# HE EVENING TELEGRAPH:

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# EUROPE.

IRST EDITION

Dates to Jan. C.

Caribaldi's Recent Address-The Eastern Question and the Paris Conference-The Situation in ! pain.

General Continental News

By an acrival at New York yesterday, we have Dail advices from Europe to January G. SPAIN.

The Minister of the Interior on the Recent Insurrection.

Seper Sagosta, Minister of the Interior, on January 5 issued a circular, in which he attribules the insurrection in Cadiz and Maiaga to the Reactionary party, mentioning as proof the Feurbon conspiracies discovered at Pampeluna, Burgos, and Barcelona The circular says: -

a coup d'etat, or of disarm no the citizen militia. The present agitation tends to prevent the carrying out of universal suffrage in Spain, the meeting of the Cories, and the definitive con-sitution of the country, and has, moreover, the effect of paralyzing Spanish credit. The Government, aware of the manuarres which are being employed, is resolved to preserve intact the sacred deposit of the National soverelenty, and to maintain order until the assem-bing of the Cortes, whose decision it respect-fully awaits, and does not desire to influence." Fighting in Malaga.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a detailed ac-General in-Chae: or the army of Andalusia arrived in the town, it seems, early on the morning of the 31st ult. and a few hours later issued a proclamation declaring the place in a state of siege, and calling upon the militia, or toluniers, to surrender their arms in the course of the day. Some few had already done to the previous day, but the majority had refused, thrown up a number of carricades, and were prepared to fight. The Muitary Governor of Malaza had meanwhile not this hostile attiinde by occupying all the strate, ic points of the lown. The first encounter took place before the expiration of the delay the General m-Chief had granted, viz., in the afternoon of the 31-t uh., a battation of chasseurs being, it is and attacked by the insurgents. The struggle lasted till nine o'clock in the evening, by which bour the rioters were put to flight, and their barricades taken at the point of the bayonet. Early next morning an attempt was made to distribute the prociamation issued the day before; but the colonel charged with the duty was fred at, and the struggle recommenced. At one there was a passe; the insurgents offered terms: the terms we've rejected by the military authorities, and a quarter of an hour atterwards frir g recommenced. The fort and two ships-ofwar in the harbor then assisted the troops, but the resistance offered was so obstinute that even when night fell it had not been entirely overcome, although six bundred of the rioters had been made prisoners

Release of Prisoners Taken at Malega. General Cabaltero, on January 4, released 600 of the prisoners taken by him during the recent fighting, but has detained 230 others, who will

be tried be ore the tribunals. The Carlist Conspiracy in Spain.

The Gaulois of January 5 states that the Carlist conspiracy d scovered at Barcelona has ramifications in Saragosea, Tortosa and Lerida, According to the same paper several arrests smong military men have been made, and compromising papers have been seized by the autho-

Voice of the London Presson the Situation in Spatu.

The London Daily News of the 4th says:-The Spanish revolution has not yet passed out of its stage of violence. \* \* \* The chiefs of the Provisional Government have shown Spain with what ease a revolution can be made. They have not shown how a permanent government can be established, nor formed a government which Spain may be disposed to keep. The revolution was nade by the soldiery, the people Spain acquiescing and approving. It it is to be a mere mutiny of the army the nation should be promptly consulted. Donotless between the republican teeling of the towns and the monarchical teeling of the country there is a latent conflict embarrassing to the authorities. But the Fabian policy of delay has not the promise of success, and nothing can be more dangerous than to allow time and opportunity for armed risings and bloody restorations of order, such as those which Cadia and Malaga bave just witnessed.

The London Post observes: -The difficulty of the monarchists still is what it ever was, the want of any presentable monarch around who n to rally; and this is certainly a grave disad-vantage, for the innate spirit of loyalty which distinguishes the Spanish people, and which, if had but a wor hy object, might be developed to any extent, runs a great risk of dying out for vant of such an object. It is extremely unformate for them that the Duke of Montpensier should have managed to make such a poor agare throughout the revolution. He had not emerged from the discredit which his nonappearance at Cadiz with the returning generals had brought upon him, when he was made to appear ridiculous through the Provisional Government against the Cadiz surgents. Since then he has been the chosen bott of the Spanish newspapers, and it can hardly be expected that the high-spirited and subtive nation to rule whom he now openly spires will pardon him both, though it might have overlooked one of these jucidents. Don Carlos, though he has the advantage of having made no evert mistakes, can command even fewer suffrages than the Duke de Montpensier, and there is no other serious candidate in the feld; while the expedient of choosing one of the princely minors who are supposed to have preensions to the throne and of keeping the place of the chosen one by a regent would only proong the interregnum under more unfavorable

conditions. On the whole, the more Spanish affairs unfold themselves the less hope does there seem to be of a smooth progress to a satisfactory settle ment of the country in new paths. But the cortes t onstituyentes may yet save the country from abarchy. Whether they will do so must sepend upon the amount of tact, moderation, ad, above all, of unseldsh patrio is a which ne fortacoming elections may produce.

ENGLAND.

British Comments on China. From the London Telegraph, Jan. 5.

. Were China opened up by rail ways and spanned by telegraph wires, it would brough force of bab t begin to lose its present fread of foreigners and the danger of attacks our countrymen would disappear. But gany even of those who know Cama will scout such an idea as absurd. China, the most stab hernly antiquated of countries, echoing with the sound of the railway whistle! The notion he seem as preposterous as the plan of makme a railway to toe moon. Nevercheless with all their barred of roreigners, the Chinese have a keen eye to the main chance. Let them see for a time, they will use it. Show them that rallways and telegraphs will pay, and in the course of a generation the Stephensons and the

Wheatstones of the West will have effected a vast change in the Celestial land. Already, ad-eo, the appliances of modern civilization have done much to shorten the distance between the West and the East. Take one striking example of the fact. Kinkt ta is a town on the border line between China and Asiatic Russia. order like between China and Asiatic Russia.

A telegram sent from that town at halfpast ten on Saturday morning last arrived
at our Foreign Office on Sunday morning.
Some time age it was a boast that by
means of pony mails letters could be sent from
Peken to Kukkha in three weeks. But let a
telegraph be constructed between that capital and the frontier town, and London might com-municate with Pekin in a single day. Thus our deplomatic agents in thina could at once receive instructions direct from headquarters, and the risk of war between the two countries would be proportionately lessened. The great fact, however, is, that the telegraphic agency has at last made its way even into the remote, untravelled wilds of Central Asia, and that the most distant and most thinly peopled countries are obtaining the means of instantaneously communicating with the centres of civilization.

The Ritualistic Excitements.

From the London Star, Jan. 4. For a time the ritualists are likely to have public attention all to themselves. When a boy goss up for punishment be is followed by the eyes of the whole school; they have an engaging currosity to see "how he takes it." There is much the same curiosity in regard to the ritualists, for whom the late judgment may be said to he in a certain sense penal. So far as we are able to judge from what has been made public, ritualistic opinion is pretty evenly divided be-tween submission and resistance. At the meeting at the Freemasons' tavern on Wednesday, however, the voices for submission seemed to have it; at least nearly all the more responsible ministers counselled moderation. But in this there was a good deal of the moderation of the there was a good deal of the moderation of the man who keeps cool that he may hit the narder. Dr. Pusey advised submission, but protested against the court. Mr. Mackon ochie very sensibly said that as he had pleaded before the court he should abide by its decision. There were some fire-enters, though, under Mr. Bennett, of Frome, and Mr. Nusee, who were for near the court for the country of the sension. open war. One sentence, from the published account of these proceedings is eloquent in its suggestiveness. 'No ear of secession, except among ladies, seemed to be entertained." We are puzzled to know whether to treat this as a stup d imputation on the good sense of the sex. or to compliment the ritushats on their know ledge of the feminine nature. The event will

What the English Ritualists Will Do. The Rev. Mr. Mackonochie has addressed the following letter to the London I mes:-

St. ALEAN'S CLERGY HOUSE, Brooke street, Holborn, E. C., Feast of the Circumcision, 1869. -My Dear Lord Archbistop: —I beg to acknow-leage, with many thanks, your Grace's very kind letter of December 29, which has since appeared in the Times newspaper. The subject is one which deeply concerns many, both clergy and laity, and not myself alone; it is, moreover, at this time the matter of their most scrious coasideration. Under these circumstances, I seel sure that your Grace will excuse me from entering into any detailed discussion of the question.
"I cannot, however, close this question with-

out specially thanking you or the great personal kindness and consideration which I have received from your Grace during the last ten years. Believe me, my dear Lord Archbishop, yours very truly and respectfully, "ALEX. HERIOT MACRONOCHIE."

#### ITALY. Garibaldi's Address to the Electors of Ozleri,

Garibaldi, who some mouths ago resigned his seat as a member or the Italian Chamber, has Sardinia. In the address of thanks which he has sent to the electors, and which is dated Caprera, December 24, he says he finds himself strangely embarrassed between his affection for the people and his repugnance to approach a government which, to use the expression employed by a distinguished Englishman towards that of Naples in 1860, may be called the "negation of God." He and his friends, he adds, although republicans, accepted the monarchy in good faith, and only asked that it should ameliorate the condition of the people and maintain its dignity towards other nations, and destroy the 'vampire' by which Italy has been for ages oppressed. Garibaldi goes on to say that he does not like bitter words, and that he should have respected any Govern-ment whatever which did good; but he denies that the Government of Italy can do anything but commit exactions, squander the substance of the people, and become the agent of a foreign power. He then refers to the expedition against Rome which was terminated by the disaster of Montara, and maintains that the disaster was entirely brought about by the treachery of the Italian Government. In conclusion Garibaldi says that he accepts the office to which he has been elected, not because of the personal inviolability which it confers—for his constituents know how that is respected in Italy-but because of his affection for the people, whom he undertakes to serve, "badly perhaps." but still with all his heart and soul.

FRANCE.

The French Emperor's New Year's Speech.

We have already published the Emperors brief address to the Diplomatic Corps on New Year's Day. To the congratulations of the Deputies his Majesty replied:—' Every year the co-operation of the Legislative Body becomes more indispensable to the preservation in France of that real liberty which can only prosper through respect for the laws and a just balance of power. It is always, therefore, with lively satisfaction that I receive the expression of your devoted and patriotic sentiments.

To the members of the Court of Cassation the Emperor andressed the following: -"The sense of justice must penetrate now more than ever our national custome; it is the most sure guar-

antee of liberty." His Majesty spoke as follows to the clergy:— The congratulations of the clergy move me deeply: their prayers sustain and console us. From what is going on in the world we can see low indispensable it is to assert the great prinliples of Christianity, which teach us virtue. but we may know how to live, and immortality,

that we may know how to die. THE EASTERN QUESTION. An Appeal to the Patriotism of the Greek Nation.

Athens, Dec. 26, 1838.—The Ministers have addressed the following proclamation to the

Greek nation:-Fellow-citizens:-You know already the circumstances in which the country stands. He Majes'y's Government, supported by the repre-

sentatives of the nation, works ardently to procure the necessary means to upholi the rights of the country and the national nonor. It is also fully convinced that in acting, as it has till now, in accord with the feeting manifeeted by the entire nation it will worthilly uphold the rights of the country and completely meet the national expectations. The competent Ministers have appointed everywhere committees to collect voluntary contributions to procure the material means which are indis-pensable. Fellow-citizens, patriotism, which has always been the characteristic of the Hellenes, is the most solid basis of the governmental measures. This is why the Government makes this appeal to you with every confidence convinced, as it is, that it will have your whole

ATHENS, Dec. 12 (24), 1868, Signed: D. Bulgaris, Pre-ident; P. Delyan-nis, Minister for Foreign Affairs; N. Canaris, Minister for the Navy; General Spiro Milis, Minister for War; A. Mayromicanis, Minister f r Public Instruction, etc.
The following is an extract from the

circular above alluded to, and which the M nisters of Home Affrairs and of Finance have addressed to the prefects, sub-prefects, and tax

rec livers of the Greek kingdom:
\* \* We have no information to convey to you relative to voluntary contributions; they oppend on the free will and feelings of the subscribers; but every subscription, however small, shall be accepted. As to money deposits on loans, the commission in general, and each commissioner in particular, are requested to constantly inform the cit zens of the alvantages derived from the 28,000,000 loan voied on the 12th (24th) April, 1867, copies of which is ware 12th (24th) April, 1867, copies of which is a are forwarded to the competent authorities. According to that law, every treasury bond has a nominal value of 280 dischons, but they resily are worth but 224 drachmas. The interest has been fixed by the law of last year at eight per cent, of the nominal capital. Therefore it reaches ten per cent. However, the Government, wishing to give to the capitalists greater advantages than those grantel to Trasury Londholders inscribed till now, has raised the rate to nine per cent, on the nominal capital—viz., eleven per tent, on the real capital. That law, already sanctioned, will be published in the official government paper. The loan is supk every six months by the deaving of loan is sunk every six months by the da wing of bonds. The bonds so drawn are reimb in-ed at the rate of 280 drachmas, instead of 240 really given by the capitalist. Thus, it is a new profit of twenty-five is ricent, on the paid up capital. Full and secure guarantees are given for the sinking fund and the payment of interest The receipts of the customs at Athens, the Piracus and Patras exceed every six montas a third the sum required for that purpose. The commissioners, having in view the advantag s commissioners, having in view the advantaz s of the said loan, are to impress upon and convince, cepselessly, the capitalists, that while they lend their money on alvantageous terms they fornish at the same time the Government with the necessary means to fulfit the important duties in connection with the present state of affairs. It is important that you should explain to the citizens that the actual circumstances are urgent, and that any loss of time and want of runds will have deplorable consequences. The Government, teckoning moon the pure patriousm of ment, teckoning upon the pure patriousm of the Hellenes and on the dutes which the country imposes on all, is fully convinced that every one, rich or poor, will give it assistance and enable it to assert, nobly and worthity, the national rights. The commission, acting as a whole, or each neaber acting in particular, will send to the tax receivers, who have re-ceived instructions to that effect, the names of the voluntary subscribers or of the subscribers to the loan. The Government reckon also on your patriolism in the fululment of your duties. We think it useless to misist again that the question concerned is daily becoming more and more urgent; therefore, as soon as you shall have received this circular you will meet and

begin your work in ea nest. Athens, Dec. 12 (24), 1868. D. BULGARIS.

Meeting of the Conference. The Turquie of Constantinople, of January 4, publishes an article under the above head, in publishes an article under the above had, in which it says:—"Russia baving taken initiatory steps towards electing a diplomatic decision, has done so under the veil of exaggerated localism; nevertheless, her designs are sufficiently apparent. Ever since the vear 1856 it has always been Russia who sought to revive the lastern question, and now Russia, aware that the insurrection in Crete has terminated owing to the energetic attitude of the Ports, processes a conference, which it is impossible proposes a conference, which it is impossible for the powers to refuse to join without incorring heavy responsibilities. Russia hopes that the result of such conference will be the abandona ent of the measures adopted by the Porte for the expulsion of the Heliches. The Turkish Government, however, will not submit to the discussion of her legitimate acts of self-defense. Should such a step be taken, its Pienipotentiary would at once retire, and the Conference would collapse." The article concludes by advising Russia to be careful, since another war might indeed be more disastrous than was the Crimean War.

# PERRY'S VICTORY.

The Survivors of the Great Event. The New Orleans Picayune of January 3 says
-The officer of the war of 1812, who furnished

a recent correction on this subject has received letter from the eminent Dr. Taliaterro, of Cincinnati, from which he sends the following

I have received a lengthy obituary notice of Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, Ruo te Island. He died on the 19th of Fecember, 1868, aged eighty years. He was the last surviving commissioned officer of the Per.y victory. There were seven of us at the inauguration of the O. H. Perry monument September 10,

1860. Stephen Chaplin, Parsons informed me, now of Builalo, New York, was a sailing master, and not a commissioned officer. He commanded the Scorpion, and fired the first and last gan it the memorable victory 10th of September, 1813. He informs me by letter that his health is delicate, and has been conuned to his room for the 1814. James Artles and John Tocker, of the Caledonis, were with me at Creveland in 1860: the former died in April, 1866, the latter in November, 1865, natives of Mason county, Ken tucky. Both belonged to Captain John Payne's troop of cavalry-the same company to which I belonged. We three, and eighteen others of Payne's company, volunteered at Camp Seneca, and were headed by our venerated chieftain, General William Heury Hatrison, down the

Sandusky Bay to Perry's fleet.
Major McLean, of the Niagara, a pauper of Erie, Pennsylvania, ninety-two years of age, walks to town. one mile, in pleasant weather, with a stick only, and a broken hip fractured

Yet another, town and State not mentioned; There is a town pauper, eighty-two years of age, in Middletown, who was in the battie of Lake Erie, was one of the seven that rowed Commo dore Perry from the Lawrence to the Niagara, received three wounds in the action, and carries in his chest a ball that he received on that day.

# MAIL ROBBERY.

Daring Theft in Pittsburg. The Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday morn

ing relates the following:-A bold attempt was made to rob the mail at the Union depot Saturday evening. It is stated that about half-past 7 o'clock, while the mail car of the Fast Line Express on the Penusylvania Radread was standing on the track, mail agent stepped into the front portion of the car to attend to some bactuess. While he was absent a man watked up on the dark side of the car, and reaching his hand inside, drew out one of the lorg iroa-bound mail boxes filled with mail matter, took it to a tence near by and put it through the railing. He tien coolly raturned, and was about to pass out through the depot when be was arrested by Officer Johnston, who had been informed by Mr. Henry Kegry, the Depot Master, of the movement of the man. The box was then recovered, and the man conveyed to the lock up by Officers Johnson and Wilson. He is to have a hearing to day before a United States Commissioner. The accused is a respectably dressed man, with black whiskers, and of rather prepossessing appearance. He denies all knowledge of the robbery; says he is a respectable citizen from New Haven, Connection and his name is It is supposed that it was the intention of the robber to leave the box by the feace until the train left, when he could easly get it and remove the contents. It is said by those con nected with the Post Office Department that hoxen have been missed several times at the Union depot, and found afterwards on the hillside near by, broken up and the contents missing. The matter will be thoroughly inves-tigated. Perhaps this arrest may throw some

light on the fermer robberies.

#### THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.

The Alleged Confessions of Samuel B. Arnold and Atzerott.

The Baltimore American of yesterday introduces two remarkable papers, as follows:

"Now that the trial of John Surratt for participa ion in the assassination of President Lincoln has been thrown out of court through the technicalities of the law, and he is an ionneed as preparing for press a narrative of the whole transaction it may serve a good purpose to give publicly to the following statement of Samuel B. Arnold, one of the prisoners at the Dry Tertugas, made in Baltimore, voicintarily, four

days after the assassination.
We also give the con easion of Atzerodt, made in his cell on the night belief the execution. Both of these confersions we have in our possession, in the handwriting of the pri-oners: in the handwriting of the pri-oners; and they have bitberto not been made piblic, under the expectation that they would be used in the trial of John Sarratt. The confession of Ainold was made in the office of Marshal McPhad on the 18th of April, 1865, manediately on his being brought to this city from Fortress Minroe. He sat down at a design and voluntarily wrote it without may questioning. The contes-tion of Atze oit was made in his cell at Washington, on the night before his execution. He asked for unper, and it is written with a lead proof, the disc injected manner of it indicating the state of mind of the prisoner.

Arnold's "con'ession" is addressed "to whom t may concern.' and says, first, that he met J. Wilkes Booth at Barnum's Hotel, Battimore, in September, 1864, by special invitation. He mad been his schoolmate at St. Timothy's Hall, in 1852, and had not met him since. The meeting was a very social one at first. Michael O'Laugh. in soon joined them, and conversation turned upon the Confederacy, of which all three were enthusiastic admirers. Then costed the proposition by J. Wilkes Booth of kidnapping Presisition by J. Whikes Booth of kidnapping President Lincoln, carrying him to Richmond, and so compel an exchange of all the prisiners in Federal bands. Arnold and O'Laughlin consented to enter into the conspiracy, and swore to divulge the secret to no one. Months passed after this before anything was done. Booth then made his appearance with a trank, in which he had two gots, cap cartridges (spender rifles), revolvers, knives, belts, cartridge boxes, cartridges, caps, canteens, all fully fixed for service, which were to be used in case of pursuit, and two parto bandouffs to handouff the President. He gave the pistols, knives, and handouffs to o'l aughlin and Arnold, to ship to Washington. They carried them to Washington, and, after arriving there, Booth told them partially of his thears plan, but they were left partially of his thearrs plan, but they were left in the dark for a month or two. He was conin the dark for a month or two. He was continually in the company of a man named John Surrati, who was then unknown to them. They were entirely idle in the meantime, explaining the fact by talking about oil stock speculations. In the latter part of March, 1865, Arnold met Booth, Surrati, Atzeredt, O'Langhin, and two other parties. The plan of relizing the Fres deat was then definitely agreed upon, and each was assigned his part. The lights being out, Arnold was to rush part. The lights being out, Arnold was to rush into the private box and seize the President, while Atzeroot and J. Wilkes Booth were to handcuif him and lower him on the stage. Moseby was to caich and hold him till we got Surratt and another man were to be on the other side of the Eastern Branch bridge to fucility's escape. It was afterwards changed to Moseby and Booth to catch him in the box, and to lower him to Arnold on the stage. O'Laugalin and the unknown were to put the lights out, an i Surratt and Avzerodt to be on the other side of the bridge. Arnold said it could not be accom-plished. If that they could get him out of the box and to the tridge they would be stopped by the sertinel. "Shoot the sentinel," said Booth. Arnold said that would not do, for if an alarm was given there the whole thing was up, and, as for me, I wanted a chance for escape and success. Michael O'Loughlin wanted to argue threatening. The meeting broke up without a settlement. The Richmond authorities, so far as Arnold knew, had no knowledge of the conspiracy. In a few days after Arnold cut loose from it entirely. He got employment at Fortress Monroe, and never saw or corresponded with Footh again. He sever heard Booth speak of kithing Lincoln, and did not suspect that such could be the result. The plan of escaping with the President after cetting him out of the theatre was to place him in the buggy purchased for the purpose, and criss Eastern Branch bridge. Surratt and Atzerodt were to follow them to where a boat was concealed; turn the horse loose, place the President in the bost, and cross the Potomac to the Virginia shore, and thence to make their way to Richmond. Surratt knew the route, and was to act

Booth was the correspondent of Doctors Madd, Garland, and Queev.
Atzerodt confe-sed to having been personally concerned in the murder itself, gives some inte-resting details, and directly involves John Surratt in all that pertained to the capture of the President.

as pilot. Besides these written statements of

Arnold, he verbally communicated the fact that

# CABINET SPECULATIONS.

Who May and May Not be Appointed as Secretary of War. The New York Tribune's correspondent, without wishing to commit himself by announcing the "coming men," gives us the following infor-

mation:-

Or General Rawlins, it is to be said that only two considerations can prevent his going into the Cabinet. One is his very uncertain health; the other. Grant's possible un willingness to lose the immediate personal service on which he has leaned since 1861. To these may perhaps be aoded General Rawlins' own districtination to undertake work with which he has little famili-arity, and in which he has not bitherto been specially interested. General Scholleld's friends firmly believed, three weeks ago, that he was sure to be retained in the War Department. He went in by Grant's advice; he has given Grant more than satisfaction; he has been especially during the campaign, with almost unlimited use of Grant's authority and name: he has managed affairs at toe South, during a most

critical period, with signal discretion. But, on the other hand, Grant has often expressed his belief that, as a general rule, anny officers should avoid civilian positions, and a bill that seems to be approved by a great many of his supporters in Congress is sumed directly cases as that of Schoneld. On the whole, it is certain that the present Secretary of War, like Senator Wade, will be "taken care of," but not at all certain that he will continue in the post whose duties he now discharges acceptably. Mr. Stanton's case is complicated in many ways. There was a time when General Grant was reported as complaming to Mr. Johnson that the Secretary of War commanded the army, instead of the General-to-Chief. Tuen there came a time when these officers cooperated most cordully in movements distasteiul to Mr. Johnson. No man has warmer backing among Republicans than Mr. Stauton; and no man has bitterer enemies, open or concealed, among the army people-from Sherman down-among whom Grant's most intimate as-

sociates are found. Mr. Stanton is probably stucere in saying that he is willing to retire to private lite; and it is certain that his health forbids ais underfaving again such labors as made his alministration of the War Department a marvel. is talked of for the State Department and for the Tieasurs; but many of Grant's triends doubt whether the "heroic practice" for which he was famous would exactly suit the wants of cither our diplomacy or our finance. On the other hand, there is an opinion, much talked of, that, if the country were raked with a drag-net, no two other public men could be brought no concerning whom there would be such a moral certainty that they would collect the revenue and drive out the thieves, as concerning Edwin M. Stanton and Benjamin F. Busier. Butler is out of the question, of course; but there is no doubt that this consideration weighs largely with the President elect in Stanton's favor.

The Delaware Senatorship-Western Railroad Subsidies-St. Louis Officials in Duress-The Indian War.

Financial and Commercial

#### FROM DOVER.

The Delaware Senatorial Election. pecial Despatch to The Rivening Telegraph.

DOVER, Jan. 19 .- Thomas F. Bagard, Esq., and the Hon. James A. Bayard were to-day unanimously elected United States Senators from Delaware, the former to serve six years from the 4th of March, and the latter for the remainder of the present term, expiring on that

### FROM ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Subsidies — Retaining Public Moneys. Special Despaich to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. Louis Jan. 19.-A memorial to Congress has been adopted in the Missouri Senate asking for a subsidy to complete the Central Pacific Railroad eastward to the one bundredth meridian. A similar memorial has been introduced into the Kansas Legislature. The Union Pacific Road, it is rumored, will not ask for another subsidy, but will sanction the completion of the other route.

It is removed to day that Comptroller Dreendorf, ex-Comptroller Watt, and ex-Auditor's Clerk Garrell have been indicted for retaining public money in their possession without anthority of law-one of the results of the investigation into city finances.

## FROM UMAHA.

The Indians - Northwestern Railroad Enterprise.

Special Despatch to The Roening Telegraph. Омана, Jan. 19 .- Letters from Fort Randall eport the Indians on the new Upper Missouri reservation quietly enjoying their Government rations. The troops at Forts Bandall and Sally are in good health. The election of officers of the Sioux City and Columbus Railroad resulted in the choice of W. Adair for president, and G. D. Graff for vice-president. It is expected the road will scoure a land grant from the Legisla-

## Trial of a Priest.

ture, now in session, to enable them to prosecute

HOLYOKE, Jan. 19 .- Rev. Patrick S. Harkins, Catholic priest of this town, was to-day tried on a charge of assault and battery on Cornelius O'Leary, a parishioner, and prominent citizen, and fined ten dollars and costs. O'Leary was publicly excommunicated on Sunday last.

Fatal Accident.

Worcester, Jan. 19 .- John C. Kinley, a harness maker, was run over and killed by a train

#### of cars, near West Newton, last night. THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable,

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 19-A. M .- Consols for money 921; for account, 9216093. U. S. 5-20s firm at 751

American stocks steady; Eric Rallroad, 264; Il nois Central, 93. Liverpoot, Jab. 19—A. M.—Cotton dull; up-and middlings, 11 d.; Orleans middlings, 11 d.; sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bates. The

California Wheat, 11s. 6d.@11s. 86; No. 2 red Western, 9s. 8d. 9s. 9d.

Havre, Jan. 19—A. M.—Cotton closed easter last night; low middlings affoat, 136f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVEBPOOL, Jan. 19-12-30 P. M .- Provisions unchanged. HAVRE, Jan. 19-P. M .- Cotton opened heavy both on the spot and affoat at 133", on the spot, and 135", affoat. LONDON, Jan. 19—1 P. M —Consols 925, for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 75\frac{1}{2}.

American stock market steady at last quo-LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19 .- 1 P. M .- Cotton easier, but not lower. Lard quiet and steady. Tallow firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19-2 A. M .- The markets for varns and labrics at Manchester are less favoraole and cause a duliness. No. 2 red Western Wheas, 9s, 7d.@9s. 8d.; Corn. 35s. 6d. for old mixed Western, and 34s. @34s. 6d. for new.

# Markets by Telegraph.

NEW York, Jan. 19—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 1994; Reading, 944; Canton C mpany, 5 %; Erie, 394; Cieveland and Toledo, 10 dg; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 80; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 124; Michigan Central, 1174; Michigan Southern 92; New York Contral, 1634; Ribnots Central, 1 & Cumberland preferred 374; Virginia 8a, 614; Mesbur, 6a, 574; 5-82a, 1682, 1124; do, 1564, 1094; do, 1566, 1104; new 403, 601063, 10-408, 1974; Gold, 1354s. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 1004.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report torough their 

# JERSEY EXCITED.

The Millville Inhabitants See a Ghost, Lethargic New Jersey is now and then roused up by a second-rate sensation. Now it is a ghost. The Millville Republican says:-"For some ten cays past our citizens have been agitated by the rumor that a gaunt and ferocious individual, in the guise of his satanic majesty, had appeared in divers places in this city, to the terror of pedestrians who were out after 10 o'clock at night, and women and children especially have been cautious how they ventured from hone. No two persons can agree as to his precise appearance. Some describe him as ciad in a long black rone, with horns upon his head, and emitting flashes of sulphurous flame. allose her a terrible bugbear. O hers say it is a man clad in a black robe, but minus horas and sulphur. There is no doubt, however, that some individual, not having the fear of the law before his eyes, and being moved and instigated by the cevil,' as the bills of indictment say, has or some purpose, best known to himself, adopted a discutse, and is engaged in frightenwanted. He is immediately desired. Mayor Corson wants to see him. Constable Johnson

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#### Americans in Paris.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the bankings office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris—furcished by Smith, Randolph & Co., Philadelphia—for the week ending December 31, 1863:—

H. P. Kidder and family, and Miss Mosher, Boston; C. E. Habieht, New York; Mr. and Mrs. William R. Sands, New York, and Miss Gardiner, Gardiner's Island, New York; Mr. and Mrs. James W. Clark, and J. Winslow Clark, Oxford, New York; Rev. L. R. Brewer, Carthage, New York; Mr. and Miss. Luther Gilbert, and Miss. Addle Gilbert, Boston; Alden J. Adams, New York; Mr. and Miss. Luther Gilbert, and Miss. Addle Gilbert, Boston; Alden J. Adams, New York; Dr. D. T. Fiske and wife, Newouryport, Mass., and Miss. Bulla M. Dutton, Auburndale, der, and Miss. Bulla M. Dutton, Auburndale, der, and Miss. Elia Wallworth, Boston; Archur C. Walworth, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Weils, Miss Julia C. Welts, Miss Charlotte H. Parker, and Miss Katherine R. Parker, New York; Mr. Ellot Smith, Mr. Angustus F. Smith, and Miss Fionesce Smith, New York; Mrs. Mrs. M. C. Braotingham, Miss Elizaceta K. Hawley, and Mr. F. F. Brantingham, Conn.; William Herrick and family, and Miss H. P. Williams, New York; Charles H. Farnham, New York; George F. Herbert, New York; Charles R. Waish, New York; Charles H. Farnham, New York; George F. Herbert, New York; Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Osbon, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. C. Wilson, and William Kumbel Wilson, Brookelyn; E. Bement, Staten Island, New York; L. W. Carryl, New York; D. B. Strong, Pennsylvania; G. W. Sanford, New York; Francis G. Young, New York; Rev. J. H. Carroll, New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Huribut, New York; Charles P. Corbit, New York; Francis G. Young, New York; Rev. J. H. Carroll, New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Huribut, New York; Charles P. Corbit, New York; George A. Hearn, New York.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Jan. 19. 1869,

The Money market is rather easier, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans rule at 6@8 per cent. First class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per ceut. per aunum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were unse tied an I rather lower. In Government securities there was very little movement. City lowns were un-changed; the new issue sold at 1603. Kalford shares were the most active on the

ha frond shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 1204, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Raifrond at 574, a decline of 4; Lehigh Valley at 554, no change; Philadelphia and Eric at 27, no change; and Reading at 47 44-100, a decline of 4. 674 was bid for Norristown; 334 for North Pennsylvania; 334 for Catawissa preferreo; and 481 for Northern

Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Fifth and Sixth sold a 354; 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 103 or Heston-

bid for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 105 or Hestonyille; and 37 for Green and Costes.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Mechanics' sold 314; 235 was bid for North

America; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 108
for Southwark; 109 for Kensington; 734 for
City; 444 for Consolidation; 684 for Cora Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held. Schuylkill

Navigation preferred sold at 204, a slight advance; and Lehigh Navigation at 204/224, no
change; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation
common; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and
124 for Susquehanna Canal,

123 for Susquehanna Caual, PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. 1881, 1124@1124; 5-20s of 1862, 1134@1134; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1094; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1104@1104; July, 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@109; do. 1868, 1084@1094; 10-40s, 1074@108, Union Pacific bords, 1014w1014, Gold, 1354. Chion Pacific Boros, 101221012. Gold, 1354.

—Messrs. De Haven & Broaner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124 (20122); do. 1862, 1134 (20132); do., 1864, 109(201094); do., 1865, 1095(20104); do. 1866, new, 1084 (20108); do., 1867, new, 1084 (20108); do., 1868, 1088 (20109); do., 6s, 10-40s, 1071 (20107). Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1352 (20135); Silver, 1302 (20132).

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19,-The depression which has marked the course of the Flour market for some time past still continues, and prices are barely maintained. Small sales to the home consumers at \$5@5.25 for superfine; \$6@8.25 for extras; \$7 25@8 for Iowa Wisconsin, and Min. nesota extra family; \$8 50@10 50 for Pennsylvania Ohio, and Indiana do. do.: and \$11@13 for fancy lots. Rye Flour is taken only in a small way at \$7.50@8. Corn Meal is without improvement.

In the Wheat market there is no new feature to present, the inquiry being extremely limited and confined to small lots for immediate conand confined to small lots for immediate con-sumption. We quote red at \$180@190; amber at \$2@205; and white at \$215@235. Amail sales of Rye are reported at \$180@162. There is very little Corn coming in, and it meets a steady inquiry; sales of 2000 hushels new yellow at 87@ 800, for damp; and 90@320, for dry. Oats are rather quiet. We quote Western at 72@750; and Pennsylvania and Southern at 60@650. Cloverseed is in good request, and 1500 bushels were disposed of at 80 @64 los. Timotov is 500. @ bushel better; and we notice a sale of 100

bushel better; and we notice a sale of 100 bushels from second hands at \$3.75. Flaxseed is taken at \$2.62.62.65, an advance.

Bark is quiet, and in the absence of sales we Bark is quiet, and in the absence quote No. I Quercitron at \$40 % ton.

-Buffalo is overrun with vagrants.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JANUARY 19. STATE OF THREMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRUE-

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniaia, Hoxie, from New Orleans
via Havana 18th test., with cotton melasses, etc., to
Philadelphia and Southern Mail steamship Oc.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 17-6 P. M.—The collowing vessels from Philadelphia were to see last nigot and today:—Barques Ermins, for Liverouch: New York, for Metanzas: schra E. Bailey, for Barbados, and Argus Eye, for Sagua la Grande.

Mr. Henry Loug, pilot, landed this evening and reports that the schr General Grant. from Battmore for Camden. Me., while in the act of coming to harder fast night, struck on the Break water, whole caused last night, struck on the Break water, whole caused her to leak a little. A sorvey was held to day, and pronounced her seaworthy, and will depart to-mortow for destination.

Ship Charlotte, Strachan, bence, at Malara 26th nit. Steam ship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York esterday, Barque Augustine. Watt, hence, at Antwerp 5th Barque Salmi, Eckholm, hence, at Brouwershaven 3d inst.

Barque Brilliant, Gregory, hence at Havre 4th inst.

Brig Romaine, Card, for Philadelphia, cleared at
Liverpool 4th Inst.

Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, hence, at New York

ye iaiday,
Sobr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Providence
lish inat
bonrs Theodore Dean. Babblit, fram Providence;
Haseltine. Freeman. from Newport; and Henry Parker, Parker, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia,
at New York yesterday.