HAYTI.

Trouble Between the Haytians and the French-The French Admiral Refuses to Recognize the Blockade.

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the brig Oliver Cutts, direct from Port-au-Prince, in fourteen days, we have Haytian advices to the 17th of January. The news is important.

There was a prospect of serious trouble be-tween the French and the Haytian Govern-ments. The demand of the French Admiral that Victorine Chevalier, the Governor of the town of Gonaives, should make an ample apology for insults to breach subjects at that ace, had not been satisfactorily responded to. Matters had become further complicated through the attitude assumed by the Admiral selative to the blockade of the rebel Haytian forty. It appears that recently that functionary paid a visit in his flag-ship to St. Marc, which is held by the insurgents under Nissage Saget, and is the seat of the revel government. While his ship was lying there two French merchant vessels attempted to enter the port, but were prevented doing so by the presence off the port of the Haytian war steamer Salnave. Upon being informed of this the Admiral Immediately got up steam, left St. Marc late in the evening, and the next morning returned to St. Marc, having the two vessels in tow. He had positively refused to recognize the blockade, contending that it was not effective, and there-fore, according to the terms of the treaty of Paris, not binding. It was believed at Port auPrince that the French were acting in concert
with the insurgents. While he was at St.
Marc a Te Deum was celebrated on board his
ship, at which Saget and sil his Ministers were
present, as well as the officers of the British
man-of-war Niobe, then in that port. In fact, it was reported at Port an Prince that the Admiral had recognized the rebels as belligerents, and that it was his intention to insist upon French merchant vessels being allowed free ingress and egress at all ports held by the insurgents. It was further reported that the rebet authorities had pledged to the Admiral a portion of all their coffee shipped in French vessels towards the liquidation of the debt owing to France by Hayti. Meantime Salnave had published in the Moniteur the despatch of Secretary Seward refusing the protection of the American Government to any American vessel which should attempt to enter Haytian ports in violation of the blockade. The Moniteur enlogizes Mr. Seward's despatch as conformable with right and justice, and maintains that the Haytian haval forces, conveniently distributed along the whole extent of the coast, and con-tantly in movement, are keeping up an effective blockade. the French Admiral, accompanied by the liobe, had returned to Port-au-Prince from St. Marc, and the officers of both vessels had expressed themselves as delighted with the reception they met with at the latter place

Secretary Seward had written the United States Minister at Port-au-Prince, asking explanations of the uncontradicted statement that on two occasions Haytian vessels had gone into iction flying the American flag-the first being that of the attack upon the resel war vessels at Petit Goane, which was destroyed by the Petion, and the second the bombardment of the town of Jeremie, by Sulnave, the American Minister being, in the latter case, on board at President Salnave was still in the South irrcting military operations. The American

at Port au Prince had received dessatches from the President, but nothing was nown at Port au-Prince further than that the vernment forces were operating successfully against the rebels. From Jacmel, Cape Hayti, and ionaives dates to the 9th of January had been received, but matters remained unchanged at

The affair of the American schooner De Hart was amicauly settled through the intervention the captain of the United S ates war steamer Nipsic, which subsequently left for Aspinwall, The De Hart was at Port an Prince for charter. A decree has been issued by the Government requiring all foreigners in Hayti to their names and their occupations at offices designated by the Government for that purpose. The measure, says the decree, is simply precautionary, and not intended to operate in any way against foreigners in Hayti engaged in

CALIFORNIA.

egitimate pursuits.

Terrible Ravages of the Smallpox The Town of San Juan Decimated.

The New York Sun's San Francisco (Cal.) correspondent writes on the 12th ult:-Early in December the smallpox broke out in this city. At first but little attention was paid beyond the ordinary course of vaccination. But the disease grew virulent and many deaths occurred. Through some fearful mistake a number of persons were vaccinated with impure matter, and the ordinary medical treatment seemed to have scarcely any effect upon the disease. So fatal were its ravages that public stention was immediately drawn to it.

The people became excited, and a large meeting was held to devise means to stop the pread of the contagion. The proceedings of into meeting were published in the San Francisco ournals, but they were toned down to a moderate degree, through tear of affecting the usual winter and spring tide of immigration. People em disposed to cover up the tearful ravages of the disease and to conceal its deadly character. he streets are filled with funcrais, and eave-digger has his hands and graves full. In me cases burials are made by night.

Despite every precaution the contagion resains as deadly as ever, and though it can arcely be said to be increasing, Its ardiy perceptible. All the pest houses are all. Fathers and children, mothers, brothers, and sisters expire daily, and nearly every person in the city has lost some acquaintance relative. The Chinese have suffered terribly. heir native doctors have neither experience nor common sense in the treatment of the smallpox, and, as a natural consequence, three out of every five of their patients run into

But the ravages of the epidemic are not confined to San Francisco. Nearly the whole State is infected, and some towns have been decimated the pestilence. Thus far Sacramento, Marys ville, and Stockton have escaped the malignant type of the disorder, but it has run through the wer counties of the State like a murrain. In Silvoy and Les Angeles the disease has been fatal beyond precedent, and San Francisco can called reasonably healthy death-rate is compared with those of the former towns. Some of those affected appear to rot by inches, in spite of every available prescription. The physicians stand aghast. In some cases vaccination seems to have entirely lost its power, and men, women, and children, with vaccine scars on their arms as large as twenty-shifting places, have fallen victims to the pestilence. Hospitals have been hastily furnished, and every effort has been made in these towns to stay the progress of the disease, but thus far with but little Whole tamilies have died. In one instance, a father and four children died within twenty-four hours, and in a hotel at Los Angeles

persons were buried within a week But the plague spot of the state thus far has been the town of San Juan, in Monterey county, ome one hundred miles from San Francisco. The town contains about a thousand persons. The alarming accounts of the mortality in Fan Francisco and Gilroy excited some ap-

FIRST EDITION | prebensions, and an effort was made to prevent the appearance of the epidemic in San Juan. A man came down from the grape-growing district of Sonoma county, and registered his name in the hotel. When questioned his name in the hotel. When questioned concerning the smallpox in the north, he acknowledged its fatal virulence, and said that, fearing he might catch it, he had taken the precaution to be vaccinated before leaving home. In twenty-four hours his arm swelled to the size of his body, and was covered with gaugrenous sores. An examination by the physicians resulted in the discovery of the fact

that the men had actually been inocolated with the mest malignant type of the smallpox. He died, a sickening mass of putrefaction, within forty eight hours, and was buried at midnight. Steps were taken on the instant to prevent the spread of the disease. The dead man's blankers, underclothes, and outer garments were burned; but unforfunately some school children discovered the half-burned rags and caught the injection. In one week uninbers of them died, and the epidemic obtained a firm footsold in San Juan. Out of a population of a thousand, four hundred were taken down with smallpox, and of these four hundred per-

sons one hundred and sixty died.

This is a fearful rate of mortality, and I doubt whether the annals of this leath-ome disease can surpass it. In some country towns, away from the reach of skilful doctors, and where the proper medicines are scarce, two-thirds of the cases prove latal. Throughout the State the mortality has been unprecedented.

I have thought it my daty to give your readers this information, because of the disposi-tion throughout California to keep the whole thing as quiet as possible. It is proper that people intending to come to Caufornia should be made acquainted with the facts, and I send them to you, tearnestly booing that you will place them before your readers. The truth has been too long concealed.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Three Men Killed and Seven Others

Wounded by its Explosion. From the Troy Times, Feb. 1. On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock a loud explosion suddenly alarmed the inhabitants of the quiet village of Bouth Petersburg, in this county, and for a few moments the utmost consternation was depicted on every countenance. horror, as the news spread from mouth to mouth that the shock which had been experienced throughout the village proceeded from a rock cutting along the track of Parks' Lebanon Springs Railroad, and resulted from the premature explosion of a can of nitro-glycerine, and that numbers of the workmen engaged upon the road had been killed and injured. The reality was bad enough, for three men had in an instant been hurled into eternity, while seven others were little better than mangled, quivering masses of humanity; but as it was known that thirty men were at work in the cutting, and as the terrible effect of glycerine was comprehended in a moment, the fears of the populace magnified the horrors of the accident tenfold, and rumors of even greater destruction of life prevailed until the sad reality was known. A shocking sight barst upon the view of those who, hastening to the relief of the unfortunate workmen were the first to arrive upon the scene. Those who had escaped fied in terror from the place-the cries of horror and alarm mingling with the shricks of the wounded as they lay hopeless in an agony utterly beyond the power of pen to describe or the mind to realize. Three men-Ephraim R. Webster, the foreman of the work; John Connors and William Clayton-were blown into masses of almost unrecognizable humanity, while seven others, some of them with arms and legs wrenched from their bodies, lay in all direc-tions—perhaps the most pitiable victims of the horrible calamity. The names of the wounded are John O'Neal, injured beyond all possibility of recovery; Bryan Higging, Michael Maloney, Patrick Riley, James Connors, Henry Breen, and John Rush—two of the last named being

The place at which the accident occurred lies upon the outskirts of the village. A rocky ledge, some two or three hundred feet long, was in process of excavation to reduce the grade of the road bed at that point. Mr. Webster was in charge of the the work, and for the purpose of facilitating the blasting used nitro-glycerine, an explosive agent some twenty times more powerful than gunpowder. He was in the habit of placing the cartrilges containing the glycerine n the blasting boles drill d in the rook, and on this occasion seems to have acted with a care essness which cost him his life. The cartridge consisted of a tin tube about an inch and a half in diameter and about three or four inches long. In this tube the glycerine was inserted, and in an inner tube a small quantity of powder, to which the fuse was attached, servel as the means of exploding the fluid when placed in post tion in the rock. On Saturday night preparations had been made to discharge a blast. Mr. Wedster had prepared a cartridge, but upon examination found that it was defective in some way. picked up a small hammer that lay upon the ground near him and began to tap the cartridge gently upon one of the ends. In an instant it exploded. One of the men who were killed was standing in the immediate presence of Mr. Webster, holding in his hand a can of the glycerine. The can was exploded by the force of the explosion of the cartridge, and thus the calamity became general. Mr. Webster was blown into a hundred pieces almost, his head and trunk being much mangled, while his limb were literally torn into shreds. Both Connors and Clayton were also mangled in a horrible manner, and it was with much difficulty that the several parts could be collected and identi-O'Neill, who was still alive this morning,

very severely hurt.

INSANE.

Aberration of a Famous French

was injured internally and cannot recover.

Preacher. The Dominican Father Minjeard, a few years ago celebrated in France for his preaching, has become insure. The first symptoms of his nalady, says a correspondent, were observable about a year ago, during a charity sermon in the church of St. Roch for the beneat of the Polish exiles, when the congregation were painfully struck by the extraordinary excitement of his manner. His advent surmons at the Made-leine some eight years ago attracted numerous crowds, and his first charity sermon produced 4.000f., exclusive of the rings and jewels which ladies tore off is a moment of enthusiasm and threw into the velvet bag of the collectors. promised to equal, it not surpass, Lacordaire short time since he retired from the Dominican Order, owing, it was said, to some munderstanding with his Superior, and entered the ranks of the secular clergy. He is not more than thirty-six years old.

MEDICAL.

The First Woman Doctor in Russia; The Medico-Chirurgical Academy at St. Petersburg conferred, at its annual conference a week or two ago, the degree of M. D. upon Madame Kaschewarow, the first female candidate for this honor who had presented herself before When her name was mentioned by the dean it was received with an immense storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes. The ceremony of investing her with the insignia of her dignity being over, her fellow-students and new colleagues lifted her upon a chair and carried her, with triumphant shouts, through the ball. But at this moment Madame Lucca was espled among the audience, and such was the students' fickleness that the lady doctor had to yield her elevated seat to the popular singer. The prima donna not only remained in undisputed possession of the extemporized throne, but was carried upon it to her carriage, whilst the new doctor had to find what comfort she could in her diploma.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Rearrangement of the Departments—
The \$400,000 Endowment.

The Easton (Pa.) Express yesterday said:—
At the recent meeting of the trustees of Lafayette College the Department of Ancient Languages was divided. Dr. Coleman retains the Latin and Hebrew, and Adjunct Professor Youngman was promoted to the char of the Youngman was promoted to the chair of the Greek Language and Literature. Mr James Moore, A. M., was elected Adjunct Professor of Mechanics and Natural History; Professor Hitchcock was made resident Professor of Geology, with the view of devoting more of his time to the enlargement of the Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets. Professor Walling, who was engaged only for a course of lec-tures, was also made resident Professor, and intends to give his whole time to the engineer ng department. He has organized the senio class as an engineering corps, to go through all the necessary operations for constructing a railroad from Eas on to some selected terminus; both the field and office work, including drating and calculation, being performed under his immediate direction. E. S. Moffat, M. E., a graduate of the Columbia School of Mives, was elected Adjunct Professor of Mining and Metalorgy, and this department also put on a oractical basis, embracing actual work in the laboratory, field, furnace, and rolling mills, accompanied by text book, study, and lectures. Large appropriations were made for this department, as well as for that of practical chemistry, which now includes not only the laboratory practices of general chemistry, both inorganic and organic, but an extended course of qualitative and quantilative analyses, reaching through two years.

All the departments of the Pardee Scientific Caurse were arranged so that both theory and practice shall be thoroughly taught; and with a view of securing the latest information as to the course of study, the method of teaching, and the apparatus necessary for the advanced studies of the course, President Cattell was directed to visit the most celebrated Polytechnic schools of Europe, and report to the Board what further improvements may be needed at

Latayette.

The additional endowment of two hundred thousand dollars' (\$200.000) was reported to have been completed, and the Board were thus enabled to raise the salaries of the Protessors, who now number twenty-one, thus providing amply for all the various departments of instruction, both in the Classical Course and in the Pardee Scientific Department.

SENATOR PRATT.

An Address on the Condition of the

The Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, the recently elected Senator from Indiana, made a modest and forcible address to the Legislature of that State the other day, in which, among other good things

The country demands peace, order, and pro-tection. In those communities where the Rebeilion remains, fanned occasionally here and there into consuming flame, the disaffected must be made to submit absolutely to the law. Turbulence, disorder, and outrages upon life and property must be stopped at every hazard. Protection from the Government is the equiva-ient which the citizen receives, or should receive, for the taxes he pays and the military service he owes, and he is detrauded and the Government disbonored whenever it fails to render that protection to the humb est of its citizens. At home and abroad it is his right to enjoy the blessings of life, liberty, and the pur-suit of happiness. If there is any one thing to suit of happiness. If there is any one thing to which both of the great parties committed and pledged themselves during the past year by their suffrages, as was to the retrenchment of expenses, the abolition of unnecessary offices, the strictest accountability of public officers, and efficiency and honesty in every branch of the public service. These pledges must be redeemed. While our people pay their burdengome taxes contentedly, when satisfied burdensome taxes contentedly, when satisfied that they are honestly applied, they have set their faces like flint against a waste of the public revenue by their servants. They demand that all our resources from taxation be applied to the reduction of the public debt as rapidly as may be, and they demand that the expenses of the Government be reduced to the lowest practicable limit consistent with its efficient adminis ration. They demand that all schemes of internal improvement and corporate enterprises. however plausible they may seem, which to the Government for aid by way of subsidies, be postponed while this mountain of debt con tinnes to cast its shadow over the nation. The demand that the offices be filled with competent trustworty men, selected solely with reference to their fitness to best serve the interests of the

KU-KLUX HORRORS.

Cutting Off a Man's Ears-Frightiui Mutilation.

The New Orleans Repub ican of the 27th ult enys: On the night of the 14th inst. Susan Jones, seven years old, the daughter of a black-mith, 1. P. Jones, who resides near Bartlett's station, eight miles from Memphis, Tenn., on the Louisville road, disappeared. That night, also, Wash Henly, a colored man, employed by Mr. Jones, was also missing, and Mr. Jones covered, likewise, that his money, \$400 in gold and \$45 in greenbacks, was gone.

According to the reports in the Memphis Post, the daughter and the colored man Henly were captured at Germantown the next day. appears that the girl was not enamored of her chosen escort, but had indulged in a stage fatuation to abandon her parental roof and seek a home elsewher. She accordingly made known her folly to Henly. She took her father's money, and at night Henly accompanied her from the parental roof at her request and under her pay, as she afterwards asserted. The daughter was discovered, as stated, in Germantown, with the money she had taken, and her father, who had gone to Memphis to put the detectives on the track, hastened to Germantown, and, in company with a friend, started for his home with his daughter, his money, and the colored man Henly. On the way some twenty-five fiends dressed as Ku-klux setzed Henly. To adopt the language of the Post, the mild recital of the particulars of the awful deed they perpetrated will be more terrible than any anathemas we could frame from the severest

words that the language affords. They cut off Henly's ears and otherwise mutilated him in a snocking way. They tied a rope round his neck, suspended him a few inches from the ground, covered his body with turpentine and set it on are. They allowed this to burn until the rope was severed-and life not being yet extinct, he started to run to a stream near, by when they fired upon him and pierced him with seven batts. They then ripped him open with their knives. stashed and gashed him all over, and left him lying unburied

The Pittsburg Oil Tyade.

The magnitude of the oil trade of Pittsburg is known to comparatively few persons. Many of our business men have but vague notions as to the extent and importance of the trade. have forty eight remeries, with a capacity refine over eighty million gallons per year. The capital invested exceeds twenty militon dollars. The total number of barrels, refined and crude, shipped cast in 1868 was 746,189; in 1867, 589,556 barrels; to 1866, 773,625; in 1865, 601,162; and in 1864, 545,781-making an ager-gate of 3,257,293 barrels shipped for the period of ave years.

-Vermont celebrated her ninety-second birthday on Friday week. -One million postage stamps are daily used

in the United States. -Salt Lake City contains a population of 46,000, of whom 38,000 are Mormons.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Troubles in our New Possessions -Internal Revenue Rulings-Tragedy in Iowa-Railroad Progress in the West.

Financial and Commercial

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indian Troubles at Sitka.

SAF FRANCISCO, Feb 1 .- The ship Duke of Edinburgh in proceeding to sea to-day collided with the steamer General McPherson. The steamer was seriously damaged, and the ship slightly. Lieutenant Rockafellow and Captain Kinsman, of the United States Army, and the captain of the steamer were injured.

The revenue steamer Waganda, from Sitka. arrived at Victoria, January 29, en route for San Francisco for repairs, having struck a rock not laid down on the charts.

Serious Indian troubles have occurred at Sitka. The Indians disarmed a soldier and carried his gun off to their village. A guard was sent to recover the property, but the Indians defied the guard and hoisted a flag. General Davis prepared to bombard the place, when the chief surrendered. A tew days afterwards a cance full of Indians was seen leaving the harbor, contrary to orders. The sentries fired on the Indians, killing and wounding seven.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Post Office Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. - Postmaster-General Randall has made awards on the proposals submitted, under advertisement, to supply the department for the ensuing year. Letter balances, \$4 for the large ones and 75 cents for the small size. From 1200 to 1500 may be required. Eighteen thousand reams of wrapping paper, 22 pounds to the ream, 15 cents per ream for large sized paper; 55 pounds to the ream, 45 cents per ream. One hundred thousand pounds of cotton twine, 33 cents per pound; 25,000 pounds coarse hemp twine, 20 cents per pound.

No Duty on Wheat-Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that wheat, the product of the United States, is not liable to duty on account of its transportation from one United States port to another through contiguous foreign water, owing to the wreck of the vessel. A fee of one-half storage for one month, under act thirty-five, revised warehouse regulations, does not apply where merchandise is withdrawn for exportation before putting it in store. Baggage must be duly entered, or, at the option of the collector, it may, on declaration, be examined by an inspector instead. If dutiable articles at found therein entry must be made thereof and duty paid. Under the first section of the act of June 27, 1864, all baggage of passengers from contiguous foreign territory is to be inspected by a regular inspector or other officer of customs at the first port of entry at which it shall arrive, and such officer is empowered to require the trunk, sack, or other envelope containing the baggage to be opened, or the key delivered to him, and refusal to comply with such requirements forfeits the trunk or other envelope and its contents.

It is doubtful whether the concealment of dutiable articles would carry with it more than the forfeiture of such articles. By the fourth section of the act of July 18, 1866, dutiable articles concealed in baggage for the purpose of evading the duties are forfeited, but not the remaining articles of baggage. If a baggage entry is made, and if, upon examination, dutiable articles are found, not included in the entry, all such articles are forfeited, and the person in whose baggage they are found is liable to forfelt and pay treble the value of such articles. No allowance can be made for leakage, evaporation, or deterioration, etc. etc., of goods in bonded warehouse. Such merchandise may remain in warehouse if duty is paid thereon, and, if exported within three years, is entitled to a return of the duty. A drawback, however, is only allowed on the same quantity and proof of the article actually exported.

From New Mexico.

A despatch received to-day from Sante Fe, New Mexico, says that F. F. Chavez, is the unanimous nominee of the Republican Convention for Delegate to Congress. Chavez is now here contesting the seat occupied by Mr. Cleaver.

FROM TENNESSEE

The Disfranchised Ex-Rebels-The Bee-Cholera Prevalent. Special Despotch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 2 .- The bee cholers, lately to prevalent in Ohio, has made its appearance among the hives here. No remedy is known for this new malady among honey makers.

Mr. Richards, Speaker of the House of Representatives, telegraphed to Mr. Boutwell yesterday as to what effect his constitutional amendment would have on persons disfranchised on account of having participated in the Rebellion. Mr. Boutwell replied as follows:-"It will leave them as they are."

This, of course, will be a sad disappointment to the disfranchised in Tennessee, as the impression had become pretty general that the proposed amendment would certainly cover all the disfranchised whites, and as such would have been heartily welcomed. The bill authorizing the sale of those railroads which have failed to pay the interest on their debt to the State passed to the third reading in the House yesterday.

The Pardoning Power.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2 .- Governor Hays declines to interfere with the sentence of the court in the case of Lewis Davis, condemned to be hanged on February 4.

Harkets by Telegraph. HAVANA, Peb. 1.—Hank notes are quoted at 3:464 per cent. discount Eugars 5:46854c. Arrived, barque Elbs, from New York.

TRAGEDY IN IOWA.

Bruial Murder of a Wife by Har Hus-

Carcago, Feb. 2 .- A terrible tragedy occurred in Merwin county, lows, on Saturday. A man named George Shaffer, who had twice deserted his wife, returned recently and ordered her to leave her father's house. He went there with a loaded revolver. His wife's mother met him at the door, and he knocked her down with a chair. He then knocked his wife down, and shot her in the head, killing her instantly.

He next fired three times at himself without effect. He also gashed his throat with a botcher's krife. He was found lying with his head on the bosom of his dead wife and one of their children in his arms. He declared his predetermination to kill his wife, oven if he had to murder the whole family.

The bill transferring the capital of Nebraska to Omaha has become a law.

FROM HARRISBURG

Editors' and Publishers' Convention. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Peb. 2 .- A preliminary meeting of the editors and publishers of the State was held this morning in one of the committee rooms of the House of Representatives, about fifty being present. Mr. Darlington, of the Doylestown Intelligenger, acted as temporary chairman, and R. S. Menamin, of Philadelphia, as temporary secretary. After an interchange of opinion, a business committee, consisting of R. S. Menamin, F. H. Kinsloe, J. B. Bratton, J. B. Sausom, and C. D. Elliott, and a committee on permanent organization, comprising L. H. Davis of Pottstown, A. G. Henry, W. Hayes Grier, George Berguer, and A. H. Burch, were appointed. Adjournment was ordered until 2

FROM MISSOURI.

Railread Connections-Mercantile En-

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 2.- Committees from the Pacific, Iron Mountain, and North Missouri Railroads met yesterday to take action on the subject of connecting the roads with the East St. Louis Elevator. Resolutions favoring immediate connections were adopted, and committees were appointed to carry out the object. The Terre Haute Railroad will also take steps to obtain similar connection. The merchants of St. Louis estimate that they will save 400 per cent. per annum by having an agent at New York to look after their freight interests. They already begin to give evidence of strong opposition to the St. Louis Transfer Company.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. London, Feb. 2-A. M.—Consols, 931 for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 754. American stocks steady. Eric Railroad, 26#; Illinois, 954; Great Western Railroad, 444. Liverpool. Feb. 2-A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplends, 113@117d.; Orleans middling, 114@12d. Sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 boles. Corn is quoted at 34s, for old and 33s.

tor new. Refined Petroleum. 2s. This Afternoon's Quotati London, Feb. 2-P. M -Consols, 931 for money and account; United States 5-20s,76. Rail-

ways firm; Eric, 26; Illinois Central, 93; At-lanic and Great Western, 40½. Liverroot, Feb. 2-P. M.-Lard and Pork firm; Spirits of Petroleum, 8½. London, Feb. 2-P. M.-Sperm Oil, £95. Cotton at Havre is unchanged.

Liverroot, Feb. 2-P. M.—Yarns and fabrics

at Manchester are firmer and higher. California Wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 6d.; red Western, 9s. Flour, 26s. Peas, 443.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Maguire Homicide.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER-Judges Allison and Petrce. - In the case of the Comman. wealth vs. James Devereaux, charged with the murder of Patrick F. Maguire, on the 13th of February last, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged. This Court will resume business at the second period of this term.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Lud-low.—Assistant District Attorney Dechert.— The prison calendar was taken up to-day. Anthony Shinn, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon S. S. Hall, It appeared that Hall took out a warrant for the arrest of the prisoner's sister, and pro-ceeded to her house to execute it. The boy objected to having his sister taken away, and offered resistance, threatening to break Hall's head with various articles of kitchen furniture; but Hall took the precaution kitchen furniture; but Hall took the precaution to strike him on the head with a billy, which quieted him. This did not exactly meet the Judge's idea of propriety, for a very slight blow with a billy has been known to cause death, and he plainly toid Hall that he should be very careful in the use of such a weapon. Ephraim Kêndall pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of \$1.10, which he stole from a store in the absence of the owner.

Frederick Worth, a bloated German, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of \$557. He stole it from his brother's widow, who had saved

stole it from his brother's widow, who had saved it and put it under her bed to preserve it for her three little children; but when he got it he went to New York and was spending it freely for beer and cheese. He had no word of excuse to give the Judge, and the prosecutrix desired that a very light sentence should be imposed, for she still had regard for him as the brother of her decessed husband; but his Honor had very little pity to give a man who would thus deliberately rob a widow and her three helpless explanations and consequently sentenced him to

orphans, and consequently sentenced him to the County Prison for two years. John Robinson, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a watch belonging to John Myers, white. The latter, per agreement, met Robinson and another darkey at Sixth and South streets to sall them a watch, but they being impecunious, Robinson snatched the watch and ran off with it. Robert H. Reynolds confessed that he went

to board with a lady, and on the eighth day took his departure, and also a cloak belonging John McCormick pleaded guilty to a charge

of stealing a tub and tin woller. In the hope of being sent to the County Prison he told the Judge he was nineteen years old, but his appearance indicated no more than thirteen years, and, therefore, his Honor sent him to the House of Refuge.

the House of Refuge.
Catharine Milate, a young but dissipated girl, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing clothing from an old lady who had taken her in from the street, and was giving her shelter and food. Supreme Court in Banc-Chilef Justice Thompson, and Judges Agae v and Sharswood.

—The city list is yet before the Court.
District Court, No. 1—Judge Hart.—Wernwag & Co. vs. James Eccles. An action to recover commissions overpaid. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$141.98.

Elizabeth Speakman vs. Wm. A Maupay. An action on a promissory note. No defense, Verdict for plaintiff, \$808-12.
Clayton B. Rogers vs. Coulston & Scott. An

Clayton B. Rogers vs. Coulston & Scott.

action on a book account. Verdict for plain-tiff. \$172 62. tiff. \$172.62.
DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—
Harsin vs. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets
Passenger Railway Company. An action to
recover damages for injuries done to plaintiff's carriage by a Sollision with one of defendant's cars. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff,

cars. Before reported. \$68 60, J. L. Fulton vs. Jacob Peters. An action on a cok account. Verdict for plaintiff, \$732-87.

Hunsworth Shaylor vs Abraham P. Do ten. An action on a book account. Verdlet for plaintiff, \$195.83.

Brown & Buzbey vs. Jonathan Lodge. An action to recover damages for an alleged treach of covenant on the part of the defendant in of covenant on the part of the defendant in reliasing to give up the possession of premises on the expiration of his lease. The defense alleged that possession was given to the person when the plaintiffs had authorized to take it, and who was to be the next tenant. On trial, tourt of Common Pleas—Judge Peires.—Moriey vs. Herizler & Daily. An action to recover rent in arrears and possession of goods, Before reported. Verdice for plaintiff for \$11.06 rent, and value of goods \$100.

Thomas Waddington vs. Charles Leach. An action to recover for money loaned. On trial,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Tuesday, Feb. 2 1869. There is no material change to record in the Money narket. Call loans rule at 6608 per First-class mercartile paper ranges from cent. First-class here at the taper ranges from 7@10 per cent. per aboum. There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were steady. Government securities were bruly held. City loans were bigher; the new issue sold at 100%, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and old do. at 97\$, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and old do.

vance or i.
Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Canden and Anboy sold at 1241, no change; Reading at 481, no change; Pennsylvania Haliroad at 572/2572, as advance of 4; Little Schuyikill at 434 no change; Philadelphia and Eric at 264, no change; 684 was bid for Norris-town; 55 for Minebill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 404 for Elmira preferred; and 34 for

Catawissa preferred. City Passenger Railway shares were in fair demand. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 681, no change, and Hestonville at 113, an advance of 1, 46 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 18 for Thirdenth and Fifteenth; 25 for Part and Pinne and 46 for Gespater. for Spruce and Pine; and 46 for Chesnut and

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full price. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 1234 and Mechanics' at 314. Lo change. 167 was bid for Ph Leichbia; 57 for Commercial; 1094 for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; 75

for Western: and 73% for City.
In Caual shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation soid at 31%, a decline of 4. 10 was bid for Schuylkili Navigation common; 20% for preferred do.; 69 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12] for Sus juchanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

—Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 49 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.: —U. S. 6s of 1881, 112 @1121; do. 1862, 1121@13; do. 1864, 1001@1091; do. 1865, 1104@1101; do. 1865, new, 1084@1081; do., 1867, new, 1084 &1081; do., 1868, 1081@1081; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1071@1081. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354@1354; Silver, 131@1324

Silver, 131@1324
—Mesers. Withim Painter & Co., bankers,
No. 36 South Third Street, report the following
rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 6s, 1981, 112@1124; U. S. 6-26s, 1862, 112 \$\@113\$; do., 1864, 109 \$\pmu\$109 \$\pmu\$; do., 1865, 110 \$\pmu\$2110 \$\pmu\$; do. July, 1865, 18@108 \$\pmu\$; do. July, 1867, 108 \$\pmu\$2108 \$\pmu\$; do. 1868, 103 \$\pmu\$2108 \$\pmu\$; to-40s, 107 \$\pmu\$2108 \$\pmu\$. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 1992

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1121@1121; 5-20s of 1862, 1121@1121; 5-20s, 1864, 1991@1002; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 1102@ 110#: July, 1865, 10*4@108#: do., 1867, 108#@ 108#: do. 1868, 108#@109: 10-40*, 108@108#. Union Pacific bonds, 101#@102. Gold, 135#.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2 .- The demand for Cloverseed continues active, and further sales of 400 bushels at \$8@9-50 for common old and prime new. Timothy is worth \$3.75@4. Small sales of Flaxseed at \$2 63@2-65.

There is no activity in the Flour market, the demand being confined to the wants of the home trade. Sales of 100 barrels superfine at \$5-25; extras at \$8@6.20; 300 barrels Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$7@7.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$8.25@8.75; Ohlo do. do. at \$8.25@9.76; and fancy lots at \$10.50@12.60. There is not much

do. at \$8.25@875: Ohle do. do. at \$5.25@976; and fancy lots at \$10.50@12.60. There is not much Rye Flour here, and it sells at \$7@750. The demand for Corn Meal has increased, and 2500 barrels Brandywine soid at \$4.50.

The demand for Wheat is limited, and prices are drooping. Small sales of red at \$1.60@175, and amber at \$1.90. Rye is rather lower. Small sales of Western at \$1.58@1.60. Corn is scarce, but the offerings have fallen off Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at \$5@88c. Oats are steady 72@75c, for Western.

Whisky is dull at 98c.@\$1. There is a large amount of the contraband article offering. amount of the contraband article offering.

-There is an unusually small number of handsome men in the new House of Commons. -A workman at the London docks sucked brandy from a cask through a pipe until he died.

-The new gold field in South Africa is said to cover an area of about two thousand square

-The Chinese Embassy occupy the apartments in Paris left vacant by Patti, and pay \$1600 a month for them. -A Dublin letter-writer heard a newsboy crying "Evening Freeman! glorious news from

Tipperary ! another landlord shot !" LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 2. STATE OF THERMOMPTER AT THE SVENING TRLE-

OLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Brunette, Howe. New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Norw. barque Onoi, Danuing, 70 days from Liverpool, with mosa to Peter Wright & Sons.
Ethr Stephen G. storris, Seaman, 7 days from Savannah, with lumber to captain.
Steamer Henry L. caw. Rier. 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., Feb. 1 — Sig S. Stront, from Philadelphia for Barbedos, went to sea 35th ult. Several vessels went to sea yesterday from Philadelphia, but none of the pilots having lander, I could not learn their names.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whiriwind. Geor, for Philadelphia, saled from Providence 30th ult.

Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, for Philadelphia, cleared at Fensacoia Ed ult.

Bohr J. Atwood, Galleshaw, hence, at New York yesterday.