

Under the circumstances he could only handle his gavel in feeble sitempts to induce some order, and Senators would doublices have been wrangling until now and old Wade pounding to receive Butler's question of order. Butler hurled back from the very depths of his throat, "I appeal from the decision." Wade refued to emertain the appeal. Then Butler bowled out of his seat into the aisle, deliverately his desk, were it not for the persistence of Ferry, of Connecticut, who, by continued efforts to get a decision from the Chair, finally induced his brother Senators to let President Wade decide something or another. Mr. Wade rolled up his cuffs, threw back his head, and was regarded by the House as the East Indian regards his idol—they knew that he was ugly, but felt that he was great. In a few words of intense bitterness he called on the House to wade decide something or another. Mr. wade stuck substantially to his position taken in the House, and was sustained by the Senste. Thus each house arrived at a different result, and the news of the action of each bad been communicated to the other. Tais was a pretty piece of business altogether, and, of course, a rumpus was anticipated. The specta-tors was on the thouse of waitemant. sustain the representatives of the people against being trampled on, and he locked the very incarnation of bate, spite, and malice, though perfectly cool withal. The scene at this point baffles description. A hundred men were on their feet; a hundred tones thundered at old here were an under the scene at this point tors were on the tiptoe of excitement. What would come next? was the inquiry in every month. The Senate again rose and went over to the House. On arriving they were stopped their feet; a hundred tones thundered at old Ben Wale; as many more halloed at But-ler; the House was frantic, and Butler and Wade were the personal devils who had invoked and were trying to ride the storm into directly opposite courses. The contagion of revolt sprcad. Ingersoll, Farnsworth, Kelly, Washburne, Van Horn (Mo.), Bauks, Shellabar-ger, Pike, Lynch, Boutwell, Judd, Jones, Edridge, Woodward, and scores of others, were on their feet yelling discordantly, and de-manded "question" with one breath and "order" with the next. Wade was nowhere. He was an atom hurled by a hurricane. The gavel with at the door, the Representatives being just then voting on a question to reconsider their own action. The voting could not be stopped, and the Senators therefore had to wait outside like a lot of people about the entrance of a theatre, a lot of people about the entrance of a theatre, watching for the doors to open. The voting finally ceased and the Senators were let in. Then followed the worst confusion, but the liveliest excitement of the day. President Wade took the chair and announced the determination of the Senate. Butler, who had thus far been victorious, now was beaten, and sought to cover atom hurled by a hurricane. The gavel with which he pounded made no noise, and was only his rout by assuming a defaut air. The scene which followed may be summed up in one word a little hammer shaken against a mighty tem-pest. At this point a voice deeper than all the noise, a voice profound as the bass of Beecher's big organ, a voice pitched in the tone of command, rose upon and fairly conquered the House to silence. With that voice, which was the poetry of the Philadelphia Convention, Senstor D colitile demanded that the votes be read, and Wade fell back as sud-denly as a horse on his haunches, who feels the hand of a master, and ordered Conkling to read the votes. Conkling began, when Batler, Ingersoll, and Van Horn continued their pro-tests, drowning the nasal tones of the New York Senator with all kinds of motions and cries. The storm was brewing again, and no -extraordinary. Butler seemed determined not to stand by the decision of the presiding officer, and was urged on by his friends to resistance. He appealed from the Chair's decision. The Chair said it could not entertain the appeal, but, sotto voce, remarked that "the gentle nan from Massachusetts might appeal and be d-d." Had not Speaker Colfax interposed in his vigorous way, there is no computing what might have been results.

The New York Times' correspondent says that after the overruling of Butler's objections to the admission of the electoral vote of Georgia:-

cries. The storm was brewing again, and no one could fail to see that it might end in literal violence. Bee Butler hissed out, "I move that the Senate have leave to retire," at which there was laughter, and the joint convention became a circus again. Butler Butler grew black in the face, and, regardless Butler grew black in the face, and, regardless of all attempts to science him, demanded to be heard. Scores of members sprang to their feet, each with a point of order. The gavel of the presiding officer rapped for science in vain. Butler elevating his voice above the din, still demanded that his appeal should be heard. At every demonstration he made, Sauls-bury, of the Senate, well soaked with liquor, sprang from his soaked further moved that the Sergeant at Arms remove all the interlopers from the floor. More laughter and cat calls. The Senators flushed, and some of them rose to reply or to retire. Speaker Colbury, of the Senate, well soaked with liquor, spraug from his seat and objected. Ingersoll, and other members of

BEECHER. Would He Have Accepted the Sonator-ship?

From his Sermon at Plymouth Church.

I am the happlest man that lives. You could not tempt me out of this place. Suppose they had offered me the Senatorship of the United States: do you suppose I would have accepted it? Never! never! I do not expect to be tried. It is not the style of men that they are after now. They do not look into churches and public for public men to day. But were they pulpits for public men to day. But were they to do it, there would be no temptation in it. There could be no temptation in it. Do you suppose I could be bribed out of the pulpit if Brown Brothers offered me a full half-pariner-ship in their business? Never! There is not money enough in all the Rothschilds' coffers to bring me the happicess that I have in your confidence and generous support, and the berty which I have of discharging my con-science by free speech in your midst. I tell you, there is a secret in living to do

good. There is a secret in fidelity to men's consciences, and in that sympathy which can appeal to God and say, "Thou knowest that I love my country; thou knowest that I love my follow-man; thou knowest that I love thee, and that my whole life, from core to circumterence, and from circumference back to core again, is in this blessed work of reconciling men to God, and thus building them up to Christian virtue and purity." More of happiness than you can extract from wealth, or honor, or pleasure itself, you can-I say to every young man who is rightly endowed, and who has a heart that beats for this world—extract from the sphere of the Christian minister. You never will find a nobler sphere than that. If you come for the sake of honor, if you come for the sake of sup-port, keep away; but if you love the work, and are willing to take it through good report and through evil report, there is not on this earth another calling that delights as it does to be an ambassador for Christ, and to be a friend of

man among mer. Here is a place where a man, humbling himself, becomes a leader. Here is a place where a man, throwing his life away, finds it. The pulpit is above all other places on the earth. It is higher than the law, higher than the Senate, higher than the Governor's seat, higher than the Presidency. And it is open to al'. You can come if you love the business, and here you will find joys that care cannot ruffle, and remunerations that time itself cannot take from you.

RAILROADS.

been, as in former years, somewhat fluctuating, though on the whole gradually increasing. The lowest number of men at any period of the year was 185, and the highest number 208, but for the greater part of the time the number fluctuated between 196 and 202.

The lowest number of females was 151, and the highest number 171. The average number in the hospital was a

fraction short of 359. Concerning the life and habits of the inmates in the hospital the following is said: -

The meals are served at regular hours, are plain, substantial, and well cooked, of such character as will be nutritious, and calculated to build up the health and strength. Special provision, of course, is made for those whose delicate health and appetite require particular modes of treatment. Regular out door exercise is enjoined whenever the weather and the walking will permit; and a carriage affords to those females who are not so able to walk, all the exercise they may need, with a greater variety of scenery than they could obtain by

walking. Every evening during those months when the evenings are long something is provided to entertain and instruct all who will avail themselves of the means thus provided; but many are careless and indifferent, and require to be urged to exert themselves to take an interest in such matters. The great difficulty is to induce the majority of patients, more particularly those whose minds have been for some time disturbed, to engage in anything which requires any bodily or mental exertion. On the 3abbath service is held regularly every morning, at which all con be present who may so desire, and every evening at 8 o'clock religious ser-vices, consisting of the reading of a chapter in the Bible clouder of the present who had to make the Bible, singing and praver, are held, to which all are invited, but none obliged to attend. The following is exhibited concerning the receipts and expenditures:-

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the treasury, De-\$11678 10,000-00

- 18,000-00 Revenue of Hospital from following sources, viz.:

- 65,579 75

resolution comes up to-day as he had yesterday. Members now say that Butler misrepresented the case, and misled them. They begin to see that Wade was right in his decision, and that he acted only in conformity with the rules of both houses, and with the concurrent resolation relative to Georgia.

The House is rather ashamed of itself this morning at the outrageous manner in which it threatened the Senate yesterday. Mr. Shellabarger has the floor to day on Butler's resolution. It is not thought that the resolution censuring Senator Wade will pass. A motion will be made to lay it on the table, and this will probably prevail. Mr. Batler will, of course, make a stubborn fight.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Shawl Robbery - The Steinecke Will Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Feb. 11 .- A camel's hair shawl belonging to a Philadelphia lady, valued at five hundred dollars, stolen from her and pawned here, was discovered yesterday.

The Miss Steinecke will case, and the will to the German doctor, are to be further investigated to morrow, when the result of the postmortem examination will be made known.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Feb. 11-A. M. Consols for money, 93; for account, 93; United States 5-20s quiet at 77. American stocks quiet. Eric Railroad,

243; Illinois Central, 93. PARIS, Feb. 11-A. M.-The Bourse closed

PARIS, Feb. 11-A. M. -- The Bourse closed quiet last evening; Rentes, 706, 17c. Liverpool, Feb. 11-A. M. -- Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 12jd.; middling Orleans,124@12jd. The sales to-day are esti-mated at 10,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. LONDON, Feb. 11-A. M. -- Sugar buovant at 37s. 9d. Tallow quiet and steady at 96s. 3d. HAVRE, Feb. 11-A. M. -- Cotton closed quiet last night at 1427, on the spot and 1447, adoat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 135@1354; Silver, 130@1314. —Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchauge to-day at 12 o'clock:-United States 6s, 1881, 1134@1133; U. B. 5-30s, 1862, 1134@1134; do. 1864, 1104@1104; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do. July, 1865, 1094@1104; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do. July, 1865, 1094@1104; 59, 10-408, 1094@1094. Compound Interest Notes, nast due, 119:40. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 1011@1013. Gold, 135@1754. —Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 68 of 1881, 1134@1134; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1124@ 1124; July, 1865, 1094@1094; do., 1867, 1094@1144; 5-208, 1864, 1104@1114; 5-208, Nov., 1865, 1124@ 1104; do. 1868, 1102*104; 10-408, 100@1094. Union Pacific bonds, 1012*104; 10-408, 100@1094. Union Pacific bonds, 1012*104; 10-405, 100@1094. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, o. 30 S. Taird street, report this morning's

10.53 " . 1354 11.17 " . 1355 10.55 " . 1354 11.22 " . 135 11.02 " . 1355 11.25 " . 135 11.02 " . 1355 11.25 " . 1355 - Messrs. De Haven & Broiner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1194 @113; do. 1862, 1134@114; do., 1864, 1104@ 111; do., 1865, 112; do., 1865, new, 1094@ 1095; do., 1867, new, 1093@110; do., 1868, 1094 (@1104; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109@1094; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 1014@1014; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 135@1354; Silver, 180@1314.

1354 11-12 A. M. .

13 1 11 15 4 1354 11 16 4 1354 11 16 4 1356 11 17 4

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201d quotations as follows:-19:00 A. M. 1354 11-11 10:40 134 11 15

10·40 " 10·41 "

10.23

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on the said :- ' The Sergeant-at-Arms will arrest all members of the House who do not respect the rulings of the President, from whose decisions there lies no appeal." (treat sensation and a short vilence.) While Butter subsided, Ingersoll and Van Horn kept up their loud protests. Mr. ollence.) Ordway, the Sergeant at-Arms, proceeded to them, and Mr. Ingersoil satdown, while Mr. Van Horn was understood to threaten to cut Mr. Ordway r two if he laid a hand on him. Partial order, however, was restored, and Mr. Conkling read the totale, with Georgia hypothetically allowed tor, which reading Mr. Wade repeated, and then proclaimed that Grant and Oolfax were President and Vice President for four years from March 4th next, in the usual form. At this point there was a condition of suppressed neers and a general spirit of audible contempt o; taining. The voice of Wade was not even listened to. Everyone was thinking of the scenes just past and waiting for the next turn of the crew. When in this decorous and dignified manner the election of Grant was announced, Wade, the marplot, completed the farce as follows:--"The Senate having finished the business which brought them here, the joint convention will retire to the Senate Chamber." In this blunder was evident the whole inculpation which had been charged by Butler on the other house that Mr. vas overruling and disregarding the rules the Representatives, and that this was the business" which had brought the Senators there. The confounding of the Senate as and with the Joint Convention was an unhappy thought, which intensided the mirth and the chagrin. The Senate then retired with as much dignity and excedition as they could command under the insults which had been heaped

a little hammer shaken against a mighty tem-

upon them. The sequel of the row in the two chambers was quite different. The Senate merely ap-pointed Mr. Morton to inform Grant and Colfax of their election, and adjourned. The House was evidently in for business; Butler was boiling. No sooner had the last Senator's coat-tails vanished through the main door than he was on his fect screaming "Mr. Speaker" with all his might. Mr. Colfax recognized him, disrearding several others who wanted the question of privilege, a resolution cen-aring Wade for his ruling on his resolun. By consent, Mr. Colfax made a etatement, moderate terms, regretting the scene anstaining the rulings of Wade as being rules. Butler then spoke for forty minutes, wery carnesily, declaring that as things now stood either House could block an elec-tion for Pressient by refusing to allow what yours they disliked to be counted, and as Wade ruled he might have arbitrarily declared ruled he might base arbitrarily declared Seymour elected after New York and New Jersey had been counted, and then refused to enter ain an appeal from his decision, only revolution being then a resource to right the wrong. He animadversed on Collar's the wrong. He animadverted on contains and a to the Sergeant-at-Arms, saying that in the joint convention Colfar was no more than n member of the House, and had no more right to order that officer than he (Batler) had. reover, Colfax had disregarded the wishes of the House, as the House stood by Batlar. He mid that once in the British Parilament the memrs detailed twelve strong men to hold down se Speaker in his chair to make him do his to speaker in his chair to make him to have rock, and that the Soesker should have intered the constabulary of the House, for on its members, but upon the inter-opers, the Senators, who intruded after he brondest bints had been given them o retire, as the House wanted to consult by oretire, as the House wanted to consult by and tor themselves. Perbaos four years from new Colist, as Vice President, might, by arbi-trary ruling, deciare bimself elected, just as a relative of Colfax had dealared him elected to ay. He moved for the recision of the twenty socond joint rule, and the appointment of a committee of five to consider the matter and sometrie of are to contrary the inatter and vindicate the outraged dignity of the House. Butier spoke as a very incarcation of asger and spite, and his ad captandum hits on Golfax and Wade were the richest things

the House, stung by what they believed to be the Senate's insult in attemptin; to overrule the House decision, remained on their feet and acted as faithful allies of Butler. The uproar increased. Doolittle demanded, in tones of thonder, which seemed by their very volume to force their way into and clear up confused minds, that the only thing in ordet should be proceeded with-to wit, the declaration of the vote as provided by the concurrent reso-lution of the two houses. Storms of obections and cries of order proceeded from Butler and his followers. Banks sought in valu to make a suggestion, but was silenced by cries of order from the Senate side. Butler still kept his feet, growing more insolent every moment. He demanded that the Senate be given leave to ratire then that nothing be done until the House got rid of "these interlopers." pointing to Summer, Fes-seuden, and the rest of the Senate. This disgraceful language, coupled with his violent conduct, pulting up his sleeves as if he was in for a free fight, increased the uproar to such pitch that Speaker Colfax sprang to his feet and peremptorily ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any member of the House who refused to obey the decisions of the presiding officer of the joint convention. Mr. Ordway at once advanced up the nisle where Mr. Ingersoll was standing, still voelferating, and placed him under arrest. Butler dropped into his sent like lead. But cries of order, cat calls and yells still continued, during which Mr. Conkling began to read the result, as recorded by the tellers. At first he could Tcarcely be heard because of the disorder, but the mandate of the Speaker having been obeyed, and the proximity of the Sergeaut at Arms to Butler keeping him still, order was gradually restored, and by the time Mr. Conkling had concluded matters were

comparatively quiet. **Opinions** of the New York Press.

From the Tribune.

The ceremony of counting the electoral ballots yesterday was murred by a most unseeming wrangle-a picture of which may be found in the unusually vivid and graphic report of the Associated Press. Whether, as an abstract proposition, the vote of Georgia should or should not have been counted, it is very clear that the President of the joint convention acted without the authority of the House, in instructing the tellers to include it in their reckoning. It is, however, equally clear that, although manifestly in deeper water than was good for him (speaking after the manner of bailiamentarians), his action nevertheless resulted in a substantial enforcement of the rule concerning Georgia, adopted by the concurrent vote of the two houses a few days ago. That rule, as he himself tersely put it, was that if the vote of the State of Scorgin did not alter the result of the election it might be counted, and f it did alter the result it was not to be counted The whole affair is of slight importance, so far as the present case is concerned, but of too grave import as a precedent to be left in its present loose jointed state.

From the World.

The scenes attending the counting of the electoral vote, as depicted in our Washington despatches, cannot fail to mantle with shame the check of every American citizen. Until gesterday, February the tenth, Anno Domini 1869, the announcement of the electoral vote in the mode prescribed by the Constitution was little else than a matter of form, and always conducted with the dignity belitting the deod. Even in that most exciting time, 1861. Vice-President Breokinridga permitted no disorder when, in the pre-sence of both houses of Congress, he snnounced that Abraham Lincoln and Happibal Hamila had been lawfally chosen President and Vice-President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March immediately succeeding. But not so was it immediately successfully. But hot so was in yesterday. The process of counting the electoral votes, of which a majority was known to have been cast for a Presidential candidate whose motto was "Let us have peace," was made dis-

Improvements Along the Hudson. The Troy, N. Y., Times of last evening says: -The purchase by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company of twenty-one acres of land, lying north of Tibbits street and just south of Powers' grove on Green Island, has already been noticed, but the improvements which such purchase toreshadows are scarcely understood by the public. They involve an expenditure of at least \$260,000 by the company, and will result in very material advantages to the con-venience and business interests of the rallroad corporation as well as of the public at The eastern portion of the land borders large. on the Hudson, and affords the finest kind of gravel, which the company will use in ballasting their readbed and for the purpose of filing in a dockage. As soon as the ground can be prepared, the work of erecting new and extensive machine and repair shops will be commenced upon it. The present shops are to be torn down and removed. It is rumored that the company will also erect locomotive works the new site, and will hereafter construct 01 all the engines used upon their road, but we believe this has not been fully determined as yet In addition to this land the company have

also purchased a large number of lots north of the Central Haliroad and east of the arm of the Mohawk which empties into the West Troy It is proposed to dock this arm from the basin. Central Raitroad bridge to Gilbert, Bush & Co.'s car works, so as to enable the transhipment of freight from the railroad to canal barges and vice versa without the necessity of cartage-for this purpose running a track from their present road down to the dock aforesald. It is understood the improvements will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

California.

The San Francisco Bu'letin says the new year opens favorably to all the leading interests of the State. While the rain-fall has not reached the average quantity, it has been sufficient for the wants of the farmer, horticulturist and miner. While grain is still the favorite prop there is yet much doing to diversify agriculture and the wider planting of vines, of mulberry groves, of sorghum, and the arrangements mak ing to experiment with rice in the tule lands, show that the prosperity of the State is not to be always jeopardized by dependence on a single great staple.

There is no abatement in the zeal for railroad building. With the recent completion of the Conforma Pacific from Valleio to Saciamento: the opening of a through line from Vallejo Calistora, and the completion of fitteen miles of the Southern Pacific between San Jose and Gilroy, there are now over four hundred and fifty miles of railroad in practical operation in California. The Western Pacific, from Sacramento to Oakland, is likely to be completed by midsummer. Tracklaying has begun between Sacramento and Stockion, and graling forces are at work at Livermore Pass and Alameda Canon, the only places where heavy grading occurs on the route. This road will add about one hundred and thirty-six miles to the number already in operation.

Coal in London.

A correspondent informs us that all coal sold in London, at least for domestic use, is put up in sacks, each containing about 200 pounds, so that eleven of them will contain a ton. Each the purchaser, when his coal is delivered, selects two or three sacks, and has them weighed. Thus he can be certain of getting his correct weight. Another advantage is, that the coal instead of being shat on the sidewalk to correct weight. Another advantage is, that the coal, instead of being shot on the sidewalk, to the annoyance of pedestrians, is carried at once to its destination, without making any dirt or dust. The correspondent adds:-"It appears to me that the sack plan of delivery possesses obvious advantages over the present dirty plan of shooting the coal on the sidewalks."

Total receipts.. \$83,696.53 EX PENDITURES.

Salaries of officers from Octo-ber 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868...\$4,400 00 Steward's incidental expenses 243 11 Steward's regular expenses,......78,972-06 83,615.17

Balance in Treas., Dec. 31, 1868...... \$81 35 CUBA.

The Revolutionists Gaining Ground-Highly Important Intelligence

HAVANA, Feb. 9, via Key West, Feb. 10 .- The news from the interior grows more and more alarming for the Capitan-General. So far from being suppressen, the insurrection, which was long confined to the eastern end of the island around Bayamo, 400 miles from Havana, seems steadily spreading westward towards the Cuban metropolis. The startling intelligence reaches us that outbreaks have occurred almost simultaneously at Santo [Espiritu, more than halfway from Bayamo to Havans; at Cienfuegos, on the southern coast, still nearer to Havana, and in direct railroad communication with it; at Trinidad, another point on the Southern coast only a little further to the eastward, and at points between Villa Clara and Sagua la Grande, on the North-coast and still nearer the capital. More ominous still is the fact that difficulties have occurred between the citizens and the soldiers at a town so important and so near the capital as Matanzas, on the North Coast, and that seizures of arms have occurred only nine leagues out of the city. All these arc believed to come from the forces of Quesada, one of the principal associates ot Cespedes. The Spaniards vainly followed him westward from Noevitas, and now suddenly and him planted on their lines of railroad, and threatening the important station of Villa The citizens of that place have been called out by the Spanish authorities and forced under arms to aid the regular troops. Quesada is known to have seven regiments under him well armed. His great want is artillery. The rich planters are evidently encouraging him, for he has plenty of money. The island gene-tally may be said to be in a state of undermined revolt, ready to flame out into a general insur-rection at any moment. The Captain General

has only volunteer troops at hand. Other special advices make it certain that the rebels have rejused to treat of surrender. Cespedes could not be seen by the Peace Com-missioners. Marmol would not enter into terms; he declared why he burned sixteen plantations around Santingo de Cuba: their wners promised him aid, out were deceiving owners promised to gather the crops, and him, intending to gather the crops, and make away. He manumitted their slaves. Cespedes, Marmol, and Queseda commanded the entire rebellion. The two former were poorly armed, and kept near the tobre Sierra. We are not assured that Arango, Cobre Sierra. We are not assured that Arango, one of the rebel leaders, has been assassinated. The Cubans witness that he was shot by Spanlards in breach of a truce entered into al request of the chief, and under promise of safe conduct. It was supposed that Arango lavored peace on the basis of autonomy. His hostage, Corea is believed to have resigned his place Corea is believed to have resigned his place under Government in disgust at the outrage committed upon his enemy. The brothbrot the murdered Arango has the credit of having raved his hostage from the fury of his soldiers. The Government reports 4000 troops could from Spain to Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish organ advocates a desperate warfare, to exter mination if necessary, and recommends forced loans.

-At the Dorsey dinner given to the pri soners in the Connecticut State Prison last Sunday, a letter was read from Mr. Dorsey. stating, among other things, that he had pro vided for dinners to convicts at Auburn, N. Y. and throughout New Rogland on the same day. He estimated that more than two thousand convicts partook of his hospitality.

LONDON, Feb. 11-P. M.-American securities unchanged. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11-P. M.-Spirits of Petroeum, 8d

HAVEB, Feb. 11-P. M.-Cotton unchanged. QUEENSTOWN, Feb 11.-Arrived, steamship Kargaroo, from New York.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Pelree -Assistant District Attorney Dechert.-There were but three prisoners in the dork to day. two of whom were colored, and consequently the Court was not so busy as on the preceding days of this week. Frederick Stevens was tried upon a charge of the larceny of eight cents' worth of bread.

the larceny of eight cents' worth of bread. There was but weak evidence against him, and Mr. Dechert very properly abandoned the

and battery upon John Kelly, who alleged that the defendant met him in the street one night and attacked him. The defendant alleged that Kelly was drunk, and selzed him as ne was walking by; not knowing him, he shook him off; but the act was repeated, and he then struck him. The jury, without the aid of argu-ment from counsel, rendered a verdict of not

ment from counsel, rendered a verdict of not guilty. SUPREME COURT IN BANC-Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Williams. -In the case of Keiper vs. Hilfricker, a writ of error from Erie county, the Chief Justice this morning reversed the judgment. The city list was resumed. Nist Privs-Judge Read.-In the case of Lackey vs. Brady, to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1000. Margaret E. Gates vs. Moses Elumenthal. An

Margaret E. Gates vs. Moses Blumenthal, An action to recover damages for an alleged ma-licious prosecution, to which the defense an-swerd that there was probable cause. On trial, DISTRICT COURT, No. 1-Judge Hare.-The Derry National Bank vs. Gilmore. An action oe a draft. Before reports I. Jury out. Baird & Gerselmen vs. Ernst Steubing.-An action to recover for flour sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the purchase was made by defendant merely as the agent of another person, and plaintiff was aware of it at the time. On trial. DISTRICT COURT No. 2-Judge Stroud.-Peirce & Neidhard vs. Frew. An action on an oil con-tract. Before reported. By sgreement of the parties the jury rendered a verdict for the plain-liff for \$55000 Margaret E. Gates vs. Moses Blumenthal, An

11ft for \$55000

William Morley vs. David F. Schuller. An action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defendant's tearing down the wall of plaintiff's house for the purpose of putting up a new one, which he failed to do. From exposure to the weather plaintiff's family was made sick, and he lost a number of valuable birds. On trial.

Obituary.

We are again called upon to announce the We are again called upon to announce the death of another highly esteemed member of the legal profession. Yesterday John R. Vodges, Esq., died at his residence, in West Philadel-phia, in the 70th year of his age. He had been a member of the Philadelphia Bar fifty years, and was well known throughout the profession and community, not as connected with an active cours practice, but as having a large business in trust estates. A Bar matching with be held to morrow (Friday) at noon in the Law Library to pay a tribute of respect to his meni-ory. ory.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENTED TELEPHAPH. Thursday, Feb. 11, 1889.

There is considerable activity observable at the usual money sources in consequence of the preparations going on among our merchants for the opening of the spring trade. There is also a demand from the brokers, who are making considerable drafts on the banks for myestment in bonds and stocks. This activity, how-ever, produces no signs of a stringency, the market being so far amply supplied with loan-able funds, without much surplus. There is, therefore, no quotable change in the rates for loans, though these to-day were more firm than usual. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. on

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11 .- The Flour market remains firm, but the volume of business is light. About 500 barrels were taken f. r home consumption at \$5@5 50 for superfine; \$5 76@5 25 for extras; \$7@7 50 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family;758@8 for Minnesota do. do.; \$8:50@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$10,50@ 12 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7.50 per bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is extremely quiet, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1000 bushels at \$1:00@175 for red, and \$2:10@2 20 for white. Ryc eclis at \$1 50@1 60 per bushel. Corn is in fair demand, and the stocks are light. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at \$9 cents, including 1550 bushels on private terms. Oats are quiet, with gales of Western at 786.75 cents. No sales were reported in Barley or Mait, Bark is firm at \$50 per ton ior No. 1 Guer-

citron. Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand at full prices; sales of 256 bushels at \$9'25@9'0214; Timo-thy is worth \$3 74@4; and Flaxseed, \$2 62@2'65. Whisky is dull at 97 ceats@\$1 per gallon, tax paid

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by telegraph. NEW YORK, Feb. 11.- Stocks strong. Gold, 195. Exchange, 109/st 5-20s. 1862. 113/st do. 1864, 110/st do. 1805, 112/st: new, 109/st 1867, 110; 10-30s, 108/st. Virginia 68, 62; Missouri 68. 86/st: Canton Co. 61%: Oumberland preferred, 37/st New York Central, 164/st: Reading, 95/st Hudson River, 187; Michigan Southern, 94/st Illinois Central 188; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 92; Cleveland and Toledo, 104/st: Chicago and Rock Island, 181; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 117/s.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 11.

ULEARED TRIS MORNING. Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J F. Ohl. Barque Black Brothers, Oorry, Rotterdam, E A. Souder & Co. Br. barque Woodland, Higgins, Rotterdam, Work-mon & Co. Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, New York, Lennox & Burgees,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 23 hoars from New York, with more to Jahn F. Onl. cair E. B. Woarton, Bonsail, 2 days from New York, with barley to Lengers, 2 days from New Steamer J. S. Sariver, Riggans, 13 hoars from Balti-more, with more to A. Groves, Jr.

more, with masse to A, Groves, Jr. Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. Lawres, Del., Feb 3-6 A M - The foliowing vessels are at the Breakwater this evenlog: -Bitp Astrea, from Philadelphia for Acaptico, scors A. G. Fesse, from New London for Hatters, Init: Barbarte D. B. Martin: Wm. Clark: H. T. Wordt Ecilpse; and Thos. G. Bacton, all from New York for Virginis: Herachel, do, for Bakimore: Lawr. from Otials for Savanash M. Hand, from Balimore for Providence; F. L. Weiten, do, for Balimore for Providence; F. L. Weiten, do, for Balimore and steamings America and Constitution. Wind south; raining America and Constitution.

MEMORANDA. Schr Stephen Hotons iss. Hodgdon, hence, at Bos on 9th inst. Schr Georgie Deering. Wilfard, at Matanese 2910

Sohr Georgis Deering, Willard, at Bakatow ult. trem Portland Sobr J. Biosred Java, Haeris (or Little), for Phils-deiphia, salied trom Gentergorisch ult. Sohr Jonathan May (three-missied). Neal, 7 days Sohr Jonathan May (three-missied). Neal, 7 days Sohr Jonathan May (three-missied). Neal, 7 days Sohr Jonathan May (three-missied). Jul into bound to Philadelphis, before reported, put into Charleston & has, leaty and otherwise dismard hwing on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and hwing on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and hwing on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and hwing on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and hwing on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and hwing on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and having on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and having on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and having on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and having on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and having on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and having on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and having on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and having on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and having on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and having on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and having on the iss ace 2d inase. of Cares Florida and having on the iss ace 2d inase. In the second having on the issue 2d inase florida and having on the isso ace 2d inase florida and having on the issource and ace 2d inase florida and having on the issue 2d inase florida a

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