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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION Mr. Blaine has never achieved promi-

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Candidates for Officers of the House.

Who They Are, What They Have Done, and Their Chances.

The Great West Wants Her Share.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7

The Great Question. Some time ago the absorbing question here, as elsewhere, was, "Who is going into Grant's Cabinet ?" That may still be of importance in some quarters, but in and around the House of Representatives the great questions are, "Who is going to be Speaker of the Forty-first Congress? Who is going to be Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster?" Having taken the trouble to ascertain the probable answers which will be made, practically, to these queries about the fifth of March, I propose to give your readers the result of my investigations.

The Speakership. Thus far, but two lames have been prominently mentioned in connection with the Speakership. These are Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts and James G. Blaine of Maine. There Les been something said about James A. Garfield of Ohto, and one or two others of lesser note; but this has only been by way of compliment, and in circles of admiring personal friends. Geographical position will have as much to do with the Speakership of the Forty-first Congress as it had to do with the Presidency of the United States in former times. The "Great West," as the Western men love to designate their section. has supplied us with a President and Vice-President, and it is nothing more than fair that the educational, inventive, mechanical, moneyed East should have the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This, I believe, is conceded on all sides. The only question is, "Who shall is be?" By general consent, the contest is

narrowed down to the two men I have mentioned-both of them from New England.

Henry L. Dawes. Mr. Dawes is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Cummington, Hampshire county, in 1816. He is consequently fifty-three years old. He is a lawyer by profession and a man of acknowledged ability. Like Colfax, he has been an editor, having had charge, for a time, of a paper called the "Greenfield Gazete." At thirty-two he was a member of the Massachubetts Legislature, a body in which men of mean ability have always been rare. His Congressional career began with the Thirty-fifth Coness, and he has been returned by his constituents to every succeding Congress by overwhelming majorities. In the Thirty seventh Congress he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Elections-one of the most important committees of the House-a position which he has held ever since. Mr. Dawes is a man of medium height, rather spare igure, large, well-formed head, sharpwell defined features, and high, broad forehead. He is a close, hardworking, diligent student, of the most unexceptionable habits and high moral character. He possesses remarkable equanimity of temper, great impartiality, and wonderful self-control. These are indispensable characteristics in the Speaker of so large and turbulent a body as the House of Representatives. It is but just to Mr. Dawes to say that he has not sought the position for which his numerous friends have named him. Previous to his renomination and subsequent election to the Forty first Congress, be was tendered the nomination for Governor of his pative State, but declined it. As a parliamentarian Mr. Dawes has few, if any, superiors in the House, outside of Speaker Colfax and General Banks. He has frequently been called upon to preside when the House was in Committee of the Whole, and also on other occasions, always giving complete satisfaction to both sides. His political record is unimpeachable. Originally a Whig of the anti-slavery school, he was among the earliest and most earnest members of the Republican party when it came into existence. His course in Congress has been remarkably consistent. All the great measures originated and passed by the Repub-Hean party since 1861 have received not only his vote, but his warm personal support. No man has ever suspected him of treachery to the party, or of a purpose to barter the success of great principles for an expediency which would purchase a doubtful and momentary success. Like the present Speaker, Mr. Dawes' personal habits are unexceptionable. He is a strict member of the Congregational Church, and

not "drink wine." James G. Blaine. The other candidate for Speaker, James G. Blaine, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Washington county in 1880, and is, therefore, thirty-nine years of age. When he was quite young he removed to the State of Maine, where he became connected with the mblic press, and was at one time editor of the Portland Advertiser. Entering into politics, he was elected a member of the Maine Legislature, where he served four years, two of them as speaker of the House, His Congressional career can in 1869, when he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He has been returned to every successive Congress, including the Forty-first. Although he has served as a memper of several important committees of the House, he has never been assigned to the chairmanship of any committee. Mr. Blaine is a little above the medium height, rather fleshy than otherwise. He has a fair-sized, round head, with a forehead about which there is nothing remarkable, and rather blunt features. He is a man of impulsive disposition, quick temper, and what the phrenologists would call "spectrain mood." Although a good talker, place under each successive Congress,

whether he is the "coming man" or not, it may

be well for the country to know that he does

nence as a debater. In the Thirtyninth Congress, during his controversy with the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, then a member from New York, concerning Provost Marshal General Fry, it was the general opinion that he was not only defeated in the result, but severely handled by Mr. Conkling in the discussion. Mr. Blaine has always been regarded as conservative in his political views, and this suspicion was more than confirmed, in the opinion of the radicals, during the arst attempt to impeach Andrew Johnson. He was the man whom the late Thaddous Stevens accused of having uttered the sentiment that "be would rather have Andrew Johnson President of the United States than a scalawag like old Ben Wade," When the great Pennsylvanian made this statement to the House, Mr. Blaine endeavored to deny it: but the "old man" proved it upon him to the satisfaction of the whole House. During the last impeachment, Mr. Blaine was the open apologist of the recreant Senator from Maine, Mr. Fessenden. Ever since Mr. Blaine's advent in Congress, it has been known that he was, to a great extent, under the influence of Mr. Fessenden. This fact, together with his course during the impeachment, has served to make the radicals somewhat shy of him. Aside from this, it is not thought that he possesses the qualities without which it is almost impossible to be a successful presiding officer. And yet he has his friends-men who, like himself, are young and impulsive. They speak of him as "Young America," as a good, jelly fellow, which, indeed, he is, and commend him to the support of newspaper men, because he was once the editor of a provincial journal. The more thoughtful and sedate of the party look upon Mr. Blaine as "Young America" in the gristle. Probably they would vote for him for Speaker ten years hence, when his impetuosity will be more subdued, when his

than it is now. The Clerkship of the House.

ambition may be as aspiring but less apparent

Next to Speaker the most important office connected with the House is that of Clerk. This officer has charge of all the purchases for the House, and the disbursement of all its funds except the pay of members and their mileage. The candidates prominently named, thus far, for Clerk of the Forty-first Congress, are General Ephraim R. Eckley, of Ohio, and the Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, the present incumbent.

General Ephraim R. Eckley.

General Eckley was born in Jefferson county, Obio, in 1812. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and was subsequently elected to the Ohio Legislature, serving eight years in the Senate and two in the House. At the commencement of the Rebellion he entered the service as Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Oh'o Volunteers, At the great battle of Corinth he commanded a brigade, and performed such valuable services as to receive the warm commendations of his superior officers. In 1862, while still in the service, he was elected a member of Congress from the Seventeenth district of Ohio. This was just after Van Dorn's celebrated raid upon Holly Springs, Mississippl; and owning to communications being cut off with our army, General Eckley was a member of Congress nearly two months before he was aware of it. His case is a rare instance of the office seeking the man, instead of the man seeking the office. He resigned his position in the army in March, 1863, and took his seat in the House of Representatives. He was re elected to the Thirtyninth and Fortieth Congresses, and refused a nomination to the Forty-first. General Eckley has not figured extensively in the debates of the House, because he is one of those old-fashioned, practical men who believe in action rather than in words. But he has been an efficient membe. for all that, and has always voted right. He ha the reputation of being "a man whom you can trust" -a rare virtue in our public men of to day. General Eckley will, of course, receive the hearty support of the Ohio delegation, the Republicans going solid for him. It is said the Western delegations generally will vote for him for, though a quiet man, he is personally popular; and the West seems to have made up its mind that if the East has the Socaker, the Doorkeeper, and probably the Sergeant at Arms, the "Great West" must have the Clerk and the

Postmaster. Hop. Edward McPherson. Pennsylvania has had the Clerkship of the House for ten successive years, with but one interruption. Colonel J. W. Forney was elected Clerk in 1857 and served until 1861, when Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, was the fortunate candidate. Mr. McPherson succeeded him in 1863, and has held the position ever since-a period of six years. It is not, therefore, surprising that nearly everybody outside of the Pennsylvania delegation is in favor of a "new deal." But graver reasons than mere geographi cal position are urged in favor of a new Clerk. It is alleged that Mr. McPherson's management of the Clerk's office has been rather more extravagant than comports with the economical, retrenchment principles of the Republican party. There are not wanting facts and figures to show that the expenditures of the Clerk's office have more than doubled under McPherson over what they were under Forney, and even under the Democratic Etheridge. Nor are there lacking men of his ward. I but anticipate what you will probably see in the public prints within a short time, when I say that the official records show that where Forney employed some twenty-five clerks and messengers, at an annual outlay of \$33,361-60, McPherson has fifty eight clerks and messengers, costing the Government \$83.342.87 per annum. It is alleged that Mr. McPherson has kept two of these clerks, em ployed and paid by the Government, busy at work compiling his "Political Manual" and other books of which he is the author, and that the principal business of one of the messengers of the office is to sell these books. I give these tatements as they come from members of the House-not Democrats, but Republicans. Should they be brought out in the House or in caucus, as I am informed they will be, they will of course, materially damage McPherson's chances of re-election. Mr. McPherson was born at Gettysburg, Pa.,

in 1830, and is now thirty-nine years old. During his early days he was connected with the publi press, and has always been more or less inte-rested in literary matters. He was a member Thirty-sixth Congress, and in 1863 was sppointed a Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue in the Treasury Department. He was elected Clerk of the House soon after the meeting of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and has retained the Sergeant-at-Arms.

There are at present two candidates for the office of Sergeant at arms, Colonel N. G. Ordof New Hampshire, the present incumbent, and Hon. Henry D. Washburn, of Indiana, now a member of the House. How many more candidates may turn up between this and the 4th or March, it is impossible to predict. The office is reported to be a lucrative one, though I have not been curious enough to ascertain exactly how much a man may make out of it legiti-mately. Of course nobody would think of making anything illegitimately.

Colonel N. G. Ordway. Colonel Ordway was born in 1828, in Warners New Hempsbire, a place near the loot of Kear-sarge mountain, from which the timber was taken to build the celebrated vessel of that name which sunk the Alabama. As he has charge of refractory and disorderly members and recu-ant witnesses, like the famous gentle-man with "conservative opinions and Kentucky habits"—C. W. Wooley—Colonel Ordway seems peculiarly fitted by nature for his office. He is at least six feet four inches high, and muscular and strong in proportion. His very appearance, minus a posse comi asus, would certainly be sufficient to strike terror into the ranks of at least half a dozen mutinous Congressmen, or twice as many recusant witnesses. Colonel Ordway has taken a very prominent part in the politics of his rative State, and was largely instrumental in organizing the Republican party there, which finally overthrew the Democracy. During the latter part of the war, he was the New Hampshire State agent here, with the rank of Colonel on Governor Smythe's aff, giving his time and services gratuitously, In December, 1863, having taken an active part in the defeat of the schemes of Emerson Etheridge and Mr. Bull, the then Sergeant-at Arms, to procure the organization of the House in the interests of the Democracy, Cotone Ordway was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and has twice since been re-elected by acclamation, both in the caucus and in the House. His ad-ministration of the office has given general satisfaction, and he has reformed many abuses which had grown up under the fostering care of his Democratic predecessors.

Hon. Henry D. Washburn. Mr. Washburn, who proposes to contest Colonel Ordway's claims, was born in Vermont in 1832. He is a tawyer by profession and has been engaged for some years in politics. He was elected a member of the Turty-ninth Con gress from the Seventh Indiana district, and was subsequently re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, but failed of a nomination to the Forty-first. His chief strength lies in the fact that he served in the army during the Rebellion, and that he halls from the West. It is not thought, however, that he has much strength outside of the Indiana delegation. He has not

been popular as a member of the House, The Doorkeeper. The office of Doorkeeper, like that of Clerk has some patronage connected with it, but it is not generally sought after by ex-members of Congress. The present incumbent, Otis S. Bux-ton, is a native of New York, and was born in He came here in 1861, and was made Assistant Doorkeeper under Capt. Goodenongh. At the beginning of the present session, on the resignation of General Lippincott, Mr. Baxton was elected Doorkeeper without opposition. There is no opposition, that I know or, to his re-election. He has given close attention to his duties both as Assistant Doorkeeper and as Doorkeeper, and the members will generally

The Postmaster. There has been very little said about this office, and, as I understand, the present incum-

bent, Mr. King, of Minnesota, is a candidate, and will probably be elected.

This letter is already so long that I must reserve for another occasion some observations upon the manner in which the various candidates conduct the canvass. Josephus.

THE LOGERS MURDER.

Things to be Thought of by the Officials Acitizen-detective in New York writes the following explicit letter relative to the mysterious murder of old Mr. Rogers:—
Since the publication of the verdict of the

Coroner's jury in the Rogers murder case, the reporters of two prominent daily journals seem to take it for granted that the innocence of all the parties held in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the murder has been fully established. As an offset to the bad reasoning and exparts statements of these writers, I sub-mit the following brief review of the testimony and facts which have thus far been made

It appears that the assault upon Mr. Rogers was made at "about" 7 A. M. of the 3ist of De-cember. Before committing the act the assassin took off a white overcost and gave it to his sin took oil a white overcost and gave it to his companion. The man who received the overcost, and crossed the street, saying as he went, "Jim don't do it," is represented by Mr. Rogers as being a larger or tailer man than the other. This being the case, it was natural for Mr. Rogers to speak of the murderer as the well were although he may have been of small man, although he may have been of me-

In the pocket of the blue flaunel coat which the man left in the hands of Mr. Rogers was found an envelope directed to "James Logan," and his comrade had called him "Jim. and his comrade had called him "Jim." It is therefore reasonably certain that his name was James Logan. (With this evidence in their possession, why do the detectives scour the country for somebody by the name of "Fom?") Now there are but two James Logans in New York who are professional thieves, and both are incustody. There are circumstances which render it highly improbable that James Logan No. 1 committed the murder, It is different, nowever, with No. 2. The coat and hat fit him. He left No. 171 Green street at "about" 7 o'clock on the 31st of December, in company with a larger and tailer man than himself. He work at the time a white overcoat, a blue flanne undercoat, and a hat similar to the one left

with Mr. Rogers,
The two men started in the direction of Tweifth street, and James Logan No. 2, if he took the shortest route to his brother's house, must have passed very near Mr. Rogers' residence. (I have ridden in the street cars from No. 171 Greene street to Twelfth street in seven minutes, including six stoppages. A man would walk the distance in from eight to ten minutes.) The following powering Logar Faces. minutes.) The following evening James Logan returned to No. 171 Greene street, where he spent the night; laid on the bed, but did not andress himself. (Why not? Did he expect to

His mistress testifies that he wore on this occasion a black overcoat, a new hat, and that he had one of his hands bound up with cloth, as though it had been wounded. And he admitted to her that he had lost his overcoat and hat and injured his hand in attempting to make his escape from the police. (He may have lost his hat, but it is quite may have lost his hat, but it is quite probable that he exchanged the white overcoat for the black one for the purpose of disguising himself as far as possible.) He left No. 171 Greene street early the following morning, and for the next twelve days he can give (or has given) no good account of himself. He is finally suspected of being implicated in the murder, and after searching for him for four days the police succeed in effecting his arrest. Then comes his brother's very improbable and

very unsatisfactory story.

Now one of two things is true: either Mr.
Rogers was murdered by James Logan No. 2,
or else James Logan is the victim of the most
remarkable and convincing train of circumstantial evidence that was ever brought against an innocent man. His name, his size, he size of his companion, his antecedents, his overcoat, undercoat, hat, wounded hand his whereabouts at the time of the murder, and his subsequent conduct, all point to him as being the criminal. It is hardly possible for all these circumstances to be mere coincidences—especially when there is not the slightest evidence of a trustworthy character tending to establish Logan's innocence. It may be said that he is not a small man. But is

may be said that he is not a small man. But is it very probable that a small, short man would have struck sohigh as to have cut the top of Mr. Rogers' hat in several places?

The probabilities are that logan opened the letter that was "handed him by Tom," and put the envelope in his pocket while he read the contents. Finding, as he very likely did, that the communication contained criminal intelligence, he naturally destroyed it, and the enve-

lope sccidentally remained in his pocket. Had the writer of the letter carried it until he met Logan, it is probable that he would have destroyed both letter and envelope.

An important question is, Can James Logan read writing?

It is said that Mr. Rogers described the assassin as a man of rather dark complexion, but it must be remembered that the assault was committed at a time of day (three-quarters of an hour before sunrise) when it would be difficult to distinguish the exact color of a man's eyes, to distinguish the exact color of a man's eyes,

to distinguish the exact color of a man's eyes, hair, etc.

I have just read in a morning paper an account of the arrest of John Robinson, the station-house ledger. Is it possible that the pelice are again to be hoodwinked and misled by such an absurd story as the one told by De La Noy? It is more than likely that this last arrest is the result of a pian concocted by Legan's friends for the purpose of diverting attention from the real cuiprit. There may be marks on the assassin's coat and hat which marks on the assassin's coat and hat which Logan's relatives can describe, and from what is known of De La Noy's antecedents and associations, it is not inconsistent to presume that he himself is a friend of Logan. Why has Robitaille, (who left Greene street in company with Logan) not been arrested? CITIZEN-DETECTIVE.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOSION.

Ignition of Nitro-Glycerine in an Gil Well.

From the Titusville Herald, Feb. 3,

On the Mason farm a well has been sunk to the depth of over eight hundred feet, which has hitherto yielded but little oil, with an abundance of gas. The proprietor, Jonathan Wat-son, determined to try the enect of a heavy charge of nitro-glycerine, and yesterday fit; pounds were exploded by Mr. Moworay and his assistants. Two cartridges were prepared, the one twenty-five inches in length, the other thirty-five inches, and each five inches in dia-meter. These were connected by a short copper wire, thirty feet in length, so as to adjust the two charges immediately opposite two several two charges immediately opposite two several mud veins which were known to be that distance apart, the heaviest charge of thirty pounds nitro-glycerine being at the lower vein, 783 feet deep, the lighter charge at the upper vein. Twelve exploders were inserted in the largest cartridge and eight in the other, forming a train of twenty exploders, which by means of insulated wire were connected about 259 feet from the well with an electric battery. Everything being arranged the order was given to fire. In well with an electric obstery. Everything being arranged the order was given to fire. In an instant the disenarge took place, and a report like a cannon fired from a distance, accompanied by a very perceptible vibration of the earth around, was noticed by those present. The operator and an assistant immediately public on the wire thereove endeavoring to pulled on the wire, thereby endeavoring to prevent entanglement; when about fifty feet of the wire had been drawn out a reaction ensued, dragging the parties who were pulling at the wire towards the well for a distance of ten feet, to their surprise and great wonderment (this arose from the column of water lifted by the explosion and its return fall); but most certainly the parties thought for an instant Old Scran was hauling them down below, to answer for pleating his oil factory. The versult of the explosion of the explosion of the explosion of the explosion. blasting his oil factory. The result of the ex-plosion on the well cannot be ascertained until the well has been tubed and the water (a column of 720 feet) has been pumped off. The indica-tions are that so heavy an explosion (the bale of the cartridge which was recovered proved the terrible force exerted) must have pene-trated the mud veins for a considerable dis-

trated the mud veins for a considerable distance.

The readers of the Herald may feel interested in knowing that the water in the well amounted to about twenty-two barrels; the volume of gases evolved by the explosion, say at a pressure of forty-five barrels per square inch, or three atmospheres compressed into one, would fill 281 barrels, and the power required to lift the column of water would be equal to four and one-half tons. The operation was entirely satisfactory to all parties, and the ability to safely fire these heavy charges with as much case as a fire-cracker has been demonstrated.

UNPARLIAMENTARY.

A Lively Scene in the Tennessee Legislature.

-There was an exciting time in the House to day, furnishing cheerful variety to the late bribery and corruption developments. Yester-day a resolution was offered to expel the reporter of the Banner for alleged partiality in reporting the resolution, but it was voted down by a vote of fifty to nine. For commenting on the matter and indulging in a bit of satire on the ponderous ignorance of the aggrieved members, the reporter of the Press and Times was to day attacked in the House by one of the members, named Cogel, and felled to the ground before he was aware who struck him. Recovering himself, the man of the quill seized a chair and housed ways at the representative who and banged away at the representative, who weighs about two hundred and fifty pounds. The latter again charged on his opponent, a small and wiry Hiberniau, who seized an iron paper-weight and huried it at the head of the able bodied legislator, leaving a bump not contemplated by the phrenologist. Friends now interfered, but before the hubbub had ceased, Mr. Biackburn, State Comptroller. entered the chamber, and going up to Repre-sentative Brown, hauled off and struck the latter a stunning blow on the face, following up the application. This latter episode was caused by a resolution offered by Brown, looking to the impeachment of the Comptroller, and which it was alleged was prompted by personal

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Feb. 8 .- Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week, and prices were higher. 2000 head sold at 10@101/0. for extra; 8@9c. for fair to good do.; and 6@7c. per lb., gross, as to condition. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

od.
1. Owen Smith, Western, 8@9\\(\frac{1}{2}\), gr.
2. A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8\\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\) 10, gr.
3. Dengier & McCleese, Chester co., 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\), gr.
4. P. McFillen, Western, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\), gr.
5. P. Hathaway, Western, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\), gr.
5. B. McFillen, Western, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\), gr.
6. James MoFillen, Western, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\), gr.
6. F. S. McFillen, Chester co., 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\), gr.
6. F. S. McFillen, Chester co., 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\), gr. Sheep were in fair demand; 4000 head sold at 6@8c, per pound, gress, as to condition.

Hogs were in demand at an advance: 2500 head sold at the different yards at \$17@17.50 per

100 pounds net. ;

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Feb. 8.-The Flour market is quiet at previously quoted rates. Only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at \$5@5 25 for superfine; \$5.75 @6-25 for extras: \$7@7-75 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; \$8:50@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Bye Flour sells at \$7@7-50 % bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.
The receipts and stocks of Wheat are light, but fully ample for the demand, which is limited to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of red at \$1.60@1.75, and white at \$2.10@2.20, Rye is held at \$1.55 % bush, for Western. Corn is quiet. Sales of new yellow at \$7@88c. Oats attracted but little attention, but prices are steady at 73@75c. for Western.

tracted but little attention, but prices are steady at 73@75c, for Western.
Nothing doing in Barley. 1000 bushels Rye Mait soid at \$1.55 for Seitz's, and 1000 bushels Barley Mait at \$2.12@2.15.
Bark is firm at \$50 % ton for No. 1 Quereitron.
Whisky is dull at 97c.@\$1 per gallon, tax paid.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Affairs at Washington-The Speak ership of the Next Congress-Cabinet Candidates-Arrival of New Members-The Coming Inaugural.

CRIME IN INDIANA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Rvening Telegraph. The Pennsy vania Delegation and the Speakership,

Washington, Feb. 8 .- It is understood that the only two members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House of the Forty-first Congress who have agreed to vote for Blaine for Speaker are Henry L. Cake and Daulel J. Morrell. This is considered rather strange, inasmuch as Blaine is a free-trader, and both of these gentlemen are largely interested in pursuits demanding protection. Since Blaine voted against the tariff, a tew days ago, when Moorhead made a motion to take it up, it is said that Morrell and Cake think of withdrawing their support from Blaine.

Judge Kelley's Attack on Commissioner Wells' Report. Judge Kelley's speech, reviswing the report of Special Commissioner of the Revenue Wells, delivered in the House a few evenings since, has had such a powerful effect upon members, and has so completely unmasked the free-trade arguments contained in the report, that an amendment has been prepared to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, striking out all the appropriations made for the office of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue for the next fiscal year. This will be offered as soon as the bill comes before the House in Committee of the Whole for consideration, and a vigorous effort will be made to pass it,

A New Candidate for the Cabinet from Pennsylvania

A new candidate has appeared from Pennsylvania for Cabinet honors, in the person of Hon. Edward McPherson, the present Clerk of the House of Representatives. It is said that McPherson has conceived the idea that he can unite the Cameron and other political factious in the State upon himself, as he claims not to belong to any of them, and thus secure their united support in recommending him for the Cabinet. The position he aspires to is understood to be that of Postmaster General.

The Latest Amendment to the Constitution. On Friday last several petitions were laid before the Senate, praying for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which

reads as follows:-

"We, the people of the United States, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, and His will, revealed in the Holy Scriptures, as of supreme authority, in order to constitute a Chris ian government, form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The petitions were all referred to the Judiciary Committee, where they are likely to sleep the sleep that knows no waking. The President pro tem or the Senate, Wade, in presenting one of these petitions, said: "The Chair lays before the Senate the following petition, praying for an amendment to the Constitution recognizing God Almighty, Jesus Christ, and so forth ' This excited some laughter.

Members Elect Arriving. Many members elect to the Forty-first Con-

gress (who are not members of the present Congress) have reached the city, and are engaging quarters in anticipation of a session after the 4th of March. It is expected that during the present week nearly all the new Senators and members of the House will have arrived. Arrangements for the Inauguration

Carpenters and other workmen have already been engaged by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to erect a platform and make other conveniences at the east front of the Capitol for the inauguration of General Grant as President of the United States on the 4th of March. Heretofore, the arrangements for the accommodation of the officials participating, as well as the multitude of sight-seers, have been very poor. This time it is proposed to arrange them on a more magnificent scale.

FROM INDIANA.

Attempt at Wholesale Poisoning-Fatal Result.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WARSAW, Ind., Feb. 8 .- A horrible tragedy was unearthed here last night. Last April John W. Vannatta, from Fort Wayne, Indiana, secured the affections of a Miss Horn, of this place, and married her, in opposition to the wishes of her parents and relatives. On the wedding night nearly all the guests, thirty in number, were taken sick, with every appearance of poisoning by srsenic. A sister of Miss Horu died from its effects. It has been found that he has proposed an elopement with a young lady, Miss Bennett, within the Inst days, and in his letter to her he gives a fell history of the poisoning, acknowledging that he had put a jarge quantity of arsenic in the water from which the coffee was prepared, and that he did it in revenge for the manner in which the family treated him. He was arrested Friday, and after an examination, committed to fad in default of bail to the amount of \$50,000. Great excitement exists in this community in consequence of this wholesale attempt at poisoning. All the parties concerned are among the most respectable citizens of this place.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-IP. M.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Odd Fellows' and Masonie Celebration. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Feb. 8 .- xtensiva preparations are already making by the Odd Fello v fraternity here and throughout the entire State to attend the fifth anniversary of the Udd Fellows in Philadelphia on the 26th of April nexts Every lodge in the State will be fully represented.

A grand Masonlo demonstration is soon expected here, at the dedication of the new Masonic temple in Charles street, now rapidly approaching completion.

It turns out that the woman who it is alleged had her pocket picked recently in one of our passenger cars of \$10 000, is hallucinated, and lost it only in imagination.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Attantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

the spot and affoat.

London, Feb. 8-A. M -Consols for money, 934; for account, 934; United States 5 20s, 76f. American stocks are steady. Eric Railroad, 25;

Illinois Central, 935. Laverpool, Feb. 8-A. M.-Cotton quiet and steady; midding uplends, 12jd.; midding Or-leans, 12jd. The sales to day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Other articles are unchanged. London. Feb. 8-A. M .- sugar firm, both on

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH; Monday, Feb. 8 1859,

The Stock market opened very dull this morn-The S ock market opened very duit this morning, but prices generally were steady, Government securivies were brody held. 1083 was bid for 10-40s; 112½ for 6s of 1881; 1135 for 62 5-20s; 1102 for 64 5-20s; 1111 for 65 5-20s; and 1002 for 67 5-20s. City loans were a fraction lower; the new issue sold at 100%, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Reading sold at 474@473, no change; Elmira preferred at 404, no change; Lebian Valley at 56, no change; Pennsylvania Raifroad at 577, a decline of 4; and Camden and Amboy at 1243, no change. 68 was bid for Norristown; 55 for Minebill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 335 for Catawissa preferred; and 253 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 45 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thurteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnu and Walnut; 12 for 63 for West Philadelphia; and 38 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for in-

vestment at full prices. 238 was bid for North America: 158 for Philadelphia: 1234 for Farmers' and Mechanics': 57 for Commercial: 110 for Northern Liberties: 106 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; and 58 or Girard.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 304@31, a slight decline: 10 was bid for Schuylkili Navigation common: 18 for preferred do.; and 121 for Sus juebanna Canal. -We are requested to state by Da Haven & Brother, bankers, No. 40 South Third street, that the balance of the first mortgage conds of the Central Pacific Railroad have all been dis-

-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Broker No. 30 S. Taird street, report this morning's

gold quotations as follows:-1354 10.57 A. M. 135 11 01 " 135 11 20 " 11 1354 11-43 " 135

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:— United States 6s, 1881, 112/@1122; U. S. 5-20s, 1882, 1134@1132; do., 1864, 1104@1104; do., 1865, 1114@1116; do. July, 1865, 1094@1091; do. July, 1867, 1094@1694; do. 1868, 1094@1091; 5s, 16-40s,

1887, 1034 @1034; do. 1868, 1037@1031; 58, 16-408, 1685@1084. Compound interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 1351@1754.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 Sonth Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124 @113; do. 1862, 1133@1134; do., 1864, 1104@1104; do., 1865, 1114@1114; do., 1865, new, 103@10014. 109½; do., 1865, new, 109½ d109½; do., 1868, 109½ (00.); do., 1867, new, 109½ (109½; do., 1868, 109½ (109½; do., 5s., 10-40s, 108½ (108½; do., 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101½ (101½; Oue Compound Interest Notes, 19½; Gold, 135½ (135½; Silver, 100)

130½@132.
—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@113; 5-20s of 1862, 113½@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 110½@110½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 111½@111½; Jdly, 1865, 109½@109½; do., 1867, 109½@109½; do., 1868, 109½@109½; 10-40s, 108½@108½. Union Pacific bonds, 101½@102. Gold, 135½.

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

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Arrived, steamships America from Southampton, and Cuy or Baltimore, from Liv erpool.

Also arrived steamships City of Paris, from Liverpool, and Europa, from Ginsgow. Also, steamship Hecia, from Liverpool via Boston.

Boston, Feb. 8.—Arrived steamship Siberia, from Liverpool.

(By Atlantic Cubic.)
GLAFGOW, Feb. 8. — Arrived, steamship Acadia from New York.
Also arrived, steamship lows, from New York. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY S. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamable Volunteer, Junes 24 hours from New York, with mose to John F. Onl.

Steamable Brunetts, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mose to John F. Onl.

Br. barque Eleanor, Wildams, 39 days from Liverpool, with mose, to John R. Fenrose. Towed up by steamtug Bruce.

Br. barque Northern Queen, Scatt. 2 days from New York, in ballest to L. Westergaard & Co.

Barque Savannah. Ames 19 days from Sambrero, with guano to More Phillips.

Brig S. P. Smith, Knowless 11 days from Mataness, with sugar to Jehn Mason & Co.

Barque Gallovidian, as led from Valparaiso list Dec for Iquique, to load nitrate for Hampton Roads, for orders, to Philade pala, New York, or Boston, at £17s ed. El 17a 66.

Barque Clara, Probat, satied from Helwoet 18th uit.
for Philadelphia, and was off Dover 19th.

Barque Elrian Star. Crosby, salled from Antwerp
21st uit. for Cardif.

Brig G. T. Ward. Willeby, from Fiederickshaven
for Snieda (before reported) is nahore on Bruimer
Rocks, and received much damage.

Brig Kellie Mowe, Merryman, cleated at London
18th uit, for Philadelphia, and salled from Gravesent
18th. Bill.

Brig Stockton, Hichborn, which cleared at Havana 28th hir, for Remedies, was chartered to load snear at 47 per phd. for Phinadelphia, Baltimore, or New York.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Carman, from Malantans for Phinadelphia, Sanorted Condensed at Beis ware Break water (bet, re raported condemned at St. Johns, P. R.k. had discharged all her cargo on the St. Johns, P. H. & had discharged and Portland for Schr ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, from Portland for Sagua, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.
Schra Stenhes Hotolakus, Hodgdon, hance for Button, and Mary D. Ireland, Adams, from Point Reserved for Portland, salied from Holmes' Hole P. M to tast, Schr Jonathan May, from Sagua for Pulladelphia, at Charleston 5th just., leaking.
Schr W. S. Hilles, Eurgess, hence, at New Orleans Statut. Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgens, Barrel at Charleston Silve like in Liex. Young. Young. cleared at Charleston St. Inst., for Georgetown. S. C.
Schr T. T. Tasker. Allen, was up at Savanush 2d inst. for Providence.
Schr Albert Thomas. Rogers, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 4th inst.
Schr Wm. B. Mann. Stanford, at Wilmington, N.C., 4th inst., from Alexandria.