FIRST EDITION

GRANT'S POWERS.

Echeca from the West on the Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

From the Chroago Tribune (Grant's organ) Jan. 13. The House of hepresentatives on Monday thowed abundant good sense by giving more ban a two-thirds vo e in favor of a repeal of the Office Tenure act. The House has now done its whole duty, and the country has a right to expect that the Senate will speedify take up the repealing act and pass it. The people have eleved General Grant, and they expect him to have and postess and exercise all the consultatotal functions of the Executive office. It Senate of the United states should exercise the duty of appointment. The emergency that demanded the extraordinary legislation known as the Office Tenure act will extere on the 31 of March, and the law ought to expire with it. The Office Tenure act is part and parcel of the record of Andrew Johnsm's administration. It served to mark the total description of the record of Andrew Johnsm's administration. ministration. It served to mark the total depressity of that administration; it was as extressive as are the bars which inclose the indows of the State Prison; it was the nat onal judgment that the man then holding the office of President was not to be trusted to go at large, and therefore was to be prevented from doing harm until he was succeeded by snother Presi-cent. The people did not re elect Andre & Johnson; on the contrary, they selected a man in whose integrity, personal and official, they Lad full conudence, and elected him that he night resume the powers and daties of which Johnson has been deprived. The American people would not have elected Grant hal they supposed that the Office Tenure act would be necessary to restrain him from wrongdoing. By electing him they virtually ordered the repeal

of the restraining law.

That General Grant will remove every dishenest person is known in advance. There is no consideration that will induce him to retain a member of the whisky ring or any other knave louger than is necessary to reach him with an order of dismissal. The Office Tenace act will aione restrain him. That act was in-tended to prevent Andrew Johnson from removing the few honest men in office to make no m for thieves; but its continuance no will only serve to prevent Grant removing the thieres and replacing them with honest men. The act was intended to arrest dishonesty. To continue it in force can have no o her edect than to protect distonesty, and to enable every rogue is office to orfy the President and insist noon a trial, with the right of appeal to the Senate. Are the public interests to be left in the hands of Johnson's officials until Grant has held a year's term of a court of petry sessions and the Senate has sat another year as a court of appeals? Are these men to have control of the public revenue in debance of the President? The people expect the Senate to pass that repealing bill. They want the executive arm free to the ke at the enemies of the country who are robbing its Treasury. Are there any Senators who object to the removal of corrupt men? Have these dishonest officials any friends and pariners in the Senate? Are there any Senators who will vote to retain such men in office? It the corrupt rings who have control of the collection of the revenue have any strength and power in the Senate, there is no more fitting or expressive occasion to make it evident than in resisting the repeal of the Office Tenure law.

REUBEN E. FENTON.

The New Senator from New York.

The N. Y. Kerald says this morning:— After a somewhat protracted and, it may be said, pitter contest between Senator Morgan and ex Governor R. E. Fenton, the latter received the nomination for the seat in the United States Senate, now held by the former, at the caucus held by the radical members of the State Legislature at Albacy on Saturday night. As this nomination was subsequently made unanimous there appears but little prospect of a "boit," so that the election of the nominee to-morrow may be regarded as certain. For the next six years, therefore, the ex Governor will probably be one of the Sena ors in Congress from this State.

Reuben E. Fenton was born in the town of Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on the 1st of July, 1819, and 1s consequently not yet fifty years of age. At the Fredonia and Pleasant Hul Academies he received an excellent education studied law and was admitted to the bar, but subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits. His first appearance on the political arena was in 1843, at which time he was elected one of the supervisors of his native to wn. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Thirty third Congress. and served on the Committee on Private Land At the exp'ration of his term he re ired to private life, but in 1856 was clected a R presentative and served in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty eighth Congresses. He resigned before his last term expired for the purpose of accepting the Governorship of New York, to which office he was first elected in November, 1964, defeating Mr. Hurship Seymour by some 1864, defeaung Mr. Horatio Seymour by some 7000 majority. As a member of Congress he was regarded as a hard-working Representative, although he did but little to distinguish himself. He had not been Governor many mouths before the Rebeliion was finally suppressed, so that he lost the opportunity of affording the National Covernment that hearty co-operation and support in its war measures against the Confede which it surely would have received. while in Congress, however, he gave unquestioned support to all acts of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and took an active part, in a civil capacity, in the prosecution of hostil-ties. In 1866 Mr. Feuton was renominated for the office of Governor, and was opposed by Hou. John T. Hoffman, the present holder of that position. The canvass was a close and exciting one. Upon the returns from this city being received, the caormous majority given to Hofman at first indicated the election of that gentiemas, but a heavy faling off of the Democratic vote in the interior ran up Fenton's najority in the northern part of the State electing bim for a second term. During his first administration the Metropolitan Excise law was passed, which has done more to increase the Democratic vote in this section of New York than anything else. Mr. Fenton was at one tin e a Democrat to politics, but abandoned his party to join the Republicace, and is now a men ber of the last-named organization. At the Republican National Convention, beld in Chicago ast spring, he was a prominent caudidate for the nomination for Vice-President, but was beaten by Mr. Schuyler C ifax. During his gubernatorial career he was flercely denounced by his political opponents and by a c ique of his but, so far, their abuse of him does not appear to have affected his political prospects His nomination for and certain election as Senator. was, no doubt, grea ly influenced by coarse abuse from enemies in the Republican party, who charged him not many days ago with hav ing been guilty of many disgraceful acts white Governor of the State. Mr. Fenton is a very ple asant and agreeable gentleman in social life. is very suave and entertaining in his manners, and bears the reputation of being a man o What his career as Senator will be we cannot, of course, predict.

-The Boston Farm School on Thompson's Island, in Dorchester bay, supports about a hundred poor boys, all but twenty-six of whom are either orphans or half-orphans. Their average age is twelve years and two menths, and they remain at the school five or six years. The institution was removed to its present location in 1835, when there were but fifty boys in school; it was founded in 1814, and is the oldest establishment of the kind in the State. Theodore Lyman, who founded the State Reform School at Westboro, took the Farm School for his model.

CRIME.

The Great Canadian Posbery. The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader of Saturday

morning contains the following:-The police authorities here have been notified in regard to the great bank rebbery at Sc. Catherines, Canada, on Monday might last, with instructions to keep a snarp look-out for the burglers. It is pretty well settled, however, that they passed through Cleveland two or three days ago, and are now probably far West. They bave with them \$48,000 in paper money and a quentity of gold.

Their manner of operating in this successful robbers proves them to be adepts at the art. The teller of the bank was in the habit of leaving his keys on the mantel-shelf in the evening and putting them under his pillow at night. Some one lamiliar with the premises must have obtained an impression of these kers. On Monday night the safe, back vault, and banking room were securely locked as usual, but at 11 o'clock that night a passer-by discovered an aprearance of something wrong there, and the robbery was discovered, but the

birds had flown.

The door of the bank and of the vault had been unlocked with talse keys, the sa e bunched inst over the lock, a fuse applied, the vanit door closed, and the sound being confined by the buildings. The \$48 000 in paper was parked into a couple of ordinary bars, and the burglars procured a conveyance from St. Catharnes to Nisgara Falis, from there they got another to Tolawanda, from there another to Buffalo, and at Bufalo they procured a team, driving themselves to Augola. There they remained at the hotel for a couple of boars, apparently raying little heed to the saichels that contained the precious load, but refusing to allow the porter to take charge of their overcoats. Their reason for this is that most probably the pockets were pretty well filled with gold, as they had a change to help themselves to what they wished ot \$200,000 in gold, also in the sa e.

At the Angola station-they tried to get through tickets to Chicago, but the regular agent was absent, and they paid their fare on the cars, paying out American money. Nothing further is known of them except that they went through Erie on the 7 P. M. train on Tuesday night. One of the men is of short build, about five feet six probably weighing 190 pounds. He has a num-ber of disguises, and between St. Catherines and Erie had changed his facial appearance half a dozen times. The other is tall, of rather space build, and wore a fight moustacne.

The Rogers Murder-Marvellons Stra-tegy of the New York Police The N. Y. Sun says: -As we understand it, the police are now working upon the theory that the assassin of Rogers is a young fellow who recently e-caped from Sing Sing, and who, white there, was the associate of James Logan, and bere in his pocket at the time of the murder the empty enveloce addressed to Logan.

When, on Wednesday morning last, we saw these facts spread out in detail in all the nais of this city, accompanied by a vivid sketch of this person's antecedents for the past taree care, and a minute description of the mode of his escape from Sing Sing, we confess that we regard it as a blind thrown out by the police to cover the real track they were pur-But we have ample reason for beheving that the officers who imparted this information to the reporters, and caused it to be printed in all the newsp pers under startling head lines, with the name also of the detective who was employed to hunt down the assassin, were really sincere in their belief that the person whom they had thus notice i to quit the city was the very man who killed Rogers.

The strategy which devised this mode of

catching a fugitive murderer is too deep for this metropol's, though floating in slush. Its hunting wild ducks with a drum corps-raising a hne and cry whose only effect could be to

warn the assassin to fice the country.

The simplicity of those engaged in working up this case was ludiprously reflected in some of those reports of Wednesday. After telling the murderer that the police anew him, and were acquainted with all his hauuts and associates, and bad specially detailed James Irving to hunt him down, they declared, in a burst of enthusiasm at the exquisite texture of the net spread in the sight of this State Prison bird, that it would be impossible for him to escape the cordon of detectives fast closing around bim! The police, though eviden it aching with the secret, claimed great credit for withou ding from the reporters the name of the assassin. The donkers! If they had given his name to the press it might have afforded some means of catching him. certainly would have imparted no additional information to him and his "pais," while it would have afforded the public another clue to

The theory of the police goes on the assumption that James Logan, now in custody, is intimately acquainted with the man who insist killed Rogers, and has seen him since he escaped from the Penitendary. Is there not temptation enough in the rewards offered by the Mayor to induce him to "peach?" or caunot a searching cross-examination by the District Attorney force him to "equeal?" Of course, the culprit has fled; but Logan can give a shrewd guess about the course of his flight, or, at all events, he can refer the officials to those who can. It be retuses to do this, it will be proof that he is far more deeply implicated n this homicide than he preteuds.

BANKRUP TOY.

An Interesting Case in the English Courts-The Firm of Overend, Gurney & Co.

The first day of the year 1869 (says the Bul-tionist) has been rendered memorable by the commencement of a judicial inquiry surpassing in interest and singularity any antecedent in-vestigation of a similar character. On that day the justice room of the Mansion House was crowded by an auditory anxious to shadowed forth the fac a upon which the first magistrate of the first commercial city in the world was to be asked to commit John Henry Gurney, Henry Edmund Gurney, Robert Birk-beck, Henry Ford Barclay, Henry George Gordon, and William Rennie to take their trial on a grave criminal charge. The defendants were not ordinary men, and they were as little whom magistra'es have most to as could well be imagined. They had held high positions in the city and it society. They had been trusted implicitly with the fortunes, nay, more, with the commercial reputation and existence of tens of tho isands. They had lorg sloo i not only above suspiciou almost above envy, so well were they be neved to have kept the path marked out for hem by the founders of the great house whose la'est representative they had been. They, or hree of them at least, had enjoyed the a ivanage of descent from those who had made the name of Overend. Guruey & Co. a tower of strength, in whose impregnability every one believed that he might securely trust, and until ruin had overtaken them it is perfectly certain that neither of them had ever deemed it posside that he should occupy such a position. there they were, defendants against whom a number of serious accusations were boing made and who, for three hours or more, were comparled to listen to an address, in which the most important act of their lives was denounced as one cunningly, craftily, and deliberately de-signed piece of fraud and falcehood, whose scertained and intended effect was to involve bundreds of innocent persons in heavy loss and utter rulp. We have no need to tell again the oo ismiliar story of the failure of the great discount house neither have we any desire to spice pare the result of the pending investiga-How many dats or weeks it is to last we do not venture to gue s. Bit when it is found impossible on the first day to do more than finish the opening speech, one can but feel apprehensive that it will be some time before

the prosecution has said its say. We confess, however, that the strength of the impress on made by Mr. Lewis' address is in the inverse ratio of the length of time which that aldreconsumed. There were in it a great many hard words, but very iew hard fac's. True the story of the two deeds was told with great, not to say wearhome fulness of detail, and such phrases as "utter rottenness," "to any ruined and bankrupt, concerns," 'hopeles ly ined and bankrupa concern, hoperes in sealn and assam, as if they were likely to gather force from frequent repetition. Possibly, had the forthcoming examination related only to a civil action, all the migut have been fair and pro-per. But the issue raised was a crimical issue, and the punishment which the prosecution desire to infact is a criminal punishment. Under these circumstances we think there should have been rather more reticen e in the use of or proprious epubets, and there certainly should have been more candor in the pre-enta-tion of facts which are perseculy well known, and which, it is quite cerate, will come out before the case is concluded. That the members of the old drm and the new direction were wofully, egregiously in error when they agreed to form the company with such materials as they had at command, no one will dispute. That they had tempted fortune too far, and wandered too widely from the good old ways of their fathers, none can feel so decay. as themselves. But the fact remains that throughout the city, even by those who have lost beavily, they are not deemed reproachable with anothing like intentional iniquity. Tuey believed in the reconstrative powers of a basinewhich was re-urning a genuine proit of £200,000 a year, and they took too little account of the leeway which enormous losses would compel them to fetch up. So much is admitted, but this is a very different thing from conspicing of set purpose, and of deliberate intent, to defraud every unfortunate whom they could induce to take a share. That persons irritated see this, is altogether not us natural. That the mental vision of the outside public should be equally oblique, would be highly improper, though we may add that this is not at all likely. Men for whom Baron Rothschild, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, and Sir Fowell Baston are willing to become bail are not likely to have been guilty of conspiring to de/raud. Their conduct may have been censurable, out at present no ground has been shown for treating it as deliberately

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

How they Make"Prominent Candidates"

—Ben Wade and Washburne. The New York Tribune's Saturday Washington

correspondence contains the following:-This is the manner of becoming "prominent This is the manner of becoming "prominent canonaites for the Labinet!"—The popular and accomplished Tide Watter, Esq., of Maine, and the Hon. Whicky Blossom, M. C., of Illinois, meet on the Avenue, greet each other with effusion, and mutually inquire "What's the news?" Watter, Esq., responds with the information that the property of the property of the control of mation that Jones thinks Covode would do for Pos master-General; and Blossom, M. C., scorning Jones' opinion, as was should say. not one of the noble army of opinion-makers-in general for the nation myself?" Blos om, M. C., approuses that, as for himsel, he thinks the claims of the Pacific coast can't be ignored by a President was once lived there, and if John Conness isu't put in the Cabinet, Republican Congressmen will know the resson why. The di-tingui hed gentlemen rate boarding-houses of the capital tingle with the news that Conness and Covode are promi-Lent candidates for the Cabinet, that the pres-sure for both is tremendous, and that both are sure to go in. I suppose the trath about the Cabinet to be test before the bolday recess neither Mr. Waiter nor the Hou. Mr. Blossom, nor any other honorable, nor even General Grant, knew who were going to be offered places in Grant's Cabinet. Certainly the man who, next to the President elect, is credited with the most information on the subject, was then ignorant as to the persons most likely to be selected, and was even without any positive knowledge as to whether a place would be offered to himsel'. Since that time, however, it s nore toan probable that Grant's ideas hav been coming to a focus on this subject, and it is at any rate certain that his tongue has been loosened. He has sought meetings with grominent statesmen whose names the country keep before him as fit for his Council Board; and the soft-spoken Father of the House were now to assure Mr. Quidnone that he badn't tae re motest idea of the probabilities about the Cabinet, Mr. Quidnune would be apt to laugh. atter all, it is true that absolutely no hing i known here in any way that brings it with t reach of printers' ink of Gen. Grant's purpos in the matter. We are within six weeks of the inauguration, and to this day the political goestps of the capital (including nineteen wentieths of our excellent Congressmen) are left to such ap culations as their own i leas o Grant's precilections and of the fitness and ctaims of prominent gentlemen in the Kepubli can party may suggest. But it is no iccubie that the time for the range of taese speculations beyond the limits of the Republican party has passed. The audacious chatter of the Democratic papers came near unsettling the latte of a few of the weaker brethren for a time; but it to-day there is a man of either party who honestly thinks there is probability or possiointy of Grant's "Johnsonizing," the credulous individual is to be sought for outside of this

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Startling Chapter of Crime and Ven geauce in Illinois.

From the Chicago Republican, Jan. 15. We have chronicled the fact of the killing of a manif named James A. Laird, a: Napierville Du Page county, by Chauncey Baney, with whose wife the deceased had been criminally in timate. A Coroner's inquest has since been held noon the remains, and a verdict returned in

From the testimony given at the inquest it appears that Mr. Chauncey Basley, the injured hurband, resided in the western subaros of Napierville; that some three months ago one James A. Laird, a young and not a bad look to man and formerly a resident of the village returned from the somewhat fast town of Cheyenne, where he had held the position of Sheriff of the county in watch Cheyenue is located, as also the position of Deputy United States Marshal of the district. During the three months since his return an improper timacy grew up between the ex-sheriff and the wire of Mr. Bailey, an intimacy which although perfectly evident to the community at large, was not known to Mr. Bailey till quite recently. At last a priend of the injured nos band told him of the disgraceful rumors, Bailey very properly commeaced to investigate as to the facts in the case. So accordingly be immediately etarted off to Figin, that is, to speak more accurately, be told his wife that he so intended. This departure for Elgin, Mrs. Barley was informed, would take place Wed morning. But this part of the programp e was not carried out. During the day the ex-sheriff received a note written in a feminine nand, conveying information that Mr. Bailey had left town for that day. Accordingly Mr. Laird proceeded to the house of the woman about nine o'clock in the evening. A gende tap at the door, and Mrs. Bailey admitted him-boon after the entrance of Lari Bulley appeared on the ground—gazing at the guil'y pair through a hole waich be had cut out in the winoow curtain the previous evening. His wife and Laird at the time were sitting together on a lounge in the sitting room, but soon went into an adjoining bedroom. Waiting but a few minutes. Batley burst in the door, and dashing into the begroom, caught his wife and her paramour flagrante deticto. Laird attempted to escape, but the outraged hu-band drew a revolver, and before the libertine reached the door, shot him in the breast, immediately over

the heart. Five sno's were fred in all only | SECOND EDITION reaching the open air, ran a few rods, and feil a corpse. Bailey immediately gave himself up, but the authorities d d not incorporate him, a lowing him to sleep where he desired to in the village.

The cause of the above tracedy, or one of its causes (Mrs. Barley), is a tolerally handsome won an, about 28 years of are. She commenced her career of free love by cloping with a Universalist clergyman. This first departure from virtuous womanhood was, bowever, bushed up, the erring woman apparently

becoming repentant.

Mr. Chaucey Sailey follows the occupation of a farmer and miller. Some few weeks since he returned from lowar where for some months

past he has speut most or his time, The tragedy has created great excitement to Naperville, where all the parties were well known. White its fearful circumstances appear to be fully appreciated by the residents, the feeling is very strong in favor of Mr. Bail-y, and rone reak of his set without vindicating him. There is no coubt that if he was to be tried today in Du Page county he would be instantly

HEAVY ROBBERY.

A Gentleman's Pocket Picked in NeW

Haven of \$22 500. From the New Haven Register, Jan. 16. Dr. W. H. M. Howard, of West Farley. Vt., arrived here last evening (15th) on the seven o'clock train from New York and remained until the departure of the cleven o'clock express for B ston. During the interval he called upon the tamily of Mr. O. F. Winchester. Soon after getting on board the train he discovered that his coat pockets had been cut open and a pocket-book stolen, in which he had fourteen \$1000 United Sales bonds, e.gh: \$1000 greenbacks, and one \$500 greenback-in all \$22,500. He remembered passing through a jostling crowd in the depot, and a brakeman on the train saw two men jump off after the train was in motion. Putting these facts together, Dr. Haward, after conferring with the police of Hartford, took an efficer and returned here this morring. On informing Mr. Winchester of the circumstances, however, it was learned that the cut was made before he called there, as Mr. Winches er observed it at the time. This would seem to indeate that the robbers was committed either in New York, on the road, or when he is the train on its arrival. There was a cut on the other breast of the decor's coat, about two inches long, which penetra ed another pocketbook in which was \$14,000, which the thieves did not succeed in extracting. Dr. Howard stated to the officer decaded by Cutef Lincoln to a tend to the case, that he received \$18,000 in New York in the pre-ence of no one but the president of the bank, where he obtained it; but that he counted over all he had in his hotel in the presence of the cierk. He was consident that no one but the cierk was present; but it is just possible that other eyes were upon him, and the fact that attempts were made to get po-session of both pocketbooks seems to indicate that the thieves were well booked as to their location. Dr. Howard's tamble required his immediate attention, and he has gone home, but the police will make every possible exertion to recover his property.

CANADA.

A circular has made its appearance in Washlegton advocating the annexation of Canada by peaceful negotiation as a quid pro quo tor the abandonment of the Alabama claims. After pointing out the advantages of appearation and the danger of Feutan invation. If the provinces continue much longer under English dominion, the circular continues:-

The time is ripe for appexation. The Emperor of Russia in the cession of Alaska has pointed out the way. The pending negotiations on what are called the 'Sisoama claims' turnish the opportunity. The protocol agreed upon between the high contracting parties empraces a presented claims ending tack to 1853. Being in the proposition for the cession of British North America, and while absorbing all these minor points in dispute it may be made, from financial and commercial equivalents embraced, too attractive to England to be resisted. In this connection the present aguation of reform in behalf of cooular rights and retrenchment among the British people would exert a powerful influence over the new liberal government under Mr. Glad-

The circular concludes by soliciting a reply, is the object is to gather the opinions of a num ber of intelligent men whose views are calculated to command public actention, in order that the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family and the two Governments concerned may be drawn to the grand proposition of annexa-tion as the proper basis for the settlement of the Alabama claims .- N. Y. Heraid.

Ben Wade. Ben Wade is held, like Washburne, to be one

of the Lecessities of Grant's position. He has been thrown out of the Sena e, after eighteen years' service, by an untimely and temporary eaction in his State; be has been Vice-Presiden in name and he came very near being President: he was a conspicuous candidate for a place beside Grant on the Chicago ticket, and he became so after baving been much talked of for the first place, and having sent his friends to tell Grant that if the General meant to allow the use of his name, then Wade only sought association with him. Republicans of all shades look upon these things as constituting Wade's certain title to being "taken care of, But he is sorely pressed from his own State, which has a fecuncity in great men most unfor tunate for these great men them-elves, who find that they are crowded altogether too close to thrive well; the persons who assume to champion his cause in many ca-es do him more harm ban good; and the fact that he has never done executive work, and is too old to learn, is against him. Then the army set have naturally great influence with Grant, and they have never learned to love the Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which their writers call the American Aulic Council, nor to forget the Old Senator who has said so many brusque things about the number of traitors West Point has given to the country. Nobody believes that these things can diminish Grant's apprec ation of the bluff Ohioan, whose i e has reen so noble a battle, but a good many believe that they dull the edge of his appetite for taking Wade as a contidential adviser. If there were a good vacant Judgeship or it Wade would be satisfied with a first class foreign misslop-such as that to St. Petersburg-most Republicans think that probably Grant's mind would be quite as easy.

Washburne. That Mr. Washburue is to be either asked what place be would prefer or offered one of the best is of course. Those who think that he would rather remain in the House to serve as watchdog of the Treasury, and take the kick of every rapacious gang that may be trying to break in, have overlooked his sixteen years' continuous service in the House, his desire in times past to escape to the Senate, and bifalling health. Public opinion has settled down into the belief that, on this last account, he would prefer the ea fer life of a toreign mission. Whoever has visited him lately at his residence has not failed to observe the rare French books of history that lie about his work-table, or the marked interest he has been showing in French affairs. This, to be sure, is only the indulgence of a ta-te formed long before General Grant was thought of for the Presidency, but the go-rips have fixed it that, if Washburne shoul go abroad, he is to succeed General Dix. the same process of studying his tastes, the told that, if he should take a Cabinet office, i would be the one in which the leaks are now thought to be the most serious and the copor tunity for economical reforms the greatest—the Department of the Interior.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Cuban Insurrectionists Consolidating-A Grand Move Anticipated-The Maine Senatorial Contest.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CUBA.

Arrival of a New Spanish Force-The Insurgents Concentrating - The Havans Peace Commission. By Cuba Cable.

NEUVITAS, Cuba, Jan. 14, via Key West, Fla., Jan. 17, 1869, - A force of Spanish infantry. numbering about 1500 men, arrived here yesterday. It is stated that they will leave shortly for the scene of operations.

News from Puerto Principe reports that heavy rains were falling, rendering the roads so bad as to be almost impassable. The insurgents besleging the town state that they are actively engaged in concentrating an army of 10,000 men for the purpose of making a vigorous assault upon the place, and are confident of being able to carry it by storm. They are reported as being plentifully supplied with excellent small arms, and have at present eight pieces of artiflery.

The commander of the besieged Spaniar is in Puerto Principe is aware of the preparations which are going on to attack him, and is hard at work placing the town in a thoroughly defensive position. A large number of laborers are engaged in fortifying and numerous barricades have been erected on the streets. Tue Spanish force numbers about 3500 men.

The Peace Commission from Havana has arrived, and a messenger has been sent to the insurgents with a proposition for a compromise. It is very doubtful, however, if the Commission will succeed in effecting a peace.

FROM MAINE.

The Senatorial Contest. Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 18 .- Mr. Morrill publishes card this morning, withdrawing the further use of his name in the Senatorial contest.

This leaves Hamlin the Republican candidate against the field. There is a talk of Morrill's friends, backed by the Grand Army of the Republic, running Governor Chamberlain as a candidate, and a combination has b en proposed with the Democrats.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

London, Jan. 18—A. M.—Consols for money and account, 93. U. S. 5-20s drm at 754. Stocks steady; Erie, 264; 111 nois Central, 934. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—A. M.—Cotton flat, and the sales will probably not exceed 100,000 bales. California Wheat, 11s, 8J. Corn, 35s, 6d. for old. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Jan. 18-P. M -Consols for money and account, 92; U. S. 5-20s quiet. Stocas

steady; Erie, 264; Ithnois Central, 93; Atlantic and Great Western 462.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—P. M.—Cotton is flat: nidding uplands 11id., middling Orleans 11id.

Breadstuffs quiet. HAVRE, Jan. 18. — Cotton quiet and unchanged QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18 .- Arrived, steamship

FRANKPORT, Jun. 18.—U. S. 5-20s, 791@791. ANTWERP, Jan. 18 - Petroleum firm at 561 @

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 18.—Stocks unsettled and lower. Chicago and Book island 125% Reading, 9% Canton C mpany, 6%; Erie, 29. Ceveland and Toledo, 10%; Cleveland and Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 120%; Michigan Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 90%; New York Central, 127%; Michigan Southern, 90%; New York Central, 127%; Virginia 8a, 6%; Missouri 6a, 87; Hudson River, 1312; 6-20a 692; 113; d. 1864, 109%; do. 1865, 110%; new 1084@108%; 10-4m, 107%. Gold, 136. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange, 100%

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

- In the north part of Saratoga county, town of Greenfield, N. Y., recently, there was a trio of weddings in one house, at the same time, on which occasion an old lady and her two daughters were led to the altar. The mother was a widow; the first daughter was a widow of two months, and her husband a widower of four months; the other was a girl of seventeen, and the espoused a man of about thirty years, who had recently obtained a divorce from a former wife. The minister was considerably confused to know when he had finished, and it was understood that he was to be paid at wholesale price, and receive the equivalent in fire wood.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Jan. 18. 1869, There is no material change to notice in the money market. Call loans are quoted at 6038 per cent. First-class commercial paper rangerom 8@10 per cent. per annum. market was inactive this morning, but prices generally were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 1073 was bid for 10-4 is; 1121 for 6s of 1881; 1134 for '62 5-20s; 1094 for '64 5-20s;

Kailroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 471@473, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 1293, an advance of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57@571, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 263@27, no change, and Philadelphia and Erie at 263@27, no change, City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Fifth and Sixth sold at 351, no change. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 11 for Heston-ville; and 37 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but hear of no sales. 235 was bid for North America; 314 for Mechanics; 138 for Southwark; 57 for Penn 7 ownship; 31 for Manuacturers'; 734 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 684 for Cern Exchange. kathroad shares were the most active on the

1101 for '65 5-20s; and 1084 for '67 5 20s. City

loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at

and 684 for Cern Exchang".

Caual shares were without change. Lehigh
Savigation sold at 294@294, a slight advance;

and Delaware Division at 494, no change. 13 was bid for Schoykill Navization commen; 2 2 for prefer ed do ; 72 for Morris Usual prefer.ed, and 124 for Susquebanna Caust. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Baven & Bro., No. 40 S. Tutra street

-Messra. Jay Croke & Co., quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6a of 1881, 112621124; 5-20a of 1862, 1134/21134; 5-20a, 1864, 1994/20109;; 5-20a, Nov., 1865, 1104/20104; July, 1865, 10-4/20108; do., 1867, 108/20108;; do. 1868, 10-4/20108; do., 1074/20107;. Union Pacific bolds, 1011/21014.

-Messra, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—

-Mesers, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.: -U. S. 6s of 1881. 112 @1124: do. 1862, 1134 2 134; do. 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 110 2 1104; do. 1365, new, 1084@1084; do., 1267, ac *, 1084 2 1084; do., 1868, 1084 @109; do., 5e, 10-40 , 1074 2 1074. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354 2 1364; Silver, 131@133

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Jan. 18 .- The Flour market is dull and depressed, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at \$5@5 50 for superfine; \$6@6 50 for extras; \$7 25@ 7.75 for fair and choice; and \$7.75@8 for fancy Iowa Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8 75@ 10 50 for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according quality. Rye Flour commands \$7.50@8 abarre Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Nething doing in Corn Meal.

There is no vitality in the Wheat market there being no demand, except for prime lots from the local miliers, and prices favor buyers. Sales of red at \$180@195 and smber at \$2@235. Fye is unchanged. Sales of Western at \$161@162. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of new yellow at \$7@91 cents and new white at \$5 @87 cents. Oats are without improvement. Sa es of Western at 72@75 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is firm, with sales at \$3.75 @9. Timothy is nominas. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.60@2.62.

Whisky is duli, and caunot be quoted over

Whisky is dull, and caunot be quoted over \$101@103 per gallon, du'v paid. Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, Jan. 18 - The Oattle market was moderately active this week, and prices were well maintained. 1800 head sold at 916010140. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8@ Sc. for fair to good do; and 5@7c. per lb. gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

the particulars of the sales:—

Head,
81, Owen Smith, Western, 6@9% gr.
66, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 2009%, gr.
52, Dengler & McCleese, Virginia, 698%, gr.
53, P. McFillen, Western, 86010%, gr.
68, P. Hathaway, Western, 756010 gr.
20, B. McFillen, Chester co., 2010, gr.
95, James McFillen, Western, 669 gr.
60, E. B. McFillen, Western, 869%, gr.
63, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 769, gr.
63, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 769, gr.
64, Mooney & Smith, Western, 74010, gr.
95, T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 64716, gr.
50, H. Chain, W. Penna, 654075, gr.
55, B. H. Frank, V. rginia, 698 gr.
70, Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 65408%, g 105, John Smith, Western, 0½@9½ gr.
55, S. H. Frank, V. rgiula, 6±8 gr.
70, Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 6±@8½, gr.
110, Hope & Co., Western, 7@9, gr.
47, M. Drytoos & Co., Pennsylvania, 6@8, gr.
41, Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@7, gr.
32, H. Clemson, Coester co., 9±0, gr.
33, H. Clemson, Coester co., 9±0, gr.
36, James Auli, Western, 5±@7½, gr.
21, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8@9½, gr.
30, Kimble & Wallace, Chester co., 6@10, gr.
18, L. Horn, Delaware, 5½@7½, gr.
60, R. Mayne, Western, 5±@7½, gr.
62, J. McArdie, Western, 6±@7½, gr.
62, J. McArdie, Western, 6±6½, gr.
64, C. Walker, Virginia, 5@6 gr.
67, Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6½@7½, gr.
21, W. Duffy, Western, 5±6, gr.
14, W. Sanders, Chester co., 8@9½, gr.
14, W. Sanders, Chester co., 8@9½, gr.
14, W. Sanders, Chester co., 8@9½, gr.
15, Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
16, Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
17, Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
18, S. Steinberg, Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
19, W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
11, W. Sanders, Chester co., 8@9½, gr.
12, W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
14, W. Sanders, Chester co., 8@9½, gr.
15, Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
16, Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
17, Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
18, S. Steinberg, Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
21, W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
21, W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
22, W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
23, S. Steinberg, Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
24, W. Sanders, Chester co., 8@9½, gr.
25, S. Steinberg, Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
26, J. McArdie, Western, 5@6, gr.
27, Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
28, S. Steinberg, Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
29, J. W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
20, Walker, Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
21, W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
21, W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
21, W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
22, J. W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
23, J. W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
24, W. Sanders, Chester co., 8@10, gr.
25, J. W. Sanders, Virginia, 6½, gr.
26, J. McArdie, Western, 5. Western, cows were without change. 150 head sold at

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages

50@80 for Cow and Calf, and \$10@65 per head for

Boston. Jan. 18.—The Darque Labanto, from Leith for Philadelphia, put into Plymouth, England, Jan. 2d. leaky.

New York, Jan. 18.—Arrived, steamship New York, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN. Jan. 18.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, esterday, from New York.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-CLEARED THIS MORNING.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJANUARY 18.

CHEARED THIS MORNING.
Barquentine Harmony, Stephen. Antworp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Ida Borner, Trinidad, John Mason & Co.
Schr Alex. Young, Young, Unarieston, S. C., Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, Sagua la Grand, Geo. C. Car-Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, Waitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr Caroline, Tice, Miliville, Whitely, America, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones 24 hours from New York, with midee to Join F. Ool.

Barque America Gebring, Haynis, 72 days from Hull, Rog., with old railroad from to order. Towed up by tug America

Boar Mary G. Collins, Endicott, 3 days from New York, with 18 000 bushels wheat to E. A. Sonder & Co. Schr Issac Rich, Eryant, 16 days from St. John, N. F., with fish to order. Schr Ciara, Mulford, from Savannah, with lumber Schr Chars, Mulford, from Savabnah, with lumber to captain.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse to A. Groven Jr.

Steamer J. & Sariver, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore with mdse to A. Groves, Jr.

Steaming America, Victor, trop Delaware Breakwater. Brought up barque America Gehring, Towed to sea Sunday morning barques Etiza Oulios, for Antwerp, and Beaste Harris, for Genoa, both from Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell hence, arrived at Boston at 8 A. M. Yesternay.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, kence, at Charleston vectorias. Barque Cynthia Palmer, Milner, hence, at Antwerp 2d inst.

Barque Valkyria, McKenzie, hence, at Antwerp 2d instant. instant.

Hrigs Condova Eddy: S V Merrick, Norden; and L T. Stocker. Bibber, for Philade pala, were loading at Matarasa Sta last.

Brig Bachelor. for Delaware B cakwa'er, via Sagua, with 250 bbos sugar, at \$6 25, was chartered at Havane 9th inst.

Brig Wm. Mair. for Delaware Breakwater. via Sagua, with 300 bhds. sugar, at \$5 25, was chartered at Havana 9th 1ast.

Bebr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, hence, at Savannah yesterdsy. Bobr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Fohr Bertha Souder. Wocster, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole lith inst.

Schr Jan es Satterthwalta. Parker. from Boston for Philadelphia at New York yesterday.

Schr Sylvan, for Philadelphia with 800 boxes sugar, was chartered at Havann 5th inst.

Bohr addie Ryerson Huiceings, hence for Partland, at Holmes' Hole 15th 10st.

Schr Surprise. Symmes, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 14th inst.

Sohr Lydia A. May, Baker. from Newberyport for Philadelphia, satied from New London 18th inst.

Schr St. Lydia A. May. Charlest May T. Baker. Crosby: and Mary Milnes. Crowell, hence, at Buston 18th inst.