# FIRST EDITION

## THE PARAGUAY OUTRAGE.

Arrival of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman in New York-Their Sufferings in Paraguay -The Conditions of their Release.

The New York Tribune of this morning has

the following:

The two members of the American Legation

Parier C. Bliss and George in Paraguay, Mesers. Porter C. Bliss and George F. Masterman, who were so cruelly imprisoned by the tyrant Lopez, arrived here on board the Brazil mail steamer Mississippi on Sunday. After a short stay in New York they will proceed to Washington to report to the State Department for irial on the charge of conspiracy against Lopez. They were conveyed as prison-ers from Asuncion to Rio Janeiro on board one of the United States vessels, and were there requested by Rear Admiral Davis to take pas-age on one of the regular mail steamers for New York, and present themselves to the Secretary of State for such disposition as he might see fit to make of them. They arrive, cousequently, under charges, although they have not been treated as prisoners since leaving Rio, nor

are they even under parole.

Mr. Porter C. Bilss is from Western New
York, and went to South America eight years
ago with Minister Webb. He has travelled a great deal on the eastern shore of the South American continent, engaged partly in business pursuits, but chiefly in ethnological, linguistic. and geographical researches. He is thirty years of age. Mr. Biiss bears evidences of the suffering he has undergone, and no one can look at him and hear his story without seeing in gait, gesture, countenance, and expression abundant confirmation of the narrative of cruelty and

Mr. Masterman fs an Englishman who went to Paraguay seven years ago to join the medical staff of the Paraguayan army. He is about the same age as his companion, of slight figure, and handsome features, and bears a decided appearance of the gentleman. His dark hair turned balf grey during his imprisonment. He suffered much less than Mr. Bliss, however, and his health does not appear to have been much shattered. The following succinct narratives of the imprisonment and sufferings of Messrs, Masterman and B iss, for which we are indebted to the gentlemen themselves, will be found

highly interesting. [Here follows the narrative of the conspiracy and arrea', as was given in yesterday's TELE-ORAPH.—ED, Eve. Tel.]

Sufferings and Worture.

Mr. Bliss thus describes his sufferings and "I was taken in irons, says Mr. Bliss, to the camp near Angostura, kept there under sentry for part of the time, with every precaution to prevent my escape. In the first place, I was rified of my travelling bag, and even my comb and brush and all the little conveniences a person always carries about with him when travelling. I was also robbed of almost every trifle on my persen. Everything was taken away; and I was kept in the same suit of clothes for three months, with irons of forty pounds weight on my legs. One sentry kept guard over me of day, and two by night. I was brought up before the Revolutionary Tribu-nal twenty different days: on one occasion I was fourteen hours on a stretch before it; on another sixteen, and at other times twelve hours. At first I was kept in an open field for a number of days. We had absolutely no shelter; afterwards brauches were tied together, and the grass in the field was cut and placed in bunches, making a sort of Indian tent bout four feet high, and in a sloping, inclined form, not high enough to stand in erect, and with nothing to sit upon. In these we passed the days and nights, lying upon the ground, having no intercourse with anybody, a sentry with each one keeping watch over us, and not allowing us to communicate with anybody. The only variation we had from this horrible monotony was being brought before the Kevolu-tionary Tribunal. After about a month I was moved to another hut, in order to write a pamphlet, putting in narrative form my state-ments before the tribunals. There were some few alleviations after the change. It was one great alleviation to have a roof that would shelter me better from the inclemency of the weather. My irons, however, were kept on, and all I had to eat was a little boiled beef, and without sait. After a time they gave me a hide to sleep ou. I was not allowed any other food than the boiled beef; but it was a great relief for me to have something to do. Having employment was a great relief, because I had nothing to do before but lay on my back and break straws, Lopez made those who inquired for us believe that we were perfectly contented and satisfied and getting plenty of money, and that we would pot leave Paraguay on any condition. My irons were removed on the 4th December, just before

I was given up."
Messrs, Bliss and Masterman were subjected to torture of the most cruel kind, in order to extort a confession from them of the existence of a conspiracy against Lopez. Mr. Bliss thus

describes the torture:-"We were tortured with a contrivance to which Lopez gave the name of 'Cepo Uruguay-I have been fisticulted in the presence of the tribunal, and I have been beaten over the head with a drawn sword in the presence of the same tribunal. I was put to the torture of the "Cepo Uruguayana," something similar to what we call bucking. It consists of placing a musket under the knees, and muskets over the neck, with thougs reaching from one other, which, on being tightened, force the head down between the knees, until the chin touches the musket, the process compressing the belly and causing great pain in the back and the other parts of the body. I was subjected to this torture for over twenty minutes. Even after I was brought on board the Wasp I could not stoop without having a strong reminiscence of the torture. It made me sick for several days.

#### Mr. Masterman fainted away under it." Relations with Mr. Washburn and Other Foreigners.

Mr. Bliss, as will be seen, completely exonerates ex-Minister Washburn from the charge of seing a party to a conspiracy for the over-

throw of Lonez:-"I will take my oath," he says, "that to the very best of my knowledge and belief there never was any conspiracy. Mr. Washburn and myself have lived on terms of the closest intimacy ever since we went to Paraguay. step that he took was very well known to me. Every step I took was known to him as were his to me. We lived on terms of the closest inimacy with the most prominent families there, with Dr. Masterman and the officials connected with Mr. Washburn, and connected with Mr. Washborn, foreign ministers It would have been impossible that hese men should have been connected with the conspiracy without our without our knowing of the slightest indication of anything of the kind. Of course I cannot say that I was present personally with any of these gentlemen all the time, and could not say that they did not do this, that, and the other, but I have very good reasons for believing that there was never any conspiracy on the part of the five hundred foreigners that have been shot for conspiracy. I have no means of knowing how many were there imprisoned. I can say this that all the foreigners of the country of any means were accused in a mass—all the foreigners in all the official situations were accused in a mass. There were not five men left in the Treasury Department, all the others having been shot. Almost all the houses of the

foreigners were searched. Major Manlove, a member of the Legaton, was arrested simultaneously with myself. It was only a constructive offense. Lopez is sued an order against anybody appearing on the street, and Major Manlove appeared on the street, and was arrested on that charge. He was kept in prison and not allowed to communicate with Mr. Washbarn on the subject. Then, afterwards, Major Manlove was included in the charge of con-piracy, and executed, even before Mr. Washburn left the country. Washburn had his hands full with the case of Masterman and myself, and probably could attend to but one thing at a time, and probably supposed that the United States would send an expecition to redress the grievances; and he supposed the commander would have all means at his disposal, and that all these grievances would be redressed. Admiral Davis went up to Paraguay not to redress grievances but to prove that Mr. Washburn was guilty of

conspliney.
"Mr. Washburn's course was to all practical intents and purposes, as good a one as he could have pursued for protecting us, and inducing Lopez to release us; in fact, Mr. Washburn has really saved our lives by trying to get us out of the country, and by denouncing Lopez as a common foe to humanity as soon as possible. The course of Admiral Davis is utterly irrecon-cilable with my ideas of what is due to the American flag. That is the opinion of the official representatives of the United States, the Consuls, etc., in all of the ports in which I touched, and such is certainly my opinion, and the opinion of Mr. Washburn and General

Release and Return to the United States. On the 8th of December last the United States steamer Wasp arrived at Augostura, and the Admiral immediately opened communica-tion with Lopez, demanding the surrender of Messrs, Bilss and Masterman. Lopez promptly replied, and it was finally arranged that the two gentlemen should be given up on the condition that they were received as prisoners of war, and not allowed to bave any communicaion with the territory of the Allies.

Mr. Bliss then related the particulars of his

return to the United States, and ends by saywant to have full and free communication

with Mr. Seward before he goes out of office. fully endorse the policy of General Webb, as also fully subscribe to the view of the case that Mr. Washburn could not possibly have assisted the men in getting out of the country. I think that Mr. Washburn's own life was in danger. The honor of the United States is safe in the hands of men like General Webb. If he had had the ordering of things Lanez would have been the ordering of things Lopez would have been If Admiral Davis, when he was present in the Paraguay river with the United States squadron, had demanded then an ample apology from Lopez for the insuit he would have got it. Lopez himself is personally a coward, and he would have knuckled down.

#### GRANT.

# His Views on the Choice of Cabinet Officers.

Says the Boston Advertiser's Washington correspondent, on Sunday last:—
It is becoming more clear with each passing day that General Grant will not submit to the dictation of anybody in the matter of choosing a Cabinet. He is going back to the policy of the early days of the republic in this respect. He says that the duty of a Cabinet is to aid the Pre-sident, and therefore the President should be atlowed to select his own counsellors, subject, of course, to the approval of the Senate. He does not think it either wise or proper to call in the members of the Senate and the House, indi-vidually, to ask their advice, but will at the proper time after his inauguration, and in the way marked out by the Constitution, ask the advice and consent of the Senate by submitting the names of those whom he has selected. He said yesterday that he had given due heed to properly weigh what had been said to him in favor or opposition to individuals who had been named in connection with the Cabinet. He should choose his advisers with a sincere purpose to serve the country to the best of his ability, and he trusted they would prove acceptable to the party by which he had been elected President. He had taken counsel with some of his friends, and was entirely willing ear what suybody had to say on subject. He remarked, with a natured smile, that it seemed, hear rood-natured nowever, as if some callers were more anxious to learn his views than to communicate their own; more ready to hear what he thought of this man or that man than to tell him what they thought. The country would hold him responsible for the manner in which he executed his duties as President, and, though he would willingly consider the opinions of prominent men within the party, he must after all rely finally upon his own judgment in making these Cabinet selections. He takes this course for no other reason than that he believes it the wisest and most advisable, and he thinks it will result in the Administration acting as a unit in carrying out the will of the people as expressed through the law-making branch of the Govern-It may be said that so far as is known every public man who calls upon the General pleased with his way of putting things. Schators Chardler, Schurz, and Came-ion are among the radical Republicans who have recently talked with him at length, and they declare themselves satisfied with the views he expressed in conversation. no indication as to the construction of his Cabinet, but occasionally speaks of persons in such a way as to warrant the inference on the part of his hearers that they will not be invited to seats therein. It was mentioned the other day that Senators Wade, Wilson, and Sumuer might be counted out of the possible selections, and there is now pretty good reason for in-cluding in the same list Messrs, Motley, Adams, Hawley, Conness, Defrees, Creswell, Curtin, and Forney. Some shrewd observers think Mr. Boutwell may also be counted out, but I am not so clear about that myself, although Mr. Hooper just now in favor among the Eastern men for the Treasury Department.

# THE SPANISH CORTES.

Rumored Secret Understanding Between the Provisional Governmet and Mont-

Madrid Correspondence London Times, Feb. 2 It seems almost impossible that the Provisional Government should not be at the present moment looking for a short cut out of their present tribulation, and the supposition that an understanding exists between them and the Orleanist candidate can hardly be said to be far fetched. It is reasonable to expect that that Constituent Cortes will turn out little morthan a pageantry, and their proceedings of registration of accomplished facts. The Spaniards are in no trame of mind for the discussion of great political principles. I even go so fan as to question their competence or their earneter desire for such a discussion. The religious question alone is beyond their reach, and yet there is no social or moral progress to which the solution of that question should not lead the way. Already we hear that Senor Posada Herrera is addressing the most conciliatory language to the Papal Government at Rome, assuring the Pope that the Catholic religiou, being that of the immense majority of the Spanish nation, "will not cease to be protected in her liberties and rights." We all know what treedom for the people the "liberty" of the Church involves; and, to do them justice, the most ardent Progressist newspapers, with the Iberia and Novedades at their head, who raised all the commotion about the freedom of public worship, have lost no time in accomnodating themselves to the new spirit of the times, and declare now that religious freedom would be too great a blessing for their countrymen to aspire to, and that, while they are ripening for better things, they may put up with mere religious toleration. The question is

whether the "liberty" of the Church is more likely to mature them for liberty or to doom them to the lingering decay of servitude. But it unity af faith is to be, as it has always been, the all in all for the Spaniards, their neighbors will have no right or inclination to find fault with their choice. Only, if the question is thus prejudeed, it may be just as well that it should be hushed up in the Cortes. With the exception of that point there is no principle connected with social organization that has not often been discussed in Spanish Congresses, and that has not theoretically been Congresses, and that has not theoretically been decided in the interest of freedom, though the practical result has invariably been on azgra-vation of the worst tyranny. Religion was and is the real plague spot of the Spanish community. If that is not to be touched, there is no possible health for the political body. Only let the church have her "liberty," and even so paltry an achievement as the establishment of a civil register will become an impossibility.

#### SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

# A Hanting Party Drowned by the Over-turning of a Ferry Boat.

From the London Herald, Feb. 6. The hounds met on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, at Stainley, midway between Hacrow-gate and Ripon, in Yorkshire, and drew a blank; they found at Monkton Wnip, and had a capital run of an hour across the country to the Ure, opposite Newby Hall, where the fox and hounds took the river, which was much swollen through the late rains. A ferry boat at this place crossed the river, worked by a windlass and chain. The the river, worked by a windlass and chain. The first up were Str Charles Singsby, Sir George Wombwell, Captain Vyner, Mr. C. Vyner, Captain Lloyd (York), Mr. Robinson (York, tormerly of Thorpe Green Hall, Ouseburn), the huntsman, William Orvis, Lord Downe, Lord Lascelles, Mr. William Ingleby (Rpley Castle), Mr. Deshborough, Mr. Rostron, Mr.

Lascelles, Mr. William Ingleby (Ripley Castle),
Mr. Dashborough, Mr. Bartram, Mr. Roper, etc.
The ferryboat, manned by two men (tather
and son) named James and Christopher Warrener, was ready, and Sir Charles Slingsby,
Captain and Mr. C. Vyner, Sir George Wombwell, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Robinson and the huntsman, two officers from York, and, it is supposed, some others, entered the boat with their horses and commenced to cross the river. After going a lew yards the horse belonging to Sir Cuarles Slingsby commenced plunging and kicked that of Ssr George Wombwell. This made the other horses restive, and by that they swerved to one side and capsized the b. at, throwing its occupants into the water. Several gentlemen and horses were imprisoned under the boat, which remained bottom upwards. Among those under the boat were Sir George Wombwell and an officer from York, whose name is not known, but who was very badly kicked by the horses while under the boat. Sir Charles Slingsby was seen by the pectators on bank to strike out for the opposite bank, but when nearing it he threw up his hands, and the last seen of him was his body floating down the river with his head and legs under the water. None of the others drowned were seen at all. Sir Ocorge Wombwell, Captain Viner, and the two officers from York, got upon the bottom of the boat, and were afterwards got ashore. One of the horses also swam to the shore. The whole of the other horses, believed to be eleven in number, were drowned. A bridle has also been found bearing the initials of "J. W.," and it is feared that it belonged to the horse of another gentleman who was in front on approaching the river, but who has not since been seen. Every effort was made by those upon the bank to rescue the unfortunate gentlemen. Mr. W. Ingilby threw off his coat and plunged into the river and made a his coat and plunged into the river and made a desperate effort to reach Sir C. Slingsby, but in this he unhappily failed, and with great difficulty and in a state of complete exhaustion reached the shore. Lord Downe, who was one of the earliest up, seeing the boat so crowded, drew back and declined to cross. Captains Vyner and Preston also plunged into the river in the hope of rendering assistance. Mr. Bartram, of Harrogate, who was early up, rendered very active aid, and succeeded in assisting to the shore one aid, and succeeded in assisting to the shore one of those who had been thrown into the river body of Sir Charles Slingsby was discovered three hundred yards below the scene of accident, by Mr. Denison, of Ripon, and Mr. Wood, of the same city, about half past 4 o'clock.

were conveyed to Newby Hall. were conveyed to Newby Hall.

The following is a list of the drowned:—Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., of Scriven Park; Mr. F. Lloyd, of Lingcroft, near York; Mr. Edmund Robinson, of York; William Ovis, first whip;

— Warriner, gardener at Newby Hall;

Warriner, son of the above. Up to a late hour on Thursday night only three of the bodies had been recovered. Sir Charles Slingsby's corpse was found about hall-past four some 300 yards. was found about half-past four some 300 yards below where the accident happened and close to a small waterfall. The bodies of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Robinson were recovered soon afterwards cear to the same spot. Only one horse managed to reach the shore. The bodies of most of the others have been found. Sur Charles Slingsby was riding one of the ordest and most favorite of his hunters, "Old Saltusb." and, strange to say, this gallant steed was covered lying near the master whom it had served to faithfully for some fifteen years.

The bodies of Captain Lloyd and Mr. Robinson

were afterwards taken out of the river, and all

# PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

# His Most Recent Speech at the White House.

Yesterday a committee of Baltimoreans waited upon President Johnson, and tendered to him upon his retirement from office the hospitalities of Baltimore. In response the

Gentlemen of the Committee: -I have no response to make on this occasion further than to express to you the feelings inspired by the remarks you have been pleased to make in preenting to me the resolutions adopted by Councils of your city, I shall confine myself to the agreeable task of returning my thanks for the high compliment you have paid me. I feel that it would be doing myself an injustice to affect indifference to the evidence given here today of your approval of my conduct as a public servant. I do feel flattered and public servant. I do feel flattered and gratified at this appreciation of my services from such as intelligent and elevate source, and I thank you most cordially. thank you heartily and sincerely for the word of comfort and commendation you have ad dressed to me to-day. Language cannot give utterance to the pleasure that fills my heart when I remember that this flattering testimo-nial of esteem comes from so many intelligent and patriotic fellow-citizens just at the time when I am stepping out of power, and the remembrance of it will last throughout my life. I must be permitted to say—and I say it in no spirit of egotism or vanity-that I feel more honored in going out of office, and in laying down the powers entrusted to me, than I felt on entering upon it. And I will say that, although I have been unable to restore to the country the blessings of peace and prosperty which strict fidelity to the Constitution would insure, I have earnestly endeavored insure, I have carnestly endeavored to keep that great bulwark of our liberty as my constant guide, and have had no alm throughout my public career except that which could result only in the good of the whole country. I feel proud that I shall soon become one of the people and can bear in common with them my share o the burdens which we are all called upon to endure. Let us all continue true to that Con-stitution which should command our unfailing respect and reverence; for when the respect of the people for that instrument vanishes we have nothing we can look to for succor. I have fre quently heretotore announced that my sole ain in either private or public life is the presertion of the Constitution and the public good. repeat it here, when I am about to surrender the power of the Chief Executive. All is gone it the Constitution be not saved, and it should be saved without the shedding of blood. To me civil hon-ors are far more agreeable than the incense that

power, that nowhere on the path I have trod can be found the stains of the blood of my fellow men. I have ever striven to walk in the ways of peace and good will to men. I would to day tather wear on my face the furrows of care and responsibility marked by arduous service in the foaths of peace, than wear the glittering epaulettes on my shoulders or the ringing sword hanging by my side as the insignia of ruthless war. Let us indoctrinate our people into the firm belief that in the Constitution lies lies one only seferated. Let us line tion lies lies our only safeguard. Let us cling to that as the shipwrecked mariner holds to the plank which he feels to be his only ark of safety. I thank you again for the high com-pliment you have paid me. Your hospitality is cordially accepted, and the time shall be designated when my visit to your city will be

#### The Burdell Murder. To the Editor of the N. Y. World.

Sir:- The statements made in your journal of Tuesday last are incorrect in every particular, so far as Charles Jefferds is concerned. He scarcely knew Mrs. Cunningham; was a mere and, as strange as it may appear, was not the murderer of Walton or Matthews. The present Mayor, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, my deceased friend, Mr. James T. Brady, and I were his counsel; and I made the last argument in his behalt in the Court of Appeals. I think that Mr. Hall knows that he was innocent of the Matthews murder, and, consequently, of the murder of Mr. Walton. I am sure that Mr. Brady knew it. and he frequently so expressed himself to me, indeed, in view of the facts confided to us under the seal of professional secrecy, we could come to no conclusion except that he was innocent, and was wrongfully convicted. I feel confident of this, and know that Jefferds suffered his 1mprisonment like a hero, and not like a fe on. Justice to a poor dead convict dictates these

lines. Yours, very respectfully.
ROBERT D. HOLMES.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1809.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices generally were unsettled. Government securities were in steady demand for investment at full prices.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do, at 97%.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list, Reading sold at 46@461, a decline of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56%@56%, an advance of 3; Camden and Amboy at 124, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55%, no change; and Catawissa common at 9% no change. common at 96, no change.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was othing doing. 36 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 164 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 11% for Hestonville; and 38 for Green and Coates, Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 159 was bid for Philadelphia: 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 108 for Southwark, and 74 for

Canal shares were dull. Morris Canal pre ferred sold at 60, no change, and Delaware Division at 484, no change, 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation pre'erred; 29 for Lenigh Navigation; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

—The Fourth National Bank was closed this morning in consequence of the difficulties in which it has recently become involved.

	PRILA	DELPHIA STOCK K	XURA!	NGE BALES TO-DAY			
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-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1144@1142; 5-20s of 1862, 1142@115; 5-20s, 1864, 1114@1112; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 113@1134; July, 1865, 110@1104; do., 1867, 111@1114; do. 1868, 111@1114; 10-40s, 1094@1093. Union Pacific bonds, 1013 \$1013. Goid, 1323.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., oankers No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— United States 6s, 1881, 1134@1144; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 1144@1144; do., 1864, 1114@1114; do., 1865, 1124@113; do., July, 1865, 1104@1104; do., July, 1867, 1104@1114; 5s, 10-40s, 1094@1091. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 1324@1324.

-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers No. 30 S. Taird street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:-1334 11:36 A. M. 19.00 A. M. 1327 12:04 P. M. 132 1323 12.22

### 132 12.26 " Philadelphia Trade Report.

1321

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.-The Flour market is without perceptible improvement, and the only transactions reported were a few hundred barrels in lots, for the supply of the home consumers, at \$5@5 25 for superfine; \$5 75@6 25 for extras; \$7@7 50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8@9 75 for Pennsylvania and sota extra family; \$8@9 75 for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do.; and \$10\text{\$\tilde{a}\$12:50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Hye Flour selis at \$7@9 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The demand for Wheat of prime quality is fairly active, but the absence of supplies and the high views of holders restrict operations. Sales of 1000 bushels red, at \$1 80@1.85, and some white at \$2 10@2.20. Rye is steady at \$1.55 per bushel for Western. Coro is quiet, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 88@89c. Oats are scarce and firm. We quote Western at 74@75c.

Nothing doing in Barley. 2000 bushels Barley Nothing doing in Barley. 2000 bushels Barley Mait sold at \$2:10.

Mait sold at \$2.10.
Seeds - Cloverseed is less active. Small sales at \$9.50\$10. 300 bushels of Timothy sold at \$2.35. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.62@2.65. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$50 per ton.

-Two hundred operators telegraphed Napoleon's speech from Paris all over Europe the day it was delivered. -The Michigan Southern Railroad Company

employs not far from 2500 men, whose monthly salaries amount to \$70,000. -The Prince Imperial is learning to play the fiddle. Perhaps he may some day play,

like his father, in London. -The Pope has forbidden the prelates in Spain who were elected to seats in the Constitutional Cortes, to take them.

-The coal dealers in London are obliged to have their carts so made that each of them is in effect a weighing machine.

-At Interlaken, Switzerland, the gasometer recently exploded and levelled the entire gas works and adjacent buildings. accends to heroes from fields of carnage, I am

# proud to say now, when I am steeping from | SECOND EDITION | THIRD EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

News from Harrisburg-The Cases of Twitchell and Eaton-The President and Baltimoreans-The European Market Quotations.

### FROM HARRISBURG.

# Eaton and Twitchell—Interview of Rail-road Men.

Special Despaich to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Feb. 23 .- The Governor has not set the day for the execution of Eaton. The probability is, that should the Supreme Court refuse the writ of error in Twitchell's case, both of these criminals will be hung on the same day. Jay Gould, of the New York and Eric, spent Friday and Saturday last with General Cass, of the Fort Wayne Road, in Pittsburg. The result of the interview is not definitely known, but enough has been ascertained to lead to the belief that General Cass will, in the event of a renomination, so manipulate the affairs of his

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

road as to give the Erie its connecting link with

the great West.

#### President Johnson and the Balti-moreans-Fenian Meeting. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23 .- The committee, including Mayor Banks and members of the Baltimore City Council, have returned from Washington, where they went yesterday to invite President Johnson to the hospitalities of Baltimore, on his retirement and return home after the fourth of March. He accepts, but does not designate the time.

The Fenians had a large and enthusiastic meeting at Mechanics' Institute last night. addressed by William P. Preston, James Gibbons of Philadelphia, William Hayse of Washington, and Doctor Chavy of Baltimore.

The steamer North Point arrived last night from Havana, having had heavy weather. Also, the steamer Isaac B. Smith, from New York, encountered a severe gale.

### FROM READING.

# Yesterday's Celebration – The United States Marshalship,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. READING, Pa., Feb. 23 .- Washington's Birthlay was celebrated in this city with almost universal enthusiasm. The banks and prominent places of business were all closed, and the streets presented a holiday appearance and

The fire department of the sity turned out on a grand parade, and took a route which embraced the principal streets of the city.

The most interesting matter in political ciris the probability of the appointment of our fello w-citizen, General George M. Lauman, to the office of United States Marshal.

# THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable, This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 23-A. M -Consols 93; money and account. United States 5-20s, American stocks steady; Eric Railroad, 242; Illinois Central, 963.

Liverpool, Feb. 23—A. M.—The Cotton market opens active. Middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12†d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Old mixed Western corn is quoted at 32s. 6d.; new do., 30s. Other articles are un-

# This Afternoon's Quotations

LONDON, Feb. 23-P. M.-Consols, 934 for oncy and 931@931 for account. United States money and 334@334 for account. United states 5 20s quiet and steady at 78½. Rail ways steady; Erie, 24½; Illinois Central, 97.

Livenrool, Feb. 23—P. M.—Cotton active; uplands, 12@12¼d.; Orleans, 12½@12½d.; it is now thought the sales to day will reach 15,000 bales. Lard dull. Tallow, 453. 1 ondon, Feb. 23-2 P.M.-Tallow. 45s. 31.

ANTWERP, Feb. 23-P. M .- Petroleum easier HAVEE, Feb. 23-P. M .- Cotton opened at 39f. on the spot and 140f. affoat. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer. Shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 20th since last report, 29,000 bales. Wheat firm. Old Corn, 324.

-Napoleon thinks of placing a Protestant minister and a Chief Rabbi among his Senators -This year, for the first time, the French Court paid New Year's calls to the Prince

Imperial. -French vineyards give employment to eight million people, not counting doctors or policemen.

-The Rev. J. W. Logue, of Syracuse, N. Y. -once a slave-is now serving as a grand juror in that city.

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

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 23.—Arrived, steamships Oity of Cork and Hecia, from New York. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......FEBRUARY 23. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, Jacksonville, E. A. Souder, & O.

der & Co. Schr Surprise Beers, Salem, M. S. Buckley. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, 11 days from Cardenas, with molarses to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

ECLF G. S. Reppiler. Miller 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles and old railroad from to J. W. Gaskiii & Sons.

Sons.
Schr Joseph N. Bitting, Waters, 4 days from New-town, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingnam. Steamer Henry L. Caw. Her, 13 hours from Salid-more, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., Feb. 21—6 P. M.—Schr Sophie Wilson, from Cardenas, with orders for New Yorz; Ecsewell, from St. John, P. H., for Philadelphia; and Carrie Melvin, from Bestan for Virginia, are at the Breakwater; also: a barque, supposed the Abbie New Franklin, from Messina.

Brig Abbie C. Titeomb, from Cardenas, was reported off the Breakwater yesterday

Wind E. Foggy,

JOSEPH LAFETSA.

MEMOBANDA.
Steamahip Panita, Freeman, hence, at New York Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday,
Beamship Huuter, Harding, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 21st 12st.

Barques Humboldt, Peyn, and Atalanta, Hogeman, hence, at Bremerhaven sti inst.

Barque Urda, Bierkass, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 5th inst.

Barque Scaudia, Beebelow, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put back 4th inst., leaky,
Barque J. Cummings, Hookway, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, put into Falmouth 4th inst., with rudder broken.

### WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Act General Grant I xpresses flis Opinion of It.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. General Grant Gives his Opinion of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 -An interview took place this morning at General Grant's headquarters between the President elect and some gentlemen from New York interested in the banking institutions of that city. In the course of the conversation one of the gentlemen remarked that the people looked forward to an economical administration of the Government during the time to come. In reply, General Grant said:-"It is my desire that the affairs of the country should be conducted as economi-

cally as possible, and I shall try to have it so." Here the General hesitated for a moment, and then continued as follows:-"We all know what the Tenure of-Office law was enacted for. It was passed to prevent an Executive from using the offices at his disposal for corrupt purposes, but from what they did in Congress yesterday, I am disposed to think that the Senate will desire to be the judges as to what I shall do." Another pause. "Well, if they do not repeal the law, I certainly cannot make any changes. I cannot remove a man without making charges of a character which would blast his reputation, and that would not be very agreeble, you know, and the result will be that the men who hold office now will continue to hold them until the end of the term, no matter what my desires may be. Of course this will save me all this office-hunting boring." A gentleman, interrupting, "That will be very agreeable, no doubt." General Grant, continuing, "Yes; but I have no doubt that there are in office those who should be removed from the offices which they now hold. If it is the wish to economize, however, the Senate evidently desires to be the judge of my actions and I shall have to be the judge of theirs." A gentleman-"That will throw the responsibity

Grant continued :- "I don't know; at any rate, I shall do the best I can." Visitors were announced and the interview ended. The remarks of the President were delivered with a pleasant, smiling manner, but with evident forethought.

### The Recusant Witnesses

from Orange county, New York, who refuses to testify before the select committee on the New York election frauds, arrived here this morning in custody of the Sergear t-at-Arms, and will be brought before the bar of the House to-day to answer for their contempt of the authority of the House. As the report of the Committee has been made up, the testimony of these is not material, but the House wishes to make an example of them as a warning to others.

The Constitutional Amendment will come up in the Senate to day, and a Conference Committee will be appointed, and one solicited from the House. There the matter will be eventually settled. The Senate managers will insist upon the amendment as it passed. The Senate, and it is probable the House managers, rather than allow the measure to fall, will give way. There is so little difference between the Senate and House in the phraseology of the amendment, that it is not considcred essential which is finally adopted.

# FROM NEW YORK.

# Financial Distresses—Summary of Local Intelligence.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-Brick Pomeroy offers to be one of a thousand to give one hundred thousand dollars to Judge Barnard for his prompt punishment of crime.

Fisk's operatic management is a dead failure

It is generally believed in fiancial ctreles here that the delay to push the Senate action upon the Edmunds bill, declaring the principal of the Five-twenties payable in coin, and the Hooper bill closing all outstanding authorizations, is traceable to the heavy bear movement which has been going on against the Govern-It is boldly asserted by some that certain

Senators are short in governments, and keep back these sound and important bills to keep The majority report of the House Committee

on the New York election frauds makes much

# THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.—The Senate does not meet until late this afternoon. House of Representatives.

Among the bills introduced were the following Among the bills introduced were the following Referred to committees:—

By Mr. Rogers, requiring the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad to change their grade at the Broad street crossing so that it shall be at least twenty-five feet above the street. The change to be made before July 31, 1869, under penalty of a fine of \$20 for each car thereafter run over the road.

By Mr. Edwards, authorizing the Newcastle and Beaver Valley Railroad, controlled by the Pitisburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company, to construct one or more branches, not exceeding thery-five miles in length.

not exceeding thiry-five miles in length.

# Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Feb. 23.—Stocks unsettled. Gold. 182%. Exchange, 109: 5-20s. 1862, 114%; do. 1864, 111%; do. 1865, 113%; new, 110%; 1867, 111%; do 40s. 109%; Viralnia 6s. 60%; Missouri 6s. 87%; Canton Company, 60%; Cumberland preferred. 38%; New York Central, 163; Reading, 91%; Hudson River, 15%; Michigan Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 94%; Lithois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsborg, 89%; Chicago and Rock Island, 127; Pittsborg and Fort Wayne, 120%.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.—Cotton quiet and steady at 29%. Floor dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull; low grades unsaleable. Corn firm and in good demand; white, 92@94; yellow, 77@88. Oats, 70@75, Rye, \$1\*50@145. Mess Pork quiet at \$33. Bacon—rib sides 17%@17%; clear sides, 18%@18%; shoulders, 16% (M18%; Hame, 21. Lard 20%.

New York, Feb. 28.—Cotton firmer at 29%c, Flour dull and market favors buvers. Wheat outet and unchanged. Corn firmer; mixed Western a 50@91c, Oats heavy at 75c, affoat, and 74c, in store, Beef quiet. Pork dull new mess, \$41.75; prices mass, \$26@17. Lard heavy; steam, 19c. Whisky quiet.

—The first trial of election petitions by a judge, instead of a committee of the House of Commons, is now going on in England.