FIRST EDITION

ISABELLA.

She Addresses the Spanish People, and Asks the Restoration of Spain to Peace, Fortune, and Glory.

A document called the manifesto of Queen Isabella has appeared in Paris, and is to this

Span'ard: Since my infancy, and because you desired it, I have been the national symbol of your rights and your libertles. Men whom I had loaded with benefits when they appeared before me as your friends and your detenders, all at once pretended, after having a hundred times sworn the contrary, that my dynasty was an insurmoun able obstacle to your happiness, to the glory of our country, to the extension of its moral and material interests. My heart told me that they lied; but I never would undeceive you at the cost of civil war. I preferred leaving them to d spose, without obstacle and without coutrot, of the power by which they were to make you more happy, more glorious, and richer. God is my witness that if they had ob-tained that result I would have blessed them from my place of exile in spite of their ingratitude to mysel', happy to sacrifice my son to you, and to ren ain to weep alone far from my country. Five months have now passed a way. Are you happier? Are you richer? Are you more plorious? Your best and poorest olood has reddened the pavements of Cadiz and Malaga. Your honor has been flung at the feet of all princes, who put by with disdain the crown to which we added the new jewel of Tetuan; and your fortune is diminished by all the gold which is divided before your eyes. Our precious and dear Caba is on the point of being iven up to the foreigners who have acquired it; and cur navy, whose guns thundered but pesterday in the Pacific, is become the humble goard of your bre bren crowded in the holds of our ships. The tolerance of which my soul has drawn the secret from yours was cularging gradually before us the horiz as which faith has opened to us. Fanaticism has been roused by the gratuitous insults offered to the servants of our God; and, as the tubernacles of our cuarches possess great value, they have faid their hands even on our challees in order to prepare their inventory and their sale.

What are the political principles that have been promulgated? Spain has lost in the European concert the rank of sixth great power which we together had gained for her. Let but some great event occur now in the world and we shall be excluded from a common action. Our noble country, towards which the eyes of the world once turned when a question of honor was to be settled, is now become the theatre of scandalous traffic. People suppose you are to be sold because some have sold themselves; but I well know that you are still the inheritors of the chivalrous honor of the Cid. Commerce and industry are dead. Civil war, with its horrors, is imminent, and, as there is no keystone to your social editice, every one sees that it must

While embracing my children I think of yours, and I kneel and pray to Heaven to raise up some one to save you, even were he to bind on his brows the diadem which I hold from my ancestors. But, alas! the salvation of nations can only result from the application of defined principles; and when genius is wanting the s; mbol alone may be efficacious; but it is not around a symbol that an unsettled nation can be reconstituted. That truth dictates to me my duty; it makes me persist more than ever in the firm resolve to remain your sovere gn.

The calamities which have fallen upon me on e throne must be to you a sure guarantee that if I resolved not to deccend from it, it is only because I desire to fulul the duties which God has imposed upon me, and because my whole life should be devot d ta you.

Let us consert together to restore to Spain peace, fortune, and glory. Let us put aside without anger the incapable men who have deluded you. I ask of you to pardon them as a proof of the good they have done me in giving you an opportunity of avowing that it is not I who was an obstacle to your happiness. The reaction will never be sanguinary where my heart can intervene, where your will, expressed by unrestricted suffrages, shall indicate the disinterested men who are to assist me in healing the wounds of our country. Let us together resume, but henceforth enlightened as to persons, the work of tegeneration, of tolerance, above all, of liberty, of which I am the symbol. Let us prepare an era of glory and prosperity for your children, whom my Alfonso learns from me each day to cherish more and more. What has passed is but a dream. Let us awake from it without even remembering that Spanish men have been found solic t from the foreigner the exercise of an influence which my ancestors accustomed you to exercise all over the world. I speak to you at once as the helress of Pelayo, of Isabella the Catholic, of Charles V, and of Charles III, but, above all as the chosen of your hearts—as the woman whom you have habituated to suffer your sufferings, to feel pride with your pride, to be strong with your strength. I am wholly yours, and, with my son in my srms, I come to restore what has been taken from you -repose, fortune, power, and the supremacy of

RUSSIA.

Cruelty to the Polish Revolutionists, From the Pal Matt Gazette, Feb. 5.

Bronislaus Szwarck, one of the most able and popular of the leaders of the Polish national movement of 1861-62, disappeared mysteriously a tew months after the insurrection broke out He has just found means to communicate with his friends, who, after making every effort to find out what had become of him, had given him up for lost. His story, has that of most of the Polish leaders, is a very sad one. He was the son of a Polish refugee in France, and in 1860 obtained the appointment of engineer to the St. Peterburg and Warsaw Railway, greater part of which was constructed under his superintendence. His patriotic feelings, however, soon aroused the suspicions of the authorities, and he fled to Warsaw, where took fan active part, under an assumed name, in the national organization which was then forming. On Christmas eve in 1862 he was arrested by the police, and after a desperate resistance was overpowered and confined in the citadei. After a long inquiry, in the course of which it is said he suffered torture, he was sentenced to death. The Empress Eugenie having interfered in his behalt as a French subject, the sentence was commuted to transportation, and he was ordered to be sent to Siberia. Scarcely had he arrived at Moscow, however, when a second order arrived ordering him to be forwarded to some other desimation, but what this was his friends have until a few weeks ago striven in vain to discover. It now appears that for the last five years he has been channed to a wall in one of hose fatal casemates, lying below the level of the river Neva at Cronstadt, where so many political prisoners have died a miserable death. Those who have seen him there, and who knew him at Warsaw, when he was a handsome, spirited young man say that it is now quite impossible to recognize him. He is a cripple, prematurely old, utterly broken down by disare and suffering, and without a spark of his old energy left.

... The Odd Fellows will celebrate their semicentennial anniversary by a national convention in Philadelphia on the 26th of April, at which it is expected 70,000 will be present.

ENGLAND.

Description of the Theatre Royal, at Hull.

The London Times of the 8th contains the following account of the burning of the Hull

Shortly after 12 o'clock on Friday night, the Theatre Royal, at Hull, was found to be on fire, flames having been noticed in the gallery. Information of the disaster was at once conveyed to the central police station, and the hose cart was got out with as little delay as possible. Although the police arrived on the spot which ten minutes, the flames were darting with great fury from all the upper windows, and the water thrown on the burning building dut not for two hours appear to building did not for two hours appear to result in any diminution of the flames. In less than an hour the roof fell in, and the In less than an hour the roof fell in, and the scene became one of awful grandeur, myriads of sparks flying off in all directions. This caused the police considerable anxiety, as Young's Paraffin Company's store is situated next door but one to the eastward of the theatre, and the wind being pretty fresh from the southwest it carried both fiames and sparks towards the paraffin store. Mr. Cook, the chief constable, seeing that nothing could save the theatre, withdrew two or three of the hose, which he kept constantly playing upon the paradin store until all danger of the fire being communicated to it was passed. Thousands of persons were gathered around the theatre, and many, regardless of the risk they ran, entered some of the lower rooms and commenced to throw out stage dresses, furniture, and other articles, most of which were, as a matter of course, as surely destroyed as they would have been if they had fallen a prey to the flames. The theatre, which was built only a little more than three years ago, on the would bave site of the old Theatre Royal, which was destroyed by fire on the 13th of October, 1859, was a very elegant structure and most fuxuriously It was in the lesseeship of Mr. Chatterton, of Drury lane, and Mr. E. Clinton Hall was the manager. Mr. Hall states that after the performance of the pantomime of Robinson Oru see the place was locked up and left apparently quite sale. About twelve o'clock, however, one of the actors saw a glare in the theatre, and raised the slarm. An entrance was at once effected, but the fire soon drove the men back. A hose was kept on the premises, but no one knew how to affix it, and so the flames spread. The theatre was entirely destroyed, nothing being left but the bare walls. It was built by a limited liability company, and the first manager was Mr. William Brough. It next passed to the lesseeship of Mr. John Coleman, and about eight or nine months ago to Mr. Chattertop. At the time of writing the damage had not been estimated, and no statement had been made to the police as to the amount of insur-ance. The fire continued to burn till about

by falling from a portico. The Recent Storms and Disasters.

noon on Saturday. A policeman was injured

From the London Daily News, Feb. 9. On Saturday night and during the greater part of Sunday, up to an early hour yesterday morning, a severe gale from the south-south west has swept over Liverpool, causing a good deal of damage to the shipping in the docks at the rorth end of the town, and unrooting several small tenements near Bootle; but, fortunately, no serious personal injuries are reported. From several parts of the coast the accounts of the storm are very distressing, and vessels which have reached the Clyde suffered severely is working up the Channel, while nearly all the ships reaching Liverpool are more or less damaged. The Pericles, which has arrived from New York, experienced very severe gales. On the 24th of January the ship was covered with water. A new suit of sails was blown to ribbons: two boats, the galley, caboose, all the water casks on deck, and a portion of the bul-warks were carried away. A quantity of the cargo, consisting of grain and rosin, was thrown overboard; and when the vessel reached port he had eight feet of water in her hold, atthough the crew had been at the pumps for forty consecutive hours. The master of the Eglantine, which has arrived in the Clyde from Old Calabar, reports that on the night of the 31st of January he was in company with a large ship bound up Channel; and although several tugs went out in search of the ship, up to Saturday night no information had been obtained of the missing vessel. The royal mail steamer Mandigo which has just arrived at Madeira from Liver. pool, also came in for her share of the storms. From leaving the Mersey until sno reached the Island, the sea and wind were dead in her "teeth," and her decks were constantly flooded with water. Intelligence received in Liverpool yesterday from Holyhead states that a headboard with the name "Disraeli" cut on it and a quantity of deals had been washed ashore near the South Stall. There were small barnacies attached to the headboard and the deals. The James Duckett, bound from Lagos to Liverpool, with paim oil, put into Queenstown yesterday dis-mantled; as did also the Sarah Earl, bound from Swansea to Gibraltar, with loss of sails. A large quantity of new timber and wreckage being washed ashore on the Wexford coast, near Arklow bank, and it is feared some large ship has gone to pieces. The ship Persian, bound from Savannah to Bremen, with a cargo of cotton, has been lost at sea. The news wa received in Liverpool vesterday afternoon, and merely announces the wreck of the ship and the safety of the crew.

A VALUABLE CLERK.

Developments of the Overend, Gurney &

London Correspondence New York Times. The examination into the affairs of Overend, Gurney & Co., in London, has developed a precrous scoundrel in the person of Edwards, the ookkeeper and confidential clerk of the firm. He is a gentleman of high character and posttion and holds a public office of the highest trust—that of Public Assignee in Bankruptcy, From his financial position and ability he was engaged by Overend, Girney & Co. to give them advice in regard to loans, at a salary of \$25,000 a year. He found time, also, to become a director in companies, and to give his valuable assistance to persons to whom Overend, Gurney & Co. made heavy and disastrous loans, and from them he received some \$15,000 a year more, with occasional presents, such as a yacht or some such token of esteen. When, at the close of the first year of Mr. Edwards' valuable advice or more valuable silence, Edmund Gurney banded him his salary-£5,000-he received his connection with so respectable a house might not be considered as ended, to which that worthy replied, with a wile slyness attributed to his Quaker breeding: - "Friend Edwards," ion't see how we can do without thee. is a man receiving an income of \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year, chiefly for bad advice, or for holding his tongue, who appears by his own reluctant testimony, and by his reticence and torgetfulness, more than his admissions, to have been taking bribes on all sides and betraying all: trusted by Government, borrowers, and lenders companies, and clients; paid by all to protect one against the other; levying black mail all One would naturally infer that a man so proficient in duplicity and villatoy must have studied several years in Wall street and graduated in the Washington lobby; but we are not advised that Edwards ever attended either of those schools.

Garibaldi on the Paraguayan War. A correspondent writing from Florence to the

Diario do Rio says:—
"A friend happening to talk with Garibaldi about America, the conversation turned on the Paraguayan war, upon which the General said: 'Notwithstanding that I am not a friend of crowned heads, and that my opinions are republican, I am bound to confess that in South America Brazil forms an exception, because it is governed by a monarch who is honest, enlight-

ened, and a friend of liberty. The ambitious ideas of conquest attributed to him sre also, and in the present war Brazil is completely right. It knows the provoking turbulence of its neighbors. In all its wars Brazil has always given solemn proofs of its modera ion and disinterestedness, and it may be said that the neighboring republics owe their prosperity and the liberty they enjoy to Brazil. No better proof of this is needed than the Argentine Republic, that has prospered so much since Rozas was expelled from the country, at the cost of such great sacrifice of blood.

Spanish Troops Moving into try, at the cost of such great sacrifice of blood and money on the part of Brazil. Lopez, I feel certain, is even worse than Rozas, and Paraguny owe to Brazil its civilization and

Sol. Smith's Will-Disposition of His From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 20.

The will of the late Sol. Smith was yesterday admitted to probate. We present the document in the language of the testator, with a few un-

Important omissions:—

Be it remembered that, being about to leave home for an indefinite time, and considering the dangers of travel, especially for a man of my advanced age, I desire to make such a disposition of my worldly goods, in case of my decease during my absence or before making other disposition of the same: therefore I, Sol. Smith of the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri for good and sufficient consideration, do hereby give and convey unto my son, Thaddens Sanford Smith, of the same city and State, all my real and personal estate of whatever kind, consisting of lots of ground, bonds, shares of stock in banks and other incorporated companies, notes of hand, money on deposit household furni-ture, horse, and all other effects-in trust for distribution to my wife, sons (himself in-cluded), and others, as I shall herminafter

1. The mansion house in which we reside and have resided for twenty years, shall remain in full possession of my wife, Elizabeth Smith, and on her death be divided among my seven sons, or as many of them as my be living,

to be disposed of as they may deem it.
2. All bonds, notes of deposit, certificates of deposit and shares of stock which I own are to be divided into two equal parts -one part to be divided equally among my tour sons, Lemuel, Marcus, Solomon, and Franklin; the other part to my wife and sons, Thaddeus Sanford, Sargent Prentiss, and Asa Wilgus.
3. In making a distribution of those bonds.

certificates, etc., those marked "good" are to be distributed as specified; those marked 'bad' or "doubtful" in the same way, if ever col-

4. The twenty-six acres of laud I own in Madison, Wis., my trustees may sell for cash, with the consent of my wife and sons, or the survivors of them, to be distributed among my wife and sons in equal portions. Two lote, Nos. 10 and 11, on Collins street, to be distributed in 5. In my inventory of Leavenworth county

bond of \$1000, my trustee is directed to give to the Trustees of the Female Industrial School the interest only to be used till the bond can be sold at par value.
6. One thousand dollars deposited in the Real Fstate Savings Institution, with its accomula-

tions, to be divided equally among my sons.
7 and 8. I hereby authorize my trustee to cause transfers and sales of stock or lands, and make distribution of them as directed.
9. 1 request that no one will wear mourning for me, as I expect to go immediately into a world of happiness, at which my friends should

rejoice. It is my special wish that my body may not be dressed up in a suit as it alive, but that it be dressed up in an old-ashioned shroud, the head resting on a small pillow, if conveni-Then follow directions for the erection of a

gravestone.

The New Map of Europe. The International of London and Paris, of the 3d inst., publishes a plan of Count Bismark's geographical views respecting the future of Europe. The most striking feature is the solid and square proportions given to the Prussian empire, the trontier of which are indicated as follows:-To the north along the Baltic from the Vistula to the frontiers of Holland, cluding Deemark; to the southeast it avoids Cracow and Vienua, but includes Bohemia Bayaria, and Wurtemburg on to the right shore of the Rhine, the left being ceded to France, Switzerland and Holland are left, as it were, in doubt, the frontier line not being in either case carried past the present boundaries of those countries. Berlin is indicated as the imperial capital, while Hanover, Posen, Dres-Berlin is indicated as the ren, Prague, Stuttgard, and Munich are classi fied as the seats of Vicerovalties. Austria and the Principalities are entitled to the Danubian Empire. The Russian limits start from the north at the mouth of the Vistula and strike off eastward at the city of Cracow, which is cluded in the Danubian empire. The line of the French empire follows the left shore of the Rhine from the frontiers of Holland to the frontiers of Switzerland.

The New York Tribune's Washington special, speaking of the General's conversation yesterday, says:-

Those with whom Grant had his conversation said that, from General Grant's intimations, they were sure that their coming man was a Philadelphian. Every one acquainted with the prominent men of Philadelphia is puzzling himselt to guess the person, Jay Cooke, Benja-min H. Brewster, George H. Stuart, Horace Binney, Aubrey Smith, Judge Allison, and many others are mentioned. General Grant's remark about appointing only civilians to the Cabinet has silenced the surmises about Porter for the Navy Department. New York members seem to think that John A. Griswold or Marshall O. Roberts will be given the Navy Department. Pierrepont's seem sanguine of his appointment as Attorney-General, while those of Morgan say their favorite will be made Secretary of the Treasury General Grant's remarks to day are construed as ruling out Evarts and all men of that stripe of politics. Boutwell, Holt, and Welson of Iowa, are all looked upon as most probable of selec-

A Mermaid. The Washington Star says:-"B. W. Reed & Sons have on exhibition at their store on F street, near Twelfth, a curlosity which attracts much attention, it being a mermaid, sent here from Japan—one of the only three in the country. It is about sixteen inches in length, the body bearing a close resemblance to the yellow perch, excepting that a row of bones appear down the back. point where the gills of the fish should appear two arms grow out, about two and a-half or three inches in length, at the end of which are well defined hands, with long talons. 'critter' has a head about the size of a walnut, very similar to the human head, and attached to the body by an exceedingly small neck. The mermaid has been visited by hundreds of

Mexican Bonds.

A ministerial order, issued on Saturday, the 6th, in Paris, by M. Magne, the Minister of Finance, announces that all holders of Mexican bonds will receive an instalment of five francs eighty-two centimes in rentes, and three francs fity centimes in cash upon each bond, and also on each debenture issued by the Mexican Government and bearing six per cent, interest, an instalment of three francs eighty-eight centimes in rentes, and two francs forty centimes in cash. The exact date when, and the amounts which will be paid for the definitive settlement of the claims will be fixed subsequently. Those persons entitled to participate will receive a special warrant issued to bearer, and discountable in the market.

-The total loss by fire in this country thirteen years is placed at \$389,605,000.

the Interior-Troubles Between Soldiers and Citizens.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CUBA.

Spanish Troops to Start for the Interior -More Plantations Burned -An Expedition from Nucvitas-Increase in Port Duties. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Feb. 23 .- The city is now quiet, and hopes are entertained that there will be no further demonstrations by the volunteers. Three thousand Spanish troops leave here to-morrow for the interior, but their precise destination is not yet known. All the papers published here urge the volunteers to preserve good discipline and place reliance upon the assurances of the authorities that vigorous measures will be pursued towards the rebels.

When the salutes in honor of Washington's birthday were being fired yesterday the inhabitants of the suburbs became terribly frightened, supposing that a struggle had commenced in the city. Reports from Villa Ctara state that another estate has been burn! near that place. At Jaguey the insurgents have fired thirty-six cane fields. They have also burnt the plantation Australia, belonging to Senor Mara, a Cuban. The steamship Bavaria for New Otleans will carry 2500 (?) passengers.

Intelligence from Nuevitas to the 18th inst. represent that Governor Lesca, at the head of an expedition of 2500 men, including a force of cavalry, with several howitzers, a large number of horses, pravisions to last for some days, and 140 rounds of ammunition for each man, has gone to sea. It is not stated where this force is destined for, but Guannia is supposed to be the objective point. From thence they can march to Puerto Principe, a distance of thirty-six miles, through an open road, avoiding the rebel fortifications. Guanaja being in possession of the insurgents, however, and fortified with several pieces of artitlery, the troops will probably have to carry the place by assault before moving on Puerto Principe, as they cannot make a flank movement without leaving their rear exposed to the insurgents. The road also rons through the Culita Mountain, which is now

in possession of the insurgents. The schooner Kate Ranger has been prohibited loadings a cargo which came through the rebel lines, and has gone to Matanzas. The steamer Semiramis has sailed for Hayti, eaving the claim upon her unsettled. By a decree of the Captain-General the export duty from the first of March next will be as follows: -On sugar, fifty cents per box and one dollar and twenty-five cents per hogshead; on tobacco, one dollar per bale, and cigars fifty cents per thousand. On all imports five per cent. additional tax will be levied. Twenty-five per cent. of the receipts will be paid to the Banco weekly for the advance of \$8,000,000.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday. HAVANA, Feb. 22.-Washington's birthday has ocen celebrated here by the United States steamer Contoocook, the flagshsp of Admiral Hoff, firing the usual national salutes. The Spanish and French flagships in the harbor courteously replied, hoisting meanwhile the stars and stripes at the main. During the day the French Admiral paid an official visit to Ad-

Intelligence has been received from Key West to-day of the arrival of two iron-clad ships there, which has caused great excitement and much speculation as to whether they are the two Spanish iron-clads, Fernando el Catolico and her consort whose coming has been announced from Spain.

FROM CHINA.

Financial News-Sailing of Vessels-Af-fairs at Hong-Kong.

SHANGHAE, Jan. 20-Via San Francisco, Feb. 23 .- Exchange on London, bank, six months, 5s. 114a.; on Paris, six months, 7474f.; on Bom bay, three days, 2984 tacls; on Calcutta, the same; Hong Koug, 254 per cent. Bullion-Gold bars, Pekin. 17,250 taels; silver, 111-70 per 100 taels. Canton weight; Mexican dollars, 754-25; Carolus dollars, 774.0; American bilis, little de mand at 430@445 per pical; sales of 2000 pieces. Sheetings nominal at 4 tiels per piece. Jeans, ome demand at 375@380; stock 400 pieces leans, 6120 pieces sheetings,

British cotton goods declined and dult until lately. Grey shirtings, 2s,@2+. 100, for quarter pounds. Cloths in moderate demand at 160@ 180 for seven pounds. Woollen goodsprices low. Coals declined and more demand; sales of 1581

tons at 1150 per ton from ships.

Exports—Black teas meet with a fair inquiry and prices are maintained; 8000 chests sold since January 17; reshipment 2600 chests; stock, 5600 chests. There is little coming forward. Green teas—Settlements and reshipments, 62 800 chests, a falling off. Fine teas in small supply, and value maintained; quotations, 10@46 for fine to finest; holders of medium ar disposed to realize; stocks on offer 70,000 The tollowing cargoes sailed United States:-December 12, ship Velocity for Boston, with 188 517 pounds; Sir William Wal-lace, for New York, 185,036 pounds, same date:

6520, December 7. Silk-Moderate business for the month for common and reeled, the latter being at a de cline, and the former maintaining last quotations, and both classes held for extreme prices. Settlements to date, 42,000 bales of China. Re shipment of Japan, 18,000 bales.

Pacific Mail Steamship Line, for New York,

The flagship of Admiral Rowan was at Hong-Kong Jan. 1, en route to Soan. Business was generally quiet, and there were no political movements, except in Japan, where, at the North, the ex-Tycoon has got into power. The regular installation of the Mikado confirmed his recognition.

Fire at Rochester.

BOCHESTER Feb. 24 .- G. W. Crouch & Co.'s saw mill on the island between the river and canal, on South Paul street, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. on which there is \$10,000 insurance,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Relations of the United States to Mexico Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 24 .- Official publication is made to day of the ratified convention between the United States and Mexico, providing for the adjustment of claims of citizens of either country against the other. The claims are to be referred to two commissioners, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the other by the President of Mexico. They are to meet at Washington, and may choose an umpire in case of disagreement. No claim arising out of a transaction of a date prior to February 2, 1848, will be admissible under this convention.

Fight Between Soldiers and Citizens. GARRISON'S LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 24 .- A desperate fight occurred at Highlands Falls, Saturday night, between some soldiers from West Point and citizens of the first mentioned place. One man was badly beaten. Four soldiers passed to day to Newburg under

Fire at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Feb. 24 .- The residence of D. U. Buckminster, in Keene, N. H., was badly damaged by fire Sunday noon, caused by a defective channey. Loss on house and forniture, \$3000, which is fully covered by insurance.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. London, Feb. 24—A. M.—Consols 93; forboth money and account. United States 5-20s, 79. Stocks steady; Eric Railroad, 244; Illinois Central, 95; Great Western, 35.

Liverpool, Feb. 24—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12@12;d.; Orleans, 12:@12;d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

London, Feb. 24-A. M .- Common Rosin,

This Afternoon's Quotations. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24-12-30 P. M.-Breadstuffs

HAVEE, Feb. 24—Cotton opens easier, noth on the spot and afloat; low middlings afloat, LONDON, Feb. 24-P. M.—Concols for money, 93; for account. 93@93#; United States 5:25s

quiet at 78%. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24%; Atlantic and Great Western, 35%.

Liverpool, Feb. 24-P. M.-Cotton flat; misoling uplands, 121.; Orleans, 124d.; the sales will not exceed 7000 bales. Old Corn, Sts. 6d. Lard, 75s
London, Feb. 24-P. M.-Sugar dult on the spot, and quiet affoat. Lard declining.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER - Judges Ludlow and Brewster, - The trial of Samuel Holt for the murder of Edward Byrnes is still

before the Court.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1 — Judge Hare. —
O'Bently vs. Reist. An action to recover for
goods sold and delivered. The defense set up
that the goods were purchased by the defendant's step-daughter for a relative in Ohio, of
which plaintiff was cognizant at the time he
sold. Verdict for plaintiff, \$200.

Anthony Myers vs. James B. England, trustee, and Christopher Snyder. An action of replevin to recover goods levied upon for arrears
of rent. Verdict for the defendant; rent in arrears, \$415; value of goods, \$400.

Wesley & Son vs. Christopher Gentner. An
action to recover for flour sold and delivered.
On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2 .- Judge Stroud -Walden, Kopen & Co. vs. Margaret Elliott, admin-is ratifx. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, 8745-92. John C. Hurst vs. Charles Zander. An action

of ejectment to try the right to real property in the Twenty-eighth ward. On trial. COURTOF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J.—The miscellaneous argument list was before the Court to day.
United States District Court—Judge Cad-

walader,-The bankruptcy list engaged the attention of the Court this morning, a jury being in attendance to proceed with the reve-nue cases when the business before the Judge hould be concluded.

LOPEZ.

His Will in Favor of Madame Lynch and Letter to the United States Minister. The following are the will of Lopez and his letters to General McMahon, alluded to as having fallen into the hands of the allies on the

light of Lopez from Angostura:subscriber, Marshal President of the Republic of Paragusy, by the present document, analty and solemnly declares that, in grateful acknowledgment of the services of Madame Bliza A. Lynch, he gives to her absolutely all his property, rights and claims; and it is my wish that this disposition shall be faithfully and legally carried out. Signed, in the witnesses, at the headquarters of Pikysyry, on the 23d day of December, 1868.

To Major General McMahon, Minister of the

United States of America.
PIRVSYRY, Dec. 23.—Honorable Sir; -As the representative of a friendy nation, and as a measure of precaution in view of what may happen, permit me to confide to your care the accompanying document by which I transfer to Eliza Lynch all my private interests of what-ever kind. You will have the kindness to keep this document in your possession untillyou can deliver it with safety to that lady, or in case events should happen rendering that unneces-sary, can return it to me. Allow me, at the same time, to beg of you that you will do all in your power to give effect to the disposition made in the same document, and accept my best thanks, in auticipation for what you may do in carrying out my wishes.

FRANCISCO S. LOPEZ. To the same.

Honorable Sir:-As you have had the kindness to take charge of my children, I now presume to commend them to your entire protection, in case anything should happen to me, giving you authority to take whatever steps you may consider necessary for the future welfare of these poor creatures, especially for Leopold, whose tender years give me the greatest concern respecting bim. Your compliance with this request will entitle you to my hearifelt gratitude, since the thought of these is all that troubles my mind at tois trying moment, when I am called upon by duly to dedicate myself, at every risk, to my country's cause. Francisco S. Lopez. The person known as Madame Lynch is the mistress of Lopez. She is Irish by birth, and is the wife of a French surgeon, whom she left about seventeen years ago for Lopez. is described as a woman of fine personal appearance, still bearing the marks of the beauty by which Lopez was first captivated, and exercises great influence over the Paraguayan President. She has borne him several children. Lopez has never married.

-Oregon begs two hundred and fifty servant girls to come and do its housework. -Georgia proposes a canal across the State.

590 miles long. It can be built for \$5,000,000. -The English are just learning to drink

-Only one per cent. of the emigrants to this country are Frenchmen.

-It is said that Santa Anna's agents are trying to induce the Count Gisgenti to set up for Emperor of Mexico.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1869. The Stock market was dull this morning, but

prices generally were rather firmer. Government securities continue in steady demand for investment at full prices. City

oans were unchanged; the new issue sold Railroad shares were the most active on the

list. Reading sold at 461, an advance of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 561@571, an advance of 4; Little Schuylkill at 431, no change; Lehigh Valley at 555, no change. In City Passenger Railway shares there was

very little movement. West Philadelphia sold at 64, no change.

Bank shares were firmly held. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 124, no change. Canal shares were dull Schuylkili Navigation preferred sold at 19, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

No. 30 S. Taird street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:-

132; 10.57 A. M. 132; 11.07 ... 132; 11.53 ... 132; 11.55 ... 1324 1324 1324 1324 1324

10-11 " 1324 11-55 " 1324 10-13 " 1324 10-13 " 1324 11-55 " 1324 10-15 -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

ment secucities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113;@113;; 5-20s of 1862, 114;@114;; 5-20s, 1864, 111;@1111: 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 112;@112;; July. 1865, 110;@110;; do., 1867, 110;@111; do 1868, 110;@111;; 10-40s, 109;@109;. Union Pacific bonds, 101;@101‡. Gold, 132;.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M: Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the I-llowing:—
N. Y. Cent. R. 164
N. Y. and Erie R. 353/4 Cleveland and Tol.1081/2 Phil, and Res. R. 921/4 Tol. & Wabash R. 652/8 Mich. Sand N. I. R. 973/4 Mil. & St. P. com. 651/2 Cle. and Pitt. R. 903/6 Mil. & St. P. com. 651/2 Chic and N. W. com. 824/4 Chic and N. W. prf. 91
Chi. and R. I. R. 127
Pis. F. W. and Chi. 124
Pa. M. Steam. Co... 971/4 Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 24.-The Flour Market is dull and depressed, and only a few hundred berrels were taken in lots by the home con, sumers at \$5@5 25 for superfine; \$5 75@6'25 for extras; \$7@7.50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; 8@10.00 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$10 25@12 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7.25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature. the demand being mostly for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of 1000 bushels good and strictly choice red at \$1.80@1.95; some amber at \$1°95; 500 bushels No. 1 spring at \$1°70; and a lot of white at \$2.20. Rye is steady, with sales of 800 bushels Western at \$1.55. Corn is in good demandat full prices; sales of 7500 bushels yellow, sfloat and in the cars, at 89/290c. Oats are quiet at former rates; sales of Western at 74/3/75; and Pennsylvania at 70/3/73c. Barley and Mait remain as last quoted.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 75 bushels at \$9.75. Timothy may be quoted at \$3.35@3.40. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers

at \$2.65. Whisky is nominal at 97c.@\$1 per gallon, tax

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK Fob. 24.—Stocks very strong, fold. 1922/. Exchange, 169%; 5-20s. 1862. 114%; do. 1884. 111%; do. 1863. 112%; new, 110%; 1867. 110%; 10-40. 109%; Virginia 68, 61; Missouri 68, 62; Canton Company, 61%; Cumberland preferred, 37; New York Central, 164%; Reading, 93/6; Hudson River. 165 Michigan Central, 175; Michigan Southern, 97%; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 91%; Cleveland and Toledo; \$ 50%; Chicago and Rock Island, 127%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 124%.

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

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

(By Attantic Cubis.)

QUEENSTOWN. Feb. 21.—Arrived yesterday, steamship City of Baltimore from New York.

LONDON. Feb. 24.— Arrived, steamship Hibernian, from Portland.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 24.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana 18th 10at. with cotton, segar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—From New Orleans—James Forgason, W. C. Child D. L. Flanagan, Miss 1da Hod. From Havana and Servant; P. Fornella; Mrs. Cavada, four culidren, and servant; P. Fornella; Mrs. J. Pasada and three children; Miss C. Pasada; Miss T. Pasada; J. Lufria; honell; Miss J. Carbonell; C. B. Carbonell; Miss Saavedra; Miss Saavedra; Miss Saavedra; Miss Saavedra; J. Carbonell; C. B. Ca

M. A. Montyo; Jos. Murchy; J. Caron, wife and two children.

Br. brig Lena Fox 21 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to S & W Welsh.

Echr Daniel McFee Smith. 4 days from New York. with barley to Kuight & Sons.

Schr Mary C., Sipple 1 day from Millord. Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Mary S. Williams, Woodruff 2 days from Bridgeton N. J., with grain to Jos. E Palmer.

Schr Mary and Caroline. Fowler 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr George H. Bent Smith, from Boston.

Schr Warren Blake, Mazervey from Savannah.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson. Il hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., Feb 22-6 P. M.—The barque Abbie
N. Franktin from Messina for Philadelphia, ien the
Breakwater this morning.
The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:
The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:
Schis William Carrell, from Philadelphia, if J. Pors,
Schis William Carrell, from Philadelphia, if or Vicfrom New York; R. C. Ward, from de, all for Vicfrom New York; R. C. Ward, from Philadelphia,
gigla. Wind S.

Schr A. R. Wetwore. Bogart. for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schrs Anna Myriok Sievens. and Helen M. Wood-Schrs Anna Myriok Sievens. And Helen M. Wood-Schraft Schrs Anna Moulding. From Boston for Philadelphia at Newport 33 inst. from Boston for Philadelphia at Newport 33 inst. from Boston for Philadelphia at Newport 33 inst. from Helen Myrios. Growley. at Ponce 8th Inst. Behr Mary B. Schr Myrios Folk War Breakwater, was loading Behr Benilla. for Delaware Breakwater, was loading Bullar at Mayagues 5th Inst.