# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A REMARKABLE DREAM. Truth Stranger than Fiction-An Extraordinary Vision and its Exact Ful-

filmenti Bensible people, in the fulness of their wisdom and the lack of all superstitions notions, profess to leave dreams and visions in these days to the domain of old women, who are accustomed to revel in the mysterious and incredible as one of their particular and peculiar spheres. But now and then a man who utterly ignores the portent of dreams will be visited by one of such singular bearing that he finds

it quite impossible to thrust it from his mind as a matter of no moment whatever. Yet it seldom happens that in such cases the vision is followed by an exact fuffilment in such a way as to impress the minds of all who listen to the story with a conviction that, as our grandmothers have so often assured us, "there is something in dreams after all." We have to record a case in point, of recent occurrence in this city, for the truth of which we are fully prepared to vouch. We are not at liberty to give the names of the persons who figured in the singular affair, but their omission will not affect the case, save with those who have a morbid desire to know everything which does not concern them. The case

A few weeks ago a gentleman died, leaving a considerable fortune to be shared among his heirs. Buring life the deceased had been on the most intimate terms with a friend, whose interest in him and his family was not of such a character as to be severed by the hand of death. It had been the general understanding for several years that this friend had been designated in the will of the deceased as his executor. The subject had frequently been broached between them, and invariably the deceased had asserted that he had made a will disposing of his property in the way in which he desired it to be distributed, and that his friend had been named in the document as his executor. runs thus:-

the document as his executor.

When, however, a search was made for the will, no traces of it could be found. Every nook and corner of the house into which such a document would be likely to creep was a document would be likely to creep was peered into, with the same unsuccessful result. In this state of the case, by the general desire of the relatives of the deceased, his friend took out letters of administration, and proceeded to wind up the sffairs of the estate in the way provided for by the law in cases where persons die intestate. The house in which the deceased had lived was repaired and put in such order as to render the widow and her children comfortable, and other important measures were taken by the administrator at his discretion.

Meanwhile, the search for the missing will continued, under the belief that it would yet be found, since the deceased had so frequently de-

continued, under the belief that it would yet be found, since the deceased had so frequently declared that he had prepared such a document. The administrator, engrossed with the cares of the estate, naturally devoted much thought to it during his unemployed moments, the subject of the missing will on such occasions always coming uppermost in his mind. One night not long since, it engaged his sleeping as well as his waking hours. The semblance of his dead friend entered his belichamber, and reconsted him in the familiar tones.

"You are spending a great deal of money on my house," exclaimed the spectre.

"Yes, but not more than I would on my own house under similar circumstances," was the response; the dreamer actually rising up in

bed at sight of his spectral visitor.

"You are spending a great deal more of my money than I ever did for such a purpose," continued the spectre, with a touch of rebuke in his ghostly voice.

"Not more than the care demands," was the resolutor. "You are a dead men now, and have rejoinder. 'You are a dead man now, and have othing to do with the business. It's my affair, nd I shall do as I think proper."

The dreamer, as well as his visitor, was get-

The dreamer, as well as his visitor, was getting slightly warmed as the dispute progressed, "I am eame to tell you that you have not thoroughly searched for my will," rejoined the spectre. "In it you will find just what I wish

spectre. "In it you will find just what I wish done with my money."
"Your will!" laughed the dreamer. "We have searched high and low for it, and it can't be found. Why did you hide it away if you wished us to follow its instructions?"
"Look you!" cried the spectre, slipping up to the beaside and resting his ghostly form upon the covering; "your search for the will has been very careless. In the fourth-story back room of my house you will find an old burean. Have you looked into it?"

you looked into it? "No," responded the dreamer; "I have seen no such bureau."

"In the top drawer of this old bureau," couthreed the spectre, "there is a package of old letters. Open the bundle; the will is in the middle of it." With that the spectre bent forward, as if to

touch the dreamer, who sprang in terror from the bed, and was awakened by the shock, to find himself standing in the middle of the room. On the following day the administrator re-lated his vision to the members of his family. and again at his place of business he ran over the occurrence, but gave it no serious thought for a moment. In the evening he called upon the widow on a matter of business and after that was transacted related to her his singular

that was transacted related to her his singular dreem of the preceding night.
"I had forgotten all about it," said the widow; "but there is an old bureau in the lumber room up in the garret. But my husband would not have placed anything of value there for safe-keeping."

This ended the conversation, and the administrator journeyed homewards. He had just thrown himself into his easy chair before the fire, in slippers and dressing-gown, when there came a violent pulling at the door bell. In another moment the widow was ushered into the parlor. She was laboring under con-siderable excitement, and held a folded paper in her hand.
"Here is the missing will!" she exclaimed,

thrusting the long-sought document into the hands of her astonished friend.
"Where did you find it?" he inquired. "Just where my husband told "Just where my husband told you he had placed it, in your dream last dight. I ran up-stairs as soon as you left the house, and found the package of old letters in the top drawer of the bureau, and there was the will right in the middle of it!"

Such is the singular vision and its strict ful-filment. We have told "a plain, unvarnished tale," without essential omissions, and without filment. any fancial embellishments. The only thing to be added is the fact that the administrator knew hothing of the existence of this old bureau, until the widow recalled to mind that there was such an article of furniture in the embellishments. The only thing house; and that he was for the first time made sware that there was in the house a bundle of old letters which he had not examined, when the missing will was placed in his hands.

ANOTHER OF THE MODEL POLICEMEN. -- Yesterday James A. Brady received a commission as a policeman of the Sixth district, and accordingly reported last evening to Lieutenant Leighton, who furnished him with a belt, club Leighton, who farnished him with a belt, club and police cap, and assigned him to duty on the eastern end of the district. James started off, but had not been out very long before he appeared as though he was either very drunk, or so excited over his appointment that his brain recied and as a consequence his legs became tangled. He went to the Theatre Comique, from which he was available. This morning from which he was excluded. This morning the condition of the polleeman was reported to his Honor, who came to the charitable rion that it was whisky that had caused the trouble, and as he had issued a very stringent order with reference to whisky drinking, he gave notice to Brady that his services were no longer required. This is the second case of dismissal within a week of the new policement

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN .- At the request of To Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. T. W. J. Wylle, D. D., will preach a sermon to young men at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruze, to-morraw (Sabbath) evening at 7½ o'clock. Scats will be reserved for young men.

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARY .- Policeman Moullie, of the Fifth district, last evening found John Grubb secreted in the yard of a house at Seventh and Orange atreels, and suspecting that he was there for no good, took him before Alderman Swift, why sent him below.

LICENSED .- Mayor Fox this morning issued the following additional licenses:—United American Mechanics' Hall, Friendship Hall, Hermann Hall, National Guards' Hall, Morton Hall, Odd Fellows' Hall, and German Literary Association.

A WAIF.—Last night a male baby, wrapped in a carpet was found in a small street back of Tenth street, below Shippen,

THE NEW "TRANSCRUPT" BUILDING, Cur THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION old neighbor, the Sunday Transcript, has reconsider the sunday that the sunday that the manner of all first-class quarters, after the
manner of all first-class quarters, after the
manner of all first-class quarters, after the
manner of all first-class quarters, after the
manner of all first-class quarters, after the
manner of all first-class quarters, after the
manner of all first-class quarters, after the
manner of all first-class quarters, after the
manner of all first-class quarters, after the
manner of the streets and the sunday
possession of the large five-story building at
the northwest corner of the streets named, and
in fitting up the portions required in the publication of the Sunday Transcript, the proprietor
has taken advantage of the experience of his
contemporaries. Every improvement in newspaper appliances has been introduced, and
every one connected with the journal, as well
as those having business with it, are abundantly accommodated. The publication office is in
the second story, with the entrance on Chesuut
street. The room is 22 feet by 33, and the walls
are covered with a light pearl-colored paper,
relieved above by a gilt cornice and below by
wainut panelling. The counters, desks, and
furniture are wainut, and the gas fixtures in
bronze, giving the room a light, comfortable,
and, at the same time, business-like appearance. Connected with the publication office,
and fronting on Chesnut street, are the editorial rooms, also fitted up in handsome style.
The composing room, in the rear, is 22 feet by
79, and, baving a high ceiling, is one of the best
ventilated and arranged rooms for the printers
to be found in the city. An abundance of gas
supplies every portion of these rooms, and the
result will be ageneral illumination of a corner
heretofore considerably in the dark. The pressroom, with its appendages of boiler-room, engine-room, folding-room, and carrier-rooms, is room, with its appendages of boiler-room, engine room, folding room, and carrier rooms, is in the basement, and, passing under the pavement, gives an area of 87 by 127 feet, with ample ventilation for those who will be compelled to use this portion of the establishment. In every respect the new Transcript building is a complete success in the way of payments are complete success in the way of payments are complete success in the way of payments are complete. plete success in the way of newspaper enter-prise, and is an evidence of the prosperity of the proprietor and an assurance of still greater

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 256, being a increase of 19 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 147 were adults, 119 minors; 202 were born in the United States, 51 were foreign, 13 were un-United States, 51 were foreign, 15 were un-known, 11 were people of color, and 11 from the country. Of the number, 6 died of conges-tion of the brain, 18 of inflammation of the innes; 7 of mars-mus; 14 of disease of the heart; 7 of typhold fever; 18 of debrilty, and 10 of old age, The deaths were divided as follows among the

achievements in the fature for the benefit of

readers and advertisers.

wards:-	
Wards.	Wends,
First 7 F	ifteenth1
Second 9 8	xteenth
Third16 S	eventeenth
Fourth13 E	ighteenth
Fifth11 N	ineteenth 1
Sixth 1 T	wentieth
Seventh23 T	wenty-first-
Eighth 9 T	wenty-second
Ninth 7 T	wenty-third
Tenth 9 7	wenty-fourth
Eleventh 9 T	wenty, fifth
Twelfth 3 P	
	wenty-seventh
	wenty-eighth
Unknown, 11.	woney eighermannin
· Chanonni III	

#### THE INDIAN WAR.

The Outrages and Murders of the Savages

in Texas. The following is a copy of the statement of Philip McCusker, United States interpreter:-

FORT CORB, L. T., Dec. 22. - Major-General W. B. Hazen, Commanding Southern Indian Dis-trict-Sir:-It would be impossible for me or any one else to give you anything like a correct account of the number of raids that have been made into Texas by the Kiowas and Camauches since the treaty at Medicine Lodge Creek. Since the time that council broke up all the young men of the Camanches who were able to go have been raiding into Texas, except some of the Yapparickoes and the principal part of the Penetegbkos. During the past summer the Kiowas and Yapparickoes have been up on the Arkan as and have done much raiding, but since their return a large party of Kiowas have been to Texas. The Camanches who were camped here during the spring, summer, and tall made a great many raids into Texas, the young men vieing with each other as to who would make the most trips. The number of horses and mules that have been brought from Texas by the Camauches during the past year is almost incredible. You can have some idea when you know that in going to Texas they split into parties of two and three, and generally stay there until they make a good haut. When they reach camp with their horses they seldom stay more than one or two nights, when they go again. Now, suppose able young men of the we lot all the avail Kiowas and Camanches keep this thing up for a year, and you can form some idea of the amount of stock driven off, to say nothing about the number of lives they take. It bas been such a common occurrence for them to to Texas that no notice was taken of it unless they returned to this place with scalps. At one time they brought in one, and on another occasion seven scalps. During the month of January the Klowas made a raid into Texas, where they killed several families and took seven children prisoners, who all froze to death. In the month of February they made another raid, when they killed several persons, drove off large numbers of stock, and took five children prisoners, two of whom were given up to Colonel Leavenworth, and three taken to the Arkansas, where they were given up. The principal leaders in these raids were "Heap of Bears" (since killed), "Big Bow," "Little Heart," "Lone Woif," "Timbered Mountain," and Papachitka, or "the Scalps." "Black Eagle" made or two raids against the Navajoes, but I don't think he has raised his band against the white man since the treaty. During the month of May a party of Camanche warriors of the Yapparickoes, Technizkenna, and Oua-shade bands made a raid on Texas, calling on Mr. Shirley, the trader of this place, as they passed, and plun-dered his store of a valuable lot of Indian goods. On their return they burned a building that Agent Shanklin had erected and in which were stored a lot of agricultural implements and tools, which were all burned. It is generally believed that this burning was done by an Oua-a hade, by the name of "Etsea." They also burned Shirley's new trading house. Another raid was made by the Noconees and Teanimas during the latter part of the month of August into Texas, when they killed cight persons, three of whom were boys, and the other five men and women. They also drove off about three hundred head of animals. This party was lead by Preahnimus, a Noconce, and one of the worst men on the prairie. He does not deny that he killed several persons on the raid. Many other raids were made during the summer and fall by the Bu'taloo Ea ers, Oua-hades, Teanemmat, Teachatzkenna, Noconces, and Yappartckoes. k-nna, Noconees, and Yapparickoes. The Yapparickoes drove a lot of stock out of the thickness Nation quite lately. There were some Klowas with the party: one of them was killed by the Semmoles, and one of the Seminoles killed by a Yapparickoe. This party was led by Queen-sh-oice, and the Seminole was killed by a son of I-on Mountain. Twelve of the Noconees of Horseback's band are now absent in Texas. The names of the men who have been constantly set ing up these parties. have been constantly getting up these parties, and making war on Texas, are, of the Noconces, Tea-sh nimme, Peah Froth Cup, Esse-ah-hocone, Ouas-ah (Tumme), Seeth-ah (Horseback's son); of the Tea-nimmas, Iron Jacket's son and his nepbew; of the Peneterhkas,
Take-wappe, Tam-wa-say-men, Tah-sentine, Pen-ar sea: of the Yapparickoes,
Queen-a-vie, Hoe-weas-tammy, Queeta-nar-oy-yet, Mura pay, Parah-way, and
Iron Mountain's sons; of the Teachatzkenua,
Tar-bay-nan-na-kay. This is one of the lead-Tar-bay-nan-m-kay. This is one of the lead-ing men among the Camanches, and from all I can learn took a very prominent part in the late fight with the troops near Antelope Hills, the Cheyennes saving that he distinguished himself above all others by his bravery during the fight. This, however, is Indian talk, but I think it is reliable. He has always been opposed to the white men coming into this country, and he has frequently told me that any attempt to establish military posts in this country would be followed by war. There are a great many other bad men among the Cochetahoes and Ous-abades, who have been guilty of a great many crimes, but I am not acquainted with the particulars. I am. General, very respectfully, your abadient servant.

#### jour obedient servant, PHILLIP MCCUSKER U. S. Interpreter. Official-William B, Hazen, Brevet Maj.-Gen.

## NEW YORK.

Heavy Failure on Wall Street-Liabilities Over \$2,000,000 -Audacious Robbery of Bonds and Notes.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

Robbery of the Park Bank, New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 23 .- About 19 o'clock this morning an audacious thief walked into the Park Bank, corner of Fulion street and Broadway, and dashing a kind of shield he held in his band through the glass panel protecting the counter, serzed a package containing \$4000. He immediately rushed away, and on passing out transferred the package to a confederate in waiting. The first thicf succeeded in escaping, but his partner was arrested, and the money recovered.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph, Failure of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.

Lathrop, Ludington & Co.'s failure amounts to \$2,102,000, containing among other items, open accounts, \$85,800; bills payable, \$70,400. The assets include \$235,000 of bad debts. They offer to compromise at 60 cents. Many creditors refuse. Their paper is being bought on Wall street at 37 and 40 cents. The annual expenses of the concern were \$400,000. One clerk received

### FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Jan. 23. General Grant

received the citizens generally this morning at Barnum's Hotel. An immense crowd, of all colors, sizes, and sexes, assembled around the hotel, filling the streets on every side. The General was in the drawing-room, where he shook hands and received the congratulations as the visitors passed through the large hall. Governor Bowle, Mayor Banks, the members of the City Council, and other diguitaries were present. It was a cordial greeting. After the reception the General proceeded to the depot and left for Washington.

Markets by Welegraph.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M. Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:

N. Y. Cent. R. 1644 West. Union Tel. 36
N. Y. and Erie R. 38% Claveland&Toledo, 105 April 188 April

RE-OPENING OF THE MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY FIRST AND RACE STREETS.— The Mammoth Skating Rink, Twenty-first and Race streets, will re-open this evening, when the Meagher Brothers will give an exhibition of their wonderful skill on skates, and the public will have an opportunity of seeing them and indulge in the glorious exercise of skating at the same time. The ice in the Rink is in fine skating condition, and the occasion promises to be one of unusual pleasure and enjoyment.

CASUALTY. - Mrs. Bell, an aged lady, residing on Thompson street, above Fourth, fell on the ice in the yard attached to her residence, yes terday afternoon, and fractured a leg.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 23

\$2000 City on, New100%	400 an	Road R. Is. 580_ 48
#200 00100%	45	do 48
\$4000 do	20	do 48
\$500 CO100%	10	do 43
\$200 do1961a	100	do 4
\$100 do100%	200	do
\$700 Phile 58 92	100	do
\$500 Leh 50.gold 1 90	100	do4b0.48 3
88000 do 89%	200	dols.b30, 48
300 ah Leh Nav	100	do48 3-
100 sh C & Am1 -124	100	do830wn 48
100 sh Cata Pf 35%	100	do45 3

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREEKA, Stationer and Engraver.
No. 1023 CHESNUT Street.

#### THE GREAT CARD DEPOT. VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS

AND PARTY INVITATIONS, the latest and most fashionable styles,

NEW FRENCH PAPERS. Just received, a new assortment of very de-

Monograms and Initials stamped in colors R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers and Engravers, No. 913 ARCH Street. 1869. FORTY DIFFERENT 1869. STYLES OF DIARIES NOVELTIES IN WED-DING AND PARTY INVITATIONS, PAPER and ENVELOP stready stamped, in

J. IINERD.

### 10 12m waim No. 121 SPR' NO GARDEN Street RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN BAILROAD—TIME TABLES, FOR GERMANTOWN, Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 906, 18, 11, 12 A, M., 1, 8, 135, 4, 5, 554, 516, 7, 8, 8, 10, 11, 12 P, M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 75, 8, 520, 9, 10, 11, 12 A, M., 1, 2, 2, 4, 4M, 6, 68, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P, M.

The 8 23 bown Train, and 35 and 55 Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch, ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 55 A, M., 2, 7, 10M P, M.

Leave Philadelphia 55 A, M., 1, 6, 84 P, M.

Leave Philadelphia 5, 5, 10, 12, A, M., 2, 28, 54, 7, 5 and 11 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:16, 8, 940, and 11:10 A, M., 1:49

340, 540, 540, 640, and 10:30 P, M.

Leave Philadelphia 95 A, M., 1, 2 and 7 P, M.

Leave Philadelphia 95 A, M., 1, 2 and 7 P, M.

Leave Philadelphia 95 A, M., 1, 2 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A, M., 12 and 7 P, M.

## WASHINGTON.

The Senate not to Confirm Johnson's Nominations-The Navy Yard Frauds-Boutwell's Universal Fuffrage Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

President Johnson's Nominations. At one o'clock to-day Senator Cameron movel for an executive session, and notified the Senate that he desired to know whether they intended to confirm any more appointments this session. The ayes and noes were ordered, and the vote stood 27 against to 26 for going into executive session. This shows a determination on the part of the Senate to adhere to the wishes of General Grant, who is opposed to confirming suy of Johnson's nominations.

Old Tools for the Navy Yards, The Committee on Naval Affairs having received information that a large amount of old tools purchased from Roach & Son, New York, similar to those purchased for the Philadelphia Navy Yard, were at the Navy Yard in this city, proceeded there in a body to examine for themselves. It has been reported to the committee that these tools are part of the contract made with Roach & Son by the authorities of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and that they were sent here because they were not needed at Phi-

The Alaska Investigation

scems to be in a fair way to fizzle out without any result of consequence. Martin appeared before the committee again this morning, and stated that his informant, Tacistro. Confidential Clerk in the State Department, from whom he received his information, was sick and could not appear. It is the purpose of the committee to examine Martin under oath as to statements made to him by Tacistro, but this will only be hearsay testimony, and cannot amount to much.

Bontwell's Universal Suffrage Scheme, Boutwell's joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for universal suffrage was called up to-day, after reading the journal. Mr. Poutwell is now addressing the House in favor of its passage. He said he regarded this as the last of the great measures to be passed by the Republican party, and that their work would not be complete without it. The party could not escape the responsibility of settling, once and for all, the question as to whether suffrage should be limited to certain classes or extended to all. The speech commanded close attention from the members, and is regarded as one or Boutwell's best efforts.

#### FORTIETH CONGRESS-THIRD SESSION Senate.

Washington, Jan. 23 - Mr. Morgan presented the pream ble and resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, protesting ag-last the further ex-en-sion of the bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee

ston of the bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pomeroy presented several petitions for equal suffrage.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution donating condemned cannon for the election of a monument to the late President Lancoln, which was passed.

Mr. Harian, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill of explanatory to the sect to incorporate the Newsboys' Home in the District Columbia. in the base of the control of the second of the control of the con

come up he would offer an amendment, upon watch he would make a few remarks.

Mr. Fessenden thought is would be better to adher
to the regular order of business in the morning hour. Mr. Sewart said that his object in getting the resolution before the Senate at this time was to move to make it a special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Conking remarked that as there was no political capvass pending, the resolution could hardly give rise to much debate, as it related to a subject upon which every Senator had doubtless made up his mind.

The recolution was then taken by his mind.

The resolution was then taken up, by a vote of 28 yeas to 9 mays.

Mr. Stewart moved to make it a special order for Thursday at one o'clock.

Mr. Summer preferred that it should be acted upon

Mr. Dixon gave notice that he would offer an amendment requiring the ratification of the proposed amendment by conventions in three-quarters of the States instead of by the Legislatures, because the existing Legislatures of some States, owing to the peculiar man er of their election, did not duly represent the profile of the States, and also because upon general principles it was desirable that such an important constitutional change should be passed upon by the bodies specially elected for that purpose, rather than by bodies elected before the question arcae.

Mr. Ferry saked his colleague whether he would have Corgress prescribe the mode of constituting such a convention in Connecticut, one of the states which the latter kad said were not properly rapresented by their present Legislatures.

Mr. Dixon replied that it would be better for Congress to do hat than to submit the amendment to a body not representing the people's will in regard to it.

Mr. Pomeroy said that the amendment of the Constitution that he desired to see made was one which recognized as a citizen every human being not specially disqualified by crime or other good cause, and prohibiting the States from making distinction between citizens in regard to suffrage.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Keicham (N. Y.) introduced a bill to encourage and project the cultivators of new kinds of feditive and project the cultivators of new kinds of feditive rea to the Cotomittee on Patents.

Mr. Fernsworth (Ill.) offered a resolution calling on the various heads of departments for intermation as to buildings rented by them in the city of Washington. Adopted.

Mr. Halsey (N. Y.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the property of Walliam L. Harris, an American cicken, who died in Bania, Brazil. in 822 and whiselproperty was seized by officers of the Brazilian Government at that time. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Spalding, the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution, providing for the deposition of certain papers relating to military claims accraing in the Department of the West, was taken from the Speaker's table a id non concurred in.

Mr. Shanks (Ind.) introduced a bill to secure to certain members of the Miami trice of Indians residing in Allen and Huntingdon counties in Indiana the lards to which they are entitled. Retarred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Baltimore and Onlo Ratiroad cepot in Washington eight not to be removed from its present site to some point mere remote from the public grounds, and where it will interfere less with city property, and will less obs ruct the course of city improvement. Adopted.

Mr. Highy offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the contract for printing the statutes of Idaho and as to the defalcation of the former Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Arnell introduced a bill for the better protection of the former secretary of the Treasury.

irac for printing the statutes of Idaho and as to the detaleation of the former Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted.

Mr. Arnell introduced a bill for the better protection of the richts of women in the District of Columbia. Suthorising married women to possess properly in their own right. Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

After a discussion as to the order of business. Mr. Boutwell (Mass.), called up the proposed Constitutional Amenoment bill in regard to suffrage, and opened the debate upon it. This, he said, was the last of the great measures of reconstruction. If the right of suffrage was secured to said citizens of the United States, without respect of race or color, the Republic would be established on a secure basis. It was inpossible for this Congress or for the Rapublicas party to escape that issue.

He knew it was unusual to propose measures from a mare party point of view but the situation was peculiar. The Democratic party, from the opening of the war until now had been identified with measures calculated to provent the restoration of the Union by and through the influence of wr. To the Republican party the nation was indebted for; its existence, and therefore it was responsible for the perpetuity and peace of the hailos which it had saved. The Committee on Reconstruction invited examination and criticism to the phraseology and objects of the proposed amendment and law. The sire section of the Bill was in these words:—"That no State shall abridge or depy the right of any clitzen of the United States to yote for the election of President and Vice Prasident of the United States, or for Regressatiatives in Congress, or for members of the Legislature of the State in which he may reside, by reason of race, celor, or previous condition of alsvery; and any provisions in the laws or constitution any State inconsisient with this section are hereby declared to be suil and yold."

## THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs in Canada-Advices from the South American Squadron-Troops for Cuba.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Desputch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, The Paraguayan Difficulty.

despatches, in detail, relative to the surrender of Mesers, Bliss and Masterman by the Paraguayan authorities. On the 3d of December Rear-Admiral Davis, in his flagship, anchored under the Paraguayan battery at Angostura, and immediately communicated with Lopez, whose head quarters were six or seven miles in the interior. Lieutenant Commander Kirkland, the bearer of the mes age, returned with an answer that

Lopez desired to confer with the Admiral in person, and for that purpose would come down to the river bank. Lopez appeared at the lower battery, and an interview of three hours' duration was had with the Admiral. All the points bearing upon the matter were discussed, and the Admiral reports that throughout the interview the manuer of Lopez was conciliatory, courteous, and frank, while he continued to declare from time to time his intention to accede to the request for the delivery on board of the United States vessel of Messrs, Bliss and Masterman.

Some correspondence ensued on subsequent days, and on the night of the 10th December, at 11 o'clock, Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were brought to the flagship in a native canoe. These persons having been delivered to the United States, General McMahon made preparations to land on the subsequent day and present his credentials, but the battle of that day prevented. He, however, landed on the 12th, and was received at the landing by several officers of President Lopez's staff, and proceeded directly to Lopez's beauquarters.

### FROM QUEBEC.

The Quebec Legislature.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23 .- In the Quebec Legislative Assembly yesterday a number of petitions were presented from French Canadians in various parts of the United States, setting forththe interest with which they have watched the measures of the different Governments of the Demiaion in favor of colonization and emigration, and expressing their attachment and desire to return to Canada, and asking the Quebec Parliament to afford them an opportunity to do so, by according them the same advantages as are allowed to European emi-

The Governor-General is expected here next week. An influential committee has been appointed to make preparations for his reception. Melvin Foster arrived here last night. His match with Dion takes place on Thursday night. Bogert, the absconding paymaster's clerk of the United States war vessel Verment, has been rearrested near this city.

## FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Slave Trade.

Madrid, Jan. 23.-The subject of the abolition of the slave trade in the different colonies of Spain is already engaging the serious attention of the Government. A proposition declaring all vessels engaged in this traffic as pirates is under consideration, and will probably prevail, Rivero has been selected to preside over the sessions of the new Constitutional Cortes.

## More Aid for Cuba.

Transports containing troops to reinforce General Dulce are now ready to sail. In order to save the time and expense which the transportation of supplies from Havana to Cuba would necessarily entail, the Government has given orders for the fleet to land at Santiago de Cuba, in the sou heastern part of the island, which is much nearer the insurrectionary

Movements of General Grant.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24 - G neral Grant this morning before the public reception retelved the entire Firs Department of this city, and several hundred of the police force. An alarm of fire was struck, and all the ergines were soon at work on Monument Square. After he exhibition, a large number of citizens, including many ladies, called on the General at Bar-num's Hotel. Governor B.w.e, who was a comrade of the General's in the Mex can War, was among the number. After the reception. General Grant was ac companied to the cepot by the City Council, and lef. for Washington.

Shipments of Specie. NEW YORK, Jan. 23 .- The following ship-

ments of specie were made to-day: -Steamer Ville de Paris, \$783,100; City of Antwerp, \$55,000; Denmark, \$75,000; Merrimack, \$17,000. FORTIETH CONGRESS-THIRD SESSION

#### House of Representatives. Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

The second and third sections, he said, were merely remedial and preventive, and were not particularly consisered. The fourth section provided a pensity for the exercise of any office by a person wance disqualification under the fourteenth amendment had not been removed, and the fifth section gave excursive jurisdiction to the United States courts. He claimed the right to legislate on the question of saffrage independent o' any action on the part of the States. It must be so in the very nature of the case. The Government must have the constitutional means to provide for its own preservation and continuable. If the doctrine that the States had exclusive ju isdiction of the subject were true, then the States might refuse to choose Electors of President and V ce-President, or to send men bers to the senate and House of Heareswritatives, and thus stop the action of the Government. It had been assumed that, under the fourth section of the flust article of the Constitution, the States had a right to fix the qualifications of voters. He claimed that it did no such thing. It was an injunction only that the voters shall have the same qualifications as members for the more numerous body, the Legislature. The Constitution also provided that each States should prescribe the time and manner of holding elections. The view he took of the wort 'manner' was that it included everything relating to the election, from the qualification of the voter in the ballothors.

Mr Ediridge inquired whether the States possessed no powers except such as was granted by the Constitution says that a Stateshall passe certain powers, even though there may be no negative in the proposition, the State cannot go beyond that grant.

He queted Patrick Henry as to the power assumed by Congress to give to the States the right to control the manner of votes by the quantity of property without involving any repugnancy to the Constitution.

He also quoted Madison as asying—"The question then is whether it (the control of

took piace in the various States to show that the opponents of the Coastination claimed that the fouring scalon of the first article gave Congress complete control over the question of sufrage, and the friends of the Constitution never denying that it did. The conclusion of the whole matter was that the power farmeke regulations concerning elections was vested in the States and that the power of the General Government over suffrage and representation was comprehensive, and was necessary to its existence.

In other words, the power was in the States, subject to the controlling influence and power of the General Government. He also based the power of Congress over the matter on that provision of the Constitution by which the United States is to guarrantee to each State a republican form of government. If a part of the people were excluded from all share in the Government, that was an articorracy, and not a republic.

Mr. Niblack inquired whether that principle did not as well spring to the exclusion of women from the vision of suffrage?

Mr. Boutwell registed that he saw a party coming which promined to make more rapid strides than he was willing to take. If the gentleman from Indiana (Niblack) would go with him in granting suffrage to all the make citizens of the country over twenty-one years of ege, without regard to race or color, ht (Boutwell) would then listen most attentively to any argument be might make in favor of the right of women to vote.

Mr. Edd dge—Will you vote for it? We are doing the same thing, listening to your argument; but wo defined process to go with you.

Mr. Boutwell, resuming the thread of his argument sa to the alference between a republic and an aristoracy, said that if Congress found that the States of Maryland, Kenucky, and Delaware were not republican, it became the duty of Congress to exercise the power vested in it by the Constitution, and make those governments republican by law. The Navy Department is in receipt of

The New York Money Market.

From the Times, "The brokers found money fairly easy yesterday at

"The brokers found movey fairly easy yesterday at 7 % cent, on call loans, and the market may be quoted steady at this rate, and at 7 to 3 % cent, on call loans, and the market may be quoted steady at this rate, and at 7 to 3 % cent, per annum on good merchant paper of short dates, with the qualification, however, of a very strict scrutiary of oredits in respect to merchant obligations.

'On the Stock Exchange the public funds of the United States ruled steady through the day, as to prices, with some inclination in one or two quarters to sell the nearly better than yesterday on Tennessee at d North Carolinas and again upward on Louisianas—a considerable business at private saie, in the Louisianas at full rates.

'In the railway market there is a suspicion on the street that there is a want of accord among the various cliques in the Western roads, and some apprehension lelt among the 'buil' interest that mischlef is contemptated as against the money market, by locking up balances non available for employment among the brokers, and by bearing' certain roads which the saverse party mean to break down, if they can. The 'undications' yesterday in respect to Michigan Southern, Rock Island, and Toledo were against their success, while on the St. and stocks lower figures were marked by 15,632 per cent. On New York Central there was no decided impression made either way."

From the Tribune. From the Tribune.

"Money worked failly at 6@7 per cent. on cal'. Government brokers were offered large amounts, which they were unable to use, and the offering to stock houses at the legal rates was in excess of their requirements. Commercial paper is easier at 7@9 per cent. The rumor that another lock-up was to be without foundatior. As a speculative movement, affecting stock operations, this artificial mode of affecting stock operations, this artificial mode of affecting values may be justified, but past experience proves conclusively that it has but little, if any effect on speculators, but causes distress to every mercantile interest in the country. Brokers go into the market and pay the rates asked, while merchants are unable to negotiate their paper at any price, and the movements of all legitimate business are stopped for the benefit of a few money-lenders. Congress has taken action upon two bills which should be immediately passed, in justice to the public. One is to stop the making of loans upon greenbacks, and the other is to change the mode of making the quarterly statement, allowing the Controller of the Treasury to call for a statement at any time he may choose, instead of having one day for all tae banks to make their returns, as is now the case."

MAMMOTH SKATING RINE. MAMMOTH SKATING RINK,

TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS. TWENTY-FIRST AND BACE STREETS. OPEN THIS (Saturday) EVENING, OPEN THIS (Saturday) EVENING.

THE TWENTY-VIRST AND RACE STREETS MAMMOTH SKATING RINK WILL POSI-TIVELY REOPEN FOR

SKATERS AND THE PUBLIC THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan 27.

who so delighted and aston'shed the thou ands who attended the grand opening of the Rink, two weeks ago, will beappear on this occasion,

WILL BEAPPEAR ON THIS OCCASION, and give an exhibition, in three parts, of their WONDERFUL SKILL IN SKATING. and during the intermissions in their grand exhibition the puole will have ample opportunity for skating. The fee in this Rink is in superb condition for skating, and skaters may confidently count upon the fullest facilities being afforded this evening for indulgence in their favorue art.

The Black Hawk Band will perform on the occasion, and every afternoon and evening during the season.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. 

or evening) .... HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles,

POR

BIRTHDAY

PRESENTS.

#### ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES

FOR

CHURCHES,

WEDDING and

CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES, and

TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

W. W. HARDING.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

Harding's Patent Chain-Back

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The book trade and dealers in falcy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent

Chain-Back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before

making up their orders. Also, a large and spiendid assertment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usua I manner.

W. W. HARDING.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

Below Fourth, South Side,