NEW YORKISMS,

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1869.

New York bade farewell to winter yesterday with a sunny handshake. They parted with one another on the best of terms. They had reason to be mutually pleased. Winter has been most liberally entertained here. Balls, parties, carnivals, suppers, dinners, receptions, operas, dramatic entertainments, she has been perpetually feted with. Ever since, in the latter part of November, her presence was observed in the city, all the glitterable delights of town have been in a state of incessant sparkle. In return, Winter has been very kind. Whenever Fashion has ventured out of doors, Winter has been merciful to her, and has spared her natty little boots and bonnets. Many a season has elapsed since Broadway, during the months of December, January, and February, has been so constantly filled with equally well appointed equipages and people. Consequently, when the parting moment came and yesterday breathed its last sigh, neither New York nor Winter had anything to regret. Each had done the best to please, and March came in like a mutual friend.

On Saturday evening a patriotic duel came off between a Spaniard named Grasso and a Cuban named Asaga. The quarrel originated in a discussion about the Cuban difficulty, and after various compliments of an exciting nature, each party called the other a liar, and a meeting was arranged in which bloody rapiers and brandy raw, instead of pistols and coffee, played a principal part. At the hour of mellow dusk a close carriage—in fact, two close carriages—might be seen rattling along the most deserted portions of the deserted Meeker avenue, Williamsburg. At that point is an ancient hostelry abounding in private parlors and good old port. To one of these private parlors did Grasso and Asaga repair; in that private parlor did that affair of honor come off. The combatants placed themselves at opposite sides of the table, rapier in hand, and at a given signal the work of death commenced. It was forestalled, however, by Asaga, the Cuban, wounding his antagonist in the right wrist. The artery being cut, the seconds pronounced Grasso's honor completely vindicated. The sight of so much arterial blood being spilt seemed to arouse Araga to a "realizing sense" of the situation. All was forgiven and forgotten. The antagonists, dropping their rapiers, fell upon one another's shoulders in a stage embrace, and the reader is requested to give three rounds of applause.

The sequel to one of the most curious scenes in its way that ever transpired in court is to take place this morning in the Supreme Court Chamber. The scene referred to was that recently enacted when, in order to enable the intelligent jury to decide on the merits of the Griffith Gaunt-Round-Table libel, Mr. Vandenhoff, the reader and elocutionist, read a large portion of the novel in court. Every one who has ever heard Mr. Vandenhoff will remember that he is a most genial and expressive reader—clear in enunciation, and particularly happy alike in descriptive and conversational passages. This happiness did not fail him in the reading of "Griffith Gaunt." Whatever pruriencies that novel may contain, they certainly did not seem to disgust the male prudes of the jury-box, who listened with pricked ears and warmed expression of countenance. Charles Reade himself—bless his hot, impetuous nature—might have felt safe in committing himself to them. When Mr. Vandenhoff had got about one-third through, so afraid was the counsel for the defense that the impression made upon the jurymen would be too favorable, that he moved for the exclusion of the book from being offered in evidence, and for judgment on the pleading, on the ground that the plaintiff had not proved that he was the author of the book. The qustion was argued at some length, the jury meanwhile being dismissed until this morning, with those sensations uppermost that are generally supposed to be engendered by the words "to be continued" appended to the end of an exciting chapter of a serial romance.

Mr. Horace Lingard, a gentleman not wholly disconnected with the fortunes and fame of the notorious Captain Jenks, whose theories upon horse-diet were so decidedly vegetarian, has been having a peck of trouble with a Mr. and Mrs. Pike, who place on the term "utility business" a less liberal construction than does Manager Lingard himself. A large bevy of actors and actresses was in court, among whom were Owen Marlowe and Mary Wells, both well known in Philadelphia. Miss Wells and Mr. Marlowe have, by-the-by, been rather nomadic for the last year. Miss Wells, after the floodgates of the *White Fawn* were let loose, bohemianized for a little at the New York Theatre, where every actor goes who can get nothing better to do. Finally she went to Wood's Museum, and has been one of the curiosities there for the past four or five months. Mr. Marlowe had his light under a bushel at Niblo's, and is now trying to put it on a candlestick at the Waverley. Mr. Marlowe, at the trial in question, thought that utility business did not require the person engaged for such business to sing in choruses. Mary, on the other hand, was of the opinion that it required the individual so engaged to do anything and everything that might be required of him. And Miss Wells, in my opinion, is right. The man engaged for utility business may be required to take any part, from that of the crooked backed tyrant to that of the crowing cock. True, the characters to which he is usually limited are not much given to loquacity. All they are expected to do on the stage is to exclaim, "My lord, the carriage waits," or "Upon him, soldiers!" or "On to the citadel!" and other work of a brilliant and highly-wrought nature. To do such ignominious work as this is what neither Mr. nor Mrs. Pike inclined to, particularly when they had more offered them at the Olympic. Actors are unlike any other classes of laborers in this respect, that they are never willing to do less, but always more, than they are engaged for. The actor who is paid twenty-five dollars a week for playing "Francis" will take twenty dollars a week for playing the "Stranger." Apparently, these distinctions are bewildering to Judge Smith, of the Third District Civil Court, to whom the case was submitted, for he said that he should have to take time to consider the matter.

Theatrical Sunday dinners are the latest institution in the Bohemian world. One of these was given yesterday evening in one of the smaller saloons connected with Tammany. The leg-drama was largely represented. There is a rumor—and I hope it is true—that Lisa Weber, the only burlesque actress worthy to be called so, is soon to retire from Niblo's. I hope she will set up on her own account. "Those eyes" of hers do the business of all the young bloods in town. I have nothing to add but that Max Strakosch is placarding Miss Kellogg about town, and in the newspapers, as though she were an English blonde or a concert-saloon novelty, instead of a *prima donna* in the Italian opera. The respectful annunciations wherewith he heralds her are a curiosity in the art-advertisement world.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Alleged Horse-thief—A Wagon Loaded with Coffin Overhauled—Breach of Ordinance—A Lad Accidentally Shot—Rescued from Drowning—Night Brawlers—Stealing Fish.

—John McGarry was arrested yesterday at Hanover and Thompson streets for being drunk and disorderly. He had in his possession a horse, which was subsequently found to have been stolen from a gentleman named Baker, who keeps a stable at Sixth and Master streets. John went there and hired the animal, and forgot to return it. Alderman Eggleton bound him over for trial.

—Policeman John Rowan, of the Sixteenth District, this morning observed a wagon coming down Darby road. He jumped into the vehicle, and arrested a man giving the name of Donaldson. The wagon and horse had been stolen from Delaware county. There was a load of coffins on the vehicle. Two others who were in company with Donaldson managed to escape. Alderman Manie held the prisoner for a further hearing.

—James Parry was arrested yesterday, at Third and Buttonwood streets, for violating the ordinance which prohibits drivers of vehicles from driving within fifteen feet of the vehicle ahead of them. Alderman Toland fined him, and, after reading him a severe lecture, discharged him.

—Charles Diehl, aged fifteen years, was accidentally shot by George Dannenhauer yesterday. They were employed at the factory No. 337 North Second street, and on a lounge being ripped apart they found a pistol and a billy. Dannenhauer, while handling the pistol, pulled the trigger, and it went off, inflicting a severe wound on Diehl, who was taken to his home, on Atmore street, near Broad. Dannenhauer was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Toland.

—George W. Carter belongs to Camden, and last night attempted to walk over the river, but his body being considerably heavier than the water, he sank beneath the surface. Harbor Policeman Dennard was on hand and rescued the rash young man.

—Charles Jocko, with a party of fellows, at 1 o'clock this morning went into the ball-room at Fourth and George streets and interrupted the proceedings by causing a fight. Jocko was the only one secured, and Alderman Eggleton held him in $500 bail, and imposed a fine for drunkenness.

—Jane Wood and Catherine Hays, while going along Thompson street and Girard avenue, in the Seventeenth ward, yesterday morning, removing fish from the fronts of stores, were overhauled by the police, and on being taken before Alderman Eggleton they were sent to prison for trial.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

$750 U. S. Five-twenties, coupons, January and July	$1·11
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	$30·50
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7
71 shares Phœnix Insurance Co.	$8·12
200 shares American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing Machine Co.	$6·37
50 shares National Bank of the Republic, par $100	$100
25 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co (old)	$31
$5 00 West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad 2d mortgage 5 per. cent. bonds	$7·37
10 shares Locust Gap Improvement Co.	$5·75
100 shares Philadelphia and Oil Creek Oil Co.	½ cent
100 shares Philadelphia National Petroleum Co.	½ cent
200 shares Eldorado Oil Co.	½ cent
SEVENTEENTH AND VINE, Northeast corner—Livery Stable, Dwelling and large lot, 126 feet front	$19 900
MARKET, No. 33 7—Frame Dwelling	$2,300
FIFTH (South), No. 1521—Modern Dwelling.	$1,250
FRONT south of Moore—Frame Dwelling	$1 150
SPRING GARDEN, No. 1220—Modern Residence	$15 000
MARKET, No. 936—Business Stand	$30,000
FOURTH (North), No. 9—Valuable Store	$15 250
VANHORN—Large Lot	$1,650
SARTAIN, No. 922—Genteel Dwelling	$2,800
LEHIGH AVENUE, No. 561—Genteel Dwelling	$2 225
PENN, Twenty-third Ward—Brick Dwelling.	$1,475

TRIBULATIONS OF A TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The wires of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were cut in a number of places between this city and Harrisburg last night. The cross arms were sawed from the poles, and in this way about two miles of the line, it is said, were destroyed. It is supposed that the work was done by workmen in the employ of another telegraph company, under the claim of exercising the exclusive right of way. The portion of the line destroyed will be rebuilt at once, and legal steps will be taken by the company to protect its wires.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING the Mammoth Skating Rink, at Twenty-first and Race streets, will be the scene of something entirely new in the annals of Philadelphia. One-half of the ice surface has been removed, and the portion thus cleared will be devoted to a brilliant display of velocipedism by the celebrated rider, Professor Monod, of Paris, assisted by a number of expert riders from New York city. The other half will be appropriated to skaters, and, as the ice is in splendid condition, there will doubtless be a full attendance of the lovers of this healthful exercise.

THE ABSENCE of his Honor Mayor Fox from the banquet of the Commercial Exchange last evening was the occasion of repeated remark. For this reason it is proper to state that Mayor Fox was invited some time ago to be present at the banquet, and to respond to the toast in honor of Philadelphia. The invitation was accepted, but his Honor subsequently found that it would be impossible for him to attend on account of other engagements, and so signified to the committee yesterday morning.

A WELL-SELECTED APPOINTMENT. — Mayor Fox on Saturday appointed Mr. E. G. Woodward as clerk to Chief Mulholland. It is an appointment that will give great satisfaction to Mr. Woodward's numerous friends, regardless of political opinions, as he is a gentleman in every way worthy and competent to fill the position, and will reflect great credit on the Mayor for his judicious selection.

STORE ROBBERY.—About 7 o'clock last evening, three men went into the dry goods store of Mr. Brady, on the southeast corner of Eleventh and Pine streets, and stole thirteen shirts and fourteen neckties. The thieves succeeded in escaping with their plunder.

INTERESTING.—Be sure you hear Professor Diehl's lecture to-night on "Oriental and Bible Lands," which he illustrates by the use of large and attractive maps, as well as curious relics, in the church, Eleventh street, above Spring Garden.

THE PRESS CLUB.—The regular stated business meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the rooms of the Association, on Walnut street.

Bad for Saulsbury.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Fredonian* discusses the subject of "Senatorial Drunkenness" after the following fashion:—"Mr. Saulsbury is a slender, ministerial-looking old sinner, who has crooked his elbow so often during his lifetime that a semi-circular hole has been worn by the glass in his lower lip, and whose internal economy, like a smouldering coal pit, is nearly burned out; he is probably one of the finest specimens of the aristocratic drunkards in the United States, preserving as he always does scrupulous neatness of dress and dignity of manner, maudlin though it is." Mr. Yates is spoken of as "a man of great heart, of generous impulses, and of acknowledged genius, but a poor, unsteady Dick, whose waking hours are full of good resolutions, but who never, as yet, has been able to battle successfully with his own weak head." In the picture of Mr. Patterson these redeeming traits are wanting. "He is a large, broad-shouldered man, with a square red face, and a nose which, for brilliancy of coloring, it is safe to say cannot be surpassed by any other nasal protuberance either in or out of the Senate. He doesn't profess to swear off, but swims along in a tempestuous sea of brandy, buffeting and struggling desperately with the fiery waves which must soon engulf him."

MEXICO.

The Revolution in Mexico—Disorders at the Capital—Puebla Quiet.

Advices from Mexico to February 11 state:—The revolution in Mexico, Yucatan, was of short duration. Colonel Caballos, with the rest of the 5th Cazadores and their own forces, besieged the 100 men [illegible] who pronounced in the citidel, and obliged them to surrender. The Legislature declared self capital in a state of siege, and invested Caballos with the military and political command. This gentleman caused to be executed eight individuals belonging to the commercial community, who were denounced as authors of the disturbance, and eight ladies were exiled to the Island of Women. More than six persons were imprisoned. It was reported in Sisal that Dr. Rafel Quigano, the chief of the "pronunciados," had been caught and shot.

Puebla is once more under the authority of the Constitutional Governor, Garcia, who arrived there on the morning of the 3th instant, from his tour of inspection through the State, with about three hundred men, having passed close to the forces of Negrete on the way during the previous night. General Alatorre entered that city at 3 P. M. on the 9th. 2000 of his troops arrived the following morning with two batteries, and were immediately dispatched to Cholulu. The brigade of General Equilaz were in pursuit of Negrete, and reached Atlisco on the morning of the 10th, at the same time the last news about Negrete was that he had got as far as the haciendas of Telta, in the direction of Matamoras Izucar, and the men he took from Puebla were deserting in crowds. The position of Negrete is one of great danger, and if he should be caught he will find no mercy. An officer named Soza, who appears to have been complicated with Negrete, pronounced in Assam with 47 men, and was joined by some of the robbers and bad characters of that neighborhood. One hundred cavalry were immediately sent against him from the capital, and General De Alejandro Garcia advises from Puebla, on the 9th, having sent the cavalry of Rodriguez Rocardo in pursuit likewise. Consequently, Mr. Soza and his associates have not had time to make themselves comfortable.

From Oajaca we have telegrams that the Governor, Dr. Felix Diaz, brother of General Porfirio Diaz, despatched to the frontier of the State, yesterday, 400 men, with four cannon, under the command of Colonel Garcia, giving orders that the National Guards of the frontier should join Garcia, in case of necessity, to operate against Negrete, and on the 7th instant Governor Diaz replied to the President, Juarez, from Napola, placing at the disposition of the Government 600 men in Tiasciado, 200 in Justlahuaca, the material of war, and all the resources of the State. He also offers to place himself at the head of the State forces, and act in accordance with the indications of the Supreme Government to sustain the Constitution and the legitimate authorities.

OBITUARY.

Raymond Theodore Troplong.

Yesterday we received intelligence of the death of Raymond Theodore Troplong, a celebrated French magistrate and jurisconsult, a Senator, and member of the National Institute. He was born at Saint Gaudens, in the Department of Haute Garonne, October 8, 1789, and received his degrees as advocate shortly after the second restoration. In 1819 he first entered upon magisterial duties at Alencon. He then received an appointment as Crown Attorney at Sartene, and subsequently occupied other important positions at Bastia and Nancy. After receiving the appointment of President of the Chambers at the same court, Mons. Troplong wat honored in 1831 with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and was, in November, 1835, called to the position of Counsellor of the Court of Appeals. These rapid promotions were mainly due to the great reputation acquired by his writings. On July 4, 1846, he was elevated to the dignity of Peer of France. On the death of Baron Seguier, he was, by a decree of Dec. 22, 1848, appointed to fill the duties of First President of the Court of Paris. Under the Second Empire, M. Troplong has received the highest honors. In Jan., 1852, he was promoted to the Senate, and became its Vice-President, and President two years subsequently. Dec. 30, 1854, he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Since 1852 he filled the place of the First President of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Mons Portales. In 1854 he was elected member of the Academy of Morals and Political Science, in the place of Mons. Dunoon, and was also chosen as a member of the commission to attend to the regulations of the opera. The chief work of M. Troplong is "The Civil Code Explained," 28 volumes. Among other works of M. Troplong we may mention "The Influence of Christianity on Roman Civil Law," "The Power of the State in Educational Matters," "On Property," M. Troplong also contributed to a number of the leading periodicals. In spite of some faults of method, the success of M. Troplong's works was very remarkable, and his loss at the present time will be felt by the whole nation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Wyman B. S. Moore.

A telegram from Augusta, Me., announces the death of this gentleman in Virginia, where he had gone in search of health. Mr. Moore was born in Waterville, Me., on the 31 of November, 1814, and was consequently in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He graduated at Waterville College, studied law at Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1839 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and from 1844 to 1848 was Attorney-General of Maine. From January to June, 1848, he served as a Senator in Congress, having been appointed to that office to fill the place of John Fairfield. In 1857 Mr. Moore was appointed Consul-General to Canada by President Buchanan, which position he held until Mr. Lincoln's accession. The deceased gentleman was a lawyer of marked ability and a man of sterling integrity.

The Corn Trade.

—The *Mark Lane Express* of February 15 says of the Corn trade:—

"The continued wet of the past week has served to keep much land under water, but where there is some elevation and natural drainage it is surprising to find the ground in comparatively good working order. Much of this is to be attributed to the numerous fissures made in the soil during the drought, and the constant action of those subterranean workers, the worms, and their auxiliaries. But the superficial damp and warmth, coupled with the natural tendency of all seeds to germinate in spring, have made it next to impossible to send well-conditioned samples to market. Hence heaviness has been the order of the day, and with the Northern ports gradually opening in Europe, a sort of paralysis has come over the entire corn trade, more depressing to the values of spring corn than wheat, for the reason that it has relatively been higher; and until March comes to our help, with its stirring breezes, we may remain dull. All calculations have become unsettled, from the unusual weather; but it seems that some thirty years since, at this season, the turnip tops had grown so rank that they had to be mown. Astronomers tell us there is a remarkable gathering of spots in the sun, and that this disturbance of our central luminary is always connected with magnetic variations, and possibly with electric action. If so, we must take our fate till nature reverts to her primitive simplicity, get through the phenomena as well as we can, and leave the question, 'What will the end be?' till we arrive at it. Hay was to have been very dear, but the abundance of grass has kept down the price. Potatoes were to have rotted off (and not much loss to the eaters, either); but the few bad left are lost sight of in the fineness and abundance of turnips and greens, and the hard winter so confidently predicted has woke up the flies in our living rooms. But we may yet see a turn as complete before the spring has ended, and we think wheat has by far the best chance. In France wheat has declined 1s @2s. per quarter, while Belgium has slightly given way, as well as several places in Germany; but at Hambro' prices have been maintained, both of wheat and barley. In New York breadstuffs have rather declined.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

NOTICE.—Our regular sale this week is postponed from Wednesday until Thursday morning, March 4, 1869, at 10 A. M.

We invite the attention of the jobbing and retail trade to our postponed sale on Thursday morning, March 4 1869, by catalogue, on 4 months credit, comprising in part a full line of Foreign Hosiery.

Also, hoop-skirts, corsets, linen cambric handkerchiefs, notions, and varieties.

Also, the stock of a retail store, for cash.

Also, carpets, clothing, umbrellas, etc. 3 2 2t

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives To-day.

United States Senate.

Continued from Fourth Page.

Several amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. Morrill (Vt) moved to strike out the clause, providing that females clerks in the departments shall receive equal pay with the male clerks, when they do equal work. He said, the result of the previous increase of the compensation had been to greatly multiply the number of applicants for such places, and he predicted that if the increase now proposed were made, it would result in the abandonment of the employment of female clerks.

Mr. Trumbull thought it just that clerks of both sexes doing equal work should receive equal pay.

Mr. Ferry took the same view.

Mr. Howe said the reason why female clerks were not paid as much by the Government as male clerks, was because, under the existing organization of society, their labor does not command anywhere as high pay as the labor of male clerks.

This general inequality could not be removed by raising the pay of the female clerks in the employ of the Government.

Mr. Trumbull read from the acts regulating the employment and pay of clerks in the departments, to show the discriminations made against females, and again urged the justice of paying them the same as males.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Second Edition.

Mr. Benjamin moved to reconsider the vote appropriating $50 000 for the New York Post Office.

Mr. Spalding moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The latter motion was agreed to without a division.

The amendment offered by Mr. Axtell appropriating $150 000 for the branch Mint at San Francisco was agreed to—yeas, 78; nays, 57.

The next proposition was that to pay $2500 each to J. H. Christy, John D. Young, John A. Wimpy, and John H. Birch for time lost and expenses incurred in prosecuting their claims for seats.

Mr. Ross moved to reduce the amount to $1500 each.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to—yeas, 81; nays, 67.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to without a division, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Fox presented the memorial of the Special Committee of the Common Council of the city of New York in reference to the payment of money due to the corporation of that city.

Mr. Schenck suggested that as the caucuses of the two parties were to be held this evening, the usual time for the meeting of the House be postponed from half-past 7 till 9 o'clock.

Mr. Wood objected.

Mr. Garfield asked the Speaker to state the condition of the public business.

The Speaker, in reply, stated that the House was now in advance of the Senate in regard to the appropriation bills. Those bills were all disposed of in the House except the Senate amendment to the Indian Appropriation bills, and such amendments as the Senate might make to the appropriation bills before it. The next business of pressing importance was the bills on the Speaker's table, which had not been considered for a long time. There were about one hundred and fifteen bills on the Speaker's table. Many of these were House bills with Senate amendments, most of them verbal.

Mr. Schenck said he thought it must be obvious to any one who considered the condition of the business that one whole night's session was absolutely necessary, and he thought it best that that session should be to night, when members were yet fresh, and when there was likely to be less confusion than on the last night of the session. If the House would meet at 9 o'clock to-night and sit for two or three hours, a good deal of business would be despatched in that time. He hoped that gentlemen on the other side who did not feel the responsibility which lay on members on his side would not object.

Mr. Wood withdrew his objection, and the proposition was agreed to.

The Speaker informed the House that he desired to present to the House, at the hour of meeting to-morrow, his resignation of the office which by its kindness he held.

On motion of Mr. Butler (Mass) the rules were suspended.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was asked.

Subsequently the Speaker appointed Messrs. Butler (Mass.), Scofield and Windom, such committee of conference.

Mr. Orth, from the committee of conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report, made a report, which, after a brief discussion between Messrs. Butler (Mass.) and Scofield, the report of the committee was agreed to.

The Thayer Election Case.

Continued from the First Page.

George Neal sworn—Lived in the Tenth division, First ward, last October; was an officer of election at the polls in that division and ward; was return clerk; know that Supreme Court papers signed by "Snowden" were rejected.

This witness repeated in the main the testimony of the preceding witness.

John McAllister sworn—Lived in the Tenth division, First ward, last October; was at the polls outside all day; know that a great many fraudulent votes were polled that day, but don't know the particular men; they were strangers; I was dragged away from the polls; saw a great many votes rejected; didn't observe how challenges were regarded.

Samuel Allihan sworn—Lived in the Tenth division, First ward, last October; was at the polls during the day. This witness repeated the testimony of the two or three preceding ones.

Mark Broadbent sworn—Voted at the October election in the Fourth division of the Twenty-fourth ward; voted the Republican ticket; was born in England; voted on papers; on minor's papers; never declared my intentions.

Thomas Archer sworn—Know Joseph Taylor; he is my stepson; he is not twenty-one years of age.

(Respondent's counsel stated that it had appeared in previous testimony that this same Taylor had voted at the October election.)

James Erickson, Lieutenant of Police, sworn—Lived in the Second division of the First ward last October; there was a difficulty at the polls; a man came up to vote; he was run away and shot at; fifteen or twenty persons run at him; I saw pistols fired at persons that day; many of the voters left the line on account of the disturbance; pistols were presented at me; the crowd threatened me, seven or eight pistols were presented at me; one man shot at me; I then drew a pistol and shot him; after I shot I advanced on them, when they retreated at first, but then rallied against me—some one hundred of them—and fired about forty shots at me; Democrats were deterred from voting; it was an organized crowd; I voted; persons from Baltimore, I think, were in the crowd; the polices en took no steps to arrest the crowd; citizens were left to protect themselves; I was one of the Sheriff's deputies there that day.

John McAllister sworn—Was at the polls in the Tenth division of the First ward last October; was not there all day; there was a disturbance at this place; a man who offered to vote was taken away and kicked up; challenges were hardly regarded when made by Democrats; a crowd of men were there said to have come from Baltimore; they raised a row; it was dangerous for a Democrat to vote there during the afternoon; I voted in the morning

John Applegate sworn—Was at the polls in the Tenth division, First ward, last October. Testimony of preceding witness substantially repeated.

Charles Herrgott sworn—Was at the polls in the Tenth division, First ward, last October. Corroborated the foregoing witnesses from that division and ward.

Aaron Leidy sworn—Was at the polls in the Tenth division, First ward, last October. Corroborated the foregoing.

Timothy Carlin sworn—Lived in the Second division of the First ward last October; was at the polls nearly all day; voted in the first hour.

Witness then detailed the circumstances of the difficulty which occurred at that place, stating that all the Democrats were driven away; that pistols were fired; that he saw a man named McBride shot at.

The election boxes of this division were then produced by respondent's counsel, and the list of voters taken from them.

The examination of witnesses was then resumed, and still continues as we go to press.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 2—Cotton dull at 29½c. Flour dull and lower; higher grades have declined most; sales of 8000 barrels; State at $5 70@$7; Western at $5 40@$8. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firmer and higher; sales of 33 000 bushels Western at 93@96c. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $32 5; prime, $26@27 50. Lard steady. Whisky steady at 90@93.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Stocks steady. Gold, 133. Exchange, 109; 5-20s, 1862, 117; do, 1864, 113¾; do, 1865, 114¾; new, 112¼; 1867 112¼; 10-40s 108¾; Virginia 6s, 67; Canton Company, 77¾; Cumberland preferred, 37; New York Central, 160¾; Reading, 92¾; Hudson River, 156; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 86¼; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Cleveland and Toledo, 105; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 129¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾.

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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Treaty with Prince Edward's Island—Financial Schemes and Government Appropriations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Prince Edward's Island.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—General Butler to-day made a report from the select committee appointed by resolution of the House in July last in regard to Prince Edward's Island. The committee, in pursuance of instructions, went to Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, one of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain. Arriving at Charlottetown on the 29th of August, they found there every disposition to aid them in an investigation, and to meet them on terms of most liberal spirit, so far as was in their power.

We met a portion of the Executive Council and exchanged views as to what was desirable by both parties. In conclusion, the committee say they desire thus publicly to express their sensibility of the courtesy, kindness, and hospitality with which they were received and treated by the people of Prince Edward's Island and its authorities.

They returned thence deeply impressed with the desirableness of the promotion of reciprocal trade between the island and the United States, with no doubt of its feasibility, and had it been within the scope of their instructions, would have reported a bill to carry out that object. But they have no doubt the subject will receive that consideration of the Committee of Commerce to which it is entitled. The report is signed by Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts, Poland of Vermont, and Beck of Kentucky.

The New York City Councils Delegation, thirty-five in number, under escort of a committee of Washington City Councils, repaired to the White House this morning to pay their respects to President Johnson. The latter, however, did not make his appearance, and the visitors having waited an hour, departed for the purpose of visiting Arlington and Mount Vernon.

The Havana Consulate.

Henry C. Hall, Esq., United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, has taken temporary charge of the United States Consulate General at Havana, in pursuance of instructions from Washington.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.

The amendment of Mr. Brooks to the miscellaneous bill appropriates $200,000 towards the commencement of the New York Post Office, but contains nothing about the plans or commissioner, as in the bill heretofore reported on that subject.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, also succeeded in obtaining a like sum for the Boston Post Office.

Should the Senate acquiesce in these amendments, the work will be at once commenced.

Schenck's Gold Bill.

Representative Schenck to-day obtained a committee of conference on his gold bill, which places it in a condition to become a law.

The Army Headquarters.

No event of great prominence transpired at army headquarters. There is no decrease in the number of visitors, and a constant stream was kept up during the entire forenoon. Many ladies were present. A delegation from Texas, headed by General J. S. Reynolds, and a delegation of Republicans from Alabama, accompanied by Senator Warner, called early in the day.

The interviews were brief and of no particular interest, the object of the visitors being to pay their respects to the General. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was among the visitors. Great numbers of others called, including members of Congress bringing friends with them, officers of the army and navy, Governors of States, members of State Legislatures, etc.

George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, had a short interview with Grant.

The multitude of visitors to attend the inauguration who have already arrived are engaged in visiting different places of interest throughout the city, the Capitol, Executive Mansion, Army Headquarters, and Treasury Department being the principal places of attraction.

The Secretary of War has ordered Major Howland, 2d Cavalry, before the Retiring Board at St. Louis.

The Last Cabinet Meeting

under the present administration was held to day. The members were all present.

Telegraph Difficulty.

HARRISBURG, March 2.—The Keystone Telegraph Company, subsequently merged into the Pacific and Atlantic Company, when erecting their wires along the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, over a year since, finding it inconvenient to complete their lines in the usual manner, placed them on over 600 of the Western Union Company's poles, without their previous knowledge or consent. These wires were removed from some of the poles on Wednesday last, and an injunction has been applied for, restraining the offending party from again using the poles.

The New York Railroad Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 2.—Later accounts from Tivoli bridge state that no lives were lost by the accident on the Hudson River Railroad. Two cars were crushed, and three or four persons slightly injured. Their names are unknown, except that of Abraham Stineman, a resident of New York city.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 2—A. M.—Consols 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 81¼. American Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 25¼; Illinois Central, 96¾; Great Western, 32¾.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—United States Bonds, 86¼@86¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Cotton flat; uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales to-day are estimated at 6000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay, to the 27th, since last report (according to Reuter's telegrams), have been 29,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

LONDON, March 2.—Tallow, 45s.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The steamer Constitution sailed for Panama to-day, with $338,000 in treasure, of which $90,000 goes to England.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Flour dull, and rates reduced to $4·75@$5·00. Wheat, $1·50@$1 70. Legal-tenders, 77½c.

Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Arrived, ships Regent and Cold Stream, from New York, and ship N. Boynton, from Boston.

Cleared, ship Oneca, for Liverpool, with 20,000 sacks of wheat. Sailed, ships E. T. Gabain, for Cork, and Southern Cross, for Manilla.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 2.—The steamship Alliance, from Boston for Charleston, is ashore at Hatteras Inlet.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & Co.,
3 2 No. 132 South Wharves.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Unfinished Business of Congress—The Irish Church Disestablishment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Foreign Treaties.

WASHINGTON, March 2—Mr. Sumner, after repeated efforts, failed to get an Executive session to consider some important reports from the Committee on Foreign Relations, among others the Alabama Claims treaty. It looks now as if they would have to go over.

Public Business.

The House has passed the Appropriation bills, and is far in advance of the Senate with public business. There are one hundred and fifteen bills on the Speaker's table, mostly House bills with Senate amendments. A session of the House will be held to-night after the caucus, commencing at 9 o'clock. It is probable that the session will continue all night. If a quorum can be kept together, much if not all of the business now before the House will be despatched before noon on Thursday.

George H. Stuart at the Capital.

George H. Stuart is here, the guest of Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute. He was invited by General Grant to stop at his residence, but for obvious reasons declined the invitation. Last evening he had a long interview with Grant. He will remain until after the inauguration.

Cuba and Spain.

When the Senate resolution declaring sympathy with Spain came up, General Banks moved to amend it by authorizing the President to recognize Cuba whenever she should establish her independence.

The Currency Bill.

It passed in this shape, without a division:—A bill supplementary to the Currency act, with Coburn's amendment, has finally been sent to the conference committee. Messrs. Coburn, Judd, and Hooper are the managers on the part of the House.

FOREIGN.

Gladstone and the Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 2,—In the House of Commons last evening Prime Minister Gladstone moved for leave to introduce his bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and made a long and able address in support of the motion and in explanation of the provisions of the bill. Mr. Disraeli responded briefly, when the motion was carried and the bill introduced and read the first time. The second reading was fixed for March 18, when the House adjourned.

From Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2.—A fire broke out to-day in the spectacle factory of George Hibbard, in Wood's building, which was destroyed, involving heavy losses as follows:—The building was occupied in part by the *Times* newspaper office, which was entirely destroyed; insured for $5000 in the Lorillard Company; Matt. Stevens' billiard rooms, loss $5000, insured for $3000 in the Charter Oak; Benham's machine shop, loss light, no insurance; George Hibbard's spectacle factory, loss $5000, no insurance; Isaac Hayes, picture frame maker, loss $5000, insurance $4000; Hartford Thread and Needle Company, loss $15,000, insurance $5000; Abbott & Emerson, lamp shades, loss $3000, insurance $1000. The building was owned mainly by Mrs. Eaton, whose loss is fully $20,000, with $7500 insurance.

The *Times* does not suspend publication, being printed to-day at the *Courant* establishment.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Thousands are passing through this city to-day for Washington, of whom over one-third are women of various ages. Many colored citizens are on all the trains. Several fire companies passed through this morning, and the Eagle Zouaves of Buffalo at 1 P. M.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—J. Frank Stevens, for many years chief operator of the Cincinnati Western Union Telegraph office, died here to-day of consumption.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Captain H. D. Cutting, of the National Line Steamer Denmark, was lost overboard on the 16th of February, on the last trip of the vessel to this port from Liverpool.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3½ P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	159¼	Cleve. & Toledo R.	105¼
Ph. and Res. R.	92	Toledo & Wabash	67
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	95¼	Mil. & St. Paul R.c.	65¼
Cle. and Pitt R.	89	Mil. & St. Pa