coincidence Extraordinary.-A remarkable and perhaps unparalleled coincidence is re-corded in the civil registry of Bar-sur-Aube, in France. In 1866 there were inscribed there one hundred and six births, one hundred and six deaths, one hundred and six marriages.

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMEBOR

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Letter from Secretary McCulloch. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The Secretary of

the Treasury to-day issued the following letter to the Collectors of Customs: to the Collectors of Customs:—

Treasury Department, March 7, 1867.—Sir.—The preparation and distribution to the various offices of the Government, of the distinctive samples of the various and distribution to the various offices of the Government, of the distinctive samples of the various kinds of wool or hair provided for in the act, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imported wool and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, will necessarily require some time, probably several weeks, whilst the rates of duty, to be determined by classification according to the said distinctive samples, are now in difficulty presented, and by virtue of the general antinority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, you are hereby instructed to permit the entry of wool and hair as heretofore, and request the appraiser to make returns to you according to the classifications mentioned in the act. The appraiser will retain samples of all weol and hair examined by him, for the purpose of comparing them with the verticed samples when the same shall be rectified by him from this Department. It is suggested that the liquidation of all cutries of wool and hair under the act in question be suspended until the appraiser is able to report to you according to its terms and provisions, The Appraiser will, in addition to those retained for his own future reference, secure and samples to this Department, accompanied by a statement showing the name of the importer, the vessel by which it was imported, and the classification thereof, and the rate of duty to whom, in his opinion, the same is liable. I am, very respectfully.

The Department decides that the fixes in the act do not apply to goods in bond. It takes effect from the 2d instant.

Assessorship of the Third District of

Assessorship of the Third District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. William B. Elliott, of your city, has been nominated for Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Pennsylvania. vice John F. Belsterling, rejected. Mr. Elliott is a coal merchant, and a radical Republican. It is said he was urged by the Hon. Leonard Myers, and therefore his confirmation is cer-

Assessorship of the Second District of Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the President the name of Clifford J. Phillips for Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Pennsylvania, vice Calhoun M. Derringer, rejected. Mr. Phillips was formerly an Assistant Assessor in the First District, but was removed. He is a radical Republican, and his chances for confirmation are good.

The New Senate Committees. The Senatorial caucus of last night agreed to make the following report on Committees

to-day:-Foreign Relations—Mr. Sumner, Chairman: Messrs, Fessenden, Cameron, Morton, Johnson, Doolitte, and Patterson (New Hampshire).
Flip: nec—Senator Howe, Chairman: Messrs, Morgan, Williams, Cattell, Van Winkle, Henderson, and Morrill: (Vermont).
Commerce—Senator Chandler, Chairman: Messrs, Morrill, Morgan, Doolittle, Corbett, Sprague, and Patterson (Tennessee).
Appropriations—Senator Morrill, of Maine, Chairman; Messrs, Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Conking, Cole, Buckslew. man; Messrs. Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Conkling, Cote. Buckalew.
Manufactures—Senators Sprague, Chairman; Pomeroy, Yates. Riddie, Dixon.
Agriculture—Senator Caméron, Chairman; Cattell, Wilson, Tipten. Guthrie.
Military Affairs—Senator Wilson, Chairman; Morton. Howard, Sprague. Thayer, Ferry.
Naval Affairs—Senator Grimes, Chairman; Authony, Willey, Fowler, Cragin, Drake, Hendricks.
Judiciary—Senator Trumbull, Chairman; Frelinghuysen, Conkling; Ferry, Johnson, Hendricks.
Pensions—Senator Van Winkle, Chairman; Edmunds, Ross, Frelinghuysen, Patterson (New Hampshire), Fowler, Saulsbury. munds, Ross, Freinghoysen, Paterson (New Index)
shire), Fowler, Saulsbury.
Revolutionary Claims — Senator Nye, Chairman;
Chandler, Saulsbury, Patterson (Tenn.).
Territeries—Senator Yates, Chairman; Nye, Cragin,
Fowler, Wilson, Ramsey, Davis
Pacific Railroad — Senator Howard, Chairman;
Sherman, Conness, Cragin, Ramsey, Stewart, Wilson, Drake, Johnson.

Post Office and Post Roads — Senator Ramsey,
Chairman; Conness. Pomeroy, Morrill (Vt.), Hariau,
Val. Winkie, Dixon.

Public Lands — Senator Pomeroy, Chairman;
Stewart, Edmunds, Cattell, Williams, Tipton, Hen-

Stewart, Edmunds, Cattell, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks.

Private Land Claims—Senator Williams, Chairman: Howard, Drake, Riodie, Norton.

Indian Affairs—Senator Henderson, Chairman: Ferry, Ross, Thayer, Corbett, Buckaiew, Doolittle, Claims—Senator Howe, Chairman: Williams, Wiley, Frelinghuysen, Ross, Conkling, Davis, District of Columbia—Senator Harian, Chairman: Henderson, Nye, Patterson, New Hampshire; Corbett, Wiley, Patterson (Tennessee).

Palents and the Patent Office—Senator Willey, Chairman; Grimes, Sumner, Cattell, Norton, Public Buildings and Grounds—Senator Fessenden, Chairman; Trumbuil, Grimes, Anthony, Johnson, To Audit and Control Convingent Expenses of the Senate—Senator Cragia, Chairman: Drake, Buckalew.

Engrossed Bills—Senator Fowler, Chairman; Sum-ner, Norton. Mines and Mining—Senator Conness, Chairman; Stewart, Chandler, Conkling, Wilson, Cragin, Van Winkle
Joint Committee on Retrenchment—Senator Edmunds, Chairman; Williams, Buckalew.
Joint Standing Committee on Printing—Senator
Anthony, Chairman; Ross, Riddle.
On Enrolled Bills—Senator Ross, Chairman; Patterson (New Hampshire), Dixon.
On Library—Senator Morgan, Chairman; Howe,
Essenden.

Town Election.

Hudson, N. Y., March 7 .- A town meeting was held in this county on Tuesday, which resulted in the election of fourteen Republican and six Democratic Supervisors. last Board stood ten Democrats and ten Repub-

Arrival of a Steamer.

New York, March 7 .- The steamer Aleppo with advices from Liverpool to the 19th and Queenstown to the 20th ult., has arrived.

From Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F .- The greater portion of the sealing fleet, including ten steamers, which sailed from here on the 2d instant, are now jammed in the ice off this port. The weather is very cold.

FROM MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, February 26 .- Everything here is in a chaotic state. The French naval authoraties are very polite; but the army officers are gruff, and feel sore. The Magenta, and other iron-clads arrived on the 19th of February. They had steamed all the way from Cherbourg. France, direct to Vera Cruz, in forty days. They are splendid looking ships, but have very high batteries. Marshal Bazaine and General Doual will arrive to day from Paso del Macho. Sevewill arrive to-day from Paso del Macho. ral thousand more troops have arrived within the last two days, and are embarking. The

the last two days, and are embarking. The French rearguard is now at Cordovs.

Maximilian has joined hands with the Church party. No one thinks he will succeed. The French keep up a show of hostility to him, and affect to consider him snarled up. My informant saw a telegram purporting to be from Napoleon to Bazaine. In it Napoleon says:—
"Embark all French troops and materiel as soon as possible, and leave Max entirely to his fate." The meaning of such resorts is to divert attention from Nap, and draw public odium down on Max. But Max did not write the famous letter to Forey.

to Forey.

The United States steamer Tahoma, Lieute-tenant-Commander B. Gherardi, is at Sacrificios, near Vera Cruz. All hands well. As soon as the French go, trouble is anticipated, the question being who shall have possession of San Juan de Ulloa, hold the town, and collect two-thirds of the duties of the entire country?

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, March 7, 1887.

The Stock Market was inactive the morning, but prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 6s of 1881 sold at 110; 109 was bid for old 5-20s, 98 for 16-40s, and 1051@105½ for June and August 7-30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1014@101½, and old do. at 963. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 501@502, an advance of 1; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 564@564, an advance of 1; 29; was bid for Catewissa pre-terred; 13 for common do.; 130 for Camden and Amboy: 30 for Little Schaylkill: 564 for Mine-hill; 602 for Lehigh Valley: 30 for Elmira com-mon: 40 for preferred do.: 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore: 28g for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45g for Northern Central.

Passenger Railway shares were firmly held. Germantown sold at 28; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth: 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 32 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; 13

Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; 13 for R dge Avenue; and 40½ for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107½ was bid for Fourth National; 109 for Sixth National; 160 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 95 for Western; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 68 for City; 44½ for Consolidation; and 60 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 21 as bid for Schuyikili Navigation common: 30½ for preferred do.: 53½ for Lehigh Navigation: 14 for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Geld—10½ A. M., 135; 11 A. M., 134½; 12 M., 133½; 1 P. M., 133½, a decline of 1½ on the closing price of last evening.

on the closing price of last evening.

—A correspondent makes the inquiry as to the cause of the different figures for United States 5-20s in London, Frankfort, and Parls, as daily quoted by the Atlantic Cable. We explain that the regulations of these great European Exchanges are wholly arbitrary as to their own rule, each peculiar to itself, of dealing in United States bonds of Federal money denomination. Practically, however, the quotations, though differing all the way from 74 to 83 per cent., are the same when reduced to our own money, or within 4@3 per cent. of each other—less the occasional 4@4 per cent. occasional 464 per cent, daily fluctuations between the three markets. 1. In London the tween the three markets. I. In London the quotation of 74 per cent, is in sterling money, on the basis of 4 dollars, 44 cents, and 4 mills to the pound sterling. To this quotation should be added 9.23 per cent, to bring up the pound sterling to 4 dollars and 84 cents, its actual gold value—Custom House rule in the United States. The 74 per cent, includes the accumulated interest since November 1, 1866. 2. In Frankfort, 77 per cent, is on the basis of 2½ florins to the dollar, and to this is to be added the accumulated interest on the bonds since the 1st of November. 3. In Paris the quotation is 83 per cent, on the rule Paris the quotation is 83 per cent., on the rule of the Paris Bourse that the basis of the dealngs in United States bonds shall be 5 francs to the dollar, whereas, the value of 5 francs here is less than a dollar, as the value of the pound sterling is greater here than on the London rule. As in London, the Paris quotation in-cludes the accumulated interest.

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

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, or exchange to-day at 12 o clock:— C. S. 68, 1881, coupon, 109@109\(\frac{1}{2}\); U. S. 5-20\(\frac{1}{2}\), coupon, 1862, 109\(\pmu\)[0.109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1864, 107\(\pmu\)[0.107\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. new, 106\(\pmu\)[0.06\(\frac{1}{2}\); 10-40s, coupon, 97\(\frac{1}{2}\). S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105\(\pmu\)[0.05\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 2d series, 105\(\pmu\)[0.05\(\pmu\); 3d series, 105\(\pmu\)[0.05\(\pmu\); Compounds, December, 1864, 14\(\pmu\)[0.14\(\pmu\)].

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 7 .- We have to record a continuance of the dull and unsatisfactory state of the Flour Market chronicled from day to day for some time past, and prices, although quota-bly the same, are unmistakably weak. There is no demand for shipment, and the home con-sumers are only purchasing from hand to mouth. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$868.75 for superfine; \$9610.50 for extras; \$116-12.50 for Northwestern extra family; \$11.50613.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. and \$14.50617 12-50 for Northwestern extra family; \$11-50@13-50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do.; and \$14-50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$7 to \$7-25. 1000 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

There is very little Wheat offering, and prime lots are in steady demand by the local millers at full prices, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 100 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$2.75@ \$295; Southern do, at \$3@3-15; and white at \$3'15@3-25. The last sale of Rye was at \$1.30 for Western. Corn is quiet, with sales of new yellow at 98@39c. in store and from the cars. Oats are scarce and wanted; sales of Pennsylyellow at 98@99c. in store and from the cars. Oats are scarce and wanted; sales of Pennsylvania at 62c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Provisions are dull, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to accept lower figures. Whisky—There is no inquiry, except for the "contraband" article, which sells at 80c. to \$1.40, with a downward tendency.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING, Schr Moses Pattou, Harding, Cardenss, J. E. Barley & Co. Schr Sarah A. Hammond, Paine, Boston. Mershon & Cloud, Schr Emily Gifford, Gifford, New York, Captain, Schr Franklin, Price, Chincoteague, Captain.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Isabelia C. Jones, Jones, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 19th uit.
Ship Heten Sands, Otts, hence, at Liverpool 18th ult.
Ship Aquilla, Mathison, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 18th ult. Liverpool 18th ult. Schr Clyde, Gage, hence, was below Providence 5th Schr E. G. Willand Parsons, from Portland for Phi-ladelphia, was in the lower harbor, Portsmouth, 5th instant.
Schr E. S. Conant, hence, bound S., was spoken 25th uit., lat. 27 15, lon. 70 05.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, from Bos on for Phila delphia, salled from Newport 4th inst.

Schr E. H. Atwood. Higgins, from Bos on for Phila delphia, salled from Newport 4th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, March & Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, Mirehouse, from Liverpool.

Steamship Cella, Gleadell, from London.
Steamship Saragosas, Crowell, from Charleston.
Steamship Saragosas, Crowell, from Charleston.
Steamship John Gibson. Fuller, from Washington.
Steamship John Gibson. Fuller, from Washington.
Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, from Boston.
Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, from Boston.
Barque J. Ellingwood, Ellingwood, from Palermo,
Barque J. Ellingwood, Ellingwood, from Palermo,
Barque J. Ellingwood, Ellingwood, from Palermo,
Barque J. Ellingwood, From Montevideo.
Brig America, Hand, from Messina.
Brig Sunny South, Bayley, from Cardenas,
Brig W. W. Lord, Dwyer, from St. Jago.
Brig W. W. Lord, Dwyer, from St. Jago.
Brig Mexander Milliken, Estes, from Boston.
Schr E. A. De Hart, Low, from Curacoa.
Below, barque Pathfinder, from Buenos Ayres.
Barque Colorado, for Portland,
Brig America from Sardinia.
Cleared, steamships Tarifa, Langlands, Liverpool;
Western Metropolis, Weir, Breme: Mercedits, Smith,
Lagusyra: Moneka, Libby, Charleston; Albemarie,
Bourne, Norfolk; Saratoga, Kins, do.; Franconia,
Sherwood, Portland; Acushnet, Kelly, New Bedford;
Glaucus; Godfrey, Boston; ship Boniton, Morgao,
Liverpool; barques Bibbleton, Lamont, do; Thistio,
McPhall, do.; Amazon, Gautschon, Hamburg Casco,
Gardner, Trinidad; Zalma, Hewit, Cardenas; brigs L.
Clark, Freesby, Neuvitsa; Udola, Whittemore, do.;
Angelia, Leighton, Calbarien; Mariposa, Nash, Gauta
Cruz; Magnolia, Clare, Halifax; sehrs M. Williamson,
Lake, St. Marks; Lord of the Islee, Calmore, Port-anPlatte; Wanata, Hawkins, Charleston.