FIRST EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

Bliss and Masterman-Taelr Arrest, Torture, Forced Confessions, and Delivery to the Fleet-Paraguayan Movements.

Correspondence from Rio Janeiro, South

America, dated January 26, says; —
Bliss and Masterman go as passengers for
New York by the steamer Mississippi. Your
readers are aware that they were arrested on a charge of censpiracy, on the 10th of September last, when they were accompanying Mr. Washburn to the river from Asuncion, to take passage down to Montevideo. The history of their adventures and suffering as related by Mr. Bliss to see follows:

is as follows:Upon their arrest they were taken to the Pence Office, ironed, and placed in separate cells. At nightful they were brought forth, mounted upon mules, and, under guard, ridden eighteen hours to the encampment of Lopez, where they arrived at noon next day. They were immediately hurried before the military tribunal, where they underwent a protracted examination of twelve hours, after which they were, for the first time in 30 hours, allowed rest and food. The next day they were again called before the judges, and by the repeated application of torture were forced to subscribe to all that was exacted of them. They were then reterned to their place of imprisonment, an open takes on a hillside, where they lay, shackled space on a hillside, where they lay, shackled and unsheltered, for a fortuight. They were afterwards removed to small straw huts in the open plain, where they remained until their surrender to Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, on the

10th of December last.
The Wasp arrived at Angostura on the 8th of December. The Admiral opened communica-tion with Lopez, demanding the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman. Lepez offered to comply with the demand on condition of their being recived as prisoners and conveyed to the United States without being allowed to commu-United States without being allowed to communicate with any territory belonging to the allies at war with Paragnay. The Admiral accepted the proposition, and ordered Fleet Captain Ramey and Commander Kirkland, of the Wasp, to proceed to Lopez's headquarters, in the neighborhood of Angostura, and arrange the details of the transfer. They appeared and took seats before the tribunal, which was composed of six judges, three priests and three posed of six judges, three priests and three military officers, and organized after the most approved inquisitorial fashion. This tribunal had, as before stated, forced these unfortunate persons, by the most barbarous treatment and repeated application of torture, to confess all that was required of them, including, among other statements, the admission that Mr. Washburn had taken a prominent part in the supposed conspiracy—all of which confession they claim to be false, plot, names, dates, and incidents being purely imaginary, but wrong from them, as above stated, with the threat of certain death unless the revelation was full, complete, and satisfactory to the judges and the

Mesers. Bliss and Masterman were again called before the tribunal, baving been previously warm d not to attempt to take advantage of the presence of the United States officers to deny the truth of their confessions or to throw themselves upon their protection. Their written confessions were then read, and having been openly acknowledged by them. Captain Ramsey and Commander Kirkland affixed their signatires to the documen , and the negotiations pere completed. On the 10th of December their irons having been removed a few days before, they were put on board the Wasp, where they were received as prisoners and a guard placed over them to prevent their communi-

On the 12th of December General McMahon, who apparently had not figured in the negotiations and transfer, landed at Angostura and was honored with a grand military reception. Le pez's body guard receiving the General when he landed. The Wasp then took her departure for Montevedeo, where she arrived on the 18th of December. On the same day the prisoners were transferred to the flag-hip Guerriere. She sailed from Montevideo on the 16th and arrived in Rio Janeiro on the 24th of January. On the 26th Mesers. Bliss and Masterman took passage on the Mississippi for New York, with instructions to report to the Department of State immediately upon their arrival in the United States, where doubless, a thorough examination will be made into all the circumstances of this curious and perplexing improglic. The history of this conspiracy, as given by

Mr. biles, is as follows-premising, however that no such thing as a conspiracy ever existed at least not so far as Mr. Washburn or himself or Mr. Masterman were cognizant of:- In the beginning of the last year Benigno Lopez, brother of the Marshal, was detected in the fraudulent abstraction of nearly a million of pesos from the national treasury at Asuncion. He was arrested and arraigned for the offense. Fearing the well known vengeance of his brother, he, in order to divert the danger from himself, declared that the money was intended for a revolutionary move ment to overthrow the Marshal ment to overthrow the Marshal, and, to give weight and plausibility to his assertion, named as accomplices United States Minister Washburn, Minister of Foreign Affairs Berges, Dr. Carreras, late Frime Minister in Montevideo; Senor Rodriguez, Secretary of the late Oriental Legation; Leite Pereira, Portuguese Consul, and Colonel Venancio Lopez, his brother, and declared that Mr. Masterman was informed of its workings, and that Mr. Bliss was secretary of the organization. With the exception of the brothers Lopez, all the above named persons were living at that time in the American legation. Carreras, Rodriguez and Leite Pereira were demanded on the 27th June, 1868. Being informed by Mr. Washburg that he could not afford them protection, they left the legation and were immediately arrested, July 11, 1868. Carreras was shot on the 17th of September, Rodriguez has never since been heard from, and, by a rumor which came down the river before the last mail sailed for Bio, it was reported that a general execution of all the remaining political prisoners had occurred since the capitulation at Angostura, and the remainder of the alleged conspirators were among the number, How true the report may be I cannot say, yet in keeping with some of the acts of the

NORMAN WIARD.

The Proposed Donation of \$125,000.

From the Army and Navy Journal. We have received the report made by Mr. Schenck, of the House Ordnance Committee, on the petition of Mr. Norman Wiard for relief on account of "the annulment of a contract with the Navy Department for the manufacture of semi steel 50-pounder guns, and on account of the annulment of a contract with the Navy De-partment and the War Department for 15-inch

and other large guns,"
We are not surprised that Mr. Wiard has made this petition, but we are surprised to see that the committee report in favor of allowing him \$125,848'49 in full of all his claims. It is true that Mr. Wiard spent and lost a great deal of that Mr. Wiard spent and lost a great deal of money in his experiments with guns, as many other visionary inventors had done before him, are still doing, and 'probably always will do until wars shall cease. But that of itself does not seem to constitute a valid claim on the Government for relief. The fact is, Mr. Wiard had a certain plausible theory, which he succeeded in convincing those who knew nothing about extillers and the action of gunpowder was going artillery and the action of gunpowder was going to revolutionize the manufacture of guns and establish a new era in ordnance. One of his

favorite experiments was to stick a not from in a glass toy gun and hold it there until the gun racked-when, prestol the Whole mystery was solved. We took occasion shortly after the pro-mulgation of his theories, and while he was still busily engaged in disparaging the national or thance, in the midst of a great war, to expose their tallacy at length and to particular. The arguments we then presented have since been abundantly sustained by experiments conducted on a very extensive and practical scale. The extraordinary gun with the car-wheel section which Mr. Wiard built to show the foliy of all other artillerists, and to sustain his glass-bottle theories, burst at nearly the first round with a decent charge. Both the Army and Navy Departments accordingly very properly annulled Mr. Wiard's contracts. It had been practically demonstrated that his theories on ordnance were unsound, and that he could make no valuable guns. Under the circum-stances, therefore, we cannot, for our part, see why Congress should give the gentleman \$125,000. It sets a bad precedent. Mr. Wiard undertook to deal with a practical science, about which he, as experience has shown, knew little or nothing, and of course he tailed. Hundreds of inventors are doing the same thing every day, and if one is rewarded in spite of failure, others will claim the same treatment.

GRANT.

Copporhead Misrepresentations of the General's Position.

The N. Y. Tribune's correspondent at Wash ington telegraphs:-I notice that some of the Copperhead newspapers studiously attempt to misrepresent the position of General Grant, especially in regard

to the Cabinet and his relations with problems Republicans. General Grant does not avoid nor decline interviews with prominent gentlemen who wish to converse with him on the Cabinet

or any other subject.

He receives all, seems anxious to be informed of various views, to weigh carefully all opinions asyanced, and gives respect to those, especially, whose position in the party which elected him entitles them to consideration. It is well understood here that his principal reason for withholding from all, even from the gentlemen them-selves, the names of those whom he intends to invite to seats in his Cabinet, is that it is possible that in some of the many interviews he daily holds something may be said which might induce him to change his mind; and his silence will enable him to do this without giving offense or wounding natural susceptibilities. If he should announce the members of his administration now, he would be compelled, even if he saw reasons for a change, either to break a promise after it was given, or to retain a man in his Cabinet whom he was unwilling to see there. So far from his action being offensive—as the enemies of the General and the Republican party would have us believe-it is regarded here as coming from absolute delicacy towards those most concerned

The General on the Army Bill.

Erom the Cincinnati Gazette. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- General Grant, in conversation this morning, said it goes about as far as he thinks Congress ought to go at present. He said no enlistments had been made and no new commissions issued for six or eight months, and that whether any plan of reduction became law or not, no increase in the force would take place, but the present policy of decrease by absorption would be con-tinued during his administration. He hopes by this process, and by the accepting of resigna ations and ordering discharges, to reduce the army by the time Congress meets next winter to 22,000 infantry, and he thinks then, that with reconstruction practically accomplished, and a better state of affairs in the Indian country, Congress may take hold of the metter, and put our military service on a strictly peace footing.

trary and peremptory reduction as Butler's proposition contemplated, and his influence would doubtiess secure favorable action from the Senate upon the Dodge-Blaine amendment or something of a similar character. The Army bill criginally appropriated \$43,-00,000. It is believed the amount is safely

He is decidedly opposed to any such

reduced to about \$34,000,000. FLORIDA.

Movements of a Mysterious Cuban Party. The Floridian has the following editorial speculations about a party of Cubans who recently appeared and disappeared very myste-

riously in Jacksonville, Florida;-FILIBUSTERS.

What visitors were those here? What are they going to do? Where did they come from, and whither are they going? These are the questions which have been rile on the street for the past week.

The occasion was the arrival, very suddenly and very quietly, of a large number of gentle-men, evidently of foreign extraction, foreign names, foreign language, and foreign manners.
They scattered themselves about town in a nanner to attract the least attention, and were

ery reticent and very liberal. The pay before their departure they paid their alls, leaving the landlords to suppose them about to take the cars in the evening. Contrary to expectation, however, they all remained until the next day, when the Henry Burden steamed up to Dibble's wharf and took them all

aboard, having previously cleared for Massau, and steamed away.
Upon hearing of this we immediately disempodied our devil and sent him in pursuit. He cturned this morning, just as we were going to press, with such information as induced at to suspend our issue until we could give his statement to the public. He states that he overtook the steamer just as she was crossing overtook the steamer just as she was crossing the bar, and immediately mixed with leaders of the expedition, being himself leaders of the expedition, being himself, of course, invisible, and heard the whole of their plans discussed, but being an American devil, and their conversation in Spanish mostly, he could understand but little. The boat, he says, after standing out for a few hours, made directly for the east of the Bahamas. In a few hours more they were overhauled and joined other steamers similarly freighted which orders were sent to leave the Bahamas at least ten leagues to westward, until opposite the Crooked Island Passage, then to take that passage and make with all despatch for Nucvitas, at which place they would receive further orders. He further states that there were twenty-seven large steamers, capable of carry-ing from 500 to 1000 men. He remained in the Burden until she entered the harbor of Nucvitas, in which were two armed steamers that appeared to be friendly to the expedition. General Gonzales, who he inferred was to have led the expedition and to have met it at Nucvitas, had been arrested on his arrival at Havana, for which place he started a week or ten days since, and was then incarcerated in Moro Castle. Not wishing to riskfan attack of yeliow fever, to which he is peculiarly subject, our devil says he lett the Burden shortly after her arrival in the harbor. Our impression is that the smell of brimstone the powder to which he had been so accus tomed was not as agreeable as it might be. He says there was something said about "appexation," but to what he could not make out, most likely to Alaska, in order to secure a supply of ice. Of course we do not guarantee this statement, but give it to the public for

MARYLAND.

How Justice is Administered. The Cumberland Civitian of last week says that the Circuit Court of Alleghany county has been moving along at a snail's pace, and but little has been done since our last report. The new system does not work, and can't be made to work. The cases against the Republican judges of election for having refused to allow certain parties charged with disloyalty to vote were taken up, the first being that of John L. Browning vs. James Friend, Ralph Thayer, and

Wm. W. Ashby. The jury in this case gave a verdet for the plaintiff, and assessed the judges of election \$50 and costs for damages suspice feeting and costs for damages suspice feeting the scale as suits their interests. of election \$50 and costs for damages sustained. Every fair-minded man must regard this matter as nothing more nor less than an unjustifiable persecution of loyal men. The whole course of affairs in the transactions of our courts since they have fallen into the hands of Democratic politicians, goes to show that a Useon man cannot obtain justice, and that loyal men must expect nothing less than persecution. Political speeches, and appeals to the political prejudices of juries, have been made time and again in the courts, and there is less justice and freedom in Maryland to day than ever there was before. The people of the State, and of the whole nation, should arouse themselves and go to work to overthrow this miserable condition of

DISASTER.

Falling of a Church Tower. The N. Y. Tribune of this morning publishes

the following:-About 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning, the tower of the Methodist church, on the corner of Washington avenue and Fourth street, Morrisania, sunk with a terrible crash to the ground. The church is a new one, having been dedicated on the 17th of last November. It was built of the patent American brick, and imitation free-stone made of the same material as the brick. The cost of building the church was about \$42,000, the greater part of which was subscribed on the day of dedication, leaving a floating debt of \$7000. The tower was about twelve feet square, and extended from the foundation, on the northeast corner of the building, square until it reached a short distance above the about 40 teet, the top of the spire being 125 feet from the ground. The tower sunk down in a mass, only a few of the bricks falling the width of the street, forcing large crevices in the adjoining parts of the building, racking and breaking the windows near the tower. The inside of the building is comparatively uninjured. The cause of the accident is variously attributed; by some to the action of the trost causing contraction to the building, by others to the soft condition of the construction materials, the brick and imitation freestone in the fall being broken into small pieces, which are easily crumbled with the hand. A citizen of the town, named O'Brien, who happened to be crossing Fourth street at the time, was struck on the head by a brick, and knocked insensible. The noise of the crash aroused the residents in the neighborhood. Had the tower falien a few hours later, a terrible los of life must almost inevitably have resulted. The damage to the building will not be less than \$20,000, and it is probable that the whole building will have to be taken down, in which case the loss will reach \$40 000, which will fail entirely on the congre

BINOKLEY.

A Characteristic Letter from the Lawyer. The following letter is sent us from the District Attorney's office as the copy of a letter written by Mr. John M. Binckley to S. N. Pike of this city, the whisky dealer, and Thomas Harland, Deputy Commissioner of Internal

[l'ersonal and Confidential.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.-Sir:-I address you a solemn word, man to man and heart to heart. It seems that John D. McHenry for telling the truth is to be tried to-morrow on a charge of perjury. As soon as I realized that the unspeakable calamity of a false conviction was likely to befall this honest man, I stayed my hand, for it is better that ten guilty men should escape than one innocent suffer. But is he to suffer notwithstanding my forbearance. Truly indeed will it then cease to be a virtue. I need not remind you that my last six months opportunities have given me much knowledge. l knowledge is power, even against mbers of Congress and millionaires, you prefer, Mr. Harland, with some your friends, to come forth from the rings at large to personally challenge my resources and my will, be it so. The result, it I live, shall surprise you. Pity would be blasphemy for men who had ruined an honest obscure citizen for telling the truth in a court of justice at the demand of his country. I hate no man, and am destitute of personal resentment for anything which has myself. But in this matter, I declare by the Lord, I will avenge every injured hair of McHenry's bead. If my power be doubted, events will show in due time whose is the risk. think I have it in my heart, my head, and my

papers. I speak in good will. JOHN M. BINCKLEY. Thomas Harland, Present.
P. S. This will remain as it is, profoundly ecret between ourselves, unless I perceive a

The Effects of Neuralgia.

failure of the object of this communication.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier, Feb. 2). W. J. Bradley, who for some time past has been in the employ of J. G. Reading & Co., spoke dealers of Frenchtown, Hunterdon county, and who acts as agent in buying ber for the firm, started for the South not long since, partly in the discharge of his business n ents and partly to settle up an estate of his which had been lying for a long time past in an unsettled condition. Having arranged matters satisfactorily, he started for Frenchtown, where he arrived on Satur-day evening last, laboring under a severe attack of neuralgia in the severe attack of neuralgia in the head, brought on by exposure and cold. Ar-riving late in the evening, he had no opportuhe bottom of his trunk, in his bedroom, with the intention of depositing it in the bank on Monday morning. Gradually the neuralgic Monday morning. Gradually the neuralgic pains increased, until Mr. Bradley was rendered temporarily insure, and while at the height of one of these severe spells, on Sunday evening, he took the money from his trunk and threw into the stove, in the bedroom, and in an instant a fortune was lost. His wife had left the room, and, upon returning, found, to her astonishment, nothing left but the enve lones which contained the precious stuff Madame Rumor has her usual number of stories, and the exact amount is as yet un known. Part of the money was in greenbacks and part in United States Government bonds.

The Mississippi Commissioners at Wash-

ington. From tee Jackson (Mess.) Clarion, Feb 17, Judges Sharkey and Jeffords, and Governor

Brown, alone of the Missippians, are remaining in Washington. We have the assurance of Governor Brown that he will not leave until the

case of our State is decided. The prospect is not wholly discouraging. The scheme to force the defeated Constitution and candidates on our people was killed in commitce, but has been attimpted to be galvanized in the form of the bill of which we have had a report, but which was recommitted. In lieu of this measure, it is proposed that General Grant, President elect, shall appoint the Provisional Governor. To this we have no objection. will have no motive to deal unjustly with our people, nor need they fear that he does not com-prehend the situation. We have ground to hope that he will act in a liberal and magnanimous

-Michigan sends threshing machines to California by way of New York.

-The St. Albans (Vt.) Hotel Company, at a recent meeting, decided to sell out its pro-perty and pay the debts. -One oyster establishment in Baltimore employs 506 men and women, who fiil, seal,

and pack about 20,000 cans a day. -Except Kansas, Massachusetts is the only Northern State that has increased its public debt since the close of the war.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Tragedy in Massachusetts-Celebration in Baltimore-The Squatters at Fortress Monroe-Market Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

Shooting Affray in Massachusetts. Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 22 .- A terrible shooting affray occurred yesterday at Southwick, an adjoining town. Two cigarmakers attacked a non-member of the Tobacconists' Union Association, and attempted to leave the State to avoid arrest. One of them, however, refusing to stop, was shot and instantly killed by the constable. The name of the party killed was Bell. The excitement over the matter is intense, and it is claimed by Bell's friends that the shooting was entirely unjustifiable.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Day We Celebrate—The Steluecke Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Feb. 22 .- This is a general hollday. Business is almost entirely suspended; public offices are closed, and national flags are suspended from public places. The military are out in full force parading the streets, which are literally packed, the windows and doors being crowded with thousands of spectators.

Governor Bowie is present, reviewing the

A long report of surgeons who held a postmortem examination upon Miss Steinecke is published, and pronounces sufficient poisonous matter found in the stomach to cause death, This is believed to have been given by Dr. Schoeppe.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Colored Squabbles.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 22.—There has been quite an excitement in Hampton for the past day or two, occasioned by some colored "squatters" resisting the Sheriff, who was serving writs of ejectment on them. It appears that there are some eight or ten shauties built on the farm of Mr. St. Clair, situated just north of Hampton, which were built there by colored persons during and since the war, and are still occupied by them. Mr. St. Clair has tried in vain to prevail upon them to pay their rents or move off his premises, but without effect. Finding that lenient measures were of no avail, he resorted to the law, and put the matter in the hands of the Sheriff. Captain Titlow, armed with the writs, proceeded to the premises and made known his business, when he was informed that they were going to remain, and that he had better go; and in order to add strength to their argument, one of them produced a double-barrelled pistol and levelled it at the captain, who, considering that discretion was the better part of valor in this case, fell back for recruits. On reaching Hampton he secured the services of a number of the citizens, who accompanied him a second time to the scene. They were received by the squatters, who in the meantime had received a large reinforcement to their numbers, with a shower of bricks, stones, and other missiles, and were compelled to ceat a hasty retreat. Captain Tatlow, the sheriff considering that the thing had gone about far enough, sent to Camp Hamilton for the commanding officer of that post to send him a guard, in order that he might duly carry out the law and arrest the offenders. A guard was sent, but only a small one, as the case was not supposed to be of a serious nature, who in turn were driven back, The sergeant in charge deeming it inexpedient to fire upon the mob, and thus risk the lives of his men, retured to the camp, and reported action, when the company were turned out and marched to the scene. Upon arriving, there was a general failing back on the part of the squatters, for they have a holy horror of the breach-loaders which the company carry. A one was then formed about the shanty, a little s by 10 cabin, and it was soon razed to the ground. Three of the ringleaders, including the one that drew the pistol on the sheriff, were arrested, conveyed to Hampton, and are now confined there. Captain Titlow is an old volunteer officer, and has only been appointed Sheriff of Elizabeth City county by Stoneman within the past two weeks. strong radical, but says that duty is duty, and proposes calling for troops and finishing up the business, which it is hoped may be accomplished without further difficulty. Personal.

Captain Wood, of the British Navy, but now attached to the British Legation in Washingarrived here yesterday on the steams Periwinkle, from Portsmouth, on a visit, He on the commanding officer, who conducted him about the works, examining the targets upon which the recent experiments were made, etc., after which he returned to

Mr. Fargo, of the firm of Wells, Fargo & Co. arrived here this morning on a visit to General

There is considerable uncasiness evinced by the army officers of this post in regard to the army appropriation bills now before Congress and the morning papers are eagerly scanned to earn the "Latest from the front,"
The ship Southern Rights, from Norfolk, with

an assorted cargo of cotton, con, rosin, etc., tor Liverpool, is in the Roads awaiting favor-

An Old Connecticut Landmark Gone. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Feb. 22 .- One of the old landmarks of Bridgeport, known as the Franklin House, was burned this morning. It contained several stores, and the upper part was full of families. The losses will probably aggregate forty thousand dollars, but are nearly all covered by insurance in New York city com-

Trial for Murder.

Sr. Louis, Peb, 22.-Benjamin B. Wiley, and daughter, nineteen years old, passed through here on Saturday, en route to Memphis, Scotland county, to stand their trial on the charge of murdering an infant two years ago, being the fruit of an incestuous intercourse between the father and daughter.

Another Veto by the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22-1 P. M .- The President

has just sent to the House a veto of the bill imposing additional duties on copper and copper

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 .- The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and, after prayer by the Chaplain, on motion of Mr. Anthony took a recess until

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 22—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93 a 93;. United States 5-20s, 79. American stocks quiet; Eric Railroad, 25; 79. American stocks quiet; Eric Randou, p. 1111nois Central, 964.
Liverpool, Feb. 22—A. M.—Cotton firmer but

not higher. Middling uplands, 1144.; middling Orleans, 12d. Sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Feb. 22-P. M.—Consols, 93; for money and account. U. S. 5-23s easier at 78\$. Stocks quiet. Eric Railroad, 24\$. Great West-

LIVERPOOL, Peb. 22-P. M. - Cotton firmer and more active; middling uplands, 113d.; Orieans, 12jd.; it is now thought the sales will reach 12,000 bales. Corn, 32s. for old; and 30s. 3d. for new. Pork dull. Tailow, 45s. 3d.

London, Feb. 22-2 P.M.—Sugar on the spot,

HAVER, Feb. 22-P. M .- Cotton on the spot,

Lucky White Pine Miners.

From the San Francisco Times, Jan. 29. Five passengers from White Pine arrived in this city night before last, each the fortunate possessor of about \$100,000, the proceeds of their season's operations in the newly-discovered Silverado. Three of the number had grown rich by sell ng the proprietorship, or shares, in well-known mines, and the two others by selling and by the proceeds of mines, in which they still hold considerable interests. Of the two last mentioned the following story is related:— They served through the war in the same com-—one as captain and the other as private—took part together in numerous battles, and escaped part together in numerous battles, and escaped unscathed from the enemy's fire. After being honorably discharged, they came to California, and the former private found his way to White Pine, and became an owner in one of the richest discoveries made in Treasure Hill. He wrote to his former captain to join him, and on the arrival of his comrade he made over to him one-half of his mining property. The two are now received by however, and they have discovered their most senguine expects. wealthy beyond their most sanguine expecta-

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Judge Cadalader.-This was the only court in session to-day; the others, according to the law of our State and the beautiful custom of the whole

State and the beautiful custom of the whole country, being adjourned in honor of the birthday of the founder of our great nation.

The business before Judge Cadwalader was the disposition of the case of the two young men, Francis E. Dickerson and Charles P. Charlton, who have pleaded guilty to the charges of the forging and possession of a key ad pted to the receptacles of mail matter in the Post Office. His Honor said that they stood self-convicted of one of the most cruel crimes that it was in their power to perpetrate, one that it was in their power to perpetrate, one that tended to break off most important busi-ness communications, to rob the needy, and to ness communications, to rob the needy, and to begger many who were waiting in distant parts fer remittanees from friends, children, and parents. He thought there were dangerous confederates behind, who had persuaded them to the crime, and it would have fared more easily with them if they had disclosed their names: but if he erred in that supposition and there really were no other instigators, then so much the worse was it for the prisoners, for they were in that case the sole movers of the wicked design. However, they were young and surrounded by most worthy friends, and taking these matters into consideration he would impose a sentence very light when compared with the gravity of their offense. He sentenced them to an imprisonment of two years and six months. years and six months.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Business was almost entirely suspended tolay, the Stock Exchange, Commercial Ex-

change, banks, banking houses, and many of the wholesale stores being closed. From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Money was easy at 6@7 per cent. on stocks, with the bulk of transactions at the lowest rate. Dealers in Government bonds were supplied at per cent, and some balances were left as 4 per cent. The fact that Monday was a holi-day made the lenders anxious to place their money in order to make the three days' inte

NEW YORK CITY BANK BEFORT.

\$23,851,891	Dec\$2,502.940
50 997,197	Dec 1 347 755
\$74.348.585	Dec\$5,849 695
\$187,612.546	Dec\$5,365 814
34.247.321	Dec 16,130
\$221,859.967 \$55.464,647	Dec\$5,381,444
	\$74,348,588 \$187,612,546 34,247,321 \$221,859,967

768076 261,373 915 18.881,641 Dec. 2 493 314 9806 261,380 467 263 428,068 Dec. 932,389 "The bank statement shows continued contraction. Legal tenders have decreased \$1,337,-755; gold, \$2,502,940; deposits, \$5,365,314; circulation, \$16,130; loans, \$952,339. The total loss of reserve is \$2,490,314. The gold has been used to pay duties, and the Sub-Treasur, mangained about the amount lost by the banks. The payments into the Treasury on account of ments into the Treasury, on account of internal revenue, are reported heavy for the past week, and it is said that it has gained at least \$1 500,000 in currency, which accounts for the

less in currency.
"It was reported that the Erie Rallway direc-The was reported that the Erie Railway direc-tion have made an amicable a rangement to use the Fort Wayne Road to Chicago. It has been known for some days that negotiations were in progress, and the statement was generally be-lieved."

From the N. Y. World. "The stock market has been unsettled during

the week owing to a raid made on Pacific Mail, New York Central, and the market generally, by the bears, who are the chief sellers, predisated on the war between the great railway trunk lines and the reduction in freights, which are now 30 to 40 cents per 100 lbs, to Chicago, against former charges of \$1.40 to \$1.50. The against former charges of \$1.40 to \$1.50. The loss from these low rates falls on the three trunk lines—New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central, and not on the Western roads. The theory of the 'bears' is, that the losses incurred by the trunk lines will affect the market for all railway securities. This railroad war, however, may cease on any day, and arrangements may be made to advance freights to the former tariff. The market to day was quiet but firm at the close, and the strongest stocks on the list tariff. The market to day was quiet but firm at the close, and the strongest stocks on the list were New York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Sonthern, Wabash, Fort Wayne, and in the miscellaneous list, Mariposa preferred, On the publication of the bank statement there was some pressure of sales, but all that offered was taken freely, and the market afterwards improved. Southern securities are steady at the following quotations:—North Carolina bonds, old, 63 to 63½; North Carolina six percent, bonds, old, 71 to 72; South Carolina six percent, bonds, new, 69½ to 76; South Carolina registered stock, old, 62 to 64; Charleston, S. C. six percent, stock, 55; South Carolina Railroad registered stock, old. 62 to 64; Charleston, S. C., six per cent. stock, 55; South Carolina Railroad stock, 40; South Carolina Railroad six per cent. bonds, 72; South Carolina Railroad seven per cent. bonds, 52; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, State guaranteed bonds, 56 to 58; Tennessee six per cent. bonds, old. 66% to 68%; Memphis City six per cent. bonds, new, 66 to 68%; Memphis City six per cent. bonds, 50 to 50%;

"The week in Wall street closed upon a very easy money market—too easy, in fact, to permit the belief that its condition is wholly normal and devoid of artificial influences. The change from seven per cent., gold, the rate of interest on Wednesday, to four per cent. on Saturday, is too sudden to be the result of legitimate abundance, although the number of offerings at low rates is, doubtless, to be attributed to the desire to secure three days' interest for the holiday to Tuesday next. The real secret of the difference lies in the wish of certain operators in bonds and stocks, who came near accomplishing a panic the other day, to unload what they then bonght at low figures. In the Government market there has been a great deal of this speculation, and From the Y. N. Herald.

and down the scale as suits their interests. Money cught to be plentiful at this season of the year in the metropolis, and the rate on call loans should have gravi ated to four or three per cent. a week ago. But the seasons of Wall street, if they may be so styled, are all backward this year, owing to the disturbances in the market at the close of 186% and the postponements consequent thereon.

Evom the N. Y. Tones.

"The Money market at the close was unusu-

night. The cash gold for delivery easy, but not more than 5@6 per cent. Interest paid to carry over balances until Tuesday, the next business day on the Stock and Gold Exchanges. The Birthday of Wash exton, Monday, February 22 (this day), will be no corsally observed on the street as a close horeany by the banks, bankers, and brokers of all classes and also at the Custom House and Treasury Office.

"The foreign exchanges were a fraction loss firm than on Friday; sixty days' London, 100-3 (109)4; short sight, 109)4@109)4@cent. The firmer quotations for United States Five-twenties in London and Frankfort brought forward exchange at 109 % cent. less a brokerage."

change at 109 % cent., less a brokerage. THE LATE DECISION of the United States Supreme Court that both coin and currency are a

legal tender, and that all contracts for the payment of coin are valid and may be enforced by law, places the legal liability of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pay the Interest and principal of its first mortgage bonds beyond question. What some of the courts have heretofore held was a matter of honor has now become an obligation, and must enhance the market value of their securities. These bonds are a first mortgage upon one of

the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than \$27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of tions, and were yesterday pointed out walking Montgomery street together. the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to fourteen per cent. As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received in this city by W. Painter & Co. and De Haven & Brother, who keep a line on hand for immediate delivery.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, Feb. 22,—The Cattle Market was duit this week, but prices were without any material change; about 1600 head arrived and sold at 10@10½c, for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; llc. for a few choice; \$@9½c, for fair to good, and 5½%7½c, per ib, for common as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
60, Owen Smith, Western, 8@914, gr.
50, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 714@914, gr.
44, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 714@114, gr.
40, P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 844@119, gr.
55, P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8400 gr.
50, James McFillen, Coester co., 8@104, gr.
10, E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 9@1014, gr.

E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 9@1052 gr.
Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 7@952 gr.
Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@952 gr.
Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@10, gr.
Moony & Bro., Western, 6@852 gr.
H. Chain, Western Penn., 6@85 John Smith, Western, 8@9½, gr. L. Frank, Western, 8@9, gr. Frank & Schomberg, Western, 8@9, gr.

Frank & Schomberg, Western, 8@9, gr. Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8@9½, gr. M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 7½@8½, gr. Elkon & Co., Virginia, 7½@8½, gr. B. Baldwia, Chester co., 6@9, gr. J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 7½@9, gr. D. Branson, Chester co., 7½@9, gr. Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 5½@9, gr.

36, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 5/49, gr. 27, Wallace & Miller, Chester co., 7/810, gr. 13, L. Horn, Delaware co., 6/8, gr. 47, John McArdle, Western, 7/88/4, gr. 19, D. Johnson, Pennsylvania, 5/86/2, gr. 17, J. Seldonridge, Lancaster co., 9/8/9/4, gr. Cows were lower; 170 head sold at \$40/870 for cow and calf, and \$30/860 per head for springers, Sheep were in fair demand at full prices; 5000 head arrived and sold at 6/8/4C, B lb. gross, as head arrived and sold at 6@81/c. F lb. gross, as to conditior.

Hogs were duil and lower: 2600 head sold at the different Yards at \$16@17.50 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 100 lbs. net.

-Louisville is prosecuting saloon keepers who allow boys to play billiards.

-An elevator with a capacity for nearly ,000,000 bushels of grain is to be erected in -Petersburg, Virgia, boasts a boy of seven

years, who girts over five feet and stands only four. -The carrying of fifteen revolvers on the person constitutes a "dangerous man" in

New Orleans. -The Post Office at Verona, Vt., has been held by members of the Whitehead family for over twenty years.

-Taunton, Mass., has four velocipede manufactories, which are now turning out ten machines daily.

-Ammonia injected into the veins is prononneed a certain antidote for the bite of

poisonous snakes. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, Feb. 22—Arrived, steamships Cubs, from Liverpool, and Allemanna, from Southampton. FOATRISS MONROS, Feb. 22—Passed is for Bultimore—Barque Paladin, so days from Buenos Ayres. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 23. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr Caroline, Tice, Milivile, Whitail, Tatum & Co.

Schr Caroline, Tice, Miliville, Whitail, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones 24 hours from New
York, with mose to John F. Ohl.

Br. brig Union T.. Tufts, 13 days from Matansas,
with sugar and molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Schr Crinoline Bedell. 8 days from River Head, L.

I., with fish guano to Allen & Needles.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 18 hours from
Baltimore, with mose to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Richard Willing, Chudfig. 13 hours from
Baltimore, with mose to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

The schr Ellen Holgate, Captain Golding, which arrived on Saturday, with lumber to Nurcross & Sheets, reports having made the run in is hours, having been only 12 hours from Hatterss Iniet to the

Capes of the Delaware.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland. Hammond, for Philadelphia.

salled from St. Thomas 5th inst.

Steamship Romas. Baker, hence, at Besten yesterday.

Brig Jahn Chrystal. Barnes. at Rie Janeiro 25th

Jan. to sall 29th for Philadelphia.

Brig Lilly, Currie, hence for Cork, was struck by a

Brig Lilly, Currie, hence for Cork, was struck by a

sea on the loth nit. which stove in the cabin and
sally's side, and caused her to spring a leak. She put
into St. Thomas ath inst. for repairs, and remained

14th.

into St. Thomas 4th inst.

14th:
Bohr Electra Bailey, Smith, hence, at Barbados 4th
Bohr Emilia, for Delaware Breakwater. was loading sugar at Mayagoss, P. R., 8th inst.
Bohr R. G. Whillden, Robinson, hence for Boston, at
Holmes' Heis 19th inst.
Bohrs Annie May. May, from Portsmonth, and
Emma Bacon, Bearsa, from Portland, both for Philadelphia, at Heimes' Role 18th inst.