From the Herald.

FIRST EDITION

PARAGUAY.

The Origin of the Trouble Between Minister Washburn and Lopez.

General McMahon wrote to Secretary Seward, tome weeks back, an account of the condition of things in Paraguay. In his letter he gives in brief the origin of the trouble between our Minister and the Paraguayan officials, as fol-

It appears that the Government of Paraguay demanded of the Minister of the United States the dismissal from the Legation of Messrs. Blies and Masterman, members of the Legation. reported as such to the Minister of Foreign Affairs some time previous to the demand for their delivery. Mr. Washburn declined to comply with this demand. The Minister of Foreign Affairs insisted, denying that the individuals named were members of the United States Legation, and alleging that they had been indicted for treason and conspiracy before the judicial tribunal, and that evidence to sustain the charges was in the possession of the Government. I would call attention here to the fact that at a subse-quent stage of the correspondence the Minister of Foreign Affairs alleged that similar evidence against the Minister of the United States was on record in the tribunal of justice, and produced certain depositions alleged to have been made by members of the conspiracy then awaiting trial, or already convicted. A peremptory demand was also made upon Mr. Washburn for the surrender of a package of papers alleged to have been intrusted to him by one of the traitors. He denied in positive and explicit terms that such a package had been delivered to him, whereupon the demand of the Paraguayan Government was discourthe Paraguayan Government was discour-teously repeated. After a correspond-ence of great length, much embarrassed by the painful and ingenious attempt to connect the Minister of the United States with the conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government, Mr. Washburn finally receives his passport, in accordance with his repeated request, and is notified that a steamer is in readiness to convey him to Villeta, where the United States steamer Wasp awaits him. The Government retuses passports for Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, and arrests them in the street, while on their way to the steamer in company with the Minister and his tamily. Mr. Wash-burn, after addressing a letter to President Lopez, solemnly protesting against the arrest and detention of members of his Legation and other acts done in Paraguay, proceeded to Buenos Ayres, where he still remains,
These events have naturally produced great

excitement in South America, and there exists, of course, much speculation, with some diver-sity of opinion, as to the course of action proper to be taken in auticipation of instructions from the Government at Washington. Mr. Webb, our Minister at the Court of Brazil, has frankly and with characteristic kindness expressed to me his views as to the proper course to be followed, and has informed me that in the com-munication which I am now hourly expecting to receive from him he will discuss the affairs of the Paraguayan Mission, and inform me at length of his opinions. I thanked him for the embarassment to me, and will give to his letter of advice such careful and respectful conside-ration as his high character and great experience deserve for it. At the same time, I am confident the Department will not expect of me that I will permit myself to be deterred by the high consideration and respect entertained or Mr. Webb from proceeding at once with the Admiral to the nearest proper point of approach to the capital of Paraguay, for the purpose of promptly advising the Secretary of events as they occur. I make this remark because, in consultation with Mr. Webb, he informed me that it was his opinion that I ought not under any circumstances to proceed beyond Buenos Tyres; that the United States are now in a state of war with Paraguay; that my instructions are therefore abrogated; that, having no power to make peace, I would compromise the dignity of the Government by approaching Paraguayan territory. From these views I am compelled to dissent. I believe it my duty to inform the Secretary of State of all that occurs in Paraguay, and this duty I can peform properly only proceeding up the Parana river with the equadron.

I have officially acquainted the Admiral with the state of affairs as already communicated to the Department, and informed him that in the absence of instructions from Washington, diplomatic relations with the Government of Parawill not be resumed until the two members of the Legation now held by President Lopez are released, and such reparation made as may seem proper in view of the serious character of committed against the honor and dignity of the United States.

[Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were delivered over to Rear Admiral Davis, United States Navy, on the 11th of last mouth. Official notice of this action, however, was only received by the Washington authorities on Saturday last .- Ep.

COAL AND COLLIERIES.

Brief History of the Great Black Dia-mond Basin in West Pennsylvania. The Pittsburg Commercial contains the fol-

owing:-The value of the Monongahela coal fields has never been correctly estimated, simply because it is impossible to compute it. The four thou sand acres of coal lands in the "Yough" vailey are variously estimated at \$2,000,000 and \$500,000. They embrace thirteen thousand acres, ratued at \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000. These figures are preposterously low, as will be seen from the market value of the coal annually mined in hese districts. Throughout the Monongahela valley, the coal seam ranges from four and a half to ten feet thick. It extends from Pittaburg to Brownsville, a distance of sixty miles.
The development of the coal trade in t Monongahela valley is simply a repetition of the 'Yough" valley. In 1845 there were but three where now there are eighty-five mines. The total amount of coal taken out of the col-leries in the Monongaheta valley from 1845 to 1865 was 336,752,264 bushels, or 13,097,881 tons, eighty-three per cent, of which was exported. The number of hands employed in the Monongabela collicries is estimated at 4000 and the total population at 18,000. The Mononat 4000 shela and Youghtogheny valleys have supplied lower markets on the Ohio and Mississippi during the last twenty years. Some idea of the increase of the business may be obtained from the following figures:—From the middle of august, 1868, to January 4, 1869, less than five months, there were shipped to Cincinnati 557,000 bushels, to I outsville 4.693,000 bushels, Cairo 100,000 bushels, to Memphis 100,000 bushels, to Natchez 100,000 bushels, and to New orleans 1.668,000 bushels, making a total of 1.316,000 bushels or 439,321 tons. in addition to this immense quantities are sported over the Pittsburg and Cleveland and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

In giving the feregoing figures, however, we to not give the total amount of the Pittaburg collieries, or their products. The hills immediately joining the city are full of collieries, any of these belong to our large manufacturing establishments. The ground embraced in the city coal fields is given at 1600 acres, with the preposterously low valention of \$1.500.000.

collieries during the past three years is given at the collected during the past three years is given at 11,209,100 bushels, or 400,325 tons. Here we have one hundred and fifty collicries, employing upwards of 8000 hands, producing about 100,000,000 bushels, or 3,571,428 tons per annum, valued at \$15,520,000. Add to this the value of the coke, \$2,000,000, and we have a total of \$17,520,000. These figures are under rather than over the mark.

than over the mark. The Coal Fields of Chartiers Valley. Chartiers Valley is also rich in coal deopsits, Like the Allegheny, the history of the Chartiers coal trade dates back but a tew years. From the progress made during 1867 and 1868 it bids fair to overlap the Allegheny. The total amount of the coal mined in these two valleys annually approximates 8,000 000, bushels.

THE INDIAN WAR

Murders on the Northwestern Plains

We find the following private letter from a survivor of a recent Indian massacre, in the Helena (Montana) Gazette:—
FORT BESTON, Dec. 30.—Dear Chad:—I left Browning on the 1st of November for the mouth of Milk river with twelve men, including my-self; arrived at Fort Peck on the evening of the 6th, and left the next morning for Milk river. We had travelled about seven miles when we were surrounded by 300 Sioux Indians. I allowed one Indian to approach the wagon, who first asked where the Crows were and where we were going? I gave him some tobacco, and re-turned to go back to Fort Peck, when they quickly surrounded us and commenced firing. We fought them a running fight for half a mile, when they succeeded in killing one of the wheel mules; then we had to stand and figut. They rushed within 75 steps of the wagon; four of the men were soon killed. Campbell was on my horse, upon which he made his escape. Moses Solomon was driving the mules; he was Moses Solomon was driving the mules; he was shot through the hand, but stuck to the wagon until the Indians were within thirty feet of it. We had a pony leading behind the wagon, which I cut toose, jumped upon, and ran through the Indians, Solomon following me with the mule. A young man named Dwyes mounted behind Solomon and succeeded in making his escape. The Indians fired rapidly, and tried to catch our animals by the bits as we were running through them. How we ever escaped is, and will ever remain, a mystery to me; there was not a single avenue of hope, but escaped is, and will ever remain, a mystery to me; there was not a single avenue of hope, but certain death met us at every point. The men killed were Richmond McGregor, S. Montgom-ery, John Thomas, and William Taber. They scalped and mutilated the bodies most horribly, cutting off some of their heads. We got to Fort Peck, and on the second day went back for their bodies. Four of our party at the time of the fight were hunting in the timber, and escaped. The Sloux express their intention of killing every white man from Fort Union to Benton; also of fighting the Crows and Gros Ventres. We kitted five Indians in the fight, and wounded many more. Chad., this is not a good place to be in; the Indians shoot very carelessly, and are liable to hit some one. If they attack me at Browning I will try and treat them cordially: I have three pieces of cannon and twenty men, and we are all on the fight. There are upwards of 5000 Sioux within a hundred miles of Fort Beuton, and all friendly (?) to the poor whites. We were left without anything to eat, and our bedding being all taken from us, we were in a most deplorable condi-tion. I have had my hair cut short since I got back, for cases of emergency. A. S. REED.

Yours truly, THE NORTHWEST.

Affairs in the Red River Country. The following account of the climate, soil, and present condition of affairs at Red River is

extracted from the letter of an officer, published in the Ottawa (Canada) Times:

'So far as I have yet seen, the country is great, inexhaustible, incouceivably rich. Farming here is a pleasure; there is no toil in it, and all who do tarm are comfortable, and some What do you think of a farmer within boashot of here worth £7000 or £8000, and selling to the Hudson Bay Company last week £5000 worth of cattle?-a man who came from Lower Canada nineteen years ago not worth

"The half-breeds are the only people here who are starving. Five thousand of them have to be fed this winter, and it is their own fault-they won't farm. They will hunt buffaloes, drive ox carts five hundred miles up and five hundred miles back to St. Cloud, at the rate of twenty miles a day-do anything but farm. Hitherto it was so easy to live here that it did not matter whether they farmed or not; but the grasshoppers put a stop to that last summer, and now they are on their beam ends. As for the farmers-Scotch, English, and Freuch-not one of them requires relief, other than seed wheat, which they are quite able to pay for. This is the true state of the case here, but it does not lessen the claims upon humanity. It will take £40,000 to feed the people through to next fall, but the £40,000 will be forthcoming. As to the future of this country, it is as inevitable as to-morrow's sunrise. The climate is delightful; the weather just now-and there is no appearance of a change—is clear, cloudless, bland, and inspiring; and the thermometer has not sunk below thirty degrees for a week. In deep winter there a short spells of severe weather, but they are short; so they all tell me, and certainly my experience so far justifies the assertion. I never felt such fine weather in November in Canada as we have here just now, and there is an exhilaration in it quite new to

MARQUIS OF BUTE.

A Further Account of the Young Mil-We have already given some account of the great estates in England to which the young Marquis of Bute falls heir, with an income of \$1,500,000 a year. The London News has some later intelligence concerning the Marquis:-

"After a long abeyance the name and honors of the Asrquis of Bute are again filling their place in public affairs, under circumstances of a ntaure to command attention. It is only three months since the world was reminded of the extraordinary position which the wearer of that title, then just attaining his majority, was about to take up. The son of a man remarkable for ability and enterprise, he found himself master of an income of £300,000 a year, from perfectly safe and rapidly increasing sources. His social importance was such that a large portion of the British public were not untruly said at the time to have gone mad with joyous sympathy with the owner of such prodigious wealth. Several Scotch and Welsh counties made holiday on his birthday, and thousands of our fellow countrymen employed m his coal pits, iron mines, ports, and docks, for four-and-twenty hours made his collectivities. docks, for four-and-twenty hours made his felicity their own. A fleet of forty gully deco rated steamers conveyed the Marquis across the British Channel to Cardiff, as became the owner of the fourth part of the empire. The Marquis was born a great man; his ancestors had been hereditary sheriffs of Bute for five centuries, and one of them had been a First Minister of the Crown. But it was his wealth from which the thought of his importance set out, and to which it returned. When people had got tired of the monotony of the phrase. Three hundred

thousand a year, they set to analyzing the ex-pression and recombining its elements.

"The master of three hundred thousand pounds a year has done a thing which his Mentors in the press and his jubilant friends and dependants in Ecotland and Wales would have in giving the feregoing figures, however, we do not give the total amount of the Pittaburg collieries, or their products. The hills immediately joining the city are full of collieries, and he city are full of collieries, and he city of these belong to our large manufacturing establishments. The ground embraced in the city coal fields is given at 1600 acres, with the preposterously low valuation of \$1,600,000. The amount of coal takes out of the city of Rome, has had doubt cast upon it; but it is

ace currently reported, for which we can discover no authority; but that the Marquis of Bute has been received into the communion of Rome by Monseignor Capel, an English priest, is certain This is in some respects the most valuable prize which the Church of Rome has made among us for very many years. The good ship Marquis of Bute was among vessels like a Dutch galleon heavily freighted with pieces of eight, and to see it boarded, taken in tow, and finally carried into port, by the cruiser the Cross Keys, is almost too much for English patience. There is no help for it, however. The Marquis has only exercised a right of which we are all very proud, the right of individual judgment; and although in this instance he seems to exercise and renounce this right by one and the same act, still nobody can really forfelt the right to profit by the lessons of experience."

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The New York Officials Find Another "Cine." It must be confessed that a vast amount of ionsense has been written about this now cele brated murder. Theories have been advanced and exploded, suspected persons have been arrested and discharged, not to mention those still held in custody on what is alleged to be very slight evidence, until, at length, the public is becoming convinced that the police and authorities are absolutely in the dark in the matter, and know not where to turn or in what lirection to leok for the assassin or his accomplice. The latest information respecting the murder comes from a criminal law-yer, who recently informed Coroner Flynn that he on one occasion was employed to defend two men who were on trial for the commission of a burglary. He says he saw these two men morning after morning prowling around the neighborhood where the murder was committed, and about that time, evidently on the watch for something. He further states that one of them wore a coat, he thinks, corresponding exactly with the portion of the one toru from the back of the assassin. He has no foubt that he could identify the two men. portion of the coat and the hat belonging to the assassin are to be shown him to-day, that he may see whether he can identify the articles as portion of those worn by either of the men His story will probably prove to be fully as illusory as either of the others that have been exploded. From all the information that can be obtained by the police, the act was not premedi-tated, but was rather the work of a reckless drunken bravo, as was shown by the remark of the companion of the marderer—"Don't do it, Jim"—when the latter started to go across the street to attack Mr. Rogers, and also by his failure to come to the assistance of his comrade at any time during the struggle. Besides, Mr. Rogers was not in the habit of sweeping the walk, especially at that hour in the morning, the task being generally left to the domestics. Coroner Flynn has also received intelligence that one, at least, is in Great Britain, but this is looked upon as doubtful. Should the men ever be apprehended, it will probably be the result of lucky accident. Certainly, the chances of finding them seem anything but promising at present.—N. Y. Tribune of this morning.

THE CABINET SLATE.

It is Again Revised.

The following is the new Cabinet "slate." revised and corrected for the week ending the

Secretary of State - Mr. Charles Francis
Adams of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Treasury-Mr. David A.
Wells of New York.
Temporary Secretary of War-General John
M. Schofield, United States Army, of Illinois.
Secretary of the Navy-Admiral D. D. Porter,
United States Navy of Pennsylvania

United States Navy, of Pennsylvania. Secretary of the Interior-Hon. Benjamin F Postmaster-General-Mr. Wadsworth of Ken-

Attorney-General-Hon, James F. Wilson of

The quidnunes and pokenoses will wager any reasonable amount that five of the above seven names will prove correct. Even the contem-plated temporary retention of General Schofield is very distasteful to the several officers who rank him, as it is virtually placing him over their heads, and making them, his seniors, subject to his commands. Major-General Sheridan, for example, would be compelled to compl with the orders of Secretary of War Schofield, albeit Schofield is his junior as a general officer of the line, being a brigadier-general only. While there might be some justification for this anomalous military status in time of war, it is certainly unprecedented in time of peace. resignation, however, by General Schofield of his commission as brigadier-general in the army would at once place these objections hors de comba'. In view of the inevitable and fore shadowed runture between President Grant and the ultra radicals, which will bring the entire conservative vote of the country in one solid mass to the support of the President, General Schofield is to then give way to General George B. McClellau of New Jersey, who will reorganize the army throughout its entire length and breadth, from Alpha to Omega, and place i upon a footing second to none in Europe -N.

CHICAGO.

In a State of Chronic Complaint,

The city of Chicago is in a state of chronic complaint. Its latest grievance is that there are 19,000 children who cannot get into the public schools, because there are no schools for them to get into. Instead of devoting \$500,000 building thirty-seven school-houses at \$13,500 each, which would each accommodate 520 children, the city Board of Education built six school-houses which would accommodate only 82 pupils each, the six co-ting \$415,099, and then laid out \$50,000 on another school-house, the whole providing accommodations for only 5500 pupils. It is stated, too, that these new facili-ties were for grammar-school children, who were not in need of additional accommodation, while the primary scholars are still out of doors and the money is all expended. And herein the people of Chicago differ from the people in the rural districts of our own State, in that they build two splendid school-houses; while in th rural regions here the shabby and cheap school houses are devoid of what are considered neces saries even in Chicago. But, in both instances, the effect is precisely the same—the children are friven away and ignorance is thereby enlarged. -N. Y. World.

Official Embezzlement. The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of St. Louis have found true bills against Joseph Deggendorf and Robert A, Watt, comptroller and ex-comptroller of that city, for embezzle-ment of funds committed to their charge. The indictment against Deggendorf reads as follows: "The Grand Jury set forth that Joseph Deg-gendorf, on the 1st day of November, 1867, then and there being an officer of the city of St. Louis, to wit:—Comptroller of the said city, did then and there feloulously embezzle and fraudu ently convert to his own use, and take, and make away with, and secrete with intent to embezzle and convert to his own use, a portion of the moneys belonging to the city of St. Louis, \$29,183 in money, without the assent of said city, and which then and there had come into his possession and under his care by virtue of

said office."

Mr. Watt was Mr. Deggendorf's predecessor in Mr. Watt was Mr. Deggendorf's predecessor in the office of Comptroiter. While in that position, and since, he has been engaged extensively in speculating in coal oil, corner lots, and various other things, and has the reputation of having laid up a handsome fortune.

Mr. Watt is charged with embezzling \$95,000 in bonds and coupons. He gave bail in \$30,000.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Duties on Imported Medicines-A Memorial for their Repeal-The Work of the Present Session of Congress.

Advices from Fortress Monros

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Tax on Imported Drugs. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Sixteen physicians of this city have presented a memorial to the Schate against the existing duty imposed on foreign drugs and medicines in daily common use, they being articles which do not come in competition with any of our domestic products: inasmuch as they are not the growth or produc tion of our country.

In some instances these duties are more than 150 per cent., thus imposing burdens on the sick as well as an onerous tax on the country medical practitioners, who furnish medicines for which the poor are not able to pay. Owing to the high tax, medicines are so adulterated that it is difficult to obtain them in a pure and genuine state. As they are necessaries and not luxuries, the memorialists pray that the tax be taken off, and that the same amount be derived from

The Work of the Present Session

In the discussion on Saturday, preliminary to taking up Mr. Boutwell's suffrage bill in the House, the condition of the public business not before Congress was stated, and it appears that there is much to be done before the 4th of March. With two exceptions, all of the appropriation bills are yet to be considered.

Mr. Washburne gave notice that he would move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering them some time during the present week. Besides this bill there are two important special orders, one bill relating to the Pacific Railroad and the other to the funding bill of Mr. Lynch, of Maine. Both of those bills will be earnestly urged by their friends respectively.

Besides those mentioned there are to be considered election cases from Georgia and Louisiana, both of which will occupy considerable

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. A Surprising Order from the War De-partment.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 23 .- There was quite an excitement here yesterday morning, created by the receipt of an order from the War Depart ment which relieves nearly every officer now on duty with the artillery schools, and assigns others in their places. The change will not take place until the first of May next, but when it does it will scatter the officers of the school from Maine to Florida, not forgetting our recently acquired territorial possession of Alaska. Of the officers now here, General Barry remains in command, and the entire staff of General Hays, who it is understood has been ordered to other duties, and whose place will be filled by some other field officer of artillery. Of the captains on duty, two will remain, J. B. Shinn of the 3d, and J. B. Campbell of the 4th. Brevet Colonel E. B. Williston, Captain of the 2d Artiilery, is ordered to Kodiac Island, Alaska, and will be succeeded by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin, Captain 2d Artillery. Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry is ordered to New York harbor, who is succeeded by Brevet Lieutenant, Colonel Samuel S. Elder, of the 1st Artillery. Brevet Majer B. F. Rittenhouse, 5th Artillery, is ordered to Florida, while Captain James W. Piper succeeds him. The first and second lieutenants are scattered about, some going to Maine, some to the Dry Tortugas, and others to California and the Pacific coast.

FROM CHICAGO.

Murder by a Woman—A Detective Fatally Wounded by a Criminal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.-The Tribune's despatch from Devner (Colorado) reports the killing of a man named Maguire at Georgetown, last night, in a saloon, by a woman.

To-day's Omaha Heraid's correspondence from the new Sioux reservation predicts much trouble next spring from the Sioux and Northern Cheyennes.

At an early hour this morning Fred. Sticker, private detective, entered Keller's saloon, No. 96 Dearborn street, in quest of Daniel Boechler. a discharged employe, who was suspected of fraud against his employer. While there Boechler attacked the detective and cut his head so severely with a hatchet that his recovery is pronounced hopeless. The muderer was arrested.

FROM HARRISBURG.

No Quorum in the Senate. Special Despatch to The Rvening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25 .- The Senate met at 11 clock this A. M., but as only four Senators were present they adjourned until to-morrow Arrest of a Porger.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25 .- Cassius M. Andrews was crested here yesterday afternoon, charged with

issuing some thirty torged checks on business houses. His trunk was well stocked with clothing, furs, etc., obtained by means of forged checks. He has been committed to jail for further examination.

Fire at Brighton, Mass. Boston, Jan. 25 .- The extensive pork packing

and lard establishment of Boynton, Swallow & Co., in Brighton, was burnt last night. Loss, \$50,000; partial insurance.

Markets by Welegraph. Markets by Welegraph.

New York, Jan. 25.—Stocks steady and strong. Chicago and Rock Island. 133; Reading, 96%; Cauton Company, 60; Eric, 38%; Cieveland and Toledo, 106%; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 92%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne. 124; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 98%; New [York Central, 165; Cumberland preferred, 38%; Virginia 6s, 63%; Missouri 6s, 87%, 5-20s, 1862, 118%; do, 1864, 169%; do, 1868, 110%; new do., 106%@108%; 210-60s, 108. Gold, 136. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 108.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations,

LONDON, Jan. 25—A. M.—Consols, 931 for money and 931@931 for account. U. S. 5-20s, 751. The Stock market is steady; Eric, 26; money and 93/20934 for account. C. C. Trie, 26; 75½. The Stock market is steady; Erie, 26; 111 inois Central, 92½.

Liverpool., Jan. 25 — A. M. — Cotton flat; middling uplands, 11½@11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½@11½d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

London, Jan. 25—A. M.—Common Rosin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 58s.@58s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 2°-P. M -Consols, 934; U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady. Stocks firm.
Liverpool, Jan. 25-P. M.-Cotton dull: midding uplands, afteat, 114. Lard, 72s. 6d. Tallow, 47s. HAVRE, Jan. 25-P. M .- Cotton quiet and

steady. This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 25-3 P. M —Consols, 23] for money and account. American securities dult. FRANKFORT, Jan. 25-3 P. M.-U. S. 5-203, 79 5-16. Business small.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25-3 P. M.-Breadstuffs unohanged.

LYNCHING.

Attempt to Hang a Murderer in Iowa. The Chicago Journal's McGregor (Iowa) cor-

Prairie du Chien, Wie., was yesterday the scene of great excitement, caused by the aunosneement of the death of E. Wright, the victim of the late robbery and murder in that town last Thursday morning. His murderer, who was captured at Blue River yesterday, and fully identified by the murdered man before died, was confined in the new jail. An excited crowd gathered and demanded admittance, threatening to lynch the prisoner. Sheriff Harrington swore in special officers, placed them in the prison and adopted every measure to protect his prisoner and uphold the majesty of the law. About 4 o'clock the crowd had increased to six or seven hundred persons, and the square around the prison was packed with sleighs bringing persons from the surrounding country to witness what promised to be another Reno affair. The prisoner could distinctly hear the cries of the mob, and was almost paralyzed with ear, but his wife, who was in a cell fronting the mob, viewed them from the barred window with a stolid indifference. The crowd pressed close up to the main entrance of the prison, and threats of violence to the sheriff were freely uttered, but the determined front of eight armed men, with Sheriff Harrington at their head, finally awed them, and after lingering uatil 5:30 o'clock in the evening, they dispersed, vowing to return that night and renew the Sheriff Harring on increased force to forty men in the prison, and at 11:30 last night had his prisoner conveyed in a close carriage to a point a few miles outside the town, on the line of the St Paul Railroad, and put on a fleight train for Milwaukee, and so prevented another act of bloodshed and violation of law.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Second Disaster in Newark.

On Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock, the boiler in Jacob Couradi's iron foundry and machine shop in Newark, N. J., exploded, wounding two persons very severely. The foundry is situated on Belmont avenue, near the Clinton township line. Four mea were at work in the place, two of whom escaped without injury. Mr. Conradi, who was in charge of the engine, was severely scalded about the breast and face. He was removed to his residence, where he was attended by two surgeons. They have but little bope of his recovery. A lad named Reinhard, son of ex Alderman Reinhard, was also terribly burned about the abdomen and head. The roof of the building, a brick structure, was blown off and one side demotished. An adjoining residence was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before any great damage had been The bottom of the boiler was blown out, and the whole immense weight of iron was lifted from its bed and carried for some distance. No cause is assigned for the explosion. The two persons injured, Jacob Conradi and the lad Reinbard, were suffering extremely last evening. The boy, who is but ten years of age, is in the most precarious condition, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Conradi's face exhibits a horrible aspect, the moustache and goatee having been blown off, and the flesh being literally cooked. It is supposed that he is also injured internally.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Jan. 25, 1869. The Money market has undergone but little

change. Loans on Government securities are readily effected at 6 per cent., and at 7@9 per cent. on mixed collaterals.

Business at the Stock beard was dull, and prices were hardly as strong. Government and State securities were firmly held. City 6s sold at 100 for the new certificates, a decline of ;

97 was bid for the old. Reading changed hands at 48@48 3-16; Pennsylvania Railroad at 571; and Camden and Amboy at 124, dividend off; 267 was bid tor Pniladeiphia and Erie; and 537 for Catawissa preterred.

Canal shares were moderately active, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation at 104, and Lehigh Navigation at 314. Bank and Passenger Railway shares were

neelected. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BJARD.

\$6800 City 6a, New. |s. | 100 \ 4 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \ \$10 \

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers. No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112 d112 t U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112 d113 t do., 1864, 109 d109 t do., 1865, 110 d110 t do. July, 1865, 108 d108 t do. July, 1865, 108 d108 t do. 1867, 1081@1081; do. 1868, 1031@1091; 10-408, 1071 @1081. Compound Interest Notes, past due,

1867, 108½@108½; do. 1868, 103½@109½; 10-408, 107½@108½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold. 135½@135½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112½; 5-20s of 1862, 113½@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 199½@109½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110½@110½; July, 1865, 108½@109½; do., 1867, 108½@109; do. 1868, 108½@109½; do., 1867, 108½@109; do. 1868, 108½@109½; do.40s, 107½@108½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112½; do. 1862, 113@113½; do., 1864, 109½@109½; do., 1865, 110½@110½; do., 1865, 100½@110½; do., 1865, new, 108½@109½; do., 1866, 110½@110½; do., 1865, new, 108½@109; do., 1868, 108½ 1081; do., 1867, new, 1081@109; do., 1868, 1081 @1091; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1071@108. Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1361@1361;

Silver, 131@1324. The New York Money Market,

From the Tribune.

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"Gold opened on Saturday at 136, sold at 135%, 136%, closing at 136%. The clearings at the Gold Evohange Bank were \$51,096,000, and the balances \$2,764,747. The exports of gold and silver of all descriptions for the day amounted to \$928,070, of which half a million was in American gold coin. The whole export for the week is \$1,100,144. The Treasury Office received for constoms \$2,614,684, and paid out \$2,386,210 for gold interest on the public debt.

"Government bonds opened firm, with a good demand from investors. Small coupon bonds are scarce, and command from 14.6% higher premium than the large bonds. The market is also bare of registered bonds, and liberal shipments

of coupon bonds were sent to Washington for conversion. The demand for regis'ered bonds steadily increases, as being safer to hold than the coupons. At the close the market showed

an advance of 1/2 per cent., closing strong."

the coupons. At the close the market showed an advance of ½ per cent., closing strong."

From the Heraid.

"The week closed upon an easy money market. The rate on call loans between stock between swas generally seven per cent., but upon Government collaterals among the bankers the rate was six. On the last day in particular prime bouses and favored customers were able to borrow all they needed at the lower rate. Late in the day lenders were offering very freely at six per cent., and were compelled to take five upon their balances rather than have them lie over until Monday without interest. The money market is in a satisfactory condition, The proposed legislation in Congress on the subject of the national banks gives confidence to the public that the disturbances, aptificial and otherwise, which used to create so frequent and so annoying fluctuations in the rate of interest will not return. Currency is not arriving so abundantly from the West. From Chicago it is reported that Eastern exchange was something in excess of the demand, and sales between banks were made at par. The feeling, nowever, was a little better lowards the close. At Cincinnati exchange is just equal to the demand.

"The gold market fluctuated in sympathy with heavy shipments of specie, which for the week amounted to over a million of deliars. This large sum was the result of the delayed shipment of the previous week, and of the high price of foreign exchange. The highest point touched was 13½. The 'buil' efforts to raise the premium are of the most determined character, and are a portion of the grand plan which is at present operating in a'! the markets of Wall street. A few weeks since there was a very general impression that gold must go down, at d. It was sold 'short' to a large extent in consequence. The covering by this interest also tends to create a demand for gold. The 'buils' for the expired portion of the present year to help infate the price, while it is asserted that the cotton can a served the large lord on a count of a scarcity

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, Jan. 25, -The Flour market is quiet at Saturday's quotations. A few hundred barrels were disposed of in lots for the supply of the home consumers at \$5@5 25 for superfine, \$6@6.50 for extras, \$7@7 75 fer Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$8 75@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do., and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality Rye Flour commands \$7.50@7.75. Corn Meal is unchanged.

The demand for Wheat is confined to prime lots to supply the immediate wants of the local millers; sales of red at \$1.70@1 90. Rye is steady at \$1.60@1.62 % bushel for Western. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of new yellowat 8 90c., afloat, and 90@91c. in the cars els at 73@75c. No sales were reported in Barley

or Mait.
Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and the receipts as well as the stocks are light; sales of 400 bushels at \$8@875 for common and 'air, and \$9@9 25 for good; Fimothy is held at \$3.75; and Flaxseed at \$2.00@2.65.
Whisky is offered at 98c.@\$1 \$ gallon for Western in wood and from hound packages.

ern in wood and iron bound packages. Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, Jan. 25 .- The Cattle market was moderately active this week, but prices were unchanged; 1700 head sold at 91/6010c. for extra Penssylvania and Western steers; 8@9c. for fair to good do.; and 5@7c. ? lb. gross for common.as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

Head.

74. Owen Smith, Western, 6½@9½, gr.
30. A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9, gr.
30. Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 5@7½, gr.
100, P. McFillen, Western, 8@10, gr.
80. P. Hathaway, Western, 7½@9½, gr.
50. Jas. S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@10½, gr.
50. Jas. S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@10½, gr.
25. B. McFillen, Western, 8@9, gr.
90. James McFillen, Western, 8@9, gr.
100. E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 9@9½, gr.
129. Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@9½, gr.
130. Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9½, gr.
135. Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9½, gr.
136. T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@9½, gr.
146. H. Chain, W. Penna, 6@7, gr.
120. John Smith & Bro., Western, 7@10, gr.
120. John Smith & Bro., Western, 7@10, gr.
120. J. Frank, Wettern, 6¾@8, gr.
120. J. Frank, Wettern, 6¾@8, gr.
120. J. Brank, Western, 7@9½, gr.
121. J. Clemson, Chester co., 7@8¾, gr.
122. D. Branson, Chester co., 7@9¼, gr.
123. D. Branson, Chester co., 7@9¼, gr.
124. Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 6½@10, 30, Kimble & Wallace, Chester co., 6½@1½, gr.
126. Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 6½@10, 30, Kimble & Wallace, Chester co., 6½@12, gr.
126. C. A. Murphy, Maryland, 6@7, gr.
127. Cows were without change; 125 head sold at 840@55 for springers, and \$50@85 3 head for cow and calf.
128. Sheep were higher, 6000 head sold at 6@5c. 36. 74. Owen Smith, Western, 61/4@91/4, gr.

1b gross, as to condition.

Hogs were firmly held; 3000 head sold at \$15.50 @16 % 100 lbs. net. Sheep were higher; 6000 head sold at 6@\$c. w

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages,

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
NEW YORK, Jas. 25—Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.
(By Altantic Ouble.)
QUEENSTOWN. Jan. 25.—Arrived, steamship Etaa, yesterday, from New York.
SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 25.—Arrived to-day, steamship Herman, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJANUARY 25.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mose to John F. Ohl.
Br. barque Black Brothers. Perry, 6 days from Charleston, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Edelin. Serensen, 79 days from Girgenti, with brimstone to C. Lennig.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fewler, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer,
Schr Archer & Reeves, Stover, 20 days from Navassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co. Left schr Curtis Tilton, loading to sali in 8 days.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Germania, Evers. nence for Bremer, put into Halliax 22d inst. in distress.
Barque Imperador, Heard, for Philadelphia, remained at Pernamouco 2d inst.
Schr S. C. Evans, Hammoud, for Philadelphia at Pernambuco 2d inst., loading.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. M.—Arrived, steamship General Grant, Quick, from New Orleans,
Ship Camilla Humphrey, from Foochew.
Ship Pride of Canada. Lyall, from Calcuta.
Barque Eastern Chief, Newell, from Singapore.