RECONSTRUCTION.

Further Guarantees Required from the

That Senator Sherman's Reconstruction bill is not severe enough in its provisions to suit some people, and even many living in the South itself, is daily evidenced by letters received by ultra radical Senators and Representatives. Senator Summer, in his efforts yesterday to get his new declaratory resolu-tions through the Senate, states that the really loyal people in the lately Rebel States were utterly dissatisfied with Sherman's bill, and demanded further guarantees from Congress. He said he had received letters from John Minor Botts, Judge Underwood, and other distinguished loyalists of Virginia, showing this feeling. Botts' letter is as follows:-

RICHMOND, March 8, 1867 .- My Dear Sir:-Thank you, Mr. Summer, thank you with all my heart, not only for myself, but in behalf of every Union man in this State, for your effort to protect the loyal men of the South, not one of whom have I yet seen or heard of that does not protest against this Sherman bill, as it is called, which does not rise to the dignity of an abortion, but is what, in medical terms, is called a "false conception." Kelley's resolution, offered in the House, mends the matter a good deal; but let me beseech you not only to give as regis-tration, but a vote by close ballot instead of viva voce, as we have it in this State. Unless this is changed we cannot bring one-fourth of the loyal white vote to the polls for fear of the social effect on them-elves and tamilies, and the effect also on their business pursuits. I suppose it would bardly be worth trying to limit the vote on the election of members to the convention and on the adoption of the constitution to those who can take the Congressional test oath. Why should we run the risk of letting the Rebels outvote us on either? I am, respectfully and truly, yours in haste,
John Minon Borrs.

Senator Sumner has also received the following letter from Judge Underwood:-

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 9, 1867.—Hon, Charles Sumner— Dear Sir:—Shall the Southern states still be controlled by the men and the policy that have already brought ruin, disgrace, poverty, and starvation upon them, or shall they adopt the policy of the enlightened States of the North and of the nineteenth century? Shall laws, monopoly, and class legislation, with the necessarily attending ignorance and degradation of the masses, still prevail, or shall we take a new departure from the old course and secure universal education and free schools, with their inevitable accompaniment of enterprise, equality, wealth, temperance, morality, religion, public, private, and domestic happiness. During my Northern exile from home in 1856 for opposition to the extension of slavery into the free Territory of Kansas, I spent months in studying the free-school system of the Northern States, and found in it the spring and cause of Northern wealth, strength, power, and unex-ampled material, mental, and moral progress. It is perfectly demonstrable that every dollar udiciously expended in those States for education has been returned tenfold in material wealth, to say nothing of the more important culture and refinement which have given dignity of character and elevation of purpose, and those princely benefactions and philanthrooic charities of their Lawrences and Peabodys, the wonders of the world, and which never fail to spread their gentle and elevating influences, their Christian and civilizing characteristics, though every avenue and department of social and domestic life. If the state of Virginia, in her present apparently hopeless condition, should adopt the maxim of the North, that the property of the State shall educate the children of the State, and impose a tax of three per cent, on all her real estate, her only present means, for the purpose of building schoolhouses, procuring libraries, and creating a fund for the payment of teachers, it would not only aid in ridding the State of its most terrible remaining curse of land monopoly, but within three years the \$12,000,000 thus provided would greatly reduce the false pride of our foolish aristocracy and raise our real estate from its present assessed value of \$400,000,000 to at least \$500,000,000, with all other manifold and inestimable benefits of the humanizing and ennobling power of educa-It was the glory of the good King Alfred of Old England that he made justice cheap, and brought it to every poor man's door. How much greater glory shall those statesmen achieve who, in imitation of the wise founders of New England institutions, shall make educa tion cheap, and bring it within the reach of all the children of the poor South! It is now the province of the Fortieth Congress to determine whether the old Bourbons, with their cruel code of class privileges, the r bowle-knives and revolvers, shall be restored to power, or whether the sweet amenities and mild charities the new dispensation established by the fathers and sages of New England shall be spread over the desolated territories of the late ebellious States. In the name of our common Christianity I beseech you, in the reorganizato the hazards of chance or accident. Kindly, but firmly, adopt those well-matured measures and principles which shall assure to those in the future all the blessings which you enjoy in your own happy and peaceful homes—the blessings of free and equal laws, of universal education, of freedom of the press, and of freedom of religion; and above all, prevent the ferocious and blood men who have destroyed so many lives, and so much accumulated wealth, from wreaking their threatened revenge upon their fellow-citi zens, who, for their confidence in your justice and humanity, and by adherence to you and the flag of our country, have already suffered more dreadful persecution than this century has anywhere seen inflicted upon any people in any civilized country on this green earth. Save us from being fashioned like Rebel Democratic Kentucky, but conform us to recon republican Tennessee, and we will then feel that those of us who still livecan thank you and our Heavenly Father, and that those of us who have fallen in the struggle by the violence of our common enemies have not died

in vain. Your obedient servant, John C. Underwood. Australia Exporting Wool to the United States.

The Melbourne Argus of December 13 says:-"An experiment of an interesting nature is about to be tried with one of the staple exports of this country. Hitherto all the wool exported from Australia has been sent to London or Liver pool, almost exclusively to the former port. appears, however, that American buyers are infrequent at the London sales, and to test the United States market a fine ship—the Isabella Hercus—has been placed on the berth for New York direct, carrying wool. The result will be looked forward to with considerable interest. it is very rarely that a vessel sails from this port direct to any of the cities of the east coast of America. This is only the second ship which we can call to mind as having been placed on the New York line during some years past. If the Isabella Hercus finds a good market, a new trade may be opened up."

EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN ENGLAND. -Twenty five ladies have entered their names for the ensuing session at the Ladies' Medical College in London. The ladies' classes at Oxford have proved a great success, and the committee have just issued a programme for the present term. The course of instruction includes Latin, French, arithmetic, Euclid, German, etc.

Juarez Declares a General Amuesty-His Advance to San Luis-Tepic and San Blas in the Hands of the Neutral Lozada-The French Fleet at Acapulco to Leave for Callao, Etc.

San Francisco, March 11.—The steamer Sierra Nevada, from the Mexican ports, arrived this morning. The Herata's special correspondent sends out the following from Mazatlan, dated February 28:-

News had been received at Mazatlan that Juarez had declared a general amnesty to all political offenders. Juarez had left Zacatecas and was at San Luis Potosi, his army increasing in force as he co-sed through the sountry, and had received important additions in Escobedo's force, which had joined the President at San

General Porfirio Diaz was at Chernavaca, thirty miles from the city of Mexico, on February 22. On the same day General Corona was in

Guadalajara.

The province of Tepic, together with the port town of San Blas, is held by General Lozada as neutral, and he counts on sufficient force to make his neutrality respected. It is stated that he can call out eight thousand men in twenty-tour hours. The French frigate Victoire had brought the remainder of the Mexican imperialist garrison of two hundred and fifty men from Acapulco to San Blas, previous to the entire evacuation of the first-named town. On return of the Victoire to Acapulco the French flect will leave for Callao. General Losada has ordered two hundred and fifty Imperialists at San Blas to march to Tepic, where they will be disarmed and disbanded.

The Situation Pending the Expected Battle-Canales in Rebellion Again-The Exchange of Prisoners, Etc.

MATAMORAS, March 2.-Escobedo left San Luis the 16th ult, with the balance of his forces, moving towards Queretara. The main body of his army was at Felipa. The Imperialists were concentrating at Queretaro, and Mejia was expected there.

The Periosico Oficial of Monterey published a report of the battle of San Jacinto, stating that four hundred and seventy-six prisoners were captured, besides cannon, ammunition and small arms. The same journal states that certain persons, designated as traitors, will be expelled from Monterey.

The number of prisoners shot by Escobedo was one hundred and three. The Mexicans were spared through the interposition of the liberal chief until the decision of Juarez could be received. Escobedo himself signed the peti-

tion to the President. Private letters received here from the interior have the following-Mejia had detailed the Liberal chief Carvajal at San Juan, the river between Queretaro and Mexico. Miramon and Costillo, with eight thousand men, had left Queretaro and were marching towards San Luis at the same time that Escobedo was leav-ing that city to meer them. It is thought that a great battle had taken place ere this. The Imgreat battle had taken place ere this. The Imperialists are anxiously looked for at San Luis, Canales has officially pronounced against Juarez at Victoria. The dissidents, so called, including Canales and Gomez, have published a decree declaring Tamaulipas, Zora, and Libere free to the importation of goods. This is in defiance of the general Government. Cortinas is in open rebellion against the authority of General Berriozabal and civil war in this State is likely to follow. The troops at Neuvo Leon, recently serving with Cortinas, have left him. They were instrumental in keeping him in

General Berriczabal bas been fully authorized to delegate the exchange of prisoners; those upon the French frigate will soon be exchanged, their way hitber. Many of the prisoners in the bands of the Linerals decline to be exchanged, desiring to remain in the country.

A grand international ball was given on the 22d—Federals, Confederates, Liberals and impe-

OBITUARY.

Dr. Edward Ruggles,

The artist whose beautiful cabinet pictures have been known during the past five years under the name of the "Ruggles Gems," died suddenly at his residence in Brooklyn yesterday morning. His age was about fifty years, Dr. Ruggles was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, and began the study of medicine at an early use. After the usual course of instruction in this conntry, he went to Paris to perfect himself in his profession, and while in that city pursued the siudy of art as a pastime, with no intention of devoting himself to any other profession than that of medicine. A few years later he returned to the United States, and soon obtained a large practice as a physi-cian, still amusing his leisure hours with the work of an amateur at the easel. About five years ago, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he consented to a public exhibition of a few of his pictures, and the success which attended this introduction of his works to the lovers of art finally led him to relinquish his practice and devote himself to painting the capinet pieces which have become so popular, Dr. Ruggles painted rapidly, although carefully and his industry was remarkable. Sometimes he produced more than a hundredsmall pictures in the course of a single season, and all were bought. Most of those which were hibited here last season were painted at his summer residence in Hyde Park, but the greater number of his works were produced at his studio in Brooklyn, to which very few persons ever had access.—N. Y. Evening Post, 11th.

Sir George Smart. This well-known professor of music died re-cently in London, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was a popular composer and organist, and was director of music at the coronation King William and Queen Adelaide, and at that of the present Queen of Great Britain. In 1811 Sir George received the honor of knight-hood from the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The deceased was intimately acquainted with all the great composers and ingers of his day, and taught Sontag and Jenny Lind oratorio music.

Marshal Wratislaw. Marshal Wratislaw has died in his palace of La Josephstadt, at Vienna, aged eighty one. He was a Knight of the Golden Fleece and Chancellor of the Order of Maria Theresa,

The Austin Sanitary Flour. The Stockton (Cal.) Independent of February 3 thus notices the famous Gridley sack of

This is the brand printed in large letters on the buckskin sack containing the celebrated flour with which Gridley realized the sum of \$170,963 for the Sanitary Fund. The flour has been in store for some time in Sacramento, and was brought to this city by the steamer Arrow on Monday night. Captain H. S. Sargent took it to his store on Hunter street yesterday morn-ing, and many called during the day to take a look at it. Notwithstanding the fact that it has passed through the tropics twice, and has been carried over twenty-three thousand miles, it is as fresh and good as the first day it was manufactured. It was made at General Bidweil's mills at Chico.

The author of "Aunt Margaret's Troubles," who is understood to be Miss Dickens. is to furnish the next serial in All the Year Round. It will be commenced immediately on the completion of Mr. Edmund Yates "Black Sheep,"

SPRING FASHIONS.

The Styles of Dresses, Hoops and Bon-mets-Short Dresses and Small Hoops. The short jackets and sacques and the infinitesimal bonnets of the past season were not so well adapted to the severe cold winter as to the bright days of early spring; and those who followed the extreme "mode" are suitably clothed for the milder temperature of March.

In some articles of dress the change, since a year ago, is quite marked. The tiling hoops, which were adopted by the majority, have been banished from astronable society, and they are at last voted a relie of bad trists and an unbecoming style. The "tilters" have been followed by a much smaller hoop, and, when propor-tioned to the figure, the new ones are far more graceful both for in-door and out-door wear.

LADIES' DRESSIE. The gored dress, so long in fashion, will be the prevailing style for the coming season. It is made plain at the top, or with plaits at the back, according to taste. For the house the skirt is very wide at the bottom, with a long train. For receptions this skirt is very suitable In street dresses there is a decided and apparently popular change. The short dresses, with petitional to match, are a great improvement upon the looped-up dresses, with trains which would sometimes escape from the best of loopers to sweep the streets. These short dresses require a sacque or jacket to be worn with them, and are generally made en suite. Showls cannot be worn with them; they have too heavy a look, and are not graceful with the new short dress.

The interesting event of last week among the fashion-makers was the opening of the spring dress-patterns, mantillas, sacques, etc.,

and children's clothing.

The coat-sleeve is still to some extent a favorite, but gradually the flowing sleeve is gaming popularity, and no doubt will have many admirers before the summer is over. Some of the designs for these sleeves are very pretty and novel. One is a half-flowing sleeve over a coat-sleeve, or a coat-sleeve open on the outside and laced, with the loose flowing sleeve falling gracefully over the cibow.

There are several different styles of the pep-lum basque, each having something in its favor. A short loose sacque, a trifle shorter at the sides than at the back and front, and beauti-tully trimmed, is very attractive.

The short dresses for the street are made plain at the top, or with plaits at the back, both of which are fashionable. The skirt is usually cut with points around the bottom, and is worn over a plaited petticoat of the same materialbut the petricoat is now often made plain, and when trimmed with graduated bands of velver is very pretty, and many prefer it to the plaited. Everything in the way of dress is elaborately

The styles in children's dress are various, as

BONNETS. The spring styles in bonnets have not yet been brought out, except at the opening of the importers, when the milliners gathered up all the porters, when the miliners gathered up all the novelties and ordered them home immediately, where they will be hidden until the general opening day. Some change has taken place in shape, but it is not so great as many predicted in early winter. When the small bonnets of the past year made their appearance, the universal behief was that they would not be worn more than a season. But they have survived the winter, and the ladies declare they are almost as much in love with them as ever, especially as much in love with them as ever, especially when they remember the "coal-scuttle" or "skyscraper." or the Quaker-like bonnet that hides the "little face divine." The fact that large bonnets would conceal much beautiful hair, natural or artificial, that nowadorns the heals of the ladies, will effectuelly keep them at their

The South and the Military Bill. From the Baltimore Sun, 11th,

The measures introduced in Congress since the passage of the Sherman military act, 'to provide a more efficient Government for the Rebel States," especially the bill of Senator Wilson for calling conventions under it in the several Southern States, naturally excites doubt and hesitation with the Southern Legislatures as to what should be their action. Besides the bill of Mr. Wilson, there are the resolutions of Mr. Kelley for inquiring who shall call conven-tions, etc., and the bill of Mr. Sumner providing a republican form of government and distranchising all who participated in the Rebellion. and prescribing a rigid form of oath. The main object of all seems to be to clothe the military officer in each of the five districts with full powers to call the inevitable conventions, which would render the fate of any present action of the Legislatures very uncertain, especially so under the persistent efforts of the few radical whites to unite the colored people in solid oppoition, and to hold conventions of their own. In North Carolina the white so-called

under the lead of Governor Holden, have called a meeting to be held in Raleigh, on the 27th, to "consult together and mature a olan to call a convention of the people of North Carolina to trame a Constitution preparatory of the admission of the State to representation Congress, in accordance with the terms prescribed" in the Sherman law. The proceedings of those who called the Convention appear in the Raleigh Standard (Holden's paper) of the 7th inst., and the following shows what they

"It was also unanimously resolved that the Chairman of the meeting confer with the colored people of the State, and ascertain their views and wishes, with a view to prompt and harmonions co-operation of all the loyal people of the State in the work of reconstruc-

As a matter of course, the colored people would be expected by all to take such indepen-dent part in the elections as other voters may take under the bill, and therefore any special efforts by a few to enlist them as a class against the great body of the whites can only be mis-chievous. It will be seen by a Washington despatch that the Wilson proposition, making it ncumbent on the military commander to call the Conventions and register voters, is to be reported on favorably. Its adoption will solve the problem of the threatened conflict by State and popular agencies in calling Conventions.

A Shipload of Charity.

Several weeks ago the Government, instigated thereto by Mrs. General Fremont, granted the use of a ship to the Ladies' Southern Relief Association, to transmit their gifts to the suffering and starving poor of the Southern States. As one of the active managers of that charity, she supplied the Government with information. subsequently confirmed by the statistics and reports of General Howard's Bureau, regarding the extent and amount of that suffering, which demonstrated that, while the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau were relieving distress, much remained to be relieved for which the resources of private charity were better suited.

The Dunbarton, which is the name of the resel obtained by Mrs. Fremont from the Government on behalf of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association, is now lying at one of our wharves ready to receive her cargo. All con-tributions from other cities and from the counat large should be immediately transmitted, for the purpose of freighting her with bacon, clothing, drugs, and everything else needed for the relief of the suffering South, besides the corn, to the purchase and sending of which the Southern Relief Commission has, we believe,

voted to confine its efforts.

We are informed also that the application of Mrs. Fremont to Congress for an appropriation for Southern relief is likely also to be successful. Reunion would be better than many millions.N. Y. World.

Murder at Germantown, N. Y.

Hupson, N. Y., March 11 .- One of the most brutal murders ever perpetrated in this vicinity was committed at Germantown, twelve miles below this city, last Saturday morning. The victim was the wife of John Welch, an itmerant Irish laborer of vagrant habits. The mangled and bruised body of the murdered woman was found by the read-ide, about a mile from the

village of Germantown. The murder was apparently committed with a stone or some blunt-like weapon. The details of the affair are shocking in the extreme. Welch has been arrested as the murderer. Weich says he was last employed on the New Haven Railroad, at Bridgeport, Connecticut. On Wednesday he and his wife came to this city from Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and he passed two nights in jail here for drunkenness. The murdered woman has a brother, named John Ross, employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and three sisters in New York city. The following & Welch's statement:—

"Was on my way to Germantown to find the Over-cer of the Poor; walked there from Hudson with my wife, begging our food along the way; stopped at Germantown, and procured liquor in two places, and also made application at the tavern for lodging for myself and wife; was told there was no room for our accommodation; left Germantown Corners, and went in dation; left Germantown Corners, and went in the direction of John P. Rockfeller's house, who is the Poor Master; when near his house, my wite sat down in the middle of the road, and refused to go further; she asked me for a drink of whisky; I gave the bottle to her, when she drank, and I took the balance. We both then laid down in the middle of the road. I knew nothing from that time till I heard my wife shout in a loud voice, 'Murder!' and then exclaim, 'I am murdered!' I sprang to my feet, and saw two men waiking away, whisting. Didn't think anything of it at the time, and did not think anything was the matter with my wife. I then proceeded to make a fire with some pieces of rails and other stuff a short distance from where I laid. After I kindled the fire I dragged my wite to the light, when I discovered she was dead. Ithen placed the body parallel with the fire, took a large stone, heated it, and placed it near her feet, and re-mained with the body till daylight." Dr. Near, of Germantown, examined the body, and discovered three large cuts on her head-one on the top about two inches long, one at the back of her head, and also a large cut over the eye, cut down to the bone. The face and head of the woman were considerably burned, and the whole appearance of the body was frightful. The verifict of the jury was "that

rightful. The versict of the jury was "that the murdered woman came to her death at the hands of John Welch, her husband." Welch is now confined in the Hudson Jail.

Later.—I visited Welch this atternoon in his cell, and in reply to my question, he answered, "As God is my judge, I am innocent." It is now suspected that two vagrants, who had been released from the Hudson Jail, and who, it can be proved, had followed Welch and his wife. be proved, had followed Welch and his wife. know more of the affair than it was at first supposed, and Justice De Witt, of Germantown, has already started officers on their track. Welch tells a very straight story, without any appearance of affectation whatever, and it is possible that he is innocent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State Election To-day-What the Republicans Confidently Expect to Accomplish.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11 .- Large numbers of voters are coming into all sections of the State to throw their votes to-morrow, and among them a number of Washington clerks. All the towns except Newcastle will choose local as well as State officers; and the cities, except Manchester, Portsmouth, and Dover, choose municipal officers. The Republicans are confident that they will carry the State by at least 4000 majority. The Democrats are sanguine that the Republicans will not have over 2000 majority. The only hope of the Democratic party is disaffected Republicans the Stearns men-and they reckon this class at 2000. The Republicans hold that the whole number of disaffected will not exceed fifty, and

these are to be found in Franklin and Lebanon, if anywhere. The closest Congressional District in the State will be the First District, where the contest lies between Ela and Marcy, the latter of whom was a Democratic member of the Thirty-eighth Con gress. The Republicans are confident that Ela will be elected. The Legislature will be largely Republican. The leaders of that party estimate one bundred majority in the House out of three hundred and fifty members, and three majority in the Senate out of twelve members. The riva condidates for Speaker in the House will be L D. Stevens, of Concord, and Major-General Grif on, of Keene. There are no large political meetngs in the State to-night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court-Chief Justice Woodward. nd Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.— he following cases were argued:—Arnheim vs. vilmanding; Gardiner vs. Lisk.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brew-

ster.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a full attendance at this Court this morning. But, as a general thing, there is but little mercy or charity in the motives of the audiences that generally crowd a criminal Court, and whether the weather is inclement or otherwise, this Court will never be considered by a secretic of parties or executors. inclement or otherwise, this Court will never be offended by a scarcity of parties or spectators. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John H. Brown, Robert Alsop, and Jonathan H. Walters, charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud, and obtaining money under false presences, a demurrer to the bills of indictment was argued. The bills charge that the defendants, in January, 1865, conspired to cheat and defraud Joseph H. Thornley of \$4000, by means of the following representations, that are of the following representations, that are alleged to be false:—They owned, and had a good and marketable title in, a tract of land good and marketable title in, a tract of land containing 1000 acres, and situated in Kanawha county, Western Virginia; and that, by means of these fulse statements, they did induce Joseph H. Thornley to pay to them \$4000 for an interest in this tract of land. The demurrer was argued upon the grounds:—First. As a matter of law, there is no such State as Western Virginia, the correct name being West Virginia; and also, second, the bill does not set forth that the defendants did not have a good and marketable title in the said tract of land.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 12.-There was rather more activity in the Flour Market to-day, but prices remain without essential change. There was a better demand from the home consumers, and some little inquiry for exportation. The sales reach 1800 barrels, including 1000 barrels W. B. Thomas' extra and extra family on private terms; 450 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$11@12-50; 100 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do, at \$11 50@13.50; extras at \$9@10.50; superfine at \$86,875; and fancy brands at \$14.50@17 according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$7@7"25. Nothing doing in Corn

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, there being little or no demand except for prime lots, which are scarce and held at relatively high prices. Sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$2.75; Southern do, at \$3.6, 3.15; and California at \$3.15. 500 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1.35. Corn is in fair demand at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 8000 bushels new yellow at 98.690c, in store and from the cars, and \$1 afloat, including 2000 bushels white at \$1.02 afloat. Oats are quiet and lower. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 62.604c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at \$35.75 ton.

Whisky—There is nothing doing, except in the contraband article, which sells at 80c.6\$1.40. There is no new feature to present in the

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial Advices of To-Day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, March 12-Noon .- Consols opened at 91 for money. Eric Railroad, 401; United States Five-twenties, 741; Illinois Central, 38. LIVERPOOL, March 12-Noon.-The Cotton Market opened dull and without much activ ty, the sales being small, and will not

aggregate more than 5000 or 6000 bales. Prices are unchanged; middling Uplands, 13d.; Or-Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Lard dull at

50s. 6d. Bacon, 41s. per cwt. for middles. Tallow, 43s. 6d.

Rosin, 9s. 3d. for common. Ashes, 33s. for pots. Iron 53s. 6d. for pigs.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLISH COURTS. THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLISH COURTS.

The Globe reports the following, which took place on the 26th of February:—

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—(Before the Right Hon. Dr. Luseington).—The American War.—
Action by the United States Government—The Mary, otherwise the Alexandra,—This was an application on the part of Mr. Proleau, the alleged owner of the vessel, that the American Government having seized the same as having belonged to the Confederates, that security should not only be given for costs, but also for damages. The other part of the matter was to give should not only be given for costs, but also for damages. The other part of the matter was to give ball, but it was abandoned. Mr. Milward, Q. C., and Mr. Butt was in support of Mr. Proleau; Dr. Twiss, Q. C., Mr. Brett, Q. C., and Mr. Elliotson for the American Government. Mr. Milward and Mr. Butt insisted on security for damages as well as for costs. His Lordship had in other cases in which the. United States had seized several ships, which had been engaged in what was called the rebellion, decided that security should be given for costs, as the plaintiff was in fact a "foreigner." They (Mr. Milward and Mr. But') did not rely on the generosity of the Government, and therefore asked crosity of the Government, and therefore asked for security for damages as well as costs. Dr. Twiss and Mr. Brett denied that in a case of

damages, and that the Government was enti-tled to ask for security for damages as well. His Lordship, at nearly one o'clock, ordered security for costs, and as to damages, would consider the point.

On the 27th the great Chancery suit came up again for hearing, before Vice-Chancellor Wood. I'The United States were plaintiffs, and Wagner, Proleau, and others, defendants. The wagner, Froiean, and others, defendants. The argument was on the demurrer of the defendants for the United States "bill." The Attorney-General, for the defendants, opened the following points:—I. Whether an account of the kind claimed by the United States could be taken. Upon this point the Vice-Chancellor decided it could not be maintained. 2. Whether the United States are proper parties and can the United States are proper parties, and can. in their corporate capacity maintain a suit Upon this point judgment was reserved; but was to be given on Tuesday, the 5th of March. The counsel for the United States were Sir R. Palmer, Q. C., Mr. Giffard, Q. C., Mr. Druce, Q. C., and Mr. Wilkens, and for the defendants, the Attorney-General, Mr. James, Q. C., Mr. Kay, Q. C., Mr. Charles Hall, and Mr. J. P. Paritants, T. C., Mr. Charles Hall, and Mr. J. P.

cossession the Court could order security for

TURKEY.

CHANGE OF TURKISH MINISTRY,

The following despatch, dated Constantino-ple, February 16, 1867, has been received:— Two days after my last note the tide suddenly turned. Riza Pasha went out and Fuad Pasha came into power. It is generally believed that this was brought about by foreign influence, and that it is connected with some plan of the Great Powers to change the position of things in Turkey. I think this view is based on the Turkey. I think this view is based on the speeches of Queen Victoria and Napoleon. My own information is that the fall of Riza Pasha was as unexpected by the Ambassadors of France and England as by any one else, and it is not known at the Embassies here what plan England, France, and Russia have agreed upon, if upon any. The Porte has received positive information that Lord Stratford is to be sent here on a special mission in connection with the Eastern question, but the English Embassy has no information on the subject whatever, except the town talk,

The most trustworthy Greeks say that the revolution will break out in four or five weeks in Epirus and Thessaly, whatever the Great Powers may do. An American naval officer, just from Belgrade, assures me that Servia is determined to flight the Turks, and war in that quarter is almost certain, Fuad Pasha will use all his influence to preserve

The war in Crete goes on. Two battles were fought ten days ago, which were favorable to the Cretans, The Turks have come back to Canea quite demoralized. Our Minister here and our Consul at Crete are very much annoyed and chagrined that our vessels of war have not yot appeared at Crete to take off women and

Municipal Election.

Bangor, Me., March 12 .- At a municipal election held here yesterday, Albert G. Wakefield was elected Mayor by a vote of 1185, to 738 for S. H. Dale and 113 fot J. S. Ricker. Messrs. Wakefield and Dale are both Republicans, and the City Council are nearly all Republican. The Democrats made no fight as

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER STATISTICS .- The News-

caper Press Directory, for 1867, gives the folowing on the present position of the newspaper press;-"There are now published in he United Kingdom 1294 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England, 965; Wales, 49; Scotland, 138; Ireland, 128; British Isles, 14. Of these there are 55 daily papers published in England, 1 in Wales, 1 in Scotland, 13 in Ire-land, and 1 in the British Isles. On reference to the edition of this useful Directory for 1857, we find the following interesting facts, viz .:-That in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 819 journals; of these 37 papers were issued daily, viz., 26 in England, 6 in Scotland, and 5 in Ireland; but in 1867 there are now established and circulated 1294 papers, of which no less than 84 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has very greatly extended during the last ten years, and more especially so in daily papers: the daily issues standing 84 against 37 in 1857. The magazines now in course of publication. including the quarterly reviews, number 588. of which 198 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities.'

Good REASONS .- An English soldier, recently testifying before a recruiting commis-sion in England, gave substantial reasons for declining to re-enlist in the Indian service:
"When a man in India thinks of the heat, the bugs in his bed, mosquitoes, flies, and sickness, something is wanted to make him stay out."

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 12, 1867.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, and brices were unsettled and lower. Government brides were inactive. June 7'30s sold at 195‡. 109‡ was bid for old 5'20s; 109‡ for 6s of 1881; 97‡ for 10-40s; and 195‡ for August 7'30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101‡@

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 51@514, closing at Reading sold largely at from 51@514, closing at the former rate, a decline of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57, an advance of 4; and Norris-town at 61, no change: 131 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 30 for Elmira common, 40 for pre-ferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common, 20 for pre-fered do.; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 29 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for North-ern Central. ern Central.

city Passenger Railway shares were dull. City College sold at 28; 78 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 72 for West Phila-

delphia; 14 for Hestonville; 10 for Ridge Avenue; and 40½ for Union. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices. 107½ was bid for Fourth National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 32% for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 95 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 45 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; and 125 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 534, no change; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32 for preferred do. do.; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 554 for Detaware Division, and 56 for Wyoming Valley Quotations of Gold—105 A. M., 1345; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 135f; 1 P. M., 133f, a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening.

The Money Market is working easier in Boston than when we last referred to it, cond-dence, which was shaken by the recent bank and stock-jobbing irregularities in that city, baving been restored. At Chicago some of the discount houses report a fairly active demand tor money, called out by the speculative move-ments in produce and provisions, but elsewhere the amount of paper offering is very light, and the demand for accommodation is mainly con-fined to renewals. The banks favor only the best names, and these pass at ten per cent. In the open market money is more abundant, and oans are negotiated on approved paper at 14@ 14 per cent, per month. Exchange on the East is coming in from the interior, and the market is less firm and active, although over the counter rates remain steady at par buying and 1-10

-The New York Ferald this morning says:-The supply of money was more abundant than last week to the Stock Exchange, and loans were made in week to the Stock Exchange, and loans were made in many cases at \$ per cent., although the rate usually asked by the banks was 7. In one or two exceptional cases large amounts were loaned to first-class parties on Government securities at 5. In the discount line there is increased activity, and the best grade of paper submits to 7 per cent. The amount of commercial paper offering is probably ten times as large as it was a year ago. The statement of the associated banks for the week ending on the 9th instant and a favorable effect in strengthening confidence in a continuance of monetary ease. The legal-tender notes show an increase of \$1,509,255, and the deposits of \$2,54,632. The loans have increased \$1,95,027, owing chiefly to the enlarged volume of business on the Stock Exchange. The specie has decreased \$1,150,000 nong to withdrawals for custom duties, and the circulation has increased \$115,378.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

d	Reported by Dehaven & .	Bro.,	No. 40 S.	Third stree
1	FIRST	BOAL	RD.	
1	\$600 City 6s, Old 9714	100 B	h Read R	830., 51
1	\$500 do. New1017a	500	do	
j	20 sh Leh N 68 a	200	do.,	030 515
ı	4 do.,	100	do.	
1	25 sh Penna R 57	100		830., 51
ı	100 do	100		St
1	72 do 37	100		580 51
J	20 sh Norrist'n 61	100		
1	21 sh Leh V scr 16	100		830. 51
ı	300 sh St Nich C 560. 1%	100		830 51
1	100 sh Girard College. 28 100 sh Reading	100		2d. 51
Į	100 doba0, 51 %	100		ban. 51
í	100 do51 1-16	100		
١	100 do560, 51	100		51
1	100 do860, 51	100	WO.	51

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 68, 1881, of exchange to-day at 12 o'ctock;—U.S. 68, 1881, coupon, 109@1094; U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109@1094; do., 1864, 107@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do. new, 1064@1064; 10-40s, coupon, 974@1074; U.S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1054@1054; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1054; Compounds, December, 1864, 14 @ 14 ..

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 109 change to-day at 1 P. M.;—U. S. 6s of 1881. 109
@10%; do., 1862. 109@10%; do., 1864, 107@16%;
do., 1865, 10%; do., 1865. new. 106; @106%;
do. 5s, 10-40s, 9%; @9%; do. 7°30s, August, 106; @105%; do., June, 105; @105%; do., June, 105; @105%; do., June, 1864, 17; @17%; do., July, 1864, 16%; do., August, 1864, 16%; do., Gotober, 1864, 15; do., August, 1864, 16%; do., Gotober, 1864, 15%; do., December, 1864, 14%; do., September, 1865, 10%; do., October, 1865, 10%; Gold, 134@134%.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA MARCH 12. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque E. Shuitz, Anderson, New Orleans, Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co. Wickersham & Co.
Schr A. J. Boss. Small, Cardenas, I. Hough & Co.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Ludiam, Galveston, D. S. Steison & Co.
Schr M. Haley, Haley, Wilmington, Baugh & Son.
Schr G. S. Powell, Baggs, Accomac, Conquest & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Meteor, Anderson, M. M.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Brig Meteor, Anderson, 15 days from Matanzas, with nollasses to E. C. Kright & Co.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mass, to Mershon & Cloud,
Schr Express, Brown, 3 days from Boston, with mass to Mershon & Cloud,
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, 5 days from Boston, with inseed to captain, nseed to captain, Schr Dirigo, Baker, 4 days from Providence, in bal-Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, 4 days from Provischr rankee Blade. Coombs, 4 days from Provi-dence, in ballast to captain. Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, 4 days from New York, with mdse, to captain. Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, 3 days from New York, with mdse, to captain. Schr Litey, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co. Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, I day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.

MEMORANDA. Ship Cumberland, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 28thuit. Ship Satem. Dixon, for Philadelphia, entered out at Ship Salem, Dixon, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 26th ult.
Ship Charlotte, Lendstrom, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 26th ult.
Ships Emma Krey, Parow, and Uller, Melsen, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 26th ult.
Brig Ortolan, Ely, hence, at Havana 4th inst.
Brigs W. Welsh, Strobridge, and Wave Crest, Davis, from Trinidad, at Havana 4th inst., and both cleared for Philadelphia next day.

pomestic ports.

New York, March II.—Arrived, steamship Hecia, Edmondson, from Liverpool, Steamship City of Boston, Brooks, from Liverpool, Steamship City of Boston, Brooks, from Liverpool, Steamship Monterey, Edwards, from New Orleans, Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, from New Orleans, Steamship Gen, Meade, Holmes, from New Orleans, Steamship H. Livingston, Baker, from Savannah, Steamship E. B.Sonder, Lockwood, from Charleston, Cleared, steamship L. Outsiana, Harrington, Liverpool; H. Chaucey, Gray, Aspinwall; ships L. Brown, Pierce, Melboarne; Elena, Bremer, Callao; Fy-Chow, Matthews, London; barques Warrior, Paige, Montevideo; Blonde, Bentley, Silgo: Victoria, Peterson, Hamburg, Brydens, Ellicat, Limerick; Amur, Tingstein, Nantes: Josephine, Cann, Cardenas; briga virginia, Wood, St. Johns, P. R.; Elizabeth, Behrman, Rio Janeire; Hygoa, Ridstrup, do.; Brisk, Marshali, Cienfuegos; Susan, Crow, Arroyo; Arostook, Bryant, Neuvita; schrs Walter, Raleigh, Nickerson, Buenos Ayres; E. G. Knight, Whittemore, Parx, Wild Gazelle, Hall, Port Spain; Ontara, Huntley, Cienfuegos.