# SECOND EDITION

# EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial Advices of To-Day.

By the Attantic Cable.

LONDON, March 11-Noon.-Consols opened at 91 for money. U. S. Five-twenty bonds, 741; Illinois Central, 781; Erie Railroad shares, 384.

Liverpool, March 11—Noon.—The Cotton

Market opens quiet; middling uplands, 13d.; middling Orleans, 13dd. The sales to-day will probably reach 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Provisions also quiet. Tallew 43s. 3d. per cwt. for American. Lard 50s. 9d. per cwt. Rosin (fine American), 14s. per cwt.

### FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

#### THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Speech of the King of Prussia at the Opening of the Session-A Crowded and Excited Attendance.

The first session of the German Parliament was opened in Berlin, on Sunday, February 24, by the King of Prussia in person. On the right of the throne were the Crown Prince and the other royal princes, with the exception of Prince Prederick Charles, who took his place among the members of the Parliament. On the left of the throne were the Federal plenipotentiaries, headed by Count Bismark, in military uniform. The Queen, the Crown Princess and her Royal Highness eldest son, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince William of Baden, Prince Nicholas of Nassau, Prince Henry of Hesse, and almost all the diplomatic body were present, and the number of special programs and the number of special programs. ber of spectators was very great.

the diplomatic body were present, and the number of speciators was very great.

The King of Prussia, who was received on entering with the most enthusiastic cheers, read the foliowing speech from the throne:—

Illustrious, Noble, and Honorable Gentlemen of the North German Confederation:—It is an elevating moment in which I come among you. Mighty events have brought it shout. Great hopes are bound up with it, I thank Divine Providence, which brought Germany towards the object dealred by her people along roads we neither chose nor foresaw, for the privilege of giving expression to these hopes in community with an assembly such as has not surrounded any Germany prince for centuries. Relying upon this guidance, we shall attain that object all the earlier, the clearer we recognize, looking mack upon the history of Germany, the causes that have led us and our forefathers away from it. Formerly powerful, great and homored, because united and guided by strong hands, the German empire did not sink into dissension and weakness without both its head and its members being in fault.

Deprived of weight in the councils of Europe, of influence over her own history, Germany became the arena of the struggles of foreign Powers, for which she furnished the blood of her chi, dren, the battlefields, and the prizes of combat. But the longing of the German people for what it had lost has never ceased, and the history of our time is filled with the efforts of Germany and the German people to regain the greatness of their past, if these efforts have hitherto not attained their object—if they have only increased dissension in place of healing it, because people allowed themselves to be deceived by hopes or reminiscences as to the value of the present by idea's as to the importance of facis—we recognize therefrom the necessity of seeking the union of the German people in company with facis, and of not again sacrificing what is within our reach to what we may desire.

desire.

In this sense the allied Governments, in accordance with former accustomed practice, have agreed upon a number of defined and limited but practically important arrangements, as immediately possible as they are undoubtedly requisite. The draft of the Constitution that will be laid before you asks from the independence of the individual States, for the neuefit of the whole, only such sacrifices as are indispensable to protect peace, to guarantee the security of Federal territory, and the development of the prosperity of its

nhabitants.
I have to thank my allies for the readiness with Thave to thank my ailies for the readiness with which they have met the requirements of the common Father and. I express this gratitude with the conscious a that I, too, should have been found ready to disp y the same devotion to the general well-fare of Germany, if Providence had not placed me, fare of Germany, if Providence had not placed me, as he'r to the Prussian crown, at the head of the most powerful State of the Confederation, and for that reason the one called to the leadership of the commonwealth. I feel myself, however, strong in the conviction that all the successes of Prussia have been at the same time towards the restoration and elevation of the German power and konor.

Notwithstanding the general readiness, and although the mighty events of the past year have convinced all men of the indispensable necessity of reconstructing the German constitution, thus rendering the public mind more favorably inclined towards such a measure than it was previously and perhaps might be at a later

the German constitution, thus rendering the public mind more favorably unclined towards such a measure than it was previously and perhaps might be at a later period again—we have anew perceived during the negotiations how difficult is the lask of attaining complete unanimity between so many independent Governments, which have also in their concessions to bear in mind the views of their separate estates.

The more, gentlemen, you realize these difficulties the more carefully, I am convinced, you will bear in mind, in your examination of the draft, the heavy responsibility of the dangers to the peaceful and legist execution of the work that has been commenced which might arise if the agreement arrived at with the Governments upon the bill new laid before you could not again be obtained for the alterations demanded by the Parliament. The point of supreme importance at present is not to negicet the invocable moment for establishing the building: its more perfect completion, then, safety remains entrusted to the subsequent combined co-operation of the German sovereigns and races.

Herulation of the national relations of the North

sovereigns and races.

Regulation of the national relations of the North German Confederation towards our brothers south of the Main has been left by the peace treaties of last year to the voluntary agreement of both parties, Our hands will be openly and readily extended to bring about this understanding as soon as the North German Confederation has advanced far enough in the settlement of the Confederation. orming about this understanding as soon as the North German Confederation has advanced far enough in the settlement of its Constitution to be empowered to conclude treaties. The preservation of the Zollverein, the common promotion of trade, and a common guarantee for the security of German territory, will form fundamental conditions or the understanding which it may be foreseen will be desired by both parties.

As the direction of the German mind generally is turned towards peace and its labors, the Confederate Association of the German States will mainly assume a defensive character. The German movement ha a defensive character. The German movement has of recent years borns no hostile tendency towards our neighbors, no striving after conquest, but has arisen solely from the necessity of affording the broad domains from the Aips to the sea the fundamental conditions of political progress which the march of development in former centuries has impeded. The German races units only for defense, and not for attack, and that their brotherhood is also regarded in this light by adjacent nations is proved by the frisadly attitude of the mightest European States, which see Germany, without apprehension or envy, take possession of those same advantages of a great political commonwealth which they themselves have already enjoyed for centuries.

mession of those same advantages of a great political commonwealth which they themselves have already enjoyed for centuries.

It, therefore, now only depends upon us—upon our unity and our patriotism—to secure to entire Germany the guarantees of a future in which, free from the danger of again failing into dissention and weakness, she will be able to further by her own decision her constitutional development and prosperity, and to fulfil her peace-loving mission in the council of nations. I trust in God that posterity, looking back upon our common labors, will not say that the experience of former unsuccessful attempt has been useless to the German people; but that, on the other hand, our children will thankinily regard this Parliament; as the commencement of the unity freedom, and power of the Germans.

Gentlemen—All Germany, even beyond the limits of our Confederation, anxiously awaits the decisions that may be arrived at here. May the dream of centuries, the yearning and striving of the youngest generations, be realized by our common work. In the name of all the silled Governments, in the name of Germany, I confidently call upon you to help us rapidly and safely to earry out the great national task. And may the bleasing of God, upon which everything depends, accompany and promote the patriotic work.

Three times during the delivery of the speech his Majesty was interrupted by loud cheers.

his Majesty was interrupted by loud cheers, At the conclusion of the speech Count Bismark declared the Parliament to be open. The King then bowed three times to the Assembly, and quitted the ball amid great enthusiasm.

A spectator in the hall died during the cere-The President of the North German Parliament invited the members to be present at the first full sitting, held on February 25. The order of the day related to the constitution of the Assembly and its division into committees Most of the plenipotentiaries from the North German States had arrived at Berlin, and been received by the King,

The different parties of the Parliament were holding preliminary con erences. The King of Prussia gave an audience to the leaders of the moderate conservative party, the Dukes Ujest

and Ratibor. Baron Rothschild, member of the North German Parhament for Frankfort, had been re-

man Parliament for Frankfort, had been re-ceived by Herr Savigny.

The King of Prussia appointed, as commis-sioners to be present at the sittings of the Par-liament, Counts Eulenberg, Heydt, Roon, and Savieny. This commission will be under the Presidency of Count Bismark, and act in coneert with the representatives of the other Governments of the Confederation.

Governments of the Confederation.

A telegram from Berlin says:—A deputation which has arrived here from North Schleswig has been unable to see Count Bismark on account of his indisposition, and have not been admitted to an audience of the King. The deputation, therefore, handed in a written petition, praying that the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague relative to the vote to be taken in North Schleswig should be carried out, and that until this could be done the administration of until this could be done the administration of the oath of allegiance to officials in the Elbe Duchies should be suspended. A written an-swer was returned, stating that the King could not immediately give a definite reply.

#### Appointment of a Hungarian Ministry-Address of Confidence.

The royal rescript, appointing the members of the Hungarian Ministry, was read in both Houses of the Diet on February 24.

The new Hungarian Ministry is as follows:— Count Andrassy, President of the Ministry; M. Festetics (adiatus), Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Wenkheim, Interior; M. Longay, Finance; Baron Ectvos, Worship and Public Instruction; M. Harvath, Justice; M. Niko, Public Works; M. Gorove, Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. The portfolio of the Minister of War, or properly speaking, of the Landwehr, is provisionally entrusted to the President of the Ministry until the military reorganization scheme, and the rights of the Crown in reference to the army, shall be constitutionally settled. After reading the Royal rescript, Count Andrassy delivered a speech, in which he promised to introduce the Ministers next week to the Diet, and announced that their Majesties would arrive here at the beginning of March, and would receive a deputation from the Diet at the Royal Castle of

M. Boerzoermenyl, a member of the Extreme Left, proposed an address to the Emperor, requesting the dissolution of the Diet, on the ground that it was elected under an absolute regime, that it does not represent public opinion, and that, therefore, it is not justified in legislating. The citizens of Fiume, arrested for having organized fetes in honor of the restoration of the Hungarian Constitution, have been released through the interference of Count An drassy. Festivities continue to be neld throughout the country, and addresses of confidence in the Ministry are everywhere being voted and telegraphed to Pesth.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Ottoman Government and its Proposals to Crete.

Seeing the critical state of affairs, owing to the Cretan insurrection and the danger menacing the Ottoman Empire, Mustapha Fazyl Pacha, head of the reform party, and Fuad Pacha, one of the Sultan's Ministers (probably corresponding with our Secretary of Foreign Affairs), have induced the Sultan to propose through an envoy, Servez Effendi, to the Cretans, to elect two representatives from each province and send them Constantinople, there to state the complaints of the Cretan people before a commission ap-pointed to hear them On hearing of this the General Assembly of Crete issued the following spirited proclamation to their gallant com-Our misfortunes are over. Intervention has

dready begun. Crete is freeing itself and uniting with Greece.

Turkey, seeing that she is going to lose the game, has had recourse to the following measure:-She has appointed an extraordinary commissary. Servez Effendi, who will come here, if he is not here already, to invite you to appoint representatives from each province to go to Constantinople and treat with the Porte. This commissary will promise you that the Sultan will make to the Cretans all the concessions that they ask for. The Porte only makes concessions because it sees that Crete is going to escape from it.

Take care that no province sends representa tives. Whoever will consent to go to Constantinople as a representative will be a traitor to his country, and will come to a bad end. Make no engagement with the Turk. Whoever treats with him will be regarded as the most odiouof traitors, and he will repent of it atterwards but in vain. Crete is in your hands, [Here follow the signatures of the Assembly.]

Sphakia, February 1, 1867. Letter by the Sultan on the Situation.

The Independance Hellenique, of February 14. publishes a copy of the following letter from the Sultan to Mustapha Neoli Pacha, on the situation of affairs in Crete:-

I meed not tell you the trouble the revolt organized in the Island of Candia by a small number of ill-disposed persons has given us, and the prejudices which have resulted from them towards the inhabitants, as well as of the blood that has been shed. The want of success on the part of our Government to prevent these evils, the misunderstanding of the paternal idvice addressed to the erring unhabitants, are owing to ill-disposed people, who will be're sponsible before God and b fore the tribunal of ublic opinion for all the disasters that have taken place, for they are the cause of them.

However, the wise conduct of the loyal inhabiants of the island, who have well understood the real state of affairs, and, further, the bravery of which our imperial army has given proof it its fights with the rebels, and the effective measures which it has so ably employed, have re sulted in re-establishing order and public safety at all points of the island excepting the places where are to be found the rascals gathered from

abroad after the manner of brigands. As to the natives, those among them who, led away by perfidious suggestions and fallacious promises, had for a time followed the agitators, have now hastened to avail themselves of the general amnesty recently granted, and have gone to their homes. They have begun to apply themselves to their field labors or to their com-

Consequently a commission has just been ormed in our capital to study and elaborate i regulation by which the island may be adminstered by the new Governor, who will be sent istered by the new Governor, who will be sent there as soon as the present anomalous situation shall have passed off. This commission will point out the means by which the evils which the country has felt may be corrected, will report on the perfecting of the manner of administration, according to the legitimate wishes and wants of the people, and will obtain for the island, the welfare that is necessary for the by the development of agriculture and comit, by the development of agriculture and merce, and by the general amelioration of the

state of the country. But in order that the projected administrative reforms may succeed; in order that the welfare, prosperity, and tranquillity of the country may assured, according to our wishes, we have judged it necessary to also take the opinions of some men of note who enjoy the confidence of

the people of the country.

For these reasons, and by the suggestion of our advisers, we wish and order that you proceed to the election by the inhabitants of one or two men of note. Mussulmen and Christians, in each province, and that you hasten to send here those who shall be elected in such way.

In making known to all our present imperial rescript, you will clearly explain our very good wishes and royal views and intentions. I, THE SULTAR.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Additional Charges of Usurpation Against Governor Wells for Issuing His Reconstruction Proclamation-Action in the House on the Sherman Bill-General Sheridan Puts an Extinguisher on Mayor Monroe, Etc.

New ORLEANS, March 9 .- Mr. Forat, of the House of Representatives, has presented additional accusations against Governor Wells, of usurping the authority of the sovereign State of Louisiana in issuing a proclamation changing and prescribing qualifications for voters not provided for in the Constitution, and in direct violation of it; such proclamation not even being signed by the Secretary of State. The memorial and charges were referred to a special

committee of nine by a vote of yeas 74, nays 12.

The Speaker. Mr. Cage (Mr. Leeds in the chair), moved that the Senate resolution for the eation of a Joint Special Committee, to whom shall be referred all questions on Federal legis-lation, be taken up and concurred in. The resolutions are that the proposed Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Legislature all measures referring to Federal legislation and policy in regard to the Southern States engaged in the war, and for "laying before the Govern-ments of this country and the world, in clain but respectful language, our solemn protest the usurpation with which we are threatened.

The Chair appointed on the committee seven representatives, with power to meet without re-ference to day sessions of the General Assembly. and excused them while sitting from attendance thereat.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Fogat postponing the municipal election of the 11th inst., which was passed unanimously and sent to the Senate. The Governor will probably approve it. On introducing the bill Mr. Fogat desired its immediate passage, as it was generally admitted that, after the Governor's proclamation,

t would be dangerous to hold an election. At the interview between General Sheridan, Mayor Monroe, Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees and others, the Mayor desired the General to issue an order that the election could proceed under the existing laws of the State, and that no person could vote except registered citizens. The General replied that he had no authority to proclasm such orders; on the contrary. he would consider it his duty, as District Commander, to declare the election null and void under the law of Congress. He therefore advised that the Legislature pass a bill postponing the election, and the delegation coincided

### POLITICAL TROUBLES IN LOUISIANA.

Differences Between State and City Authorities-Governor Wells Recognizes the Reconstruction Bill-Mayor Monroe and His Police Oppose Him-Dauger of Resort to Violence at the Election To-day-Gen. Sheridan Prepared for the Emergency.-Later: The Election Postponed-All Quiet.

Washington, March 10.—Advices received here from New Orleans indicate that the situation there is critical, and that a riot to-morrow may be imminent. General Sheridan has made every preparation that the emergencies of the case demand, and will probably be able to avert the threatened difficulty. Two new regiments of colored troops, the 1st Regular Infantry, and one old regiment of colored troops, two batteries of artillery, and a battalion of cavalry, comprise the force at his command.

Major-General Joseph Mower, formerly of the Twentieth Corps, Army of Georgia, General Kautz, of cavalry lame, and General Baldy, are in New Orleans, and will be their services are required. The immediate cause for the anticipated outbreak is a conflict between the municipal and State authorities Governor Wells, claiming authority under the Sherman Reconstruction bitl, which provides that the present State Governments of the South shall be deemed provisional only, has issued proclamation virtually declaring himself to be Military Governor of the State, and has regis tered an oath of office before the United States District Court to that effect.

In the same proclamation he orders that the police and parochial officers shall obey the authority of no one but General Sheridan himself, and the Recorders of the Municipal

The Recorders, although elected by the people, have submitted to Governor Wells' deision regarding his authority under the Reconstruction bill, and will therefore execute

The other municipal authorities, however, do not submit to it, and the Mayor, John T. Monroe, and the Chief of Police, Colonei Thomas Adams, have ordered the police force to obey ne orders that are not issued through or by them. To morrow one-half of the City Council are to be elected, and one half of the other city officers. Mayor Monroe is among those who hold over, his term of office not ex-Governor Wells, in his piring till next year. proclamation, orders that the freedmen entranchised under the Reconstruction bill shall vote and that the class disfranchised by its provisions shall not vote.

The old State law, adopted by a loyal Legislature under the Banks Convention Constitution provides for a registration of all voters, and that the registry shall be closed three days before the day of election. Mayor Monroe claims that this law is still in force because no official copy of the Reconstruction bill has been published in the State; and that even if it had, the registry could not be changed. He asserts also that Governor Wells is usurping authority in ordering that the polls shall be opened to freedmen or closed against those he deems to be legally registered voters. Thus the Recorders or Police Justices and Governor Wells are pitted against Mayor Monroe in striving to obtain con-trol of the election. If one of the parties is desperate enough to appeal to force, to prevent the other from carrying out its plans, blood will

flow profusely. It is understood that General Sheridan has received orders from Washington to suspend the election, if necessary, in which case trouble will be avoided. In any event, he is ready for

anything that may turn up.
In addition to the above we have the follow ing from the Associated Press, reported at New

Orleans:-"Trouble being anticipated in case the municipal election is allowed to be held on Monday General Sheridan has issued orders that no polls be opened, and that the day of election be postponed until a District Commander, under the law, is appeinted, or special instructions are received covering the case."

## Mr. Peabody to the Public.

Boston, March 7 .- Mr. George Peabody, intending soon to leave for England, deems it : dury due to himself to inform all those who, during his visit of ten months in his native country, have written to him asking loans of money, donations to literary institutions, sub scriptions to churches, public charities, etc. assistance for themselves or others, that the great number of these communications has rendered it impossible for him to read or suswer, or even to open them in person. latter duty has, therefore, been assigned confidentially to others. And as many of the writers have requested that their application should be kept secret, Mr. Peabody would state that he has this day caused these letters, amounting to nearly four thousand, to be burned in his presence, thus relieving their apprehensions and his own responsibility. Editors of newspapers will oblige Mr. Peabody by giving the above an insertion.

### MURDER IN A CHICAGO BAGNIO.

A Man Instantly Killed with a Dirk by a Courtesan-A General Melec. About a quarter to 12 o'clock last night, an strocious murder was perpetrated in a house of ill-fame, of which a notorious courtesan, Sarah Collier, is mistress, No. 520 State street.

The victim, Michael Spar, a German, had long been an habitual frequenter of the house in question, and last night was there about three hours previous to his death.

The facts, as we learn them, are these:-Spar had been on terms of great intimacy with liases of Grant and Herbert from time to time, and has lived in this house for about six months. Last evening, he spent much of his time in her room, and those in an adjacent apartment, among whom were a number of men, besides several attaches of the establishment, heard the two in conversation, which was not carried on in a very riendly way. Nothing, however, was thought of it at the time, and the

party were soon together in one room. The won an Grant had a pack of cards, which she was shuffling and throwing about the room, and which she finally handed to Sarah Collier, with the request that her fortune be told. and Emma were at this time irreadly enough, and entered into the occupation of the moment with considerable interest. Spar was then sitting on the bedside in the private apartment of Enima, and she was beside him, seated on a chair. The mistress of the house took the pack rom the names or Emma and commenced prepare them, as she said, preparatory to telling the fortune. As the latter passed the cards into the possession of the woman Colher, she inadvertently dropped one, and stooped to pick it up.

Spar, at this moment, made a remark which seemed to incense her greatly, as she turned around and answered quickly, employing in vectives which cannot with propriety be men tioned. Out of this grew a quarrel, which seon attracted the attention of others in another room. Hot words and terrible curses passed between them; and Emma, placing her hand to her bosom, drew therefrom a long dirk, burving it in the body of Spar, and killing him almost

A general melee followed, in which all paricipated, and in which several were considera-

bly bruised. The police were soon on the premises, and took into custody the parties implicated, removing, at the same time, the liteless body of Spar to Hitchcock's drug store, at the corner of

State street and Harmon court. All those in the house were taken to the armory. The murdered man was employed as driver of a United States mail wagon, connected with the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, and resided at No. 219 Third avenue. He was single, and, it is believed, has no relations

in Chicago.
Officer Thompson who arrested the girl Emma, was detailed to further investigate the matter, and upon searching the house in which the bloody scene was enacted, found a knife hidden behind a looking-giass. On it were drops of blood not yet dry, and all over the carpet of the room were dark stains, showing that the deed was not accomplished without a struggle.

It is stated that the girl procured the knife a few days ago, with the secret intention of using it as she did. The couple had not been on very good terms of late, and the denouement of their petty haired has thus been brought about.— Chicago Republican, 9th.

The Loss of the Steamship Flambeau. The President of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company has received the following letter from Major A. E. Compton, of the United States Army, relative to the loss of the steamship

behalf of Captain Everson, commanding the steamship Flambeau, I have the honor to state to you the following facts connected with her voyage from Alexandria, Va., and her stranding on New Inlet Bar, near Fort Fisher, N. C., on the afternoon of the 1st instant. The left Alexandria on the evening of the 26th of February, with five companies of the 40th United States Infantry on board, numbering 9 officers and 462 men, and two ladies destined for Fort Fisher, Fort Caswell and Smithville, N. C. From the hour of leaving the point of embarkation, we were favorably impressed with

the kind, courteous, and gentlemanly bearing of the captain of the steamer, and during the voyage repeated instances were presented to us of his abilities as a thorough seaman and skilful navigator. Everything was most prosperous and agreeable until the 1st instant. morning of that day we entered New Inlet, N. C., and in answer to a signal for a pilot, one boarded the vessel some twelve miles from ber, and in my hearing Captain Everson asked him (the pilot) if he was a bur pilot. He replied in the affirmative, and asked the draft of the ship. The captain replied ten feet.

The ship was brought to anchor outside the bar, as it was determined to wait for high water. which occurred about 3 P. M. At this hour, the pilot at the wheel, the captain standing at the doorway of the wheelhouse, the vessel was put under way to cross the bar, the captain inform ing the pilot that if there was the slightest pos-sibility of the ship touching not to go in. At time I was standing near, and distinctly heard the captain give this caution to the pilot at least three several times. The pilot replied that ships of cleven feet had gone through; and in probably one or two minutes after this conversation the ship struck and was hard and

Immediately every means at hand were applied to relieve her, but this proving fruitless, an officer of this command was despatched ashore in the pilot's boat for succor, whe proceeded to Fort Fisher, to Smithville, in the night, in an open boat, but he could get nothing; nor could he even get promise of anything, excepting that a tug would come to the rescue on the afternoon of the next day. This promised assistance was not, nor was any other, furnished. During the night of the Is instant, the surf, which rolled heavily, forced the ship about two lengths further towards the shore, leaving her in about six or seven feet of

On the morning of the 2d it was deemed advisable to make an effort to remove the troops from the vessel to the shore, and through assistance, and by the combined efforts. willingly, and cheerfully rendered by Captain Everson, his officers and crew, about four hun-dred men were safely landed in the ship's boats. Before daylight on the morning of the 3d the wind had changed to the northeast, and the surf rolled entirely over the ship. At times the spray flew over the foretopsail yard, her boilers shifted during the night, and she made water to the depth of six or seven feet in the lower hold; the mind had increased to a gale, and through a tremendous sea the remainder of the troops were safely landed feel satisfied that we are all under a never-to-beforgotten obligat ion for the skilfulness of Cap-tain Everson, which has resulted in safety to so many lives, and to give thanks to an All-Wise Providence that we were in the charge of so able a commander, who is no more responsible for the loss of the steamer than you or

A. E. Compton,
Major 40th United States Infantry.
This letter is also signed by all the officers of the command and the lady passengers,

New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, March 11 .- The Bank statement

Legal-tenders...

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Maryland United States Senatorship-The Contest Continues-Robbery by an Express Agent, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, March 11 .- The contest for United States Senator continues at Annapolis. The cheice lays between Isaac D. Jones, of Somerset, and Philip Frank Thomas, of Talbot county, with the chances favoring the former. The selection will probably be made to night.

C. B. Steadman, who had charge of Harnden's Express office at Harper's Ferry, recently robbed the safe of \$2000. He confessed his guilt, and all the money was recovered.

### Gold from Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 .- The roads across the Sierra Nevada are being opened to travel. The accumulation of bullion for the last three weeks in the State of Nevada has commenced to arrive in this city. The quantity is enormous, amounting to a great many tons. A military escort has been detailed for the purpose of protecting the treasure during its assage across the mountains.

The question of an extra session of the Nevada Legislature is being agitated by the people of that State. The Governor will not order an extra session unless a revenue bill beforehand is agreed upon, and the members pledge themselves firmly and unequivocally o pass such a bill immediately upon reassem-

#### From St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 10 .- Governor Fletcher offers a reward of \$300 for the arrest of John W. Ornby, late Sheriff and ex-officio collector of Adair county, who has absconded with a large amount of money belonging to the State. The municipal election at Omaha last Tueslay resulted in a conservative triumph by 900

A delegation of nine members of the Buffalo

common Council arrived here yesterday. The Fenians of this city have called a mass meeting for Monday night, to consider the present condition of affairs in Ireland, and promising aid to their suffering brethren.

#### From Cairo.

CAIRO, March 10 .- The Hon. W. A. Hacker, formerly a member of the Illinois Legislature, and late City Attorney, died at his residence last night. The deceased will be buried at Jonesboro, with Masonic honors.

### Snow in the West.

MILWAUKEE, March 10 .- A snow storm prevailed throughout Western Wisconsin and Minnesota last evening. Six to ten inches of snow fell. No snow fell here.

Melancholy Accident—Beath of a Physician by Falling into a Beer Vault. Yesterday morning, Doctor Max Boecking, a German physician, who occupies an office at No. 1705 Franklin avenue, died from the effects of injuries received the previous night by fall-ing through an opening into the beer cave at the Philadelphia brewery. From the evidence elicited during the inquest, it appears that on Wednesday evening the deceased visited the at the time considerably under the influ-ence of liquor. About 6 o'clock he went home, but returned to the brewery after dark, and was seen round the premises by several of the employes. Between 8 and 9 o'clock he disappeared.

but no alarm was excited, as it was supposed he had gone home. Later in the night some of the men working in the brewery entered the large beer cave in connection with the establishment, and found the doctor lying on the ground, in a state of unconsciousness, having evidently fallen through an opening in the roof, under which he was found, to the floor of the cave, a distance of about fitty feet. The opening had been covered by a hogshead, but by some means it got moved and the unfortunate man stepped into the pitfal in the dark. The body was immediately removed to a house in the vicinity, and Dr. Roesch was called in. The injuries sustained were found to be very severe, and resulted in the death of Dr. Boecking about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased was about torty years of age, and unmarried. His father and mother reside in Germany. He has a brother living in Northern Missouri, engaged in the newspaper business .- St. Louis Republican 8th.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 1094 was bid for old 5 20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; 974 for 10-40s; and 1051@105) for June and August 7:30s loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 102, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 514@51½, closing at the latter rate, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 131, no change; Peunsylvania Railroad at 56‡, an advance of ½; Lehigh Valley at 614, no change; and Catawissa pre-terred at 301, a slight advance. 32 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 564 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.: 14 for Catawissa common; 55 for Philadelphia Baltimore; 29 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 78 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Teuth and Eleventh; 204 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 26) for Girard College; and 404 for

Bank shares were firmly held. Girard sold at 57. 1076 was bid for Fourth National; for Sixth National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 190 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 100 for South-wark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Town-ship; 95 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 68½ for Corn

Canal shares were in fair demand. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 32, an advance of 3; Lehigh Navigation at 533, no change; and Delaware Division at 56, a slight advance; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 142 for Susquehanna Canal; 55h for Wyoming Valley

Canal. Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1354; 11 A. M. 135#; 12 M., #35#; 1 P. M., 135, an advance of on the closing price Saturday evening. -The New York Herald this morning says:-

There was a good demand for money during the week, both from the Stock Exchange and in the discount line, and leaders found full em-ployment for all the funds at their disposal. The rate for call loans was as a rule advanced to 7 per cent., but exceptional transaction were reported at 6, generally for large amounts to first-class houses, or on Government securities. The amount of commercial paper ing for discount was considerable, but only the best grade met with favor at the banks, the rate for this ranging from 6½ to 8 per cent., according to the date of maturity, the usual rate being 7.7

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

C 51% 100 sh Read R 860, 51% FIRST BOARD.

FIRST BOARD.

FOR City 68, New. | 102 | 21 | do. |

100 | 20 | New. | 102 | 4 | do. |

100 | 20 | 20 | 4 | do. |

100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | do. |

100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | do. |

100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | do. |

100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | do. |

100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | do. |

100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | do. |

100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | do. |

100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | do. |

100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | do. |

100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | do. | 200 ab Ocean Oil. | 100 | do. | 2½ | 100 | 800 | do. | 2½ | 60 st | 10 sh Girard Bank | 57 | 10 sh Sch Nv Pf. se0 | 12 | 100 sh Cata Pf. | 850 | 30% | 1

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 46 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother. No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1344 @1354; Silver & and & 128; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 172; do., July, 1864, 164; do., August, 1864, 164; do., October, 1864, 154; do., December, 1864, 144; do., May, 1865, 124; do., August, 1865, 114; do., September, 1865, 104; do., October, 1865, 104;

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 11 .- The Flour Market continues greatly depressed, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at \$8@8.75; extras at \$9@10.50;

ing superfine, at \$8@875; extras at \$9@10.50; Northwestern extra family at \$11@12.50, of which the bulk of the sales consist; \$11.50@13.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do.; and \$14.50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rve Flour is quiet, with small sales at \$7@7.25, Prices of Corn Menlare nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and the stocks are light, with a good demand for prime quality, at tair prices, but common lots, of which the bulk of the stocks condist, are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.00@3, Southern do, at \$3@3.15, and California at \$8.15@3.20. Rye ranges from \$1.30 to \$1.33 for Western and Pennsylvania, Corn is dull and lower, Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1, affoat. Oats are in steady request, but the scarcity of supplies restricts operations. Sales of Pennsylvania at 65c. Nothing of importance doing in either Barley or Mait. sylvania at 63c. Nothing of importance doing in either Barley or Malt.

Bark—The offerings are small, and the demand good, at \$35 % ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky—The contraband article is seiling at 75c.@\$140 % gallon.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, March 11 .- The Cattle Market was dull last week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 1650 head arrived, and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 16@17c, for extra Pennsylvania and Western, 14@151&c, for fair to good, and 12@13c, % lb, for common, as to

fair to good, and 12@13c. § 15. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

97 head Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 15@16.
40 "A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 15@16.
80 "P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 18@16.
92 "Jos. S. Kirk, Chester county, 14@17.
65 "F. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 15@16.
107 "Ullman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 15@17.
100 "Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 15@17.
250 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@17. Mooney & Smith, Western, 146617. Mooney & Bro., Western, 18@15/4, A. Chain, Penna., 7@9, gross, 25 "J. A. Chain, Penna., 7@9, gross.
68 "L. Frank, Lancaster co., 14@16,
95 "Frank & Shomberg, Western, 14@16/2.
75 "Hope & Co., Lane county, 15@16/2.
88 "Chandler & Co., Chester co., 7@9/4, gross,
41 "J. Seldomridge, Lancaster co., 15@16/2.
37 "B. McFillen, Lancaster county, 15@16.
47 "J. Kulp, Penna., 57@7, gross.
Cows were unchanged; 200 head sold at \$45
@70 for springers, and \$50@90 \$2 head for cow
and calf.
Sheep were in fair demand: 7000 head sold at

Sheep were in fair demand: 7000 head sold at 66814c. \$ 1b. gross, as to condition. Hogs were dull and rather lower; 3700 head sold at the different yards, at from \$10@11 \$ 100

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co. Barque Aurora, Chiriroz, Cork, for orders, Workman & Co. Schr E. B. Vinery, Frambes, Cienfuegos, Madeira &

Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, Beverly, Day, Huddell

& Co. Schr Nellie D. Shellhorn, Leechville, Captain Irons, Schr Franklin, Tice, Mulville, Whitall, Tatum & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Adelaide, Plumer, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Ham, barque Maria Miles, 7 days from New Bedford, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. brig Nazarine, Murphy, 20 days from Cienfueges, with molasses to S. & W. Weish.

Br, schr Comet, Lang, 8 days from Halifax, N. S., with fish to H. Winsor & Co.

Schr M, Kenny, Ogier, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with imbor to Gaskill & Galvin.

Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr C, Pantauzzi, Wooster, 10 days from St. John N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, 6 days from Boston, with mdse, to Crowell & Collins, schr Sarah, Cobb. 4 days from New Bedford, with mdse, to Cartis & Knight.

Schr J. Sattberwatte, Long, 5 day from Stamford, in ballest to Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr J. P. Ames, Turner, 8 days from Maurice River, Schr Nellie D. Shelnorn, 2 days from Maurice River. with midse, to captain, Schr Nellie D. Shelnorn, 2 days from Maurice River, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewiey & Co.

MEMORANDA. Ship Sansparell, McAlpine, for Philadelphia, cleared Ship Sansparell, McAlpine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 25th ult.

Barque John Boulton. Lindssy, from Messina, at Gibraitar 15th ult., and cleared for Philadelphia.
Barque Edmund Souder, Payne, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 23d ult.

Barque Ellen Asheroft, Quick, from Palermo, at Gibraitar 15th ult., and cleared for Philadelphia.
Brig John McChrystal, Barnes, for Philadelphia, was loading at Mayaguez 18th ult.
Brig M. Weish, Strobridge, for Philadelphia next day, at Trinidad 25th ult.
Schr D. and E. Kelley, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Schr Hattle E. Sampson, Blake, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 5th inst.

Cleared at Portland 5th inst.

[BY TKLEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3.—The steamship Tybeo arrived at Norfolk this morning, having been obliged to put in, short of coal, from stormy weather outside. The steamship Petersburg, from Richmond. Va., bound to Baitlmore, anchored in the barbor to-day, the weather being too thick and stormy to allow her to proceed up the Chasapeake Bay.

The mail steamship Louisiana, from Norfolk bound to Baitlmore, came in cellision with a brig last night, as she was coming into the wharf to make a tanding. The steamship had a portion of her light woodwork carried away, and the brig lost her jibboom, but neither vessel sustained any serious damage.

The pilot-boat Maryland reported having boarded yesterday the Br. ship Hermon, from Caliao, 100 days out; ship E. B. Hasteloon, from Caliao for Baltimore, 120 days; and barque Clifton, 45 days from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore. for Baltimore.
Orders were delivered to the ship Hermon to proceed to New York.
The brig Harry, from Baltimore for the West Indies, went to sea yesterday.
March il.—Arrived at Norfolk, schr Mary D. Nealand, from New York for Savannah, with guane, is distress. Also, brig Blackfish, from Georgetown for New York, with coal, having lost her jibboom in a collision. ollinion. Nww York, March II.—Arrived, signmenip Hecla, continuous 20th, and Queenstown 27th ult.