FIRST EDITION

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Comments of the New York Presson Hits Lastest Speech.

The N. Y. Hera d editorially says:—"It is a short speech, but full of matter as an egg is of meat. He pronounces in favor of honesty, economy, and retrenchment. Good. He will cast about him for honest assistants, and if they prove unsatisfactory he will not hesitate a moment in appointing other men in their places. Excellent. He had intended, on being informed officially of his election, to make some an-neurocements of his Cabinet; but he had since concluded to keep his own counsels till his Cabinet selections are sent to the Scaste. All right. He thinks that if he were to make them known beforehand there would be some squab-bling between the friends of this man, that man, bling between the friends of this man, that man, and the other man, to have a new deal. Very good, Genera'. Mr. Dana and other Cabinet makers can now go ahead again. Mr. Pruyn, the Dem-cratic member of the official committee, it seems, was the happiest man on the occasion. He thinks, from General Grant's opening official speech, that all the Democracy may come over to his side, and we shouldn't wonder if they do. Why not?"

The N. Y. World makes the following editorial comments:—

This certainly is no great display of intellect; but candor constrains us to say that it is no ordinary exhibition of character. General Grant's resolute decision of character will save him from a great deal of importunity and annoyance, and perhaps from some opposition. Some moralist has remarked that it is wonderful how space clears around a man when it comes to be seen that he possesses a very decided will. If, as is so often said, money is power, it is more emphatically true that choracter is power; and phatever may be the wisdom or unwisdom of General Grant's administration, it seems tolerably certain that he will impress his own mark upon it. His methods may not be the best methods, but they are pretty likely to be

It deserves to be remarked that he says no It deserves to be remarked that he says no word, and gives no hint, that he cares anything for the distinctive principles of the Republ can party. He ignores its peculiar dogmas entirely. He says he will bend his efforts to secure, "economy, retreachment, fanthful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt." The spread-eagleism of equal rights, the current glorification of the negro race, the instice and necessity of uninegro race, the justice and necessity of universal suffrage, are topics which he passes over in silent contempt. How different an address would Mr. Sumner or Mr. Wade have made in the same circumstances! Mr. Pruyn was doubtless too sanguine and complaisant, or at least a little premature, in promising General Grant the support of the Democratic party, when he has not yet delivered his inaugural address, nor shown his hand in his appointments; but he was certainly correct in assuming that Democrats will and nothing to object to, and much to approve, in the tone, temper, and topics of this speech. If General Grant should as carefully weed Republican fauaticism out of his administration as he has out of his peech, Democratic opposition would have less

speech, Democratic opposition would have less ground to stand upon.

The President-elect not only withholds his indorsement from the Republican party, but he continues to withhold his confidence from the Republican leaders. He tells them that nobody will be permitted to know what he intends to do until be has actually done it, when their advice and suggestions will come too late to have any influence. They are just as much outsiders as the leaders of the Democratic party, We, of course, have no complaint to make of this; indeed, we are a great deal better satisfied indeed, we are a great deal better satisfied to have General erant, who has never been a Republican, follow his own judgment than accept any advice from the party that elected him. Whether they feel as much satisfaction with his contemp dence as we do, is a question which they are competent to decide. General Grant intimates, plainly enough, that he does not wish to be hampered by the Tenure of Office law. He says he means to turn out his own appointees as freely as those of his predecessor, if they do not some cases, to try not once, but twice, and even several times, before he gets the right man in the right place. Now, the theory of the Tenureof Office act is, that he may try once, but his liberty of choice is then exhausted. That law permits him to select a Cabinet, but it secures them their places for full four years anless the Senate shall be pleased to have it otherwise. There is no more reason, in the nature of the case, why the law should be repealed in relation to the Cabinet than there is for the repeal of the whole of it. The President is no more responsible for the Cabinet than he is for all the other executive officers. The heads of departments he can watch; they are constantly under his eye and subject to his personal influence; but he can restrain distant revenue officers only by the terror of removal. He is more likely to have to try several times before he gets the revenue bonestly collected, ore he gets a dutiful Cabinet. The great burden of his speech is a virtual demand for the repeal of the Tenure of Office act. Will his demand be complied with? If it is not complied with, will not the new administration start with a mutual want of confidence between the President and the Republican Senate? And can the Republican party stand the shock of

The N. Y. Times says:

It will not escape attention that General Grant did not even refer to what Senator Morton had designated as the chief ends hoped for from his administration, or to what a certain school of politicians proclaim to be the great end that remains to be accomplished. Mr. Morten had said that the country expected that, under his administration, "the work of recon-struction will be completed and the wounds of civil war healed," General Grant, in his response, ignored the fact that there had been a civil war, and did not presume that anything of reconstruction was incomp etc. All that has been settled by existing laws. The war is closed. He himself has received the surrender of the has received the surrender of the Rebel army, and Congress by legislation has settled the terms and prescribed the methods of re oastruction. These things, therefore, beling he past, and will not enter into the elements and disturbing forces of the coming adminis-tration. Nor did he refer in any way to what Mr. Summer and his school declare to be the great question, and the only question of the immediate future—the establishment by national authority of universal suffrage in all the States, admission of the negro to civil, political ethicial, and social equality in every part of the

General Grant indicated his purpose to direct his administration to the accomplishment of actical results, rather than the establishment of political theories, to securing "economy, re-trenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt." And he declared that he should appoint to office "such men only as he thought would carry out these principles." This, then, is to be the key-note of administration—this is the leading principle and purpose by which its conduct will be

Bis Opinion of the Franking Frivilege and the Tenure-of-Office Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—General Grant received victors daily, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at army penders daily, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at acmy beadquariers—a pla n, three-story brick building, with a high pillated piazz, located on the corner of West Seventeenth and Matreets. In sompany with a couple of laties and two or three gentlemen of distinction we had a pleasant interview of haif an hour or so with him this morning. He received the party with cordiality, but with no unnecessary display, and at once entered into conversation upon the current topics of the day. The conversation turning upon the tendency to extravagance in the Government, he declared.

with the utmost emphasis, the conviction that Congress should seek, by all means in its power, to stop the leaks which are from time to time discovered — commencing with the complete abolition of the franking privilege, which he regarded as an utter abomination. Why not, he inquired, do away entirely with the privilege, and require members of Congress to pay their own postage—allowing them therefor in the settlement of their accounts? This is the rule, he added, as to the generals of the armles, and it is the right one for all cases. "Members of Congress have frequently proposed to give me the franking privilege, but I have uniformly declined: the Quartermaster allows me for my actual expense of postage, and I don't want the Government to do any more than this." To a suggestion that there seemed to be a propriety in admitting members of Congress to transmit to their constituents documents of public interest and value, General Grant replied that, according to his observations, the great majority of those who receive the documents care little or nothing for them, though some probably feet flattered by their receipt, and in his judgment the people would be quite willing to lorego their share in the benefits of the exercise of the privilege for the sake of getting rid of the souse to which it has given rise. It leads to an enormous expense, is unnecessary, and should be torn up by the roots.

In reference to another matter-the extravagauce of Congress in the printing of documents - General Grant expresses himself with equal emphasis. One of the visitors expressing a wish that the subsidizing of the Congressional Globe might be stopped, and a law passed re-quiring every member to pay for the printing of his own speeches, the General said that this while desirable, would abate only a small part of the evil. Tons of documents are printed every year which are of no conceivable interest to any one, and have no value outside of a very limited sphere. Why should money be wasted in printing what no same publisher in the land would think of touching for a moment? The

whole thing is wrong, and ought to be stopped.

There can be no doubt at all that General Grant desires the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office He feels that so long as it remains upon the statute-book he will be unnecessarily ham-pered and restricted in purging the various branches of the Government service of corrupt and dishonest officials, who, having got into power by appointment of Mr. Johnson or the complacency of the Senate, are now able to command influential supporters in the latter body. It is a well-known fact that even the clerks of the departments have been able, by menaces and otherwise, to drive members of Congress into the support of their scheme for an advance of their pay; and if this could be done by persons of inconsiderable influence, what might not be done by the wealthy "rings" in whisky, in Indian affairs, etc., towards prevent ing the removal of corrupt men and the ap-pointment of honest officials in their stead? General Grant said that, so far as he knew, every thief in the Government employ, and every "ring" which is engaged in debauching legislation, wanted the law to stand as it is. Reierring to the objection made by some that to repeal the law now would amount to a con-fession that it was passed solely to embarrass Mr. Johnson, General Grant remarked that this was undoubtedly the object Congress had in view—the preservation of the purity of the public service against the inroads of rascality and incompetency, and he saw nothing in that fact of which any man need be ashamed.—Correspondence of the Newark Courier.

An Interview with Grants Hon. John M. Francis, the editor of the Troy Times, has gone South for the benefit of his health. In a pleasant letter to his journal he speaks of his stay in Washington, and says:—
"Accompanied by our popular representative,
Hon. John A. Griswold, we paid our respects to General Grant at his headquarters. A peti-tion from patriotic citizens of Washington county had been placed in Mr. Griswold's hands, asking Congress to appropriate a number of bronzed cannon captured from Rebels by the late General Russell, to be used nebels by the late General Russell, to be used in making a suitable monument for the deceased. General Grant's opinion was asked in the matter. He replied that General Russell was one of the best officers in the Army of the Potomac, and his memory could not be too highly honored. But, said he, many other heroic generals laid down their lives for their country during the war. And the question is, have we cannon enough or morey enough to make monuments for all? He said that whatever we are able to do should be done to honor the memory of those brave men who died for their country; but what for one we must do for others equally deserving, and here is the difficulty in the case, Referring to the great topic, General Grant's forthcoming Cabinet, we stated that we were perfectly content to abide the General's own selection, and to publish the same on the 5th March. He replied that some editors were in advance of us in that respect, but it was perhaps well enough for newspapers to give free expression to their preferences. And here we bade the General good day, and made room

CARRICK'S WILL.

Final Decision of the Case on Saturday, On Saturday last the will case of Robert Cartime been before the courts, was terminated by the decision of Judge Bedle, of New York. Robert Carrick made his will on November 14, 1866, in which he bequeathed to his wife

\$60,000 and all his personal estate, goods, chat-tels, books, etc.; to his niece Margaret, \$5000; to tels, books, etc.; to his niece margaret, \$5000; to the children of Dr. Nesbet, \$5000; to the chil-dren of John Worden, \$5000; to his own chil-dren, Robert, J. T., Charles, and Catharine, \$5000 each; and to Edmund N. Pigot, his book-keeper, \$5000. This amount, it was supposed at the time, would not take all of the estate, and be directed that out of what was left, after all his were paid, that \$10,000 should go to Harry Fracest Jones, a police officer who had been employed by the old man to apprehend the robbers who had troubled him a short time previous, and who evidently won a place in the quently proved, those of his wife also, as the and policeman were married a very short time after Mr. Carrick's death.

On February 14, 1867, Mr. Carrick added a codicil to his will, striking out the legacies to Margaret Carrick, the children of Dr. Nesbst, children of John Worden and Edmund N. Pigot, of \$5000 each, \$20,000 in all, and also making Aaron S. Penulugion, Jacob S. Rogers, and Mrs. Carrick the executors in the place of William Gledhill, Edmund N. Pigot, and Mrs. Carrick, as they had formerly been. This naturally brought out a protest from those thus cut off from having it admitted to probate.

It appeared that Mr. Carrick, at the time of the making out of the codicil, was in a very low state, both meatally and physically, and supposed some undue influence had been brought to bear upon the mind of the deceased man by interested parties. The coded was signed by S. A. Van Saun and E. B. King, as witnesses to the signing and scaling of the instrument; but it seems all the assent the old gentleman had given in reply to the inquiry he scknowiedged that to be his hand and seal. was a nod of the bead," and there appeared salislactory evidence that he at all under-stood the contents of the codicil. The stood the judges on the bench (Jodge Bedle pre-siding, and Associate Judges Sandford, Dagrees and Terbune) all believed that Dagcers and Terhune) all believed that Mr. Carrick was not in his senses when the codicil was signed by him. He may have been in his own mind to a slight degree, but not enough to prevent his being easily influence? by o hers. The court was also divided in opinion regard no other points. Either of these would be sufficient grounds for throwing out the codicil. The validity of the witnessing of the signing the codicil has been sustained chiefly by the evidence of Jane Johnson, but as the testimony of that individual differed nearly

did not feel justified in paying any attention to it. Judge Bedle then announced that the codicil of February 14, 1867, was rejected, and would not be admitted to probate.

As to the will of November 14, 1866, the testimony all appeared clear, and the court had no hesitation in admitting it to probate. Upon this instrument, therefore, the entire property will be adjusted. It has transpired that the estate is more than sufficient to meet every item mentioned in the will, not excepting the police-

mentioned in the will, not excepting the police-men, Harry Jones, besides paying off all debts remaining against the estate,

Everything seems now happily adjusted, and the parties retire from their publicity to the enjoyment of the solid comforts of life, while the handsome policeman is congratulated on all sides at his good luck in securing a good-looking wife and a very pleasant competence at the came time. Thus ends a case which has excited considerable attention and been liberally commented upon by the press throughout the

PANAMA.

Cateb Cushing's Recent Mission-Napoleon's Counterplot-Freaty for the Nicaragua Canal.

Correspondence from Pauama, dated February

The most important news from the Isthmus is the mission of General Cushing, who returned from Bogota yesterday and leaves on the steamer to-day for New York. During his short stay General Cushing has been the guest of F. W.

nice, the United States Consul at Aspin wall.
On learning that General Cushing was in the city, the President of the State, General Cor-seoso, very courteously sent his compliments to him, and later in the evening General Cushing called on his Excellency and was received with military honors. The party was received in the government sala in the most courteous and friendly manner by the President and his suite, and an hour was spent in pleasant conversation. Of course his Excellency was anxious to obtain some information in regard to the General's mission, of which the latter made no special secret. He stated frankly that one of his principal objects in visiting Bogota was to confirm the basts of an arrangement already entered into at Washington, to open a canal across the isthmus: that his propositions were received by the Government in the most friendly spirit, and that he had so far been successful in his mission as to enter into a trea'y for that purpose, which he now takes home with him, and which only awaits the ratification of the Congress in Wash-

In connection with this matter let me call your attention to the news from Central America, by which it appears that Senor Ayon has just returned from France and perfected a treaty with the French Government, as Commissioner from Nicaragus, to open a canal across that State. This is Napoleon's pet idea, and he does not sleep over such notions. If he once gets his scheme into market it is bound to compete with the isthmus canal scheme; so there is no time to be lost. He has a couple of hundred miles to contend against there, while we have less than fifty here; but he has energy and pride while we have only personal aggrandizement to urge us.

Let petty jealousy and petty speculation give way to the great national scheme of opening a canal across this isthmus which will be the world's pride, and the United States can stick a feather in her cap that will call forth the admiration of all nations. Europe and Asia will join bands across our isthmus, both by sea and land. England must communicate with Australia and the East through this channel. the East through this channel. France must look to us for a shorter route to her Pacific possessions. The North and South Americas will become closer allies. Columbus' great idea of finding a passage from one ocean to another will be at last realized, and there will be no more necessity for enterprising individuals to lose their lives and be frozen to death in butting round the North Pole to get into the tropics. It any man can build this canal in a hurry General Giant ought to be that man, and the sooner he builds it the better, if he has any ambition to

make his mark.
When I wrote you last I thought the tax question, so lar as it related to the foreigners on the isthmus, had been settled, at least for year; but it seems I was disappointed. The Government came to terms with the Panama merchants, but left those of Aspinwail out in the cold, and now refuses to deduct a cent from the original amounts levied on them, although they naturally expected to be placed on the same footing as their neighbors, and therefore took no trouble to make protests, and so on. Now, however, that they find they are to mulcied in the whole sum, their danders rise, and they refuse to pay a dollar beyond that stipulated in the law. They are backed up by the energetic United States Consul Rice, who is doing all in his nower to help them with his advice, and who it is to be hoped will with his advice, and who it is to be hoped will be able to obtain some justice for his country-men. Were the money demanded to be spent for any good purpose, people might be willing to pay it; but when they see that every cent they pay, and more too, is to be squandered in keeping up an army of idie, lazy soldiers for the sole purpose of keeping one man in power, and that a dollar is never spent for the public good they naturally kick against the injustice. It will take at least upwards of half the entire income of the State to support the militia force to be kept under arms in time of peace, when a body of seventy-five police would do far more efficient service.

SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

An Old Man of Fourscore Years Shoots at his Grandsons.

The Memphis Avalanche of Friday last reports the following:-

An old family feud came to a shooting focus last Monday at Abbeville, in Latayette county, Miss., about eixty miles from Memphis, which, their peculiar relations, rather takes the lead of all the shooting scrapes we have had the mournful pleasure of recording in many years. There is something so incredible and olemnly ludicrous is an old man with wintry hair, and little of it, turning back from the open grave to have a deadly conflict with his grand-children, that we would not tell such a story without the most satisfactory evidence of the fact. But yesterday we met a prominent citizen from Mississipp who gave us the following authentic state

1 ast Monday one John Clarke, aged eighty. of Lafayette county, Miss., and his son, a man of years and family, had a difficulty at Abbeville with Mr. William Wimberly and Wim-berly's two sons, both young men. Now, Wim-berly, senior, is the rou in law of Clarke, senior; hence the joing Wimberlys are the grandsons of old Ar. Clarke. The fracas they had was the result of an old family fend, which has been on hand many years, but the history of it we are

They met in town, perhaps by chance, perchance by a concerted plan; any way they mer; they skirmished, they flourished revolvers and bowie knives, fired several shors at each other, and slashed vigorously with their knives. It is to be regretted that the speciators interfered b-fore any work was made for the Coroner, When the smoke of battle cleared away, it was wounded, five. Every one engaged was wounded. Old grandfather Clarke received a shot in the head that might have killed a younger man, but he will probably recover and live yet to kill his man. His affectionate son in law, old man Wimberly, was well shot in the neck; he also may recover. The three young men. Clarke versus his nephows, the two Wimberlys, were sliced and hacked with the knives, but not daugerously. It is said that they all is tend to recover as soon as convenient and finish the battle.

The Clarke family became famous in the line

the war old man Clarke had two sons, John and William, killed by a neighbor named Thomason and his two sons. The peculiar teature of that tragedy was that one of the Clarkes killed was Thomason's son in law. In the tracas Thomason was beaten nearly to death, but his sons came to his relief and the two Clarkes were shot down like beeves. The Thomasons fied to Arkansas and never returned to Mississippi. This makes a family history when all put together that is without parallel. Match it.

OBITUARY.

Fuad Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

By the cable we have the announcement of the death of Fund Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, or which news has been rereceived in Paris from Nace, where the event took place. The name of Fund Mehmed Pasna has occupied a distriguished place in the annals of the Turkish Empire for the last quarter of a century. He was born at Constantinopie in the year 1814, and spent his early youth first cultivating literature, and afterwards in studying medicine, the profession of which he adopted, serving for a short time in the Turkish navy. Upon quitting the service he entered the Interpreter's office of the Government, in which he spent several years qualifying himself for the duties of diplomacy by the study of instory, the modern languages, international law, and political economy. He began his diplomatic career in 1840, as first secretary to a special mission sent by the Sublime Porce to England, in which capacity he gave such evidence of ability of a very high order that in 1843 he was sent on a special mission to Spain o congratulate Isabella II on her accession to the throne, being at the same time intrusted with a mission to the Court of Portugal. Again he gave complete satisfaction, and returned home decowith Spanish and Portuguese orders. 1848 he was Ottoman Commissioner to the Principalities during the troubles which followed the Revolution of 1848, and he was subsequently employed on special missions to St. Petersburg and Egypt. He was appointed for the first time Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1852, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1852, and the events which, during the following year, let to the Crimean war, brought his name more prominently than ever before the world. Little question of the Holy Places, which led to that war, Fuad Pasha took very high ground, resisting the pretensions of Russia, and publishing a pamphlet entitled "The Truth upon the Question of the Holy Places," which excited the indignation of Prince Menschikoff to such a degree that he openly insulted the Turkish Minister by refusing to show him certain tokens Minister by refusing to show him certain tokens of respect required by etiquette, and charging of respect required by etiquette, and charging him, in the presence of a large concourse of people, with being guilty of several acts of bad faith towards Russia. Fuad Pasha immediately tendered his resignation, which he could not be induced to withdraw; and not long after the Crimean war commenced, the ex-Minister naving successfully employed his abilities in securing the alliance between Turkey, France, and England against Russia. In the first year of the war he was Commissioner at the headquarters of Omar Pasha. In 1855 he was reappointed to the office of Minister of Foreign Affaire, discharging the duties to the Foreign Affairs, discharging the duties to the close of the war with signal ability; in 1850 he was entrusted with the task of putting an end was entrusted with the task of putting an end to the outrages committed by the Druses against the Christians in Syria, which he speedily accomplished; and although he was designated by the Paris Conference of that year Governor-General of Syria he preferred to return to Constantinople, where he was shortly afterwards placed at the head of the Council of Justice, and a few months later appointed Grand Vizier, with the entire control of the fluances of the empire. In 1863 he resigned as Grand Vizier, and was made War Minister, which office he and was made War Minister, which office h subsequently relinquished for his old post of Foreign Minister. He represented the Porte at the late Paris Conference for the settlement of the recent troubles between Turkey and Greece, Fund Pasha was an honorable exception to Turkish statesmen, his views being remarkably enlight-ened and liberal, both as regards religion and His policy as Foreign Minister has contributed largely to strengthen the amicable relations of the Porte with foreign powers, and as regards the internal administration of Empire he was always in favor of a ciliatory course of action toward the Christian population of Turkey. The existence of telegraph lines and light-bouses in Tarkey, and other evidences of material procress in that

THE CHILIAN MINISTER.

country, are owing in a great measure to his

patriotism. He was possessed of superior lite-rary attainments, proofs of which he has left

behind in az Ottoman grammar, and a poem entitled 'The Albambra," embodying his recoi-

lections of Spain during his mission to that

A Curious Combination to Kill Of Kilpatrick.

General Kilpatrick, United States Minister to Chili, on a furlough, in the late Presidential campaign stumped the Fifth Congressional district of Massachusetts to kill off General Batler said Butler being pronounced by the radica managers a heretic on the money question managers a heretic on the money question. General Kilpstrick also, in the late Presidential campaign, stumped New Jersey and the country generally to kill off Seymour, Biair and Andy Johnson. What has followed? First, General Butler brings into Congress a proposition to kill off Kilpatrick by merging the Chihan mission in a general mission to the South American republics, but the proposition sticks in the Senate. Secondly Andy Johnson, to kill off Kilpatrick, nominate General Lewis Dent, brother-in-law of General to the Chilian mission-a nomination which has somewhat surprised Dent, and which will most propably be spubbed in the Senate Ergo, the combination of Ben Butler and Andy Johnson to kill off Kilpatrick may be pronounced a fatture, although Kilpatrick, as poli tician and diplomat, may be pronounced humbug .- N. Y. Herald.

Incidents of the Rebellion. From the Florida Peninsula.

There are a few facts connected with the escape of General Breckinridge and Mr. Benjamin from the Confederacy which are, perhaps not generally known. After the surrender of General Lee's army both General Breckinridge and Mr. Benjamin made their way to Florida. Breckinridge struck the State near Monticello, where he found friends who assisted him in getting to Mariou county, from whence se hoped to find an opportunity to get out of the country.

General Breckinridge spent a number of days in bunting and visiting with his friends in Marion, but knowing that he could not remain there long his friends procured a small metalito boat, in which he and his companions, Colour Wilson and Captain Wood, and the General's fairh ni servant, soon found themselves ascend ing the St. John's river. The party, after much toll, reached New Smyrna, where schooner, which carried them safely to Nassau The General was known as Colone

Mr. Benjamin also struck Florida near Monticello, where he met friends who assisted his on to the vicinity of this place. Here Mr. Benjamin hoped to find some way to Cuba or Benjamin hoped to find some way to Cuba or one of the Bahama islands; but there was a strict watch kept by the United States troops stationed here, and there was but a 12w boars left on the coast. But Mr. Benjamin finally procured a small boat at Manetee, upon which the ex-United States Senator and Confederate States ex Secretary of State embarked as cook. States ex Secretary of State embarked as cook, and in a lew days found himself under the protecting fold of the British flag. Mr. Benjamin passed himself off as a land hunter named Howard. There is quite an amusing little anecdote connected with Mr. Benjamin during his stay with a friend of ours in this vicinity. every time she had been examined, the court ! of tragedy many years ago. Not long before | but we refrain from making it public.

Gossip About Grant's Cabinet The Officers of the New House of Representatives - Preparing for Grant's Inauguration.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Admiral Porter and the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. It is said that during the impeachment trial when everybody supposed that Ben Wade would be President of the United States, General ral Grant requested him to appoint Admiral Porter as Secretary of the Navy in his Cabinet, alleging that there was rottenness in that depariment, and that Porter knew all about how toman-ge the department, and was the man for the place. Some persons who are aware of this fact argue from it that Grant will certainly appoint Porter Secretary of the Navy. Blaine and Free Trade.

I notice that one of your contemporaries denies my statement that one of the candidates for Speaker of the Forty first Congress, James G. Blaine, is a free trader. The only foundation I had for the statement is the fact that Biaine's vote is recorded with the free-traders against taking up the Tariff bill, or considering it in any way. Several attempts have been made to get it up this session by Hon. J. K. Moorhead and Bisine's name is recorded among those who defeated the object.

A Session of Congress After the Fourth of March.

There is now no question but that there will be a session of Congress of from four to six weeks after the 4th of March. The essential public business is very much behind in both houses, and the time that remains will not be more than sufficient to pass the appropriation bills, even if sessions are held every evening.

The Effect of Butler's Defeat, The defeat of Butler's resolution of censure apon old Ben Wade has had the effect ofdamaging his chances for the leadership of the House. General Schenck, who assisted Butler, has also injured his prospects for the leadership, a posttion which, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he should occupy.

The Canvass for Officers of the House. As the 4th of March approaches, the various candidates for officers of the House of Representatives in the next Congress are doubling their efforts to obtain success. The friends of Mr. Blaine are very confident that he will beat Dawes for Speaker. Blaine himself is earnestly at work day and night. He is scarcely ever in his own seat, but goes around continually among the members from one desk to another trying to get votes. The statement made by one of your morning contemporaries that the Penn. sylvania delegation is for Blaine is, I am authorized to say, incorrect.

Dawes' irlends are at work for him, but he himself. During the sessions of the House he is scarcely ever out of his seat, and when the House is not in session his time is almost wholly occupied with the Committee on Elections. I heard a prominent member of the House say, the other day, that he did not know of a single man whom Dawes had asked to vote

The contest for the Clerkship is growing warm

between McPherson and Eckley. The Internal Revenue Bill.

Although the House, spurred by the Ways and Means Committee, is tinkering away night after night at the Internal Revenue bill, there is not the remotest prospect of any concurrent legislation on the subject at this session. Even if it went through the House, it would take the Senate at least a month to consider and pass it But there is little hope of its passing the House. Its consideration in Committee of the Whole has been during the night sessions, at which a very small number of members attend-never enough to make a quorum. When the committee finishes it, and it is reported to the House, it is expected that many amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole will be idebated at some length. and probably stricken out. Among other things a strong effort will be made in the House to get the income tax modified so as to exempt all incomes of two thousand dollars and under from the tax.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Desperate Effort to Commit Snicide—In-cendiarism—Oyster-dredging Troubles, Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15 .- A young man named Samuel Ahl, from Washington, on Saturday last made three attempts to to commit suicide -first, swallowing a large dose of laudanum; second, entting his throat; and third, hanging; but was frustrated in all.

Five seamen aboard the schooner J. B. Clayton, from New York for Baltimore, were drowned near Cape Charles last Friday.

Another incendiary attempt to burn Barnum's Hotel was made on Saturday afternoon, but was timely discovered. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for the incendiary. Owing to the increasing unsettled condition

in Cuba, sugars here are excited and prices rising.

All the marauding oyster-dredgers are now warned to desist from further encroachments or submit to arrest.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

London, Feb. 15—A. M.—Consols 33; for both money, and account. Unite1 States 5 20s 78;. American Bailway stocks quiet. Eric Railroad, 25;; Ill nois Central, 94;; Great Westeru. 37.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15 .- Cotton market dull, uplend Middlings, 12+@12+d.: middling Orleans, 12+ 12+d. Sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 Collection Wheat 11s, 3d., red Western 9s. 10d. Pork 97.

LONDON, Feb. 15-A. M.-Linseed oil, £28@ £28 8s.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Feb. 15—P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 934; U. S. 52Js, 784. Stocks steady. Illinois Central. 964; Great Western, 38. Liverroot. Feb. 15—P. M.—Cotton flat. Middling Uplands on the spot, 124d.; afloat, 124d.; Middling Orleans, 124, 2012dd. Red Wheat Sc. 8d 9s 10d. Beef. 95s. London, Feb. 15.—Calcutta Linseed, 69s, 6d,

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Monday, Feb. ls, 1866. Monday, Feb. is, ices. }

Money market. Cali loans ruse at 667 per cent.;
first-class mercantile paper ranges from 8629
per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened
very dull this mornios, and prices were unsetiled. Government securia-s were firmly held.
City loans were unchanged; the new issue

Railroad shares were dull and lower. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57 ± 57 ½, a decline of 1; Reading at 46 £ 647, a decline of 2; and Catawissa preferred at 33, a decline of 4; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 43 for Little Schuyl-

kill; 334 for North Penusylvanta; 552 for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; 9 for Catawiess common; and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.
In City Passenger Rallway shares there was nothing doing. 10 was bid for Tenth and Bieventh; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Sprace and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 11½ for Hestonville; and 38 for Green and Couler.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 160; and Western at 754, an advance of \$ 123 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial: 31 for Mechanics';

Canal shares were dull. 94 was bid for Schuyl-kill Savigation common; 60 for Morris Canal preferred; and 124 for Sus juebanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK RICHARGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 B. Thirm ## FIRST B | ARD. |

\$ 5000 Pa & W | L. op 1/-100 K | 700 ah Read | RR |

\$ 1000 | do | 100% | 100 | do | 0.00 |

\$ 3 0 City ea, New | 101 | 100 | do | 0.00 |

\$ 3 0 City ea, New | 101 | 100 | do | 0.00 |

\$ 1100 | do | 100 | do | 100 |

\$ N Pa scrip | 84 | 200 | do | 100 |

\$ 12000 | Leh & 100 | 100 | do | 100 |

\$ 1000 | Leh & 201 | 100 | do | 100 |

\$ 100 | Leh & 201 | 100 | do | 100 |

\$ 10 | ah Penna RR | 57% | 200 | do | 100 |

\$ 1 | ah Penna RR | 57% | 100 | do | 100 |

\$ 1 | ah Phill & Tr | 124 | 100 | do | 100 |

\$ 1 | ah Western Hank | 75% | 100 | do | 100 |

\$ 1 | 100 | ah Cata P | 106 | to | 100 |

\$ 1 | 100 | ah Cata P | 106 | 100 |

\$ 1 | 100 | ah Reading | 47 | 200 | do | 100 |

\$ 200 | do | 2d | 47 |

-Narr & Laduer, Stock | Exchange Br Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree

-Narr & Laduer, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Taird street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:-135, 11·10, A. M. 135, 11·16 " 135, 11·17 "

-Messrs. De Haven &Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 114 Change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 01 1881, 114; do., 1862, 114; do., 1864, 111; do., 1865, 113; do., 1865, 112; do., 1865, 113; do., 1865, 112; do., 1865, 112; do., 1865, 111; do., 58, 10-40s, 109; do., 100., 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101; d.101; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 135@1354; Silver, 130@1314.

130@1314.

—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, 1144@1144; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1144@1144; do., 1864, 1114@112; do., 1865, 1134@1134; do. July, 1865, 1104@11; do. July, 1867, 111@1114; do. 1868, M1@1111; fs, 16-40s, 1094@1164. Compound interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 135@1354.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1144@1144; 5-20s, 1862, 1144@1144; 5-20s, 1864, 1114@1114; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1134@1134; July, 1865, 1104@111; 10-40s, 1093@110. Union Pacific bonds, 1011@102. Gold, 1354.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.-The Flour market is quiet, but prices lemain without quotable change, The inquiry is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$5.65-25 for superfine; \$5.75.66 25 for extras; \$7.67-75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8.810 for Penusylvania and Ohio do. do; and \$10 50/612 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Fiour sells at \$7.67-70 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, but prices, particularly of prime lots, are well sustained. Sales of 10.00 bushels common and fair red at \$1.7061.78, and 1000 oushels amber at \$1.90. Rye ranges from \$1.55 to \$1.58 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet but firm. Sales of new yellow at \$8.690c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 73.676c., and Southern and Pennsylvania at 60.673c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 The inquiry is confined to the wants of the home

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quereitron at \$50 per ton.
Seeds.—Cloverseed is in good demand at full prices. Sales of 100 bushels at \$9 25@9 75 Timolity ranges from \$3 75 to \$4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2 62@2 65.
Whisky is dull, and is offered at 97c.@\$1 per gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

Harkets by Telegraph.

Baltimore. Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet; midding uplands 25%C. Floer quiet and ste-dy at previous quointions. Wheat firm; sales of prime Vailey 1ed at \$2.2 @2.30. Corn firm; prime white, 98c; yellow, \$2c. Oats strong at 70@76c. Rye film at \$150@155. Proviations unchanged

New York, Feb. 16.—Stocks duit. Gold, 135%. Sterling Exchange. 109%; 5-20c. 1882. 114%; do. 1884. 119%; do. 1865, 118%; new, 101%; 1867. 111; 16-20c. 109%; Virginia &6, 62%; Missouri % 57%; Canton. 63%; Oumberland Dreferred. 38: New York Central, 163%; Reading, 94; Hudson River. 18%; Michigan Contral, 163%; Michigan Southern, 94%; Illinois Central, 163%; Cieveland and Totedo, 103%; Chicago and Rock Island, 180%; Pitteburg and Fort Wayne, 118.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine Neiss see Inside Pages

NEW YORK, Feb 15.—The steamship Ariel salis March 18 for Copennagen via Southamptos, the ploneer ship of an American line between the United States and Denmark, Kuger Brothers, the agenta, have contracted to bring several thousand Soundinavian and North German emigrants this year from Lopenhagen, Gottenburg, and riamburg.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 15. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamably Volunteer, J. nes 21 hours from New York, with mose to John P Ool, Schr Old chad, McClintock 5 days from Portland, with mose, to Lathbury Wickersham & Oo. Schr Ada Brooks Bro ks 4 days from Province-tows, with mose, to Calviu S. Crowell,

MEMORANDA.

Bleamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York Bicamboly random Marsters for Philadelphia, was loading at Carsiff 29th uir.
Barque Ella Moore Marsters for Philadelphia, was loading at Carsiff 29th uir.
Barque Island Queen, Brooks, for Philadelphia, remained at Newbort, Eog. 29th uir.
Bohr G. M. Westworth Robblus, for Philadelphia, was loading at Demarara 23d uit.
Bohr Julia E. Gamage, Liervey, hence, at New York vesterday.

POMESTIC FORTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Arrived, steamship England.
Thompson, from Liverpool.
Steamship Sherman. Heary from New Orleans.
Ship Witch of the Wave Bachelder, from Manile.
Ship E. W. Steteen, Moore, from London.
Brig Hailing En. Present, Kous Minatitian.