### PLUNDER.

Plans and Schemes to Rob the National Treasury-The Miscellaneous Rings and Their Intent.

The New York Herald of this morning contains correspondence from Wa-hington of yesterday, as to lows:-

The schemes of plunder which have been maturing here during the past four years, and which will, if possible, be forced through Congress during the next three weeks, are absolutely frightful when viewed from a taxosyer's standpoint. Such is messed corrupt jobs was never before seen or heard of.

The Treasury ring, under pretense of reducing the interest on our national debt, want to continue their corrupt practices of the last four years on a larger scale. They want authority given the ring brokers to purchase on Government account the \$2,100,000,000 national bonds new outstanding, and at the same time sell a like amount of a new issue. The details of this plan are interesting. The Secretary of the Treasury is to make a secret bargain with one or two ring brokers to purchase a given amount of the old bonds—say \$20,000,000. This will of course inflate the money market that much. The ring brokers, having exclusive knowledge of the extent of inflation, when it is to commence and when end, can take their measures accordingly, while the business community at large nust stumble on in ignorance.

Alter the market has been properly inflated,

and just before money is needed to move the crops in from the West, the Secretary of the Treasury makes another secret bargain with his favorite broker to sell say \$35,000,000 of the new bonds. The ring, having exclusive knowledge of the extent of the depletion long before it takes place, can fix things to suithemselves, and, when tight times come, can realize one-bait per cent, per day interest on whatever they may have to lend, either their own or Government money. This pleasant operation of "bulling" and "bearing" the market, with a capital of \$2,100,000,000, is to be repeated at the pleasure of the Treasury ring managers. These favored brokers, under the McCulioch arrangement, manage to have a few million dollars of ment, manage to have a few manion dollars of Government money constantly on deposit without interest, and a few millions on hand of unadjusted balances, so they will be well prepared for the tight times they can bring about whenever they please.

This is a fair description of the Treasury ring operations during the past five or six years. It

is expected that they will be able to do something in that line during the next. Unless the Conklin or Judd's bill passes, Mr. McCulloch will leave a legacy with his successor that will give General Grant's administration trouble. So much for the freasury ring. If its managers can bave their own way they will realize \$50,000,000 during the next four years and injure the business interests of the people by sudden fluctuations of value beyond calculation.

If General Grant should make either Mr. A. T.

Stewart or John J. Cisco Secretary of the Treasury, there would not be the least danger of the abuse of power that has disgraced, utterly disgraced, Secretary McColloch's administration of affairs. Still the people want assurance that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not have no honest Secretary wants it, and any one about whom there is the least doubt, or a thoroughly corrupt one like Mr. McCalloch.

THE BOND ENDOSSEMENT BING. Since the independent press of the country has routed the ratiroad subsidy jobbers, horse, loot, and dragoons, they have consolidated their

forces and changed base. They now ask Congress to guarantee the juterest on \$126,000,000 bonds for forty years, and take a first mortgage on the roads for security, having a precedent siready established by which they can lobby through an amendment substituting a second for dest mortgage. So these combined rings are virtually asking Congress for what will be in the end, if they get it, a free gift of

..\$528,400,000 In round numbers, \$600,000,000 would cover the modest demand of the bond endorsement ring. I think they won't get a cent, though their "attorneys" swarm the lobby night and

THE WHISKY RING. Under this head come both the whisky and internal revenue rings. They are both one and the same. Through the kindness of Messrs. Andrew Johnson, Hugh McCalloch, and E. A. Rollins, the affairs of this ring have been conducted in a manner most satisfactory to ring They have plundered the Governmanagers. They have plundered the Govern-ment of full \$100,000,000 per year for a long ime past; but the expenses of the ring are est amount now required to support the organization. The people have stood the burden for four years, and it is believed that they will

THE MISCELLANEOUS PLUNDER RINGS. This organization have in charge our old friend of 1820-a real 'orty-eight yearliob-known as the net proceeds Choctaw claim. It only requires \$1,832,560. The enterprising obhers who have it in charge would not take \$1,832,561. That would be one dollar more tuan their due, and they are exact to a cent. Most wonderful are the ways of lobby

The Osage Indian treaty, by which the people

bear an additional load of \$25,000,000 and not

are to be plundered of \$24,000,000 worth of land to enrich a horde of hungry jobbers, also comes under the head of miscellaneous jobs, as do others almost too numerous to mention. If one-twentieth part of the schemes of plun der now before Congress manage to get through. the repudiation of our national debt is a fixed

## BANK BURGLARS.

Beld Attempt to Rob the New York Oriental Bank.

The New York Tribune publishes this morn' ing the following:-On Monday evening three men entered the saloon of John Drake, under the Oriental Nadonal Bank, at the corner of Grand street and the Bowery, and, after drinking sat down and smoked for a short time. One of the men at ength said he wished to visit the water-closet, and was directed thither by the barkeeper. In a few moments he returned and said he had dropped his teeth in the passage way, and requested some matches to enable him to reh for them. A number were given him ad he returned, as he said, to prosecute the ch. He was soon afterwards joined by his panions, who said that they would aid him in the search. A little time afterwards, the son of the janitor of the bank heard some persons moving in a passage way leading from the rear of the bank to a flight of stairs communicating th the water-closet mentioned above. He went to see what the men wanted and on demanding their business, the intruders turned and fied. They proved to be the men who had left the saloon but a few moments previous. Before the alarm could be given they had made good their escape. An examination of the doors communicating with the stairway mentioned showed that the thieves had removed the lock.

and burst open one door, and when discovered

FIRST EDITION | were engaged upon the other, and as it was of light construction and insecurely fastened, they would in a few moments have been within the rear room of the bank. In this room at the time were seated the president and cashier of the bank, engaged in examining some accounts. So engrossed in their work were they that they had not heard the noise made by the thieves. The vault and safe of the bank are very heavy and of peculiar strength. It is estimated that it would require twenty-four hours' incessant labor on the part of expert bank nurglars to effect an entrance into the sale through these obstacles, and so far as known, these men had none of the heavy tools required for such work as this. Certainly, none are left behind. It is, therefore, conjectured that the thieves lutended, by a sudden entrance and show of weapons, to overawe the president and cashior, and compet them to open the safe, whence the contents could be easily abstracted. The helpless officers would then have been bound and gagged, and the first intimation of the robbery would have been the discovery of the victims on the following morning. Captain Garland, of the Fourteenth precinct, yesterday visited the bank, and ascertained the foregoing particulars with reference to the affair. He afterwards visited the various banks and jewelry stores in his precinct, and enjoined upon the officers and proprietors the necessity of being especially careful of their money and wares. In many of the banks the number of watchmen on duty at night have been doubled, and the employes during the day display redoubled vigilance. Nothing whatever is known of the men who attempted this bold robbery. Mr. Drake says they were strangers to him, and as he did not especially notice them, can only give a general description of the men. Search is of course being made, but with very poor prospects of success.

#### MYSTERY.

A Strange Story in the Brussels Papers. A Brussels journal, the Echo de Parlement, publishes a statement of a very singular char-acter, and which I should hesitate to give, were not the names of the parties concerned to a certain extent a voncher for its correctness.

It appears that about eight or ten days ago, at 7 in the morning, there was found, lying in the mud on the high road of Scheveningen, the body of a young man of distinguished appearance. He was transported to the nearest police office, and a physician. Dr. Vinckhysen, was immediately sent for. On examination he was found not to be dead, but merely in a swoon. On being restored to animation he was ques tioned in Dutch, but he made signs that he did not understand that language. He was then asked in French what was his name and where he resided. He gave his interrogators to under-stand that he was unable to speak, and made signs for writing materials. They were accordingly furnished to him, and he then stated in writing that he was the son of the Count de Moustier, residing at No. 3 Rie Grenelle Saint Germain, Paris, and nephew of the late Minister of the same paris.

of the same name.

As he was unable to account for the manner in which he had been conveyed to the spot where he had been found, the first impression created by his story was that it was a pure invention. The facts were at once communi-cated to the Marquis de Seves, Secretary to the French Embassy, and he telegraphed to the address in Paris indicated by the sufferer. A few hours after a reply was received from Count de Moustier stating that his own son had really disappeared for several days, and that he was about to start by railroad to investigate the facts in person. On a further examination the mouth of the young man was found to present evidence of strong compression, and his tongue was discovered to be lacerated. This was sufficient evidence for the physician that a gag had

An effort was then made to revive the youth's recollection of the facts, and in reply to the question as to how he could have been conveyed without his knowledge to such a distance from his home, he stated that on returning from ollege, in Paris, at 9 o'clock, he was attacked in the street and received a heavy blow on the bead, atter which he fainted away and remembered nothing until he was brought to his senses by the persons by whom he was now surrounded. The traces of the plow described by him were visible. His clothing was impregnated with alt water and his linen quite stiff.

Further researches led to the discovery of the

act that a small vessel had touched on the coast near Scheveningen on the very night on which the young stranger had been found on the high-road. He was taken to the hospital and on his arrival there some hours afterward, the Count de Moustier, to his great consolation, tound he was his son. The Count declared that could not comprehend the motive of attack and abduction, as his son was only eighteen years of age and of irreproachable There was no reason to suppose that robbery was the motive of his assailants, for all he articles of value which he had on him when he was attacked still remained upon his person when he was discovered at Scheveningen.

#### ENGLISH ELECTIONS. What is Paid to Secure Votes.

In the late election in England, Mr. W. H. Smith spent £9000 to oust John Stuart Mid, and Mr. Mill and his colleague together spent £2300 for election expenses. Mr. Ocope, who was beaten in the Tower Hamlets, spent £8650. Mr. Samuda spent only £6500, and deleated Mr. Beales, who spent £500. The election in the Tower Hamlets was really a fight between Beales, Coope, and Samuda. There was, however, a fourth candidate. Mr. Newton, who had 2890 votes, but whose votes, given to Mr. Beales, would have elected him by an overwhelming majority. The London News, commenting on this election, says:-"No bribery or improper expenditure is included in these amounts. It is imply a question of perfect organization, the effect of this perfect organization is to bring to the polling booths a number of persons utterly

many thoroughly enlightened and willing In the borough of Hackney Mr. Butler spent £3200 in vain, while Mr. Holmes speat £600 and

without political opinions, but subservient to

professional agencies, while the effect of imper-

fect organization is to lose even the votes of

succeeded. It is very curious that the London News, after saying there was no "improper expenditure," referring to the expenses of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Smith, observes that, 'in fact, by comparing Mr. Smith's expenses with Mr. Cooper's, we arrive at the conclusion that to get any number of Tory votes, either in the east or the west of London, a candidate must be prepared to pay for them at the rate of exactly 23s. per man. No one can be surprised, however, that Mr. Mill failed to fight against such amazing money odds; and, indeed, to come with an expenditure of only £1000 within one thousand three hundred votes of a candidate who spent nearly £9000, was a feat which ought to live long in the memorabilia of electioneering."

The remedy proposed by the News for all this is yo've by ballot, the probibition of the greater part of the expenses now incurred, and throw ng the husting and polling expenses on the

# FRANKING.

The Row About its Misuso.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has the following in relation o the abuse of the franking privilege:-I was shown an amusing illustration of the effect of these efforts on the part of these economical reforms. A lady received a letter from a Congressman that puzzled her beyond explanaion, and she handed it over to me for clearance. understood it at once. My fair friend had the same name made famous by an authoress here and the letter had been missent. It seems the fair quill-driver had been using the M. C.'s frank to forward her manuscripts and proofs. I ought

not to publish, but can't resist. The little epis-

not to publish, but can't resist. The little epistolatory effort read:—

DEAR FRIEND:—I am sorry to re'use you the use of my facinitie, as her-rofore. There has been sach a devit of a row kicked up to the newspapers about the use of the thing that I have been forced to lock mine up. It is we i I did. I found is had been used to trank over the country a circular acting forth the excellence of a certain old ment to cure scaldhead, tetter, ringworm and the chickenpox in children. I have the emfounded thing under double lock and key and have had nightsweats ever since, for fear some infernal paper would get hold of the thing and force me to rise to a question of privilege on the subject of franking scald heads. If you will send me your manuscripts and sheets I will frank them with pleasure, provided none are to go to that screechy old heathen, Horace Greeley.

I am, madam, yours etc.,

### OBITUARY.

James T. Brady, Esq. The N. Y. Herald of this morning contains

the following:-On Saturday evening last Mr. James T. Brady, while on a visit to his friend, Mr. Edward T. Young, of No. 14 West Sixteenth street, was suddenly taken ill by a stroke of paralysis of the left side, and after lingering for over two days expired at a quarter of an hour before five o'clock yesterday morning. The parents of the distinguished dead were natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1812, and for awhile took up their residence in New York, where Thomas A. Brady, their eldest ron, was born in 1813. He became a Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, and died at Tampleo during the Mexican war. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Brady removed to this city, in which the subject of this sketch was born on the 2th of April, 1815. He received a liberal education, studied law, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. His great natural ability and legal attain ments soon placed him in the list of the most eminent lawyers of New York. As a pleader in criminal cases he was distinguished for the happy manner in which he would combine the most artful arguments without deviating once from the truth. In the great "India rubber" case, between Day and Goodyear, Mr. Brady was associated with Daniel Webster, and that great statesman was profuse in his praise of the able manner in which his associate conducted the proceedings. It would, of couse, be imposeible to narrate all the important lawsuits desended or prosecuted by the deceased. The last case of more than ordinary interest in which he was engaged was the recent trial of General Cole at Albany for the murder of Mr. Hiscock, and which resulted, as will be remembered, in the acquital of the accused. While quite a young man Mr. Brady attached

himself to the Democratic party, becoming in time one of its acknowledged leaders in this State. The only office he ever held, however, was a local one—that of Corporation Counsel for this city. He was frequently solicited to become the Democratic nominee for a judgeship, but always declined, his practice being too valuable and lucrative to be abandoned. At one time he was the candidate of the Democracy for the office of Attorney General of this State and was deteated. In 1860 Mr. Brady supported the claims of John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency, and became the candidate of that branch of the Democracy for the office of Governor. He was, with the candidate of the Douglas Democrats, defeated by the Republican nominee. After the outbreak of the Rebellion the deceased gave a hearty support to the war measures of Mr. Lincoln's administra-tion, and even went so far as to join the Union League organization, in defense of the non-parties character of which he wrote and published a letter at the time. As soon, however, as he discovered that it was partisan he severed his connection with it. Mr. Brady's political career during the past iew years was unmarked by any important event. He is said to have supported General Grant for the Presidency, but

of this we are not positive.

As a public speaker the deceased was one of the most eloquent men of the time. He was polished, fluent, witty, and ever entertaining. Whether at the bar pleading for a cheat, on the social circle engaged in conversation or reply ing to a toast, he was ever the same, charming his hearers by a ready and happy flow of language that but few men are possessed of, Mr. Brady was the President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and also President of the Dramatic Fund Association. And here we would state that there was no more liberal patron of American art, literature, and drama than he. In him the American artist, writer and dramatist found a warm friend. Taken all In all, both as a public man and as a private character, the death of Mr. Brady leaves a blank in New York life that will be difficult to fill. a lawyer, but few members of his profession can found to fill the position he occupied who are not already his peers. As a member of society his loss is irreparable. The remains of the eminent lawyer have been conveyed to his late residence, No. 124 West Twenty-third street, To morrow (Thursday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, a solemn high mass for the repose of his soul will be celebrated at the Roman Catholie Cathedral on Mulberry street, which all of his friends are invited to attend.

## THE PEREIRE.

The Disaster at Sea.

We have at last received the details of the dieaster to the steamer Pereire on her late voyage from Havre towards New York. From tters published we learn that the Pereire encountered heavy westerly gales and head seas, against which she had made good progress for five days, and as far west as longitude forty degrees and thirty-five minutes. There, at two M. on the 21st ultimo, she was boarded by a terrific head sea, which swept everything off her deck as far aft as the funnel, broke to the forward deck, and nearly filled the cabins and stoke hole. The wave which effected this destruction is described as one of extraordinary magnitude, and the great mass of appears to have fallen with crushing weight upon the forward body of the steamer. well understand that for a few minutes the The suddenness of the shock the crash of the breaking decks and falling spars, the burst of vapor from the stoke hole and engine room and the uncertainty as to the actual amount of damage which the shap and engines had sustained, must all have served to beighten and intensify the excitement and alarm of the moment. It was certainly an occasion which called for a prompt exhibition of courage, skill, and resolution on the part of Captain Duraesne, his officers and crew, and it is very gravifying to know that they were fully equal to the emerency, and exhibited a courage and good confuct which excited the admiration and gratitude of the passengers on board. The decks and companion coverings forward being partially destroyed, there was very great danger in keeping her head to sea or in attempting to keep her course to the westward. Duchesne immediately determined to wear her round, a somewhat perilous managavre with long ship like the Percire, in such a heavy sea and in her crippled condition. however, successfully accomplished there was then no better alternative than running to the eastward, before the wind and sea. The passengers united in a testimonial to the "quick decision, knowledge, consummate talent, intrepidity, and sang froid of Captain Ducheene during the trying moments of danger"—a verdict which we are quite sure does simple justice to the gallant captain, who has on more than one occasion exhibited the highest qualities of scamanship. We are very glad to earn from Havre that the Pereire was not damaged in her hull or engines beyond the damage to her decks, and that she will be able to resume her place in the line within a few weeks.—N. Y. Heraid of this morning.

-Some one poured water into the letterbox at the post-office in Farmington, Mass., a few nights since, and in the morning all the letters were frozen into a solid mass.

# THE CONSPIRATORS.

Removal of the Remains of Mrs. Surratt
—Appearance of the Body—Booth's Burial Place.

The Washington Chronicle, Feb. 9.

The President issued an order yesterday morning for the delivery of the remains of Mrs. Surratt to Father Walter, of St. Patrick's Churchfof this city, and yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock that gentleman, in company with Mr. Towne and Harvey & Marr, undertakers, proceeded to the Arsenal, and the remains were at once disinterred.

Immediately after the execution Mrs. Surratt's remains, with those of Payne, Harold, and Azerodi, executed at the same time, were placed in boxes and interred in graves near the scaffold, her body being in the north end of the row and the others adjoining her remains in the order named above. In the box with each body there was also placed the name of the party, written on parchment, enclosed in a bottle. The body of Booth was also buried hear there; that is, inside the old Pententiary building, near the main door of the warden's residence. The burnal of Booth was quietly made in the presence of Secretary Stanton, General Lafayette C. Baker and two of his officers, and Colonel Benton, commandant of the Arsenal; and after the grave had been filled and a portion of the bricks relaid over it, the windows of the warero m were boarded up and the door locked. The body of Witz, the Andersonville jatior, was placed in the yard adjoining the body of Atzerolt. For some time the bodies were allowed to remain in this position. A wooden fence was er-cied around the graves, and a wooden headboard, with the name of the person buried below, placed at each grave. In the fall of 1867, when the demolition of the Penitentiary oulli-ing was de ermieed on, it became necessary to remove the bodies, and they were buried in the warehouse known as No. 1 (the second building below the principal office), the bodies being placed under the flagging. Mrs. Surratt's was haid next to the north wall of the building, and the others adjoining, in the following order:—Payne, Harold, Atzerodt, Wirz, and Booth. There the bodies of all have remained until yes-

The coffin, when lifted, was in tolerable condition, and when opened the remains were found to be in an excellent state of preservation. The face, though black, was yet perfect in fea-tures, and the whole body compact and firm. The dress looked well, and the gaiter shoes appeared to be not the least soiled. Upon the her execution her daughter, Anne, who visited her, took from her own bonnet a steel arrow and stuck it upon her moher's dress close arrow and stack, and which remained where it had been placed by the daughter. The bottle, with the name of Mrs. Surratt written upon a piece of parchment within, was also in the coffin, and without shifting anything, the coffin was placed in the undertaker's wagon and driven out Four-and-a half effect to Mayland avenue, along Mayland avenue. street to Maryland avenue, along Macyland avenue to the Capitol, passing around to the left of the Capitol to New Jersey avenue, out New Jersey avenue to H street, and thence to Mount Olivet Cemetery. Father Walter, who had preceded the remains, was there in waiting to receive them, and they were taken from the coffin in which they were and transferred into a handsome walaut coffin, and then become in the vault neither.

placed in the vault until to day.

Anne Surratt, her brother I-aac, a friend of the family. Father Walter, and Mr. Towne, will be present at the funeral, which takes place to-day at half past two o'clock. It is intended that the interment shall be conducted with the strictest privacy, and, with the exception of the undertaker and those mentioned, none others will be present. others will be present.

The following is a copy of the petition of the

daughter of Mrs. Surratt, for the removal of her mother's remains, to the President, and the reply of the latter:—

His Excellency the President of the United

States:-The undersigned most earnestly and respectfully addresses your Excellency on a matter which has been for more than three years to her a source of great affliction. She seeks the privilege of removing the remains of her deceased mother to have them interred in consecrated ground.

fondly hopes that your Excellency will not allow your authority in the premises to expire without granting this request, prompted only by filial love and devotion to the of her dear mother. ANNE E. SURBATT. Upon this petition there is the following endor:ement:

Anne E. Surratt asks authority to remove the emains of her deceased mother.

Received February 4, 1869. The honorable Secretary of War will cause to be delivered to Anne E. Surratt the remains of her mother, Mary E. Surratt, for the purpose set forth in the within communication

ANDREW JOHNSON.

#### February 5, 1869.-L. R B., 608. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Petrce; Assistant District Attorney Deciert.—J Williams was convicted of a charge of the ceny of a coat from a brewery. He walked into the yard where the men were working, put on a coat belonging to one of them and started off out difficulty, took it from him. It was shown that he was intoxicated at the time, and hence the jury recommended him to the mercy of the

Patrick McDonough was convicted of larceny. It was shown that he stole a coat from a tavern, and was arrested with it on him two days

afterwards.
Philip Fitzpatrick was put on trial upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house in Ken-sington avenue, above Hart's lane. The allega-tion was that he permitted men to congregate in his tavern, become drunk, and create such disgraceful disturbances as serious y to a unoy the neighbors. At the close of our report the was still on trial. SUPREME COURT IN BANC - Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Williams. -

The city list is yet under argument.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.—Luckey vs. Brady.

An action to recover damages for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed upon plaintiff, the conductor of a train from washington to New York. The defense alleged that their party had been subjected to the most insolent treatment from the attaches of the

train, and were attacked by them before the train, and were attacked by them before the defendant struck a blow. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Danwood & Robertson vs. Michael McLaughiin, administrator. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs \$102.41. Craven & Hart vs. John Cariles. An ac of replevin to recover goods levied upon. Ver-diet for the plaint!ffs. The Enterprise Insurance Company, assigned

of Henry C. Howell, Speriff of Philadelphia, vs. J. Wagner Jermon, Riego Taylor, and Moses Hyneman. An action on a bond. Verdict or plaintiff \$155.85. The Derry National Bank vs. Alfred Glimore.

An action on a draft. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2-Judge Strond, --Martin Hayward vs. Henry T. Childs. An action on promissory notes. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1033-12

Peirce & Richard vs. William Frew. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of a contract for the delivery of oil. On trial. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-ludge Brewster.— Reeder vs. Reeder. An action in divorce, Before reported. Verdict for the libellant, Henry C. Terry and George S. Selden, Esqs., for the libellant; James D. Bennett and Henry

M. Philips, Esqrs., for the respondents.

Margaret Niblock vs. Samuel C, Burns. A felgued issue to try the right to goods levied upon by the Sh'eriff. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Daniel Beenken and wife vs. Watson & Cornell. A felgued issue under the Sheriff's interpleeder and to try the right to goods levied. pleader act to try the right to goods levied upon. On trial.

Rarkets by Telegraph.

New York, Feb. 10.—Stocks very strong. Gold, 184%. Exchange, sterling 109%; 5-20s. 1862. 133%; 60s. 1864. 110%; new, 109%; 1867. 109%; 10-40s. 108%; Virginia 6s. 62%; Missouri 5s. 86%; Canton Co., 67%; Combertand preferred 37%; New York Central, 102%; Beading, 94%; Hudson River, 188; Michigan Central, 198; Michigan Southern, 283%; Hillinois Central, 188; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 91; Cleveland and Toledo, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 181%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 117%.

# SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Legislation at Harrisburg-Rail road Corporation Flections-A New Bill to Regulate Them - The Brodhead Murderers.

Financial and Commercial

#### FROM HARRISBURG.

Wext of the New Bill Regulating Rail-road Corporation Elections. HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.-The following is the text of a highly important bill, affecting every railroad stockholder, now in the Senate, It was introduced in the interest of the Fort Wayne Railroad, but it is general in its appli-

An Act to Regulate the Election of Directors of Railroad Companies, and to Prevent Frauds therein.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc.. That no person shall be admitted to vote at any election of any railroad company by any proxy, for the giving of which any money or other consideration whatsoever shall have been made or promised directly, or in any other transaction in reference to the same, and every such proxy shall be absolutely void. That no person shall be admitted to vote in person on any stock boards having the privilege of voting in any election of a railroad company who shall have receive or been promised any money or other consideration with reference to his vote, nor upon any stock or bonds, the real owner of which or the person in whose name the said stock or bonds may stand on the books of the company or any person in behalf or for the benefit of either, shall have received or been promised money or any other consideration with reference to the vote thereon. That no person shall be admitted to vote on any stock of which he is not the real owner in his own Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That no person of which he is not the real owner in his own right, or under a trus; expressed in writing at the time when the vote is offered, unless proof of authority from the real owner, in such form of authority from the real owner, in such form as the by-laws of the company may prescribe, shall be made. That no person shall be admitted to vote upon any stock which shall not have stood in his name on the books of the company for at least sixty days prior to the election. That no person shall be admitted to vote on any stock which he shall have sold for future delivery, or contracted to sell similar stock of the same company against stock so held by him, or on any stock other than that stock of the same company against stock so held by him, or on any stock other than that which he shall hold in excess of all amounts of stock which he shall have sold or contracted to sell for future delivery, nor upon any stock which shall have been transferred to him, or obtained by him for the purpose of voting at the election to be held.

Section 2. Any person being a trustee, broker, banker, agent. pledgee, or other fiduciary, in whose name stock or bonds entitled to vote on any election of a railroad company may stand, who shall give a proxy to vote thereon, upon

any election of a railroad company may stand, who shall give a proxy to vote thereon, upon any inducement of money or other valuable consideration, direct or indirect; and any person who shall vote or offer to vote on any proxy, knowing that such proxy was obtained in the manner aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars on any share on which he may give such proxy or vote, or offer to vote, and imprisonment not exceeding 60 days in the county jall in the jurisdiction of the court.

Section 3. Every person authorized to vote at any election of a railroad company may be challenged by any other person authorized to

challenged by any other person authorized to vote at the same election, and in being so chal-lenged, scall be required to take the following oath, which shall be administered to him by

one of the inspectors:—
"You do swear or affirm that you will true answers make to all questions put to you touching your right to vote, under the provisions of the act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An act to regulate the election of direc tors of railroad companies, and to prevent

If such person refuse to answer any interrogatory affecting the qualifications herein pre-scribed, and if from the facts disclosed he does not appear to possess all of the said qualifica-tions as to any stock on which he may offer to vote, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to

reject his vote on such stock.

Section 4. No person shall be permitted to vote upon the proxy of a stockholder if his vote by challenged as sforesald, unless he shall produce, annexed to such proxy, an affidavit in such form as the by-laws of the company may prescribe, stating the same facts to which the oath of such stockholder might have been re-quired upon a challenge, had he offered to vote in person on the shares mentioned in such proxy, and shall be subject to challenge and to examination in respect to his right to vote on the proxy, and right of the stockholders to vote on the stock for which the proxy was given, in the manner provided in section 2d of this act, and all the provision of said section, so far as applicable, shall be applied to the case.

We insert the following explanatory note in reference to vesterday's report:-Philadelphia, 2d Mo. 10, 1869-Editors of Eve-

ning Telegraph.—In your report yesterday of the business of the Legislature at Harrisburg, your correspondent mentions a bill requiring the Provident Life and Trust Company to dithe Provident Life and Trust Company to divide its profits arising from the life insurance business among its policy holders. As this statement may be liable to misconstruction, will you please mention that this is simply a declaratory act, passed at the instance of the company. Very truly, &c.,

SAMUEL R, SHIPLEY, President,

## The Brodhead Murderers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10 .- Judge Sharswood yesterday, at Chambers, decided to hear an argument on March 1, on a point raised by the counsel in the case of Brooks and Orme, under sentence of death for the murder of Thomas Brodhead, at the Delaware Water Gap. The point is that William Brodhead, being a citizen, attempted an arrest, and that the crime is manslaughter, and not murder in the first degree. Governor Geary has never received any official

potification that the application for a writ of error would be made, and if he receives no such document, the execution, which is ordered for Feb. 26, will come off.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

An Extra Session of the Maryland Logis-Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10 .- It is generally believed that Governor Bowie will call an extra session of the Maryland Legislature. The pressure upon him to do so increases daily from Baltimore city, to enable her to provide against the floods, and from the people on the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake to protect their oysters. The City Connells of Bultimore are unanimously to invite President Johnson to it is now positive that John Lamb, professing to half from New York, committed suicide at

Wilson's Hotel by laudanum.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. 

### WILMINGTON.

The Recent Robbery of \$15,000. The Wilmington Commercia of yesterday

There have as yet been but few further developments in regard to the recent heavy robbery at the railway depot in this city. The amount taken is probably nearer \$17,000 than \$15,000, as we at first stated. The thier seems to have gone systematically about his work, and to have made ample previous preparation. In the first place, he had a key made which exactly fitted the lock. The sate is a Farrel & Herring one, and the key was one of those little comb like affairs which are used in these safes. That used by the thief was precisely like the regular key, except that it bore no number, and was quite roughly finished. The thief must have taken a cast of the proper key, as he otherwise could not have got one made to fit.

The money was placed in the safe on Saturday in two tin boxes, and these were carried off bodily. They were broken open and thrown into a puddle at Ninth and Church streets, and the sa'e key was found early Sunday morning in Fourth street below Pine. It seems that the thief must have gone down Fourth to Church, and up Church to Ninth, and thence possibly down to the railroad.

The circumstances thus far seem to establish these conclusions: - First, that the robbery was planned some time ago by some one gaining access to the office, and that a key had been made for the purpose. Secondly, that the person planning the robbery knew when the Postmaster received the money, and where he usually kept it.
Thirdly, that the thief was familiar with the
depot, and must have been so to perpetrate a
robbery in so public a place, and in a room
which is regularly visited by a watchman once
every hour through the night.
In many minds all these considerations point
directly to one individual, whom we will not
name, however, upless the appricions against

name, however, unless the suspicions against him take a more definite form. Whoever committed the robbery took the trouble to lock the safe so that there was no dis-

covering of it until Monday morning, giving him a first rate start.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENTNO TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1869.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent., the former rate on Government bonds. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. per annum.

The Stock market was inactive this morning.

but prices generally were rather firmer. Government securi ies were a fraction higher.
Railroad shares were the most active on the Railroad snares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47.44 @47# an advance of at Lehigh Valley at 55#, no change. 43 was bid for Little Schujikill; 69 for Norristown 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 33# for Catawissa preferred; 25# for Philadelphia and Erie, and 48 for Northern Cantal

Norrthern Central,
City Passenger Railroad shares were
unchanged. Second and Third sold at 45; 70
was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 174 for
Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and
Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 63 for
West Philadelphia West Philadelphia.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 124, no change. 238 was bid for North America; 159 for Philadelphia; 105 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western; 735 for City; and

68 for Corn Exchange.
Canal shares were dull. 10 was bid for Schuyiklil Navigation common; 194 for preferred do.; 304 for Lehigh Navigation; 26 for Morris Canal; 60 for Morris Canal preferred; and 124 for Susquehanna Canal.

-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, 1121 ### 134; do. 1862, 1134; ### 134; do., 1864, 1101; do., 1865, 1114; do., 1865, 1101; do., 1865, 1114; do., 1865, new, 1091; do., 1865, 1091; do., 1867, new, 1091; do., 1868, 1092; do., 1868, 1868, 1969; do., 1868, 186

129@132.
—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;@113; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1134@113; do., 1864, 110;@110; do., 1865, 1114@1111; do. July, 1865, 109;@109; do. July, 1867, 109;@109; do. 1868, 109;@10; 5s, 10-40s, 1686, 1084. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 1344@1344.

Union Pacific bonds, 1013 2102. Gold. 136.

-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Taird street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows: -

135 10.56 A. M. 134 11 07 " 135 11 15 " 1344 12 00 M. 136 12 05 P. M. 10.22 1344 12-10 . 1344 10.46

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10 .- The Flour market is

stronger and decidedly more active. 2000 barrels winter wheat extra family sold for ship. ment on private terms. About 2500 barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$5@5 25 for superfine; \$5 75@6 25 for extras; \$7@8 for spring wheat extra family, \$8 50@10 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Bye Figur sells at \$7@7 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in

Corn Meal.
The demand for Wheat is quite limited, and prices favor buyers; sales of red at \$1.70(175, and 900 bushels New York white at \$2.15. Rye is steady at \$1.55 per bushel for Western. Corn is scarce and firmer; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 90c., part Western. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels Western at 73 @75c. 3000 bushels Barley Mait sold at \$2.15. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Quereitron at \$59 per ton. Whisky is duil at 97c. 66\$1 per gallon, tax paid. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

REW YORK, Feb. 10,—Arrived, steamship West-phelis, from Hamburg.

Havana, Feb. 10,—Arrived steamship Cuba, from Baltimore.

Baltimore.

(By Allantic Cubic.)

LONDON, Feb. 10. — Arrived, steamship Cella.
from New York. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......PEBRUARY 16.

OLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. barq :e Scottan Bride, Alien, Stettin, C. Q. Van Horn.

Schr Julia A. Gamage, Sweensy, New York, D. Cooper.

Bchr Aunie Barton, Fink, Charleston, S. C., Penr Gas Coal Co.

MEMORANDA,
Barque Aberdeen, Treat, for Philadelphia,
from Cardenas 25th ult.
Sehr Albert Mason. Rose, from Portlane
Gelphia, at New York restorday,